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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

**MISSION REPORT CONCERNING THE EASTERN AND  
SOUTHERN AFRICAN MINERAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE  
BY  
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## **MISSION BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

1. The 1990-1991 Natural Resources Programme of the Commission under the mineral resources subprogramme calls for the provision of technical assistance to subregional economic groupings and intergovernmental institutions in Africa on the conception and implementation of their capital development programmes (programme element 1.1 (ii)). Additionally, the Executive Secretary of ECA is Chairman of the Executive Board and member of the Governing Council of the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC).

2. The objectives of the present mission to the ESAMRDC in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania were to represent ECA at the (a) sixth regular meeting of the Executive Board of the ESAMRDC which was held from 28 to 29 November 1991, (b) twelveth ordinary meeting of the Governing Council of the ESAMRDC which was held on 2 December 1991, and (c) inauguration by H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, of the ESAMRDC new laboratory facilities at Kunduchi in Dar es Salaam. Mr. P.N. Mwanza, Chief Natural Resources Division represented the ECA Executive Secretary, while Mr. F.S. Moshi of the Mineral Resources Unit provided technical support for ECA at these functions.

## **MISSION OUTCOME**

### **(i) The sixth regular meeting of the Executive Board**

3. The sixth regular meeting of the Executive Board was attended by Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and ECA. Angola, Ethiopia and the Comoros did not attend. With the notable exception of Mozambique,

all the statutory members of the Executive Board were represented by senior officials.

4. The Executive Board considered and recommended the Governing Council's approval of the recommendations of the report of the sixth extraordinary meeting of the Executive Board which was held at ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 22 July 1991 (ESAMRDC/91/EXB/6.04). The report contained the Executive Boards' deliberations and recommendations concerning (a) the report of the thirteenth Capital Development Committee meeting (ESAMRDC/91/CDC/13), (b) the draft Medium Term Plan (MTP) 1991/92 to 1995/96 (ESAMRDC/91/MTP/1) and Projects and Resources Requirements for the MTP (ESAMRDC/91/WP/1), (c) the draft Programme Budget (PB) for the biennium 1991/92 to 1992/93 (ESAMRDC/91/PB/1) and (d) a memorandum concerning the naming of the ESAMRDC laboratory buildings (ESAMRDC/91/EXB/6.03).

5. The sixth meeting of the Executive Board ratified and recommended the Governing Councils approval of the revised Medium Term Plan (ESAMRDC/91/MTP/1 Rev.1 ); an addendum on Medium Term Plan projects and resources requirements (ESAMRDC/91/WP/1 Rev.1); and Programme Budget 1991/92 to 1992/93 (ESAMRDC/91/PB/1 Rev.1). While recommending the Governing Councils' approval of these programmes and resources, the Executive Board stressed that the two operational offices (Dar es Salaam and Dodoma) for the Centre be maintained together with the extra financial implications, subject to future review by the Governing Council depending on the prevailing circumstances. Moreover, the Executive Board agreed that the management of staff (i.e. who should be in Dar es Salaam and who should be in Dodoma) would be left to the Director General of the Centre subject to the rules governing the operations of the institution.

6. The Medium Term Plan 1991/92 to 1995/96 required resources of the order of US \$11.2 million for its implementation. Nearly US \$ 3.4 million would be provided by the member states and the balance of US \$ 7.8 million would be solicited from donors.

7. The Programme Budget for the period 1991/92 to 1992/93 was estimated to cost nearly US \$ 5.3 million. About US \$ 1.2 million would be provided by the member States and the remainder of US \$ 4.1 million from donors. The US \$ 1.2 million from member States included nearly US\$ 125 000, being additional resources required to maintain two administrative centres (Dar es Salaam and Dodoma).

8. The sixth meeting of the Executive Board considered matters arising from the eleventh meeting of the Governing Council, the fifth ordinary and sixth extraordinary meetings of the Executive Board (ESAMRDC/91/EXB/6.3). This document described progress made towards the implementation of recommendations of the three meetings. The Executive Board took note of the report and recommended approval by the Governing Council of the reported deficit of US\$ 218 255.83 to the Capital Development Fund which stood at a total of US \$ 1 529 542.98.

9. The Executive Board further noted that in spite of some recent improvements in the payments of contributions by member States, outstanding contributions and arrears to date totalled US \$ 2 184 650.00 distributed as follows: Angola US \$ 293 220.00, Comoros US \$ 199 225.00, Ethiopia 260 640.00, Mozambique's 1102910.00, Tanzania US\$ 16 407.00 and Uganda US\$ 312 248.00.

10. In respect to the above, the delegate of Uganda informed the Executive Board that his country would make a contribution of US\$ 50 000.00 during the course of the current meetings. Furthermore, the delegation of Mozambique informed the Executive Board that his

country expected to deliver furniture to the Centre during the first quarter of 1992. This would represent part of Mozambique contribution to the Centre, in addition to geophysical equipment worth US \$ 24725.00 already provided and other goods which the Centre could sell to secure financial resources. The Executive Board requested Mozambique to inform the Centre of the breakdown and value of the furniture and other goods to be contributed by his country as soon as possible.

11. Regarding the mobilization of donors resources the Executive Board noted that US \$ 51 600.00 had been secured from ECA-UNTFAD to support the Library and Documentation Centre. Additional request for assistance from ECA-UNTFAD for US \$ 202 423.00 for the Library and Documentation Centre was being pursued. IDRC technical assistance valued at US \$ 220 466.00 was approved in mid-November 1991 and implementation of the project had already commenced. A request to UNIDO for assistance amounting to US \$ 1497 000.00 was under serious consideration. Approval to utilize the Belgian grant amounting to US \$ 400 000.00 was awaiting Belgian government clearance. A request for technical assistance under Lome IV amounting to US \$ 3 184 500.00 was under consideration by the EEC.

12. The Executive Board considered human resources and the type of skills required to implement the ESAMRDC work programme during the biennium 1991/92 to 1992/93 (ESAMRDC/91/EXB/6.4). A total of 7 professional staff and 26 general service staff were required to be on board during the biennium. The professional staff included a Director General, a Finance/Administrative Officer, a Chemist, a Mineralogist, a Mineral Processing Engineer, an Industrial Mineral specialist, and a Technical/Policy Advisor. The Executive Board recommended the approval of the Governing Council of the manpower requirements for the implementation of the work programme for the biennium 1991/92 to 1992/93.

13. The Executive Board considered the auditors' report prepared by Coopers and Lybrand. The Executive Board took note of the report and recommended it for approval by the Governing Council.

14. The Executive Board considered the Director Generals report for the period September 1990 to October 1991 (ESAMRDC/91/EXB/6.5). The report outlined the main activities undertaken during the period under review which included supervision of the construction of laboratories and the installation of equipment, the preparation of the Medium Term Plan and Programme Budget and the mobilisation of resources from member States and donors.

15. Following the consideration of the report the Executive Board recommended approval by the Governing Council for (a) the Centre to enter into joint-venture agreements with other parties to enable the institution to acquire equipment for the laboratories, (b) the Centre to ensure that the contract provisions for the completion of the capital development works were fully realised prior to the formal handing-over of the premises, and (c) the Centre to pay the contractor US 218,255.83, which represented the deficit to the Capital Development Fund, from resources to be collected from member States' arrears and regular contributions.

16. The final item considered by the Executive Board concerned alleged complaints by some general service staff with regard to their transfer from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam. In this regard the Executive board directed the Director General to look into the matter with a view to ameliorating the alleged problems subject to the rules and regulations of the institution.

(ii) The twelveth meeting of the Governing Council

17. The twelveth meeting of the Governing Council was attended by Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and ECA. Angola, the Comoros and Ethiopia did not attend. Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia were represented by Ministers responsible for mineral resources development. Zambia attended the meeting in an observer capacity as the country has not yet signed the agreement establishing the Centre. The other member of the Governing Council who did not participate at this meeting was the Minister responsible for regional co-operation of the host country (Tanzania).

18. At the commencement of the meeting, statements were delivered by the Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chairman of the ESAMRDC Governing Council; Director, Natural Resources Division of ECA, and Acting Chairman of the ESAMRDC Executive Board; the Minister of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uganda; the National Director of the National Institute of Geology of the Republic of Mozambique; and the Deputy Minister for Mines and Mineral Development of the Republic of Zambia.

19. The statements underlined the importance of increased commitment by member States in supporting and participating in the activities of the institution. In particular, increased membership, timely payment of contributions, the early payment of arrears and the effective use of the new laboratory and library/information facilities to enhance mineral development and utilization in the subregion were emphasised. Moreover, collaboration among the various institutions responsible for mineral resources development in the subregion (ESAMRDC, SADCC, PTA and the UN Natural Resources Institute in Zambia) was considered important.

20. Largely due to the absence of Ministers responsible for mineral resources development of Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique,

the twelveth Governing Council postponed the election of officers for the meeting until another extraordinary Governing Council meeting was convened within the next three months.

21. In the consideration of the report of the sixth regular meeting of the Executive Board, the Governing Council approved an increase of US\$ 218 255.83 to the Capital Development Fund. These funds had to be mobilised from the member States so that the contractor could be paid.

22. Likewise the Governing Council approved the Medium Term Plan 1991/92 to 1995/96 and Programme Budget 1991/92 to 1992/93 for the Centre. The Governing Council noted that the successful implementation of the MTP and PB would depend on sustained resource flow to the institution. In this respect, the Governing Council resolved that contributions should be made regularly and that the Centre should continue to canvas for more donors assistance. The Governing Council further requested its chairman to write to member States urging them to pay their financial contributions.

23. The delegate of Mozambique informed the Governing Council that he would report to his Minister on the need for Mozambique to make some financial contributions to the Centre as soon as he returned home. The Honourable Minister from Uganda expressed his hope that in addition to the US \$ 50 000.00 expected to be paid by Uganda during the meeting, an additional US\$ 50000.00 would be paid upon his return home. The Tanzania delegation informed the meeting that their country would clear its outstanding financial obligations amounting to US \$ 16 407.00 soon.

24. While all other recommendations submitted by the Executive Board were approved by the Governing Council, the Governing Council postponed (a) decision on the naming of the various buildings of



the Centre in Dar es Salaam and (b) consideration of the auditors' report, until its next extraordinary meeting to be convened within the next three months. The Governing Council further agreed that the thirteenth ordinary meeting of the Governing Council would be convened in Uganda in November 1992.

- (iii) The inauguration of the Laboratory facilities of the ESAMRDC by H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania on 3 December 1991

25. During the occasion of the inauguration of the laboratories of the ESAMRDC statements were made by Mr. J.E. N. Kagule-Magambo, the Director General of the Centre; Mr. Peter N. Mwanza, the Chief of Natural Resources Division of ECA and Acting Chairman of the Executive Board of the ESAMRDC; Hon. Lt. Col. J. M. Kitwete, the Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chairman of the Governing Council of the ESAMRDC; Hon. H. M. Kajura, the Minister of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uganda and member of the Governing Council; and Hon. Dr. M. M. Mpande, the Deputy Minister for Mines and Mineral Development of the Republic of Zambia.

26. The Director-General of the ESAMRDC welcomed H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and all the guests to the ESAMRDC laboratories at Kunduchi Mtongani. He extended special tribute to all the individuals and institutions which had made the construction of the laboratories a reality.

27. On behalf of the Executive Secretary of ECA and Chairman of the Executive Board of the ESAMRDC the Acting Chairman of the Executive Board paid special tribute to His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, for having found time in his busy schedule of matters of state to come to inaugurate the ESAMDC laboratory facilities. Special thanks and

gratitude were also extended to the governments of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania for their great sacrifices which had converted ideas into reality. Thanks were similarly extended to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the European Economic Community (EEC), Belgium; India, Germany, Japan the International development Research Centre (IDRC) and all the other institutions and individuals who had invested appreciably in the institution.

28. The Acting Chairman of the Executive Board recalled that minerals, which constituted the main concern of this unique African intergovernmental institution, provided some of the basic inputs necessary for the improvement of living conditions of mankind. He observed that generally, the higher the per capita use of minerals in a society the better the material well-being of the population and vice versa. The extreme poverty that afflicted the vast majority of the African population was thus in part a reflection of the very low consumption of minerals in the continent. It was out of the realisation of the role of minerals in development that this very institution being inaugurated by His Excellency today was conceived to enhance the development and utilisation of minerals in the countries of the eastern and southern African Subregion.

29. He emphasised that the ESAMRDC laboratories which were being inaugurated by H.E. The President of the United Republic of Tanzania would provide a strong co-operative research and development capability to the member states, through the pooling of their meagre technical and financial resources, to enhance the discovery, evaluation, production and utilisation of their mineral resources. The information to be generated through these laboratories would promote increased private and public investment in the production of mineral commodities and mineral based products in the subregion for both internal consumption and export.

Moreover, the institution would promote cooperation among its member states and institutions in the mineral resources development sectors.

30. The Acting Chairman of the Executive Board appealed to the contracting member States to continue to support the institution to enable it to achieve its objectives. He similarly appealed to donors to work towards strengthening the capabilities of the institution through, among other measures, the donation of laboratory equipment and library materials, the provision of expert services, and the funding of research projects. He further called upon those countries in the subregion who were not yet contracting members of the institution to join and participate in its activities. In conclusion he challenged the Centre to collaborate closely with the private industry, national and subregional institutions and other relevant institutions in its activities. Moreover, the Centre should strive to generate its own income from the services it rendered to its various customers.

31. The Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals of the United Republic of Tanzania and Chairman of the Governing Council of the ESAMRDC extended a warm welcome to H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and all delegates and guests. He extended a special welcome to the Deputy Minister for Mines and Mineral Development of the new MMD government of the Republic of Zambia who had earlier assured the Governing Council of his countrys' commitment to formally associate with the Centre. The Chairman of the Governing Council stated that the acceptance by H.E. the President to come to inaugurate the ESAMRDC laboratories demonstrated His Excellency's continued support to co-operative efforts by the countries of eastern and southern Africa in establishing joint mechanisms for social-political-economic development.

32. The Chairman of the Governing Council observed that the establishment of the laboratory facilities of the ESAMRDC was a step forward towards building indigenous technological capabilities and capacity in the field of mineral resources development in the eastern and southern African subregion. These facilities would eliminate previous national and subregional constraints in research and development in the mineral sector and contribute towards the attainment of self reliance and economic self sustenance in mineral development and utilization in the subregional.

33. He expressed gratitude to the governments of contracting member states (Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda) for their generous contributions towards realising this first joint-venture project in mineral resources development. Similarly, he paid tribute to the friendly governments of Belgium, Canada, India, Japan and Germany for their substantial support in the project. Additionally, he expressed gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Economic Community (EEC), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and other institutions for their assistance to the Centre. Special tribute was extended to Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, former Executive Secretary of ECA and Chairman of the Executive Board of the ESAMRDC, who was the driving force behind the establishment of the Centre. He appealed to all these actors and other governments and institutions to continue assisting the Centre especially in equipping the laboratories, in technical training and the operation of the facilities. He finally requested the Minister of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uganda to invite H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania to inaugurate the ESAMRDC laboratory facilities.

34. The Minister of Water, Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uganda congratulated the contracting member States for their contributions which had resulted in the elegant complex of mineral development laboratories of the ESAMRDC. He expressed the contracting member states' indebtedness to His Excellency the President and the friendly people of the United Republic of Tanzania for hosting the Centre in the spirit of regional cooperation. He likewise expressed the contracting member States' gratitude to the European Economic Community, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Development Research Centre, the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (ECA) and the governments of Japan, Germany, India and Belgium for their generous contributions towards the development of the Centre. He finally invited H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania to inaugurate the ESAMRDC laboratories, with the assurance that the facilities would be used to develop the mineral resources of the subregion efficiently and in ways which would prevent environmental degradation.

35. The inauguration ceremony of the ESAMRDC laboratories by H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania was witnessed by Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Heads of international organisations accredited to the United Republic of Tanzania; representatives of several mineral related institutions in Tanzania; Tanzanian government officials and several other invited guests. The inauguration ceremony included the unveiling of the plaque followed by an extensive guided tour of the facilities by His Excellency the President with the invited guests.

36. At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies, the Deputy Minister of Mines and Mineral Development of the Republic of Zambia, on behalf of the member States of the ESAMRDC, expressed gratitude to H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania for having inaugurated the laboratory

facilities of the Centre. He stated that the ESAMRDC was good testimony for regional cooperation and that the institution would provide the required technology for the development and utilisation of mineral resources in the subregion. He stressed that the operation of the Centre required the collective support of the governments of the countries of eastern and southern African countries in the spirit of regional cooperation. In this respect he assured His Excellency the President that the government of the Republic of Zambia would support and associate itself with the Centre.

iv) Matters arising from the mission

37. According to the agreement establishing the ESAMRDC the Centre shall have a Governing Council, an Executive Board, a Director General and staff (Article III para 1).

The Governing Council shall be composed of the following members:

- (a) the minister responsible for mineral resource development of each contracting government or his representative;
- (b) the minister responsible for regional co-operation of the host country or his representative;
- (c) the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa or his representative; and
- (d) the Director General of the Centre who shall be an ex officio member and secretary to the Governing Council..... (Article v para 1)..... The Governing Council shall prescribe the general principles and

policies governing the operation of the Centre (Article v para 3 (a)).

38. The Executive Board shall be composed of the following members:

- (a) the Executive Secretary of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa or his representative ex-officio who shall be the Chairman of the Executive Board;
- (b) a senior technical expert responsible for mineral resources development of each contracting government or his representative;
- (c) the Director General of the Centre who shall be ex-official member and secretary of the Executive Board....(Article vii (1) ... The Executive Board shall, subject to such directions of general nature as the Governing Council may give, have over-all responsibility for the execution of the work programme of the Centre.... (Article vii para 2).

39. The eighth meeting of the Governing Council held in Maputo, Republic of Mozambique from 2 to 3 October 1987 observed that the level of representation of member states at the Executive Board of the Centre was not always at the required level of seniority to allow effective expression of government policies of member states at the meetings of the Board. Accordingly, the Governing Council decided to raise the level of member State representation on the Executive Board to that of Principal Secretary, Permanent-Secretary, National Director or the equivalent level. The Governing Council further decided that it would be up to the Permanent Secretary, Principal-Secretary, National Director, or the equivalent to bring with him to the meetings of the Executive Board

the relevant technical staff. The Governing Council requested the Executive Secretary of ECA as chairman of the Executive Board to inform the member States of the aforementioned decisions of the Governing Council intended to strengthen the membership of the Executive Board (ESAMRDC/87/GOV/8 paras 37 and 38). The Governing Council further decided that the agreement establishing the Centre should be changed accordingly to reflect the agreed changes concerning the composition of the Executive Board. (ESAMRDC/87/Gov/8 para 39).

40. The Executive Secretary of ECA and Chairman of the Executive Board of the Centre informed all the contracting governments of the decisions of the Governing Council regarding changes of membership to the Executive Board during the second half of October 1987. In addition he requested the contracting governments to let him and the Director General of the Centre know the designations of their government representatives on the Executive Board.

41. Through communication MM42/4 of 26 November 1987 the Minister of Mines and Energy of Ethiopia informed the ECA Executive Secretary that Ethiopia's representative to the Executive Board of the ESAMRD would be the General Manager of the Ethiopian Mineral Resources Development Corporation.

42. By his communication MEM-C/E.40/1/76 of 19 November 1987 the Minister of Water, Energy and Minerals of the Republic of Tanzania's informed the Executive Secretary of ECA that Tanzania representative to the Executive Board of the ESAMRDC would be the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals.

43. Through telex number 6 of 18 January 1988 the Minister of Water Energy, Minerals and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uganda informed the ECA Executive Secretary that the Permanent



Secretary within his ministry would be Uganda's representative to the Executive Board of the ESAMRDC.

44. The Governments of Angola and Mozambique normally send their National Directors of the Directorates of Mines and Geology respectively to meetings of the Executive Board as required by the statutes of the institution as revised in Maputo in 1987.

45. From the aforementioned it is evident that the level and number of participation by contracting member States to the just ended meetings of the Executive Board and the Governing Council was not satisfactory. Thus it is proposed that the matter be brought up as an agenda item "delegations to the meetings of the Executive Board and Governing Council" at the forthcoming extraordinary meeting of the Governing Council so as to ensure that future meetings are attended by statutory representatives. In addition, invitations for the forthcoming extraordinary meeting of the Governing Council should be very specific on the level of participation.

46. We would propose, for the consideration of the Executive Secretary, Chairman of the Executive Board of the ESAMRDC, that the proposed extraordinary Governing Council be convened in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia during the first half of February 1992. Depending on the availability of the Executive Secretary, either Monday 3 or Monday 10 February 1992 might be considered. The convening of the Governing Council in Addis Ababa would ensure that Ethiopia and ECA would be represented by the statutory members of the Council. The choice of Monday for the Council meeting is favoured because of convenience in incoming and outgoing flights from and to countries constituting the Governing Council. When the date for the Council meeting is established the Executive Secretary may obtain the agreement of the Chairman of the Council before invitations are sent out by the secretary of the Council who is the Director

General of the Centre. In addition to the agenda item proposed under para. 45 the other agenda items decided by the twelveth meeting of the Governing Council include: the election of officers, the naming of the laboratory buildings in Dar es Salaam, and the consideration of the auditors report.

47. During the Executive Board meeting the Tanzanian delegation expressed strong objection to the Director General's "excessive absences from his duty station" and went on to substantiate this claim by providing a table covering several years and showing the number of days the Director General was "out of duty station". This allegation was made when the Executive Board was considering the Programme Budget 1991/92 to 1992/93.

48. Other members of the Executive Board observed that since 1989 when capital development of the Centre commenced in Dar es Salaam, the Director General had to spend time in Dar es Salaam as well as in Dodoma. Thus they expressed the view that if by duty station the Tanzanian delegation meant Dodoma, recognition should be given to the time the Director General had to be in Dar es Salaam to supervise the capital development activities of the Centre. In addition, the ECA delegation informed the Executive Board that according to the staff rules and regulations of the Centre official travel of the Director General outside the United Republic of Tanzania was subject to the written authorization of the Chairman of the Executive Board Article 41 ESAMRDC/FEEBM/2).

49. As discussion of this allegation continued it became obvious that the information provided by the Tanzanian delegation had originated from some members of staff of the Centre who were either unsatisfied with their conditions for transfer from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam or were unwilling altogether to be transferred from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam.

50. Again the ECA delegation reminded the Executive Board that according to the staff rules and regulations of the Centre, staff members had the right of appeal to the Governing Council against an administrative decision though the Executive Board (Article 51 ESAMRDC/FEEBM/2). Staff members of the Centre had no right therefore to seek the support of individual member states directly in solving their perceived problems with the management of the Centre.

51. At the conclusion of the discussion the Executive Board agreed (rather reluctantly in order to approve the Programme Budget) that (a) two operational centres be maintained (in Dar es Salaam and Dodoma) together with the extra financial implications subject to future review by the Governing Council depending on the prevailing circumstances and (b) the management of staff be left to the Director General of the Centre subject to the rules governing the operations of the institution.

52. There seem to be misunderstandings between the Director General and the host country on modalities of operating the two operational centres of the institution (Dar es Salaam and Dodoma). As earlier stated in this report when the Governing Council decided to establish the ESAMRDC laboratories in Dar es Salaam, the Governing Council had directed that the headquarters of the Centre should remain in Dodoma. At the same time, now that the laboratories are ready in Dar es Salaam, practically all the technical operations of the Centre are in Dar es Salaam. It therefore seems that an agreed modality by the Governing Council of operating technical services in Dar es Salaam and administrative services in Dodoma need to be established in order to avoid possible conflict between the Director General and the host country (who feel the Director General is transferring the headquarters of the Centre from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam as reported in the "Daily News" of 6 August 1991, against the directives of the Governing

Council). An earlier letter ref. MEM-C/E.40/1 from the Principle Secretary of the host Ministry to the Director General with copies to the Chairmen of the Executive Board and Governing Council had expressed this concern but no satisfactory action was taken.

53. Furthermore, it should be noted that the allegation by the Tanzanian delegation might have two implications. Either it could mean a misconduct by the Director General if he had been travelling outside Tanzania without the written authority of the Chairman of the Executive Board or that the Executive Board Chairman had approved excessive missions of the Director General outside Tanzania which was unlikely. As already said the Tanzanian delegation did not provide a breakdown of time spent by the Director General in Dar es Salaam and outside Tanzania (assuming by duty station they meant Dodoma).

54. If the Director General travelled outside Tanzania without the written approval of the Chairman of the Executive Board then he could be accused of misconduct. In this respect the staff rules and regulations of the Centre require that an action of misconduct by the Director General had to be reported to the Chairman of the Executive Board who would after clearance with the Chairman of the Governing Council, carry out an investigation through a Disciplinary Board to determine the extent of guilt of the staff member and recommend to the Chairman of the Governing Council any appropriate disciplinary measures to be taken. (Article 48 (c) The issues described in this section of the report have been treated at length because of some apprehensions among delegations of member States apparent at the Executive Board meeting.