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INFORMATION PAPER ON THE
SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA

(Prepared by the United Nations Special Fund)

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1. The present paper constitutes a progress report on Special Fund activities in Africa. Previous information papers on this subject were presented to the Economic Commission for Africa at its third and fourth sessions (E/CN.14/76 and E/CN.14/156).
2. The Special Fund continues to devote an increasing share of its limited financial resources to projects in Africa. In 1959, the Governing Council approved the first six projects for Africa, and 9 per cent of the total funds earmarked by the Council in that year was allocated to these projects. By May 1962, a total of sixty-five projects had been approved for the region, accounting for 26 per cent of the total project funds authorized by the Governing Council up to that time. Details of these projects are given in the Annex to this paper. It will be seen that the projects are to be carried out in twenty-one countries and territories in Africa.
3. In all, the sixty-five projects are estimated to cost the equivalent of approximately \$125 million, of which \$54 million are being provided by the Special Fund and \$71 million by the recipient governments. Twenty-three of these projects are for the execution of resource surveys and feasibility studies, ten for the organization of applied research centres, and thirty-two for the establishment of training and technical education institutes, including nine secondary school teacher-training institutes. In addition, a large number of African countries are participating in the Desert Locust Control Project, an inter-regional undertaking being assisted by the Special Fund.
4. The Managing Director proposes to recommend to the ninth session of the Governing Council, which meets in January 1963, approval of eleven more projects for Africa, estimated to cost the equivalent of approximately

\$27 million^{1/}. Thus, by the beginning of 1963, Special Fund activities in Africa may be expected to reach the equivalent of about \$152 million.

5. Forty-two of the sixty-five projects approved thus far had become operational by the end of October 1962 - twenty-five prior to 1962 and seventeen in the first nine months of that year. In the majority of these projects, operations have started quite promptly and have progressed satisfactorily, with tangible results already achieved in a number of them. One project, the Niger River Dam Survey in the Federation of Nigeria, has already been completed and the recommendations resulting from it are now under study by the Government. Examples of the progress being made in other African projects are given in the following paragraphs.

6. Earlier investigations had established the existence of mineral deposits in certain areas of Uganda. But the vastness of the country, the difficulties of the terrain and the shortage of modern equipment for exploration had prevented any real assessment of the quantity and quality of the deposits. With the aid of the Special Fund a large airborne survey was carried out which indicated in a very short time the main areas to be explored, and confirmatory ground investigations, including drilling activities, are now in progress. Although the final results of the survey are not yet known, the outcome of this project already appears promising.

7. The Government of Ghana is giving priority to a Special Fund-assisted project to survey the lower reaches of the Volta River. It is already apparent that when the recommended dams, pumping stations and irrigation control channels are built the agricultural potential of the Volta Flood Plain will be increased by many thousands of acres of cultivable land. Experimental plantings of rice, sugar cane and fodder crops have proved sufficiently promising to warrant making preliminary plans to start a sugar industry, and to suggest that Ghana will be able to grow enough rice for its own requirements. This project will be completed in 1963.

^{1/} Following the conclusion of the ninth session of the Governing Council in January 1963, a list of projects for Africa approved at that session will be circulated as an addendum to this document.

8. Another waterway, the River Nile, features largely in a project to reclaim land from the desert fringes in the United Arab Republic. Preliminary soil surveys have been made of some 600,000 acres of the Nile valley with a view to planning the future use of the waters of the Aswan Dam for widespread irrigation. Extensive in-service training is being given to local engineers working with the international experts on this project in preparation for the continued need for skilled personnel of this kind in the country's extensive land development programme.
9. In Togo, a survey undertaken for general land development purposes yielded an unexpected dividend - evidence of considerable beds of limestone which could prove to be an invaluable local source of materials for construction work and agricultural land improvement.
10. In Liberia, a comparatively young university has been strengthened by the addition of a Faculty of Agriculture with both educational and research responsibilities. Twenty carefully selected students have started their first courses and a system of individual tutoring has been initiated. Plans for a University Experimental Farm have also been completed.
11. Although the Instructor and Foreman Training Centre in Senegal was started less than a year ago, all the necessary preparatory work had been completed by mid-1962 and the first training courses for higher supervisory personnel and for instructors in industrial establishments had got under way.
12. Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic have recently established Civil Aviation Training Schools with the help of the Special Fund. These centres have already graduated 140 students in air traffic services, navigation, maintenance of aircraft, flying and communications.
13. In many of the new and emerging nations, the level of secondary education is so low as to be a major impediment to economic development. To assist in remedying this situation the Governing Council has approved a number of secondary teacher-training institute projects in Africa in the last two years. Some four hundred teachers are already in training in

Cameroun, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and the Sudan, where the first four of these institutes were started. In Nigeria some 1,600 applications were received for the 160 places in the College; complementary assistance is being provided under a bilateral programme. The Ivory Coast Institute started modestly with a handful of students in January 1962 but a competitive entrance examination held in September was expected to produce some thirty students for the preparatory year; in all, a total of seventy-five students at different stages of training were expected to be enrolled for the academic year 1962-63.

14. A unique organization - the Public Administration Institute - has been set up in Ghana, with the help of Special Fund financing, to train civil servants and to study problems of public administration in the new African states. Twenty-one trainees were graduated from the Institute at the end of its first academic year last June and most of them were expected to enter government service. In addition to the regular courses, special courses for senior civil servants were introduced in the curriculum for the present academic year.

15. The above noted projects represent but the beginning of a continuing, fruitful collaboration between the nations of Africa and the Special Fund in the development of the human and natural resources of the continent. Other equally useful projects are already under way.

16. Nevertheless, however encouraging the general outlook may be, it must be acknowledged that a number of projects are at present not being carried out as quickly and effectively as they should be.

17. It hardly needs emphasizing that if the projects are to benefit the recipient countries without delay, and if the Fund's limited resources are to be used to the best advantage, projects must start and finish on schedule. Admittedly the start of operations has sometimes been delayed because the Executing Agency could not find the right top-level expert, or certain essential items of project equipment. But in most cases of undue delay, it is unfortunately true that the cause was the failure of the recipient government to meet, in full and on schedule, its obligation to provide the

requisites for project execution - buildings, supplies and, above all, the essential cadre of adequately trained counterpart personnel, particularly at the senior technical and administrative levels.

18. The Managing Director recognizes that such facilities and trained manpower are often in very short supply but he firmly believes that these carefully selected projects are of strategic importance in the development of the recipient countries and therefore warrant the highest priority. He is equally confident that the governments concerned, with the assistance of the Executing Agencies and the Special Fund, will ensure that they receive the necessary priority.

ANNEXE

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AnnexSTATUS OF SPECIAL FUND PROJECTS IN AFRICA
AS AT 31 OCTOBER 1962Costs of individual projects
(US dollar equivalents)

Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Execut- ing Agency	Duration of Project (Years)	Total	Earmarkings made by the Governing Council ^{1/}	Estimated Government counterpart contributions	Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to Commence Execution
CAMEROUN								
- Secondary School Teacher Training Institute, Yaoundé	May 1961	UNESCO	6	\$2,692,800	\$1,174,800	\$1,518,000	2 Nov. 61	2 Nov. 61
ETHIOPIA								
- Awash River Basin Development Survey	May 1960	FAO	3	1,257,100	930,100	327,000	7 Feb. 61	21 Feb. 61
- School for Veterinary Assistants	Dec. 1960	FAO	5	722,700	432,700	290,000		
GHANA								
- Volta River Flood Plan Survey	May 1959	FAO	3	540,000	385,000	155,000	9 Dec. 59	8 Jan. 60
- Institute of Public Administration, Accra	May 1961	UN	5	1,845,700	523,700	1,322,000	18 July 61	27 July 61
- Land and Water Surveys in the Upper and Northern Regions	Jan. 1962	FAO	3	1,181,700	806,700	375,000	28 Sept. 62	24 Oct. 62

^{1/} Gross projects costs, i. e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets.

Costs of individual projects
(US dollar equivalents)

<u>Project by Country</u>	<u>Approved by Governing Council</u>	<u>Execut- ing Agency</u>	<u>Duration of Project (Years)</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Earmarkings made by the Governing Council 1/</u>	<u>Estimated Government counterpart Contributions</u>	<u>Plan of Operation Signed</u>	<u>Authorization to commence Execution</u>
GUINEA								
- General Development Survey 2/	May 1959	UN	1	\$ 425,000	\$ 425,000	-	7 Jan. 60	25 Feb. 60 ^{2/}
IVORY COAST								
- Secondary School Teacher Training Institute, Abidjan	May 1961	UNESCO	6	3,150,400	1,034,800	\$2,115,600	2 Nov. 61	1 Dec. 61
LIBERIA								
- Agricultural Training and Research	Dec. 1960	FAO	6	1,756,900	1,006,900	750,000	18 Sept. 61	25 Oct. 61
LIBYA								
- College of Advanced Technology	Dec. 1959	UNESCO	5	3,063,950	1,116,000	1,947,950	16 Sept. 60	3 Oct. 60
- Radio and Tele- communications School	Dec. 1960	ITU	5	1,183,600	523,600	660,000	5 July 61	14 July 61
MALI								
- Secondary School Teacher Training Institute, Bamako	Jan. 1962	UNESCO	6	3,668,900	1,019,900	2,649,000	17 Oct. 62	
- Improvement and Expan- sion of Rice Cultivation	May 1962	FAO	5	1,463,000	1,013,000	450,000	31 Oct. 62	

1/ Gross projects costs, i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets.

2/ Project concluded in March 1961.

Costs of individual projects
(US dollar equivalents)

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Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Executing Agency	Duration of Project (Years)	Total	Earmarkings made by the Governing Council 1/	Estimated Government counterpart contributions	Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to commence Execution
MOROCCO								
- Engineering School	May 1960	UNESCO	5	\$2,751,500	\$ 751,500	\$2,000,000	8 Oct. 60.	1 Dec. 60
- Rif Region Development Survey	May 1960	FAO	2	\$1,882,800	702,800	1,180,000	1 Nov. 60	2 Jan. 61
- Civil Aviation School	Dec. 1960	ICAO	5	1,772,200	624,200	1,148,000	29 June 61	28 July 61
- Institute for Instructor Training for Leather and Textile workers	Jan. 1962	ILO	4	2,472,800	934,800	1,538,000	11 Oct. 62	
- Secondary School Teacher Training Institutes, Rabat	May 1962	UNESCO	5	2,743,900	884,900	1,859,000		
NIGERIA								
- Niger River Dam Survey 2/	Dec. 1959	IBRD	1	2,425,000	735,000	1,690,000	7 March 60	10 March 60 ^{2/}
- Federal Higher Teacher Training College	Dec. 1960	UNESCO	5	2,852,200	1,052,200	1,800,000	15 Feb. 62	29 March 62
- Soil and Water Resources Survey of the Sokoto Valley	May 1961	FAO	4	2,272,300	1,552,300	720,000	23 Feb. 62	30 March 62

1/ Gross projects costs, i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets.

2/ Project completed in April 1961.

Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Execut- ing Agency	Costs of individual projects (US dollar equivalents)				Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to commence Execution
			Duration of Project (Years)	Total	Earmarkings made by the Governing Council 1/	Estimated Government counterpart contributions		
NIGERIA (contd.)								
- Vocational Training Programme	May 1961	ILO	4	\$1,507,500	\$1,002,600	\$ 504,900		
- Fisheries Survey in the Western Region	May 1961	FAO	4	829,000	564,000	265,000		
- Secondary School Teacher Training College, Northern Region	Jan. 1962	UNESCO	5	3,730,200	930,200	2,800,000		
- Forestry Faculty, University College; Ibadan	May 1962	FAO	6	1,551,800	876,800	675,000		
- Secondary School Teacher Training College, Eastern Region	May 1962	UNESCO	5	3,688,500	1,055,500	2,633,000		
REPUBLIC OF CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)								
- Secondary School Teacher Training Institute; Brazzaville	Jan. 1962	UNESCO	6	2,960,200	1,185,200	1,775,000	31 Oct. 62	
- Survey of the Water Resources of the Niari Valley	May 1962	FAO	3	778,700	147,000			

1/ Gross projects costs; i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets.

Costs of individual projects
(US dollar equivalents)

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Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Executing Agency	Duration of Project (Years)	Total	Earmarkings made by the Governing Council 1/	Estimated Government counterpart contributions	Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to commence Execution
SENEGAL								
- Instructor and Foreman Training Centre	May 1961	ILO	4	\$1,625,500	\$486,600	\$1,138,900	14 Feb. 62	28 March 62
- Secondary School Teacher Training Institute, Dakar	Jan. 1962	UNESCO	6	3,179,700	1,144,700	2,035,000	5 Oct. 62	
- Rural Vocational Training Programme	Jan. 1962	ILO	4	2,680,200	1,408,200	1,272,000		
SOMALIA								
- Agricultural and Water Surveys	Dec. 1960	FAO	4	1,218,800	928,800	290,000	30 Sept. 61	3 Nov. 61
- Iron Ore Survey	Jan. 1962	UN	4	874,300	594,300	280,000		
SUDAN								
- Animal Health Institute	Dec. 1960	FAO	4	450,900	264,900	195,000	31 March 62	17 May 62
- Hides, Skins and Leather: Development and Training Project	Dec. 1960	FAO	4	868,600	521,000	347,600	3 May 61	14 June 61
- Forestry Research and Education Centre, Khartoum	May 1961	FAO	5	1,222,600	832,600	390,000	19 Dec. 61	21 Dec. 61
- Land Water Use Survey of Kordofan Province	May 1961	FAO	6	1,389,900	889,900	500,000	10 Oct. 61	20 Nov. 61

1/ Gross projects costs; i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets.

Costs of individual projects
(US dollar equivalents)

Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Execut- ing Agency	Duration of Project (Years)	Total	Earmarkings made by the Governing Council ^{1/}	Estimated Government counterpart contributions	Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to commence Execution
<u>SUDAN (contd.)</u>								
- Secondary School Teacher Training Institute, Khartoum	May 1961	UNESCO	5	\$3,015,400	\$1,074,400	\$1,941,000	31 Dec. 61	12 Jan. 62
- Post and Telegraph Training Centre, Khartoum	Jan. 1962	ITU	5	1,936,900	486,900	1,450,000		
- Electric Power Survey	May 1962	IBRD	1	141,200	115,200	26,000		
- Land and Water Use and Resources Survey in the Jebel Marra Area	May 1962	FAO	4	3,056,100	1,136,100	1,920,000	23 Sept. 62	
<u>TOGO</u>								
- Land and Water Use Survey	May 1960	FAO	3	963,000	700,000	263,000	23 Dec. 60	11 Jan. 61
- Survey of Groundwater and Mineral Resources	Jan. 1962	UN	3	1,793,500	1,273,500	520,000	21 Aug. 62	4 Sept. 62
<u>TUNISIA</u>								
- Agricultural Research Central Tunisia	May 1960	FAO	5	2,457,200	897,200	1,560,000	13 Sept. 60	23 Sept. 60
- Civil Aviation School	Dec. 1960	ICAO	5	1,787,500	640,500	1,147,000	19 Sept. 61	27 Sept. 61
- Research and Training on Irrigation with Saline Water	Jan. 1962	UNESCO	5	1,817,800	971,800	846,000		

^{1/} Gross projects costs, i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets.

Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Execut- ing Agency	Duration of Project (Years)	Costs of individual projects (US dollar equivalents)			Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to commence Execution
				Total	Earmarkings made by the Governing Council 1/	Estimated Government counterpart contributions		
TUNISIA (contd.)								
- Vocational Training and Productivity Institute, Radès	Jan.1962	ILO	5	\$2,644,700	\$1,018,700	\$1,626,000		
UGANDA								
- Aerial Geophysical Survey	May 1960	UN	1	453,500	313,500	140,000	30 Nov. 60	15 Dec. 60
- Kampala Technical Institute	Jan.1962	UNESCO	6	5,112,500	1,159,500	3,953,000		
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC								
- Drainage of Irrigated Land	May 1959	FAO	3	1,365,000	365,000	1,000,000	27 Dec. 60	21 Feb. 61
- Soil Survey from Aerial Photographs	May 1959	FAO	4	827,500	327,500	500,000	10 March 60	24 May 60
- Civil Aviation Training School	May 1960	ICAO	5	1,860,500	1,063,400	797,100	17 April 61	18 May 61
- Cotton Research Laboratory	Dec.1960	FAO	4	1,465,300	687,300	778,000	26 Dec. 61	31 May 62
- Animal Health Institute	Dec.1960	FAO	4	1,005,000	668,000	337,000	8 Aug. 62	4 Oct. 62
- Vocational Instructor Training Institute	Dec.1960	ILO	4	1,447,100	888,100	559,000	20 Aug. 61	5 Oct. 61

1/ Gross projects costs, i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets,

Costs of individual projects
(US dollar equivalents)

Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Execut- ing Agency	Duration of Project (Years)	Total	Earmarkings made by the Governing Council 1/	Estimated Government counterpart contributions	Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to commence Execution
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (contd.)								
- National Institute of Standards	May 1961	UNESCO	5	\$4,973,700	\$973,700	\$4,000,000		
- Central Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory Cairo	May 1961	FAO	4	986,000	616,000	370,000	5 May 62	12 Sept. 62
- Establishment of an Institute of Small Industries, Kubba	Jan. 1962	ILO	4	1,298,600	600,600	698,000		
- Mansoura Institute for Higher Education	1962	UNESCO	5	4,870,400	1,756,400	3,114,000		
UNITED KINGDOM: FED. OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND								
- Multipurpose Survey of the Kafue River Basin	May 1961	FAO	4	1,375,100	786,100	589,000	23 Feb. 62	16 May 62
- Lake Fariba Fisheries Research Institute	Jan. 1962	FAO	4	1,107,200	555,200	552,000		
UNITED KINGDOM: KENYA								
- Training of Engineers for East Africa	May 1962	UNESCO	5	1,756,600	832,600	924,000		
- The Kenya Polytechnic Nairobi	May 1962	UNESCO	6	2,308,100	1,308,100	880,000		

1/ Gross projects costs, i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets.

Project by Country	Approved by Governing Council	Execut- ing Agency	Duration of Project (Years)	Costs of individual projects (US dollar equivalents)			Plan of Operation Signed	Authorization to commence Execution
				Total	Expenditures made by the Governing Council 1/	Estimated Government counterpart contributions		
UNITED KINGDOM: KENYA (contd.)								
- Survey of the Irrigation Potential of the Lower Tana River Basin	May 1962	FAO	3	\$1,297,100	\$ 974,100	\$323,000		
UPPER VOLTA								
- Agricultural Training Centre, Bobo- Dioulasso	May 1962	FAO	5	1,840,900	1,040,900	\$800,000		
Total for 65 projects in 21 countries and territories:				\$125,653,250	\$54,297,200	\$71,356,050		

1/ Gross projects costs, i.e., including the recipient Governments' cash contributions to the project budgets