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United Nations Economic
Commission for AfricaUnited Nations Multinational
Inter-disciplinary Development
Advisory Team for Eastern and
Southern Africa.Work Programme Priorities: 1975-1976Lusaka-based UNDAT
Priority Projects selected for
evaluation and possible implementation
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UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

United Nations Multinational Inter-
disciplinary Development Advisory Team
for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Work Programme Priorities: 1975-1976.

Lusaka-based UNDAT
Priority Projects selected for evaluation
and possible implementation 1975/1976.

A. Introduction

1. Consultations initiated in June 1972, between the ECA Secretariat through its Sub-Regional Office in Lusaka and the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, on the proposal to establish a Lusaka-based United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Team (UNDAT), were concluded at the First Meeting of the UNDAT Council of Ministers held in Lusaka from 6-8 May, 1974.
2. Prior to the Ministerial meeting the ECA Lusaka Office had received comments on, and suggested amendments to, the Original Plan of Operation from the various governments. These were consolidated into three main documents⁽¹⁾ which were discussed by the First UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Lusaka 14 - 16 June, 1973.
3. As the governments had already indicated their acceptance of the Project the main object of the meeting of officials was to take collective decisions on suggested amendments and new proposals with a view to ensuring that the Project would offer effective assistance to all countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. The recommendations of the meeting of officials were submitted to the First Meeting of the UNDAT Council of Ministers (Para.1) for final approval.
4. Both the First Meeting of Officials (14-16 June 1973) and the First Meeting of the UNDAT Council of Ministers (6-8 May 1974) covered in their discussions: Objectives and Functions of the UNDAT, Problem Areas, Size and Composition of the Senior Resident Team, Assistant experts, Consultants, Administrative arrangements, and Financial support that would be required.

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5. Bearing in mind the experience of the countries during the first United Nations Development Decade the proposal to strengthen the already existing technical assistance operations of the United Nations system through the creation of a high-powered Multinational Inter-disciplinary Team was endorsed. It was made explicit, however, that the countries would not expect the UNDAT to replace or duplicate other forms of UN technical assistance, but that it should re-enforce and supplement what is already being done. To achieve the objective of strengthening and supplementing other forms of technical assistance three conditions would have to be met: First the UNDAT would have to be literally inter-disciplinary; Second it would have to be high-powered and knowledgeable on development problems; Third its work programme would have to be clearly defined and focus on critical obstacles to economic development in the broad sense. Using these conditions as a frame of reference, the special character and functions of the UNDAT were reviewed and decisions taken.

6. The UNDAT is interpreted as part of the implementation of the Economic Commission for Africa Resolutions 134(VII) and 178(VIII) and a positive response to the recommendations of the first, second and third ECA conferences of Ministers held in February 1971, February 1973 and February 1975 respectively; which requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to intensify the policy of decentralisation of the activities of the ECA, and requested the United Nations and its agencies to provide the ECA Secretariat with adequate resources.

7. The guidelines laid down by the ECA second conference of Ministers are that the main thrust of the work of the UNDATs should be in the direction of multinational projects; but recognising that multinational projects need to be rooted in national programmes and projects, and that unless critical obstacles to accelerated economic development at the national level are solved it would be difficult to achieve effective multinational economic co-operation.

8. On the basis of these guidelines, and the comments and proposals of individual governments consolidated into the documents prepared by the ECA Lusaka Office, the First Meeting of the UNDAT Council of Ministers decided that the UNDAT

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individually and collectively, in their efforts to accelerate the structural transformation of their economies through self-reliance. The target would be to achieve, as a minimum, the growth rates recommended in the International Development Strategy for the 1970s. But, as only part of economic progress can be attributed to growth rates measurable in gross domestic or average per capita income, the UNDAT Team will have to pay particular attention to "real development" - improvement in total welfare for the majority of the African people, the main components of which are better real incomes, jobs, housing, clothing, food, literacy, and health. Accordingly, the Team will have to assist in measures directed towards increased growth rates accompanied by equitable distribution of income, creation of employment opportunities in urban and rural areas, and creation of social infrastructure for the benefit of the majority of the people. Hence the activities of the UNDAT will have both national and multinational components. This is in line with the directives of the second ECA Conference of Ministers.

9. The advantage of the UNDAT at the national level is that, in addition to the agency by agency and sector by sector advisory services an inter-disciplinary team will now be available to provide advisory services and technical assistance on an integrated basis with special emphasis on economic, social, and technological problems, which constitute bottlenecks to structural transformation and multinational economic cooperation. Through the Team, exchange of ideas, information, and technical expertise, among the countries of the sub-region will be facilitated. The countries will thereby benefit from each other's experience, and countries that are more successful in solving sticky problems would pass their experience to their neighbours.

10. At the multinational level the usefulness of the UNDAT lies in the fact that as international advisory services and technical assistance operations tend to concentrate on national projects, the UNDAT will fill a gap in international technical assistance activities by providing the countries with "permanent"

multinational machinery to assist in the generation of multinational projects and their implementation. In this respect the UNDAT Project is part of the implementation of the Economic Commission for Africa resolutions and recommendations

11. Within the framework of the broad national and multinational objectives as indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the Council of Ministers endorsed the problem areas of common concern identified by the meeting of officials, and agreed on priority problems areas⁽²⁾ which should constitute the work programme of the UNDAT.

12. Taking into account the priority problem areas agreed upon and the inter-disciplinary nature of the Project; it was agreed that a Team of 26 senior specialists, plus 7 assistant specialists, and 50 man-months of consultancy services, would be required (see Appendix I). As far as is possible these should be recruited from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the developing countries of Europe; because of the importance attached to relevant competence and experience in development problems especially of African countries.

13. The meeting emphasized that it would be expected that the Team Leader will co-ordinate the work of the 26 various disciplines, so that a regular inter-disciplinary exchange of views and ideas takes place among all the members of Team. A recommended clustering of disciplines may, however, be necessary for concentrated in-depth analysis of each problem area, provided inter-cluster flows of information are maintained. The recommended clusters of the specialists in relation to each priority area, to ensure that full advantage is taken of the inter-disciplinary nature of the Project, is indicated in Appendix II.

14. As of March 1974 the overall financial commitment to the Lusaka UNDAT provided for less specialists than recommended by the countries. The resources available covered the costs of services of a Team Leader, twenty senior experts, four assistant experts, and one administrative officer for a total period of twelve months each. Funds were also earmarked for 12 man-months of consultancy services, secretarial assistance, travel, equipment, and other supporting services. All experts and other staff were to be appointed for one year (12 months). (See Appendix III).

15. Although only 4 senior UNDAT specialists (excluding the Team Leader) and two assistant experts (including the Programme Management Officer) had been recruited by the end of 1974; recruitment of the additional sixteen senior advisers and two assistant specialists has been suspended due to financial difficulties. At

(2) Document ECA/UNDAT/Lusaka/7.

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present the team consists of:-

Senior Resident Team

1. Team Leader
2. Development Economist
3. Industrial Engineer
4. Rural Sociologist
5. Business Management and Finance, specialists.

Assistant specialists

1. Macro-Economist
2. Programme Management Officer.

B. Projects Selected For Evaluation and possible Implementation 1975/1976; from the list of Priority Projects recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials.

16. The First Meeting of the UNDAT Council of Ministers directed that as soon as a nucleus of UNDAT advisers had assembled in Lusaka, the Team Leader together with all available specialists should visit all countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, to identify specific projects within the priority problem areas agreed upon.

17. In pursuance of this decision all the 4 senior advisers plus the two assistant specialists together with the Team Leader visited most countries of Eastern Africa including the Secretariat of the East African Community in Arusha and the East African Development Bank in Kampala, during the period 5 November to 2 December 1974, and the countries of Southern Africa during the period 13 to 28 January 1975. As the UNDAT is the operational arm of the ECA, discussions were held with the staff of the ECA Secretariat during the visit to Ethiopia.

18. The UNDAT advisers prepared a number of documents based on the results of the visits to individual countries⁽³⁾. These documents were submitted to the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Mbabane, Swaziland, 3-6 February, 1975. The meeting examined the projects identified by the UNDAT Team, and reached a consensus on priorities⁽⁴⁾ on the basis of the following

⁽³⁾ Documents ECA/UNDAT/Lusaka/20, 21A, 21B, 21C, 21D, 21E, 21F, 22, 23, and 25A.

⁽⁴⁾ Document ECA/UNDAT/Lusaka/27.

criteria:-

- (i) The projects identified are those that reflect the overall objectives and goals of the development plans of the countries.
- (ii) Projects chosen are within the problem areas identified by the first meeting of the UNDAT Committee of Officials and subsequently endorsed by the first meeting of the UNDAT Council of Ministers.
- (iii) Priority is given to multinational projects or national projects with multinational components.
- (iv) Projects included in the work programme are those that the countries feel will accelerate the structural transformation of their economies within the framework of self-reliance.
- (v) Projects selected are compatible with the concept of complementarity and inter-sectoral relationship and are considered of strategic importance to the development process of the sub-region.

19. In recognition of the sectoral inter-relationship and complementarity nature of projects selected, the countries noted that the most ideal approach to accelerated and effective development of the economies of the sub-region would be an expeditious implementation of all projects as recommended. However, in view of the resource constraint (it is hoped that this is only temporary) only a few projects which are of critical importance have been selected for the current programming exercise. However, the choice of three or four projects on the basis of 'impact-project approach' was thoroughly discussed and found to be contradictory and self-defeating given the sectoral inter-relationship of national economies and complementarity nature of development projects. It was pointed out that while 'impact-project approach' may lead to growth the experience of the First UN Development Decade, has already shown that there can be growth without development, which, if not corrected may lead to undesirable socio-economic and political problems.

20. Further in view of past experience, the countries recommended a thorough re-assessment of methodologies and criteria so far used in the development plans. In this respect, it was

transformation and within the principles of the New International Economic Order.

21. Thus the projects selected are those that are considered crucial, within the context of the strategy laid down by the countries. It must, however, be noted that the programming of specific projects⁽⁵⁾ for immediate evaluation and implementation, has had to be reduced because of the fact that the present UNDAT Team consist of only 4 senior resident specialists and 2 assistant specialists. It is hoped that this will only be temporary and that resources will be found to enable the implementation of all the priority projects established by the governments.

I. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Assistance in the creation of rural settlement schemes e.g. Integrated Development Zones along the Tanzara Railway line. (National project with multinational components).

The aim of the project is to assist member countries within the framework of self-reliance to increase food production potential/capacity, employment opportunities, and industrialisation; by evolving rural development strategies and models that are suited to the countries of the sub-region.

2. Assist the countries in livestock production and the creation of multinational disease-free zones. (National projects with multinational component).

This project was originally recommended by the joint ECA/FAO Study on the Intra-Sub-regional co-operation and Trade in East Africa in the Field of Agriculture, April 1971. The aim of this project is to promote the livestock industry in the sub-region for domestic use and for export. As part of the project, programmes for eradication of stock killing diseases/pests e.g. tse-tse flies, foot and mouth disease, etc., in the sub-region; will be encouraged and/or mounted. In order to ensure the success of the project, a permanent consultative and co-ordinating machinery will be established to promote and maintain contacts among the neighbouring countries and timely response to any epidemic out-breaks of stock diseases.

(5) All projects are selected from the Work Programme Priorities

3. Study on specialisation in Agricultural Production and Promotion of Intra-sub-regional Trade in Agricultural Commodities. (National project with multinational component).

The main objective of this project is to compile a compendium of agricultural commodities produced by each country in the sub-region. The production trend will also be used as a basis for agricultural production specialisation by each country in the sub-region. This project will be implemented as part of the Trade Promotion project (see under Trade). The project aims at promoting intra-African trade in both agricultural and semi-processed goods.

4. Assist in establishment or in improvement of national food storage facilities and food banks, as components of multinational food reserves.
5. Fisheries. Production, processing, marketing, and training: e.g. multinational projects based on Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika; involving Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi and Mozambique.
6. Assist in establishing a Permanent Agricultural Sub-Committee for the sub-region which will be responsible for evolving a common agricultural policy. The main task of the UNDAT will be to assist member states in the establishment of the sub-committee.

II. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. A study on the possibility of establishing appropriate agricultural machinery and equipment industries. (Multinational and national project).

The project is aimed at providing machinery and equipment to the countries in the sub-region in order to increase the production of food in the sub-region, in accordance with the policy of self-reliance and in pursuance of the recommendation of FAO World Food Conference meeting in Rome in 1974. Indeed, as part of the development effort, the construction of agricultural machinery and equipment is indispensable towards achieving higher food production, thereby conserving on the scarce foreign exchange resources that the countries require, for further industrialisation.

2. A study on the possibility of establishing an Iron and Steel Production complex. (Multinational Project).

This project is derived from the various national develop-

national iron and steel production schemes of varying types and capacities. In view of the importance which the countries attach to this project, the countries agreed during the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials in February 1975, in Mbabane, Swaziland, that a study be carried out on the possibilities of establishing a viable iron and steel complex to provide greater benefits to countries of the sub-region through economies of scale and by encouraging specialisation of national steel mills. The object is to provide the countries, in the long-run, with their iron and steel requirements and form a basis for integrated industrial development.

3. A study on the establishment of a Fertilizers Production Complex. (Multinational and national project).

The main aim is to find out the situation regarding the production, consumption, importation and distribution of fertilizers for the next five years; with a view to rationalising fertilizer production to achieve scale economies and identify possibilities of establishing new fertilizers factories. The project would play a significant role in boosting agricultural production and increasing food production. This project has been accorded high priority in the various national development plans.

4. A study on the establishment of Basic Chemical Industry (Multinational project).

The project originates from requests from the member countries and was formally approved by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials in February 1975. The project is aimed at providing the countries of the sub-region with the momentum for industrialisation. The concentration of production in large factories is imperative in the case of basic chemical industries as this would lead to the economies of scale. Indeed the national markets for basic chemical industries are too small, hence the desire for the multinational approach.

5. A study on the possibility of establishing Heavy Electric Equipment Manufacture. (Multinational project).

The project is aimed at providing the necessary electric equipment, like transformers and switching stations, high tension transmission lines, switchgears, etc., that are required in meeting the increase in electric power consumption. It is also hoped that the establishment of such a multinational plant will help the

The project will assist the countries of the sub-region in their efforts towards achieving rural electrification and providing power at reasonable prices to the masses of the African people.

6. A study on the possibility of adopting a Common Industrial Policy as an overall Development Strategy (Multinational project)

The aim of this project is to rationalise the industrial policies of the countries of the sub-region within the context of overall development policies. This would accelerate the industrialisation process and eliminate the unnecessary duplication of efforts arising, partly, from competition for foreign investment.

III. ENERGY AND POWER

1. Assistance on the establishment of Multinational Energy Board (Multinational project).

The development of energy and power is an indispensable and integral part of industrialisation. In order to bring about faster economic development, it is felt that countries of the sub-region should have a coordinated approach to the whole question of energy development policy in the sub-region, hence the desirability of establishing a multinational energy board, which, among other things, will lead to setting up of common grid systems which would guarantee constant and cheap power supply.

IV. TRANSPORT

1. Standardization of road design, construction, traffic signs and other technical parameters and harmonisation of road transport, legislation and regulations.

This project has its origin from Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Conference of East and Central States and ECA and also recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Mbabane, February 1975. It is felt that through standardization of road specification and harmonisation of road transport legislation and regulations, the links between the African countries will be strengthened and the flow of intra-African trade will thereby be facilitated.

2. Standardization of the Railway Rolling Stock (Multinational project).

In view of the great cost involved in the transportation of bulk materials, African countries are putting greater emphasis on the modernisation and expansion of the existing railway networks

which are indispensable to the accelerated industrial development. The standardization of rolling stocks throughout the sub-region will invariably lead to lowering of transportation costs and enable countries to benefit from economies of scale.

3. Study on East African Port Facilities (Multinational project)

The project originates from requests by the member countries and from the UNCTAD Work Programme. The project is aimed at finding solutions to port congestions which seriously increase the transportation costs thereby adding to the inflationary tendencies which affect the economies of the countries, especially those that are landlocked.

V. INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE

1. Assistance in the Preparation of a Trade Directory for the countries in the sub-region. (Multinational project).

The project is aimed at providing information which has hitherto been lacking in the field of trade with a view to promoting and increasing intra-African trade. The study would include the examination of transport routes to the main importing and exporting centres, production capacities, qualities of goods, prices, production costs, tariff and non-tariff barriers, payment problems, etc.. The data contained in the Directory would be a basis for inter-country negotiations on bilateral or multinational intra-African trade, and price harmonisation of basic food stuffs. (see project on Rural Development).

2. Study of the Administrative Problems hindering Trade in the sub-region. (National project with multinational component)

The project aims at easing the administrative bottlenecks that hinder the flow of intra-African trade, by studying the best procedures of improving the administrative regulations, and suggesting ways of standardisation of customs formalities. The project is closely related to the Preparation of the Trade Directory.

VI. MOBILISATION OF DOMESTIC AND EXTERNAL HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

1. The compilation of a compendium of courses offered at both technical and professional levels in institutions within the sub-region and the initiation of consultations with appropriate authorities on the possibility of providing places in the existing institutions to students from countries whose

This project is a short-term project aimed at alleviating the manpower constraint in certain crucial areas within the sub-region. As a short-term measure, it will assist those countries that may not have the resources to construct all the required institutions of higher learning. It will ensure fuller utilization of all available national training facilities, hence fulfilling the manpower requirement necessary for economic development.

2. An examination of effectiveness of parastatals as machineries for the control of domestic resources and for accelerated economic development. (National project with multinational component).

This project originates from the UN General Assembly resolution, stating that countries should exercise sovereignty over their natural resources. The same resolution has been supported by subsequent UN General Assembly resolution on the establishment of a New Economic Order and the 1975 ECA Council of Ministers resolution. The need to control domestic resources has been demonstrated by the establishment of various parastatal bodies within the countries, as measures to control, and accelerate socio-economic development. The study aims at finding the effectiveness of such institutions with a view to making recommendations for future policy adjustments.

3. Examination of the Possibility of Establishing Multinational "Centres of Excellence" in Professional Education within the sub-region. (Multinational project).

This project originates from Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resolution that recommended the establishment of "Centres of Excellences" within the Region. The countries have again requested that the UNDAT Team should look into the question of establishing such Centres, and the Sectoral Committee of East and Central African States on Human Resources meeting in Brazzaville in 1974 recommended a regional approach to higher level management training. This has been supported by the 1975 ECA Council of Ministers resolution which asked for the establishment of multinational institutions for the acceleration of economic and social development in the African region. The project is aimed at attracting the best talents that are often attracted abroad and counteracting the sub-regional brain-drain and encouraging multinational cooperation and self-reliance in education.

4. An examination of the effectiveness of administrative machinery - company tax and customs laws and regulations and investment codes for the control of domestic resources (National project with multinational component)

The project originates from an ECA Study that had carried out some preliminary work on investment codes for certain selected African countries. The countries of the Lusaka UNDAT sub-region have requested that a more thorough study should be carried out on the whole question of foreign investment, and the codes regulating their operations.

The aim of the project is to examine the existing machineries and recommend measures for minimising the outflow of African domestic resources for economic development; and examine further ways for closer coordination of such measures among countries in order to strengthen their bargaining position vis-a-vis foreign investors.

5. An examination of the possibility of creating Consultancy Service Agencies. (Multinational project).

The project is aimed at developing local competence and expertise within the sub-region, and encouraging African countries to rely on their own manpower for the solution of African problems as this will contribute to faster and more economical socio-economic development in the continent. The project will assist the member countries conserve their foreign exchange resources by using the local experts to carry out feasibility and pre-feasibility studies.

As part of the project an inventory of existing high-level manpower will be prepared, and steps taken to establish sub-regional Consultancy Agencies on the basis of existing expertise within the sub-region.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. Promote, and assist in, measures directed towards developing appropriate techniques and methodologies for plan preparation and plan implementation.

Taking into account the historical, socio-economic, and political characteristics of the countries; as well as the declared goal of self-reliance. To achieve self-reliance a fundamental change in the existing patterns of production and consumption, which are generally outward oriented, towards more

The project originates in ECA's Work Programme 12.15.20: (b)(vii) and request from countries for the need to re-examine the existing planning methodologies and techniques, in view of the failure to achieve the targets set for the First United Nations Development Decade. The object will be to develop planning models and methodologies that will be more directly relevant to the objective of self-reliance and the goal of improving as rapidly as possible the quality of life of the masses of the African people.

2. Advise on measures for dovetailing planning machinery into the administrative structure of government; in order to establish firm links between sectoral targets and individual projects on the one hand, and those of the central and local planning machinery on the other. (National project with a multinational component).

This project originates from requests by the member countries as approved by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials; and from ECA's Work Programme. The project is aimed at making planning the central focus of all development thereby making development planning more effective, and enhancing the overall performance, of the African economies.

3. Promote, and assist in, measures directed towards Harmonisation of national economic policies and development plans; especially in the critical sectors of agriculture, industry, transport, energy, trade, and manpower planning. And recommend measures to ensure coordination and consistence in agreed policies.

This project originates from requests from member countries and approved by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials. It appears in the ECA Work Programme 12.15.20:(b)(ii). The project aims at accelerating and maintaining economic growth and development through multinational cooperation by removing constraints that are instituted by national plans and policies, thus facilitating multinational cooperation, within the context of self-reliance which, among other things, requires that developing countries of the sub-region pool their resources.

4. UNDAT has been requested to convene a Conference on development planning, in cooperation with the Universities within the sub-region, towards the end of 1975 or in early 1976; to map out an appropriate multinational planning strategy for the sub-region.

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5. Establishment of a sub-committee of planners for the sub-region which would be convened from time to time to examine specific problems and projects. The Committee would invite the Conference of African Planners to send an observer.

Projects 4 and 5 will be carried out concurrently with projects 1 to 3, and do not require additional resources other than those which will be provided by the governments and Universities.

VIII. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

These do not require additional resources other than secretarial and administrative services at the Lusaka Office; and short-term visits to all countries of the sub-region.

1. Immediate Assistance to certain countries in the areas of training and technical assistance.

The UNDAT has been requested by a number of countries which are short of personnel in specific areas to seek the assistance of governments, universities, and other appropriate institutions, in African countries which might be in a position to offer immediate assistance in providing training facilities and short-term advisory services. The object is to put in touch countries which need help with those which can provide assistance.

BOTSWANA:

- i. Teachers of science and mathematics.
- ii. Adviser on development of tourism.
- iii. Training places in:
 - a. Accountancy
 - b. Insurance
 - c. Banking
 - d. Librarianship (a few)
 - e. Engineers and technical engineers
 - f. Teachers of commercial subjects
 Funds available from CIDA.
- iv. Manpower Adviser required.

LESOTHO:

- i. Advice on low cost housing using sandstone blocks in plentiful supply (C.B. & R.R.I.).

- iii. Training places for printers (offset litho) also printing technicians.
- iv. Teachers of secretarial subjects (Zambia and East Africa).
- v. Training places for foremen and clerks of works (G.I. of S.T.).
- vi. Teachers of science and mathematics (E & W.A.)
- vii. Training places for four students with equivalent of OND in building technology and Civil Engineering (E. & W.A.)
- viii. Eight professional engineers for P & T.
- ix. Training facilities for flying in Botswana.
- x. Training facilities for fire fighting (East African School of Aviation and Nigerian Aviation School).
- xi. Metrication Specialist.

SWAZILAND:

- i. Training facilities for railway engine drivers and engineers (part of contingency plan w.r.t. link with Mozambique).
- ii. More places for telecommunication technicians - limited number of places at School in Malawi.
- iii. General Managers for (a) Housing Corporation and (b) National Transport Company.
- iv. Surveyor technicians - training places - School in Ghana.
- v. Training places for geologists technicians - ZIT.
- vi. Training facilities for employees of:
 - a. Commercial Banks
 - b. Insurance Corporations
 ESI written to Ghana State Insurance but no reply yet.
- vii. Monetary Authority requires high level research officer.
- viii. Sub-regional conference on technical education.

BOTSWANA-LESOTHO-SWAZILAND:

- i. Request to Arusha Secretariat to provide immediately training places for secretaries at their Training Centres.

KENYA:

- i. Science and Mathematics teachers for village polytechs.

2. Problems of Decision-Making regarding implementation of Multinational Projects.

Multinational projects prepared by the UNDAT will not be implemented unless decisions on implementation are taken at

immediate follow-up on preliminary studies. Accordingly it has been recommended that the UNDAT should solicit the support of governments for:-

I. Consultations among Ministers of Foreign Affairs on appropriate machinery for facilitating political decisions on the implementation of multinational programmes. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs would submit their recommendations to Heads of State and Government.

II. Participation of Ministers and Officials of the executing Ministries in Ministerial Meetings dealing with multinational projects falling under their jurisdiction.

III. Channelling of all offers of financial and technical assistance through the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and involvement of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in policy-decisions on multinational programmes; in order to safeguard the interests of the countries of the sub-region in their efforts to cooperate against possible external pressures, and in order to facilitate continuous inter-country consultations on multinational programmes.

IV. Agreement to establish a Sub-regional Development Fund for follow-up on preliminary studies prepared by the UNDAT. Proposal on machinery and functions of this Fund to be prepared by the Arusha Secretariat of the East African Community and the Lusaka-based UNDAT.

IX. SPECIAL PROJECT TO ASSIST COUNTRIES NOT
YET INDEPENDENT

The project was requested by the First Meeting of the UNDAT Council of Ministers; and specific areas of immediate concern were submitted by representatives of the Liberation Movements to the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials. That UNDAT in cooperation with the Liberation Movements of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, has been requested to undertake research into the respective countries with a view:-

1. To collecting information which will assist in forward long-term planning to ensure that the countries when they become independent achieve self-reliance and do not become dominated (in the case of Zimbabwe and Namibia) by South Africa but become part of the sub-regional

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2. To assisting the Liberation Movements in finding training places for their personnel in Africa and elsewhere so that they would be in a position to administer their countries effectively after independence.

The project will be carried out as part of the Information and Data Centre which is to be established with the assistance of a bilateral donor. Project 2 will require 12 man-months of consultancy services.

C Project outlines for 1975-76I. Rural Development

1. Project Title: Assistance in the creation of rural settlement schemes e.g. integrated development zones on Tanzania railway line, or on new road links.
This is a national project with multinational component of interest to all countries, but of immediate interest to Tanzania and Zambia, especially along the Tanzara Railway.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/RD/1/75.
3. Origin: Request made by the Lusaka UNDAT member countries and recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Mbabane, Swaziland, February, 1975. The project was also requested for by the Executive Secretary ECA/UNDAT/Lusaka/11 Annex VI.
4. Duration: The project will be executed during 1975/76, and the activities related to the implementation of the project will consist of examination of current rural development strategies with a view to recommending concrete measures for implementation.
5. Justification: Effective rural development is a prerequisite for economic development and transformation in the sub-region. The implementation of the project will lead to increased food production, employment, stabilisation of rural-urban migration, and industrialisation.
6. Objective of the project: The aim of the project is to assist member countries within the framework of self-reliance, by producing rural development models and proposals that could be used in accelerating rural transformation and economic development.

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7. Estimated
Expenditure:1. Staff:

(a) Resident Rural Sociologist	<u>US \$</u>
(on the assumption that recruitment of resident staff will not be possible in near future)	
(b) Consultants - 4 man-months of Agricultural Economist.	12,000
(c) 4 man-months of Rural Economist	<u>12,000</u>
	24,000

N.B. This will be the first phase.

If the regular recruitment is carried in the fields, there will be no need for consultants. Candidates already located and approved by ECA and Supervisory Committee.

2. Travel:

Air travels Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and back (2 experts)		2,530
Excess luggage (x2)		150
Terminal expenses		200
Mission allowances (per diem)		
(2 advisers; two weeks each country)	<u>6,000</u>	
		18,880

3. Contingencies:

10% of the sum of the above entries	<u>3,288</u>
TOTAL:	<u>36,168</u>

8. Observation:

This project is related to livestock production, hydrology, development plans, ecological surveys, and industrial projects e.g. the establishment of fertilizer factories. Experts in these fields would be expected to cooperate in its implementation.

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1. Project Title: Assist the countries in livestock production and in the creation of multinational disease-free zones.
This is a multinational, multidisciplinary project of interest to all the countries in the sub-region.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/RD/2/75.
3. Origin: This project is based on the recommendation of the joint ECA/FAO Study on the Intra-sub-regional cooperation and Trade in East Africa in the field of Agriculture, April 1971. It is also based on requests from the UNDAT member countries and recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials.
4. Duration: This is a long-term project, but preliminary work to set it up will be carried out during 1975. Three man-months will be required for the preliminary first phase.
5. Justification: The project is related to the promotion of livestock industry in the sub-region. Most of the countries plan to expand livestock production. The project is also part of the overall effort to increase food production in the sub-region, especially for satisfying protein requirement, which is deficient at the present time. There are also possibilities for export.
6. Objectives of the project: The main objective of the project is to provide the countries with adequate meat and meat products and by-products for processing e.g. hides, wool, etc. This would save foreign exchange, increase capacity to earn foreign exchange, and provide raw materials for agro-allied industries. An important aspect will be creation of disease-free zones in the sub-region.

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7. Estimated
Expenditure:1. Staff:US \$

(a) Resident Rural Sociologist

(b) Consultants:

3-man-months of veterinary
specialist

9,000

2. Travel:Air travels, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda,
Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia,

Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana,

Angola (one adviser + 1 consultant) 2,500

Excess luggage (x2) 180

Terminal expenses 200

Mission Allowances (per diem)

(1 adviser + 1 consultant

3-4 days each country) 1,500

4,380

3. Contingencies:10% of the sum of the above entries 1,338TOTAL: 14,7188. Observations:

This project is related to food production, ecological surveys, as well as industrial and economic development. Experts in these fields would be expected to cooperate.

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1. Project Title: Assistance in creation of multinational research and training institutes and in processing, marketing, and preservation of fish with specific reference to lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, Sese-Seko, Rudolf, and Malawi; and harmonisation of legislation regarding exploitation of fish resources.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/RD/3/75.
3. Origin: This project is based on request by countries of Eastern Africa which was endorsed by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials.
4. Duration: The project is to be implemented during 1975 and preliminary consultation with Governments will be done during the implementation of the other two projects above. Depending on the availability of a competent Food Technologist further detailed work will be initiated before the end of 1975.
5. Justification: The countries of Eastern Africa emphasized the importance of this project during the visit of the UNDAT Mission. In addition to providing protein for domestic consumption, it will provide fish-meal for animal food stuffs and encourage allied industries.
6. Objectives of the project: The main objective is exploitation of a resource which is relatively abundant, for food and creation of employment opportunities for the lower income groups. Implementation of the Project will contribute towards the creation of a multinational Fisheries Commission which has been recommended by the Meeting of Agricultural Economists of the East African Community countries.
The project is related to the work programme of EAC, FAO and ECA.

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7. Estimated
Expenditure:

US \$

1. Staff:

(a) Resident Rural Sociologist

(b) Consultant:

8 man-months of a food technologist
with practical experience in fish
fisheries.

24,000

2. Travel:

Air travel to Uganda, Kenya,
Tanzania; Ethiopia, Somalia,
Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana and
back to Lusaka (1 adviser)

1,480

Excess luggage

200

Terminal expenses

80

Mission allowance (per diem)

(1 adviser - 10 days each country)

2,000

3,760

3. Contingencies:

10% of the sum of the above entries

2,776

TOTAL:

30,536

8. Observation:

Project related to food technology, marketing
industry, trade. Cooperation among all
experts will be required.

N.B.

If the resident food technologist is
recruited there will be no need for
a consultant. A Food Technologist has
already been located and approved by the
ECA, and the Supervisory Committee of
Officials.

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1. Project Title: A study on specialisation in Agricultural Production promotion of intra-sub-regional trade in agricultural commodities. This project could be carried out concurrently with the project on harmonisation of prices of basic foodstuffs.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/RD/4/75.
3. Origin: The project is based on requests from the countries, and is part of the trade project on the preparation of Trade Directory for the sub-region.
4. Duration: This project is to be carried out in conjunction with the preparation of Trade Directory, hence its duration of implementation is similar to the one on Trade.
5. Justification: One major area of trade in the sub-region is in agricultural commodities, both raw materials and finished/processed products. This is also one area where the major thrust in industrialisation in the sub-region ought to be fostered because it is directly linked with rural development. Further, if the member countries in the sub-region are to promote and engage in trade among each other, particularly agricultural-based trade, there must be readily available information on what trade commodities are available or have a market elsewhere in the sub-region. The project would, therefore, set the necessary foundation for trade promotion in agricultural commodities among the countries of the sub-region in particular, and the African region generally. Harmonisation of prices of basic foodstuffs will contribute towards minimising possibilities of smuggling.
6. Objectives of the project: The main objective of the project is to compile a compendium of agricultural commodities produced by each country in the

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might be used as a basis for making recommendations on agricultural production specialisation by the different countries of the sub-region; such specialisation could be in the production of dairy products, frozen fresh beef, mohair, sugar, legumes for cooking oil, etc. Preliminary negotiations will also be made during the visits to the countries concerning specialisation, or purchase of products from countries that are more favourably endowed. It should, however, be emphasized that such suggested specialisation arrangements and agreements could generally be interim arrangements designed to ensure distribution and availability of supplies to those countries presently experiencing shortages because their local sources are in the process of being built up. However, on a long term basis, these arrangements could be the basis of future patterns of trade.

The project is related to the project on preparation of Trade Directory.

7. Estimated Expenditure:

1. Staff:

US \$

(a) Resident Rural Sociologist
plus trade specialists.

(b) Consultant: Agricultural Economist (This is on assumption that recruitment of agricultural economist already located is not effected quickly).(3 months).

9,000

2. Travel:

Air travel to Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana (one week in each country)

1,250

Excess luggage

65

Terminal expenses

90

Mission allowances (per diem)

1,575

2,980

3. Contingencies

10% of the sum of the above entries 1,198
TOTAL: 13,178

8. Observation:

The same consultant budgeted for under this project will be used in the implementation of project on the preparation of Trade Directory. Project related to trade, transport, monetary and fiscal policies. All experts would be required to cooperate.

1. Project Title: Assist in establishment or in improvement of national food storage facilities and food banks.
This is both national and multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/RD/5/75.
3. Origin: The project is based on requests from member countries, and is also contained in ECA's Work Programme. The project was also recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland, February 1975.
4. Duration: This will be implemented during 1975/76 and would require 8 additional man-months of consultants as specified under Budget estimate calculations.
5. Justification: In view of the absence of preservation facilities for surplus agricultural produce, at harvest time, unnecessary wastage is incurred and moreover shortages become experienced during off-season periods. Hence the need to establish storage facilities especially for food grains.
6. Objectives of the project: The project aims at:-
 - (i) defining or assessing products that require storage facilities;
 - (ii) examination of appropriate storage facilities and cost of construction;
 - (iii) the siting of the facilities
 - (iv) the possibility of multinational cooperation in the construction and utilization of such facilities as may be appropriate.
7. Observation: The project is related to the overall rural transformation, and has particular reference with the objectives of averting periodic famines in the future that the countries might experience. The project cannot be implemented in isolation because of its inter-sectoral relationship.

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8. Estimated
Expenditure:1. Staff:US \$

(a) Resident Rural Sociologist

(b) Consultants:

Food Technologist (8 months)

24,000

Agronomist (8 months)

24,000

*Agricultural Economist

(8 months)

24,000

72,000

2. Travel:Air travels to Botswana, Kenya,
Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda,
Swaziland, Tanzania, Lesotho and
back to Lusaka (1 adviser plus
3 consultants)

5,800

Excess luggage

450

Terminal expenses

320

Mission allowances (per diem)

(1 adviser + 3 consultants -

7 days in each country)

5,600

12,120

3. Contingencies:

10% of the sum of the above entries

8,412

TOTAL:

92,532

*N.B.: On assumption that resident
agricultural economist will not
be recruited on time.

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1. Project Title: Creation of Permanent Agricultural Sub-Committee.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/RD/6/75.
3. Origin: The project is derived from the East African Community resolution which called for the setting up of an Agricultural Commission for the Community member countries. The project was also recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland, February 1975.
4. Duration: The setting up of the Permanent Agricultural Sub-Committee will be implemented along with other projects.
5. Justification: The project is a logical outcome of the overall UNDAT's policy of promoting multinational cooperation among the countries of the sub-region. The implementation of the rural development schemes on multinational basis requires an overall coordinating body which will ensure the continuation of multinational cooperative efforts.
6. Objectives of the project: The main objectives are:-
 - (i) creation of an organisation through which multinational common agricultural policies will be formulated e.g. sub-regional specialisation in agricultural production of given commodities, inter-country trade, price harmonisation, etc.
 - (ii) creation of such a body will ensure the coordination of programmes of common interest and that require international cooperation like joint stock disease control, seed production and distribution, processing and marketing.
7. Observation: The Permanent Sub-Committee will provide a machinery that will consolidate all the rural development projects, supervise their implementation and provide a framework within which cooperative efforts are enhanced.

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II. Industry

1. Project Title: Heavy agricultural machinery and equipment.
This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/IND/1/75.
3. Origin: Requests from the UNDAT member countries,
and recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting
of Officials held in Swaziland, February 1975.
4. Duration: First phase of the preparatory work will be
carried out during 1975. Additional
assistance in the implementation of first
phase will be required from ECA, FAO, and
UNIDO and the particular expertise is shown
under the budget estimates.
5. Justification: The countries of the sub-region attach great
importance to the increase of food product-
ion in their development plans, and the
Governments have shown their determination
to become self-reliant in food supply. The
1974 Rome meeting of FAO World Food
Conference, emphasized the importance of
food production during the next decade as
a method of eliminating famine and hunger
in the developing countries. As one method
to achieving these goals, the implementation
of agricultural plans is of vital importance,
hence the establishment of agricultural
machinery and equipment complexes is a
pre-requisite.
6. Objectives of
the project: The project is aimed at:
(i) identifying the requirement of the
countries for the next five years in
tractors, etc.;
(ii) selecting types and kinds of agricu-
ltural equipment suitable for local
production within the African context;
(iii) analysing and suggesting possible
locations for such a multinational factory
or factories.
(iv) preparation of feasibility studies
and erection plans for the factory or

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(v) submission of findings (documentation) to the Governments for their consideration;
 (vi) preparation of documentation for discussion, and decision with regards to financing.

7. Observation:

The project is related to other projects to the extent to which its implementation will have positive effects in the field of agricultural and rural transformation. Experts in industry, agriculture, and planning will have to cooperate.

8. Estimated Expenditure:1. Staff:US \$

(a) Resident Industrial Engineer

(b) Consultants:

Agriculture Mechanization(6 months) 18,000

Tractor's Operation (6 months) 18,000

*Agricultural Economist (3 months) 9,000

Agricultural Machinery - Production Engineer (3 months) 9,000

Tractor's Production Engineer (3 months) 9,000

*Industrial Economist (3 months) 9,000

72,000

2. Travel:

Air travel to Botswana, Tanzania,

Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda,

Swaziland, Lesotho and back to

Lusaka (6 advisers) 8,000

Excess luggage 600

Terminal expenses 400

Mission allowances (per diem)

(6 advisers - 4 days in each country) 4,800

13,800

3. Contingencies:10% of the sum of the above entries 8,580TOTAL: 94,380

*For the Agricultural Economist and the Industrial Economist consultants will not be required if the recruitment of the resident specialists already located is effected before the end of 1975.

1. Project Title: Fertilizers Production.
This is a national and multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/IND/2/75.
3. Origin: This project is based on requests from the member Governments that have in varying degrees established fertilizer factories. The Governments have further made provision for the increase in fertilizers production in their current development plans. In view of the importance the governments attach to the erection of new productive capacities, the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials adopted this project as a priority project since it is an integrated part of the overall efforts directed towards food production.
4. Duration: The preparatory work and collection of relevant data will be carried out during 1975 but feasibility studies and further work will be carried out during 1976. Additional assistance will be required from ECA, FAO and UNIDO and in cooperation with a consulting firm. 20 man-months during 1975 and 36 man-months during 1976.
5. Justification: The inadequate food production is one of the crucial problems facing the world economy, but much more so in the developing countries, and especially in the African countries which are net importers of food. Hence the increase of food production is of utmost importance, especially increase of productivity per unit of labour and per unit of available land. This can only be achieved through the use of fertilizers.
6. Objectives of the project: The project is aimed at:-
 - (i) examining the productive capacities, consumption, input, distribution, prices, transportation costs and problems regarding fertilizers, etc., for the next five years, with the projected demands and supplies.
 - (ii) carrying out feasibility studies regarding

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sub-region, as well as raw material base and location.

(iii) documentation of the final proposal to Governments on the multinational joint ventures for fertilizers production and negotiation with banks regarding financing.

7. Observation:

The project is related to the project on chemical industry because of technological linkages, as well as to rural development. All relevant experts will cooperate.

8. Estimated Expenditure:

1. <u>Staff:</u>	<u>US \$</u>
(a) Resident Industrial Engineer	
(b) <u>Consultants</u>	
Chemical Engineer (Specialist in production of fertilizers)(6 months)	18,000
Chemical Engineer (Basic chemical Industry)(6 months)	18,000
*Industrial Economist (5 months)	<u>15,000</u>
	51,000
2. <u>Travel:</u>	
Air travel to Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda Somalia, Botswana, Mozambique and back to Lusaka(3 advisers - 5 days in each country)	3,300
Excess luggage	200
Terminal expenses	100
Mission allowances (per diem)	
5 advisers (10 days each country)	<u>2,500</u>
	11,475
3. <u>Contingencies:</u>	
10% of the sum of the above entries	<u>7,147</u>
TOTAL:	<u>69,622</u>

*Consultant will not be required if resident industrial economist is recruited.

1. Project Title: Basic Chemical Industry.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/IND/3/75.
3. Origin: Requests from countries of the sub-region as some of the partial components of the basic chemical industries have been under consideration and elaboration in the countries development plans. The Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials also adopted this project as a priority project.
4. Duration: Initial phase of project implementation include visiting potential locations and holding discussion with Governments. This could be carried out during 1975 and further work on further elaboration and feasibility studies will be done in 1976. A total of 28 man-months in 1975 and 48 man-months in 1976. Additional assistance will be required from ECA, UNIDO and a specialized consulting firm.
5. Justification: The concentration of production in large factories is an imperative in the chemical industry and the economies of scale are substantial. Hence the desirability of multinational approach to the establishment of chemical industry. Development of basic chemical industry is important even at relatively early stage of industrialisation. The groups of basic chemical industries which can be undertaken on a multinational basis are:-
 - (a) Petroleum refining by-products complex, residual oil-crackers, petroleum coke, ethylene, vinyl chloride monomer (linkage with salt complex regarding chlorine and caustic soda input), polyvinylchloride, etc.
 - (b) Salt processing complex, caustic soda, chlorine, formaldehyde, sodium sulphate, hydrochloride acid, phosphoric acid for fertilizers, etc.
 - (c) Coke production complex with tar processing, benzol, toluol, creosot, phenol,

acetone, butanol, citric acid, vinegar, DDT, various acetates, etc.

(e) Distillation of wood complex, creosol, acetone, vinegar, pharmaceutical, etc.

6. Objectives of the project:

The project contains five separate groups, but these should be considered as part of one project taking into account their mutual technological inter-relationship. The objectives are:-

- (i) the collection of data on raw materials in order to forecast required production and consumption;
- (ii) the survey of the raw material resources, tests of quality, estimates of quantities, selection and setting up of technological markets with quantitative amounts of input-output for each model, re-elaboration on models in order to readjust them to assumed capacities;
- (iii) elaboration of final feasibility study for each group and preparation of final report on the whole subject;
- (iv) preparation of the project documentation and submission of such proposal to Governments for their consideration and for financing by financial institutions.

7. Observations:

There is some indirect relationship of this project with the project on fertilizers production because of technological linkages. The project is also related to mineral exploration.

8. Estimated Expenditure:

1. <u>Staff:</u>	<u>US \$</u>
(a) Resident Industrial Engineer	
(b) <u>Consultants:</u>	
Senior Chemical Engineer (6 months)	
(Basic Chemical Industry)	18,000
Chemical Engineer (2 months)	
(Petroleum Processing petrochemicals)	6,000
Chemical Engineer (4 months) (Salt processing problems)	12,000

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acetone, butanol, citric acid, vinegar, DDT, various acetates, etc.

(e) Distillation of wood complex, creosol, acetone, vinegar, pharmaceutical, etc.

6. Objectives of the project:

The project contains five separate groups, but these should be considered as part of one project taking into account their mutual technological inter-relationship. The objectives are:-

- (i) the collection of data on raw materials in order to forecast required production and consumption;
- (ii) the survey of the raw material resources, tests of quality, estimates of quantities, selection and setting up of technological markets with quantitative amounts of input-output for each model, re-elaboration on models in order to readjust them to assumed capacities;
- (iii) elaboration of final feasibility study for each group and preparation of final report on the whole subject;
- (iv) preparation of the project documentation and submission of such proposal to Governments for their consideration and for financing by financial institutions.

7. Observations:

There is some indirect relationship of this project with the project on fertilizers production because of technological linkages. The project is also related to mineral exploration.

8. Estimated Expenditure:

1. Staff:

US \$

(a) Resident Industrial Engineer

(b) Consultants:

Senior Chemical Engineer (6 months)

(Basic Chemical Industry) 18,000

Chemical Engineer (2 months)

(Petroleum Processing petrochemicals) 6,000

Chemical Engineer (4 months) (Salt

processing problems)

12,000

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Chemical Engineer (2 months)	
(Coke-oven by-products processing)	6,000
Chemical Engineer (5 months) (Sugar	
Molasses Chemical processing and	
by-products)	15,000
Chemical Engineer (4 months) (Wood	
distillation and its by-products	
processing)	12,000
*Industrial Economist (5 months)	<u>15,000</u>
	84,000

2. Travel:

Air travel to Uganda, Kenya,	
Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana	
(7 advisers) and back to Lusaka	5,300
Excess luggage	350
Terminal Expenses	300
Mission allowances (per diem)	
(7 advisers - 6 days each country)	<u>5,250</u>
	11,200

3. Contingencies:

10% of the sum of the above entries	<u>9,520</u>
TOTAL:	<u>104,720</u>

*Consultant will not be necessary if resident industrial economist is recruited.

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1. Project Title: Erection of Iron and Steel Production.
This is a national and multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/IND/4/75.
3. Origin: This project is contained in the Development Plans of the individual countries which have accorded high priority to this project. Recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials in February 1975.
4. Duration: Preliminary phase of this project will be carried out during 1975 and will require 30 man-months. The second phase will be done in 1976 which will require 48 man-months.
5. Justification: Since industrial development of the countries is based on this basic industry, there is need to establish large scale operation in this field. Hence the desirability of co-operation in the iron and steel production. The national iron and steel mills should, however, specialise in specific production, but within the co-ordinated plans for the sub-region in order to facilitate exchange of products. The importance in iron and steel production of scale economies need not be over-emphasized.
6. Objectives of the project: The first phase of the project aims at:-
 - (i) systematization of all data regarding steel consumption in the sub-region for the next five years;
 - (ii) collection of all relevant information regarding iron ore deposits in respect of quantity and quality, information on coal, water, manpower, existing capacities, transport facilities and costs, etc.;
 - (iii) review of existing documentation on all the projects related to iron and steel production;
 - (iv) further elaboration and evaluation of all iron and steel plants, possibilities of utilisation of existing rolling mills;

the Governments on the best suitable approach to establishing a multinational project in this field.

7. Observation:

The project would enhance the pace of economic development within the sub-region. Experts on mining engineering, marketing, economic development, hydrology, finance, would be required to cooperate.

8. Estimated Expenditure:

1. <u>Staff:</u>	<u>US \$</u>
(a) Resident Industrial Engineer	
(b) <u>Consultants</u>	
Senior Adviser (5 months)(Integrated Iron and Steel Plants)	15,000
Senior Economist (5 months) (Macro-Economics of Iron and Steel Industry)	15,000
*Industrial Economist (3 months)	9,000
Geologist (5 months)(Iron Production)	15,000
Metallurgy Adviser (5 months)(Iron Production) (Blast furnace)	15,000
*Hydrologist (1 month)(Industry related Hydrology)	3,000
*Transport Economist (3 months)	9,000
Electric Power Planning Adviser (1 month)	3,000
Space Planning Adviser (2 months)	<u>6,000</u>
	90,000
2. <u>Travel:</u>	
Air travel to Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and back to Lusaka (4 advisers)	2,200
Excess luggage	200
Terminal expenses	150
Mission allowances (per diem) (4 advisers - 8 days in each country)	2,400
Air travel to Kenya and Tanzania and back to Lusaka (3 advisers)	1,350
Excess luggage	100
Terminal expenses	60
Mission allowances (per diem) 3 advisers - 6 days each country	<u>900</u>
	7,360

3. Contingencies:10% of the sum of the above entries 9,736TOTAL: 107,096

- *Consultants would not be required if resident specialists in industrial economics, hydrology and transport economics, are recruited.

1. Project Title: Industrial Policy as part of an overall development Policy.
This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/IND/5/75.
3. Origin: The project is based on the requests of the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials which asked that the UNDAT should undertake a study on industrial policies with the aim of rationalising various national policies within the context of an overall development policy.
4. Duration: First phase will require 12 man-months during 1975 and 40 man-months in 1976. It will involve consultations with ECLA and ECAFE and will require additional assistance from ECA and a consulting firm or organisation.
5. Justification: It has been recognised that lack of an elaborated industrial development policy is one of the serious obstacles to the accelerated and efficient industrialisation in Africa. The project will provide an adequate industrial development policy in economic, legal, fiscal, etc, aspects.
6. Objectives of the project: The project aims to achieve appropriate and co-ordinated policy which is a pre-requisite for creating sound industrialisation in the sub-region. This is a part of the project required in controlling of domestic resources which is in line with the establishment of New International Economic Order.
7. Observations: The project is related to the one on the control of domestic resources and it is essential for the realisation of many projects in the countries of the sub-region. The project is related to development planning & monetary affairs.

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8. Estimated
Expenditure:1. Staff:US \$

(a) Resident Industrial Engineer

(b) Consultants:

*Senior Economist (3 months)

(Industrial Development Policy) 9,000

Senior Economist (Actual Development Policy) (3 months) 9,000

Economist (3 months)(Governmental Macro-Economic Planning) 9,000

Legal Adviser (Economic Development legislation (3 months) 9,000

36,000

2. Travel:

Air travel to Somalia, Uganda,

Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, Swaziland

Lesotho and back to Lusaka(4 advisers) 5,600

Excess luggage 400

Terminal expenses 200

Mission allowances (per diem)

(4 advisers - 5 days in each country) 3,500

9,780

3. Contingencies:10% of the sum of the above entries 4,578TOTAL: 50,358

*Consultant will not be required if resident industrial economist is recruited.

1. Project Title: Heavy electric Equipment Manufacture.
This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/IND/6/75.
3. Origin: This project is based on the recommendation of the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials and on interest expressed by countries during the UNDAT missions to countries of the sub-region.
4. Duration: The preliminary work during 1975 will require 12 man-months and 24 man-months in 1976. The preliminary work will include, visits, preparation of report, and elaboration and evaluation of studies on the project.
5. Justification: In view of the energy crisis in the world, and in view of the importance of energy in industrialisation and rural electrification as contemplated by the member countries, it is of fundamental importance to implement this project with the aim of achieving development objectives. For effective rural electrification and industrialisation, the need to manufacture electrical equipment within the sub-region is more than justifiable.
6. Objectives of the project: The project aims at:-
 - (i) assessing the import expenditures on heavy electrical equipment;
 - (ii) evaluating and projecting the future requirements;
 - (iii) carrying out pre-feasibility studies regarding the establishment of factories, the production programme, costs, allocation;
 - (iv) selecting the kind of electrical equipment suitable for local conditions;
 - (v) further elaboration on the pre-feasibility study and final documentation in order to present the proposal to Government for their consideration.
7. Observation: The project is related to the overall economic development strategy for the sub-region.

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8. Estimated
Expenditure:1. Staff:US \$

(a) Resident Industrial Engineer

(b) Consultants:

Electrical Engineer (3 months)

(Planning Heavy Electric Equipment) 9,000

Electrical Engineer (3 months)

(Production of Heavy Electric
Equipment)

9,000

Mechanical Engineer (3 months)

(Technology of the production of
heavy equipment)

9,000

*Industrial Economist (3 months)

9,000

36,000

2. Travel:Air travel to Kenya, Uganda, and
Tanzania and back to Lusaka

(4 advisers)

2,800

Excess luggage

300

Terminal expenses

100

Mission allowances (per diem)

(4 advisers - 1 week each country)

2,100

5,300

3. Contingencies:

10% of the sum of the above entries

4,130

TOTAL:

45,430

*Consultant not required if resident industrial
economist is recruited.

III. Power and Energy

1. Project Title: Establishment of multinational Energy Boards.
This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/EP/1/75
3. Origin of the Project: The Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland in February 1975, adopted the project as first priority. The UNDAT team discussed the problem with government officials during the mission to countries. The Secretariat of the East African Community in Arusha has prepared a study proposing the establishment of an Energy Board for the E.A. Community.
4. Duration: The preparatory work, i.e. preliminary report, discussions with governments, and elaboration of final study for submission to governments will take place in 1975 and early 1976. Co-operation with ECE Geneva, Energy Division, would be extremely useful, as well as with ECA Addis Ababa. The total amount of man-months involved will be 12 in 1975 and 30 in 1976.
During the year 1975, the following experts will be required:-

one senior expert for organisation and management of interconnected electric power systems	4 months
one senior electric power transmission expert	2 months
one expert for electric power dispatcher operations service and organisation	4 months
one expert for electric power legislation and international	2 months

5. Justification:

The development of energy and power is an indispensable and integral part of industrialisation and general social progress and will also result in the construction of high voltage transmission lines and interconnections of power plants in a GRID net-work in each individual country. The national GRID systems would be linked to high voltage networks of neighbouring countries. In order to be able to benefit fully from a combined multinational energy programme co-ordinated multinational planning is necessary.

6. Objectives of the Project:

Within the framework of the project the following objectives shall be achieved:-

- (i) Establishment of co-operation with corresponding organisations in each individual country, discussions of various alternatives, examination of available documentation.
- (ii) Preparation of preliminary studies.
- (iii) Final report with definite proposals to governments concerned.

7. Observation:

The project is related to industrialisation and overall economic development.

8. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Industrial Engineer.	
b) Consultants:	
Senior Advisor on Organisation and Management of Interconnected Electric Power Systems (4 months)	12,000
Senior Advisor on Electric Power Transmission (2 months)	6,000
Advisor on Electric Power	

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Advisor on Electric
Power legislation &
Internal Contracts

(2 months) 6,000
36,000

(2) Travel

- Air travel to Uganda, Kenya,
Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique
and back to Lusaka
(2 advisors) 1,900

- Excess luggage 250

- Terminal expenses 100

- Mission allowances (per diem)
(2 advisors - 5 days in each
country) 1,250

- Air Travel to Tanzania,
Malawi, Mozambique and back
to Lusaka (1 advisor) 750

- Terminal expenses 30

- Excess luggage 60

- Mission Allowances (per diem)
(1 advisor - 6 days in each
country) 450
4,790

(3) Contingencies

10 percent of the sum of
the above entries 4,079
TOTAL 44,869
=====

IV. Transport

1. Project Title: Standardization of Road traffic signs, road legislation and technical parametres for roads and vehicles.

This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/TRANS/1/75
3. Origin of the Project: This project was recommended by the UNDAT Committee of Officials Meeting held in Swaziland in February 1975.
4. Duration: It is expected that the project will last for two years - 1975 and 1976, covering 18 man-months in 1975 and 48 man-months in 1976. During the execution of the project, it will be necessary to co-operate with the ECE Geneva Transport Division as well as ECA in Addis Ababa.
5. Justification: In order to facilitate road transport amongst member countries of the Eastern and Southern African sub-region, it is necessary to look into the possibility of standardizing technical specifications for roads, bridges, and other parts of the road system. It is also necessary to examine the possibility of standardizing commercial vehicles, traffic signs and the harmonization of road legislation throughout the sub-region. Such standardization of road designs and construction and harmonization of road legislation will go along way to facilitate road transport and increase trade flows among the countries of the Sub-region.
6. Objectives of the Project: The objective of the project is to facilitate land traffic flow among the member countries for increased trade and passenger transport through standardization of road designs and construction, traffic signs, commercial vehicles and harmonized

7. Observation:

The project is related to trade and multinational co-operation in key sectors.

8. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Industrial Engineer	
b) Consultants:	
Senior Advisor on Road Traffic Organisation (3 months)	9,000
Advisor on traffic signs & Traffic Safety (3 months)	9,000
Advisor on International Road Traffic Co-operation & Agreements (3 months)	9,000
Advisor on Road legislation & Road Convention (3 months)	9,000
Civil Engineer for Technical Parameters of Road & Bridges (2 months)	6,000
Advisor for Vehicles & Road Transport Operation (2 months)	6,000
Road Transport Economist (2 months)	6,000
	<u>54,000</u>

(2) Travel

- Air travel to Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho and back to Lusaka (4 advisors)	5,800
- Excess luggage	450
- Terminal expenses	360
- Mission Allowances (per diem) (4 advisors - 6 days in each country)	5,400

- Air travel to Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique

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- Excess luggage	300
- Terminal expenses	250
- Mission Allowances (per diem) (3 advisors - 5 days in each country)	<u>1,875</u>
	17,685

(3) Contingencies

10 percent of the sum of the above entries	<u>7,168</u>
	78,853
	=====

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1. Project Title: Standardization of the Railway Rolling Stock.

This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/TRANS/2/75
3. Origin of the Project: The project was recommended as priority project by the UNDAT Committee of Officials Meeting in Swaziland in February 1975.
4. Duration: It is expected that the project will last for two years from 1975 to 1976 covering 18 man-months in 1975 and 40 man-months in 1976.
5. Justification: In order to achieve faster economic development through accelerated industrialisation, countries of the Sub-region are paying greater attention to the development of adequate and efficient railway systems with capacities to transport large quantities of raw materials, minerals, timber, fertilizers, agricultural products, etc. Since the development of such systems implies the modernizing of the existing networks, construction of new ones and building of a great number of goods wagons with extension of the whole rolling stock, greater benefits will be achieved in terms of low cost of production and maintenance, abundance of spare parts supply and reduction in shortage of skilled manpower, by all the countries if from the very beginning steps are taken to standardize the railway rolling stock.
6. Objectives of the Project: The objective of the project is to enable the development of a round, adequate and efficient railway transport system at lower costs of construction and maintenance through standardization of

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7. Estimated Expenditures:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	US\$
a) Resident Industrial Engineer	
b) Consultants:	
Advisor for railways good wagon design (4 months)	12,000
Senior Advisor for goods wagon maintenance (5 months)	15,000
Advisor for railways wagon operation (5 months)	15,000
*Railways Economist (4 months)	<u>12,000</u>
	54,000
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
Air travel to Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Swaziland, Botswana and back (4 advisors)	3,800
Excess luggage	350
Terminal expenses	240
Mission Allowances (per diem) (4 advisors - 1 week in each country)	<u>4,200</u>
	8,590
(3) <u>Contingencies</u>	
10 percent of the sum of the above entries	<u>6,259</u>
TOTAL	68,849
	=====

N.B. *If Transport Economist already located and approved
is recruited, no consultant will be required.

V. Intra-African Trade

1. Project Title: Assistance in preparation of a Trade Directory for the countries in the Sub-region.
This is a multinational Project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/TRADE/1/75
3. Origin of the Project: The project was recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland in February 1975.
4. Duration:
 - (i) Four and a half months in the field, collecting data in Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.
 - (ii) Four months assembling and analysing the data collected and preparing the Draft Directory for submission to a meeting of trade officials and thereafter to Ministers of Trade.
 - (iii) Two months finalizing and printing the Directory.
5. Justification: Countries of the Sub-region lack information in the field of trade and the purpose of the exercise is to assemble this information and compile it in a form that is readily accessible to all countries in the Sub-region.
6. Objectives: To promote and increase intra-African trade.
7. Relation to other projects: The project is related to the one on Administrative problems hindering trade in the Sub-region. It is also related to rural development and studies on industrialisation.

1. Project Title: Study of the Administrative Problems hindering trade in the sub-region.
This is a national project with a multinational component.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/TRADE/2/75.
3. Origin of project: This project was recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland in February 1975.
4. Duration: Same as for Project LU/UNDAT/TRADE/1/75.
5. Justification: There are obviously many administrative obstacles which inhibit the smooth flow of trade among countries of the Sub-region. The project is aimed at studying these problems and making recommendations as to the solutions of these problems so as to allow for the unimpeded flow of intra-African trade.
6. Objectives: The objective of the project is to ease the administrative bottlenecks which impede the smooth flow of trade among the countries of the Sub-region.
7. Relation to other projects: The project is related to the one on the compilation of a Trade Directory.

8. Estimated Expenditure: (For both Projects on Trade):

<u>(1) Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
(a) Resident Senior Economist Resident Junior Economist	
(b) Consultants: - Industrial Economist (4 months)	12,000
(c) Specialsit in Monetary & Trade Policy/Promotion (4 months)	<u>12,000</u>
	24,000
<u>(2) Travel</u>	
- Air travel to Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia, back to Lusaka (2 advisers + 2 consultants)	3,800
- Excess luggage	200
- Terminal expenses	460
- Mission Allowance (per diem) (2 advisers + consultants 1 week in each country)	3,500
- Air travel to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and back to Lusaka (2 advisers + 2 consultants)	3,600
- Excess luggage	200
- Terminal expenses	150
- Mission Allowance (per diem) (2 advisers and 2 consultants - 4 days in each country)	<u>1,600</u>
	37,510
<u>(3) Contingencies</u>	
10 percent of the sum of the above entries	<u>3,751</u>
TOTAL	41,261
	=====

N.B. If a monetary and fiscal affairs resident expert, and an additional assistant economist, are recruited; there will be no need for a consultant.

VI. Mobilisation of Domestic and External
Human and Material Resources.

(a) Manpower

1. Project Title:

The compilation of a compendium of courses offered at both technician and professional levels in institutions within the Sub-region and initiation of consultations with appropriate authorities on possibilities of providing places in existing institutions to students from countries whose training facilities are inadequate or non-existent in a particular subject areas.

This is a multinational project.

2. Project Number:

LU/UNDAT/MANDEV/1/75

3. Origin of the Project:

This project is based on requests from member countries of the Sub-region and recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland, in February, 1975.

4. Duration:

The first phase of this project (compilation of the compendium) would require 9 man-months during 1975.

5. Justification:

The shortage of training places is seen by all countries within the sub-region as one of the most crucial constraints to the achievement of manpower development targets and there is an urgent need therefore for information on training facilities that are presently available within the Sub-region.

6. Objectives of the Project:

This project is aimed at:-

- (i) collecting and disseminating information on available training facilities.

- (ii) facilitating the interchange of students, hence promoting multi-national co-operation in education.
- (iii) the fuller utilization of available national training facilities;
- (iv) providing short-term measures in developing local expertise and manpower indispensable for economic development.

7. Observation:

This project forms part of the current UNDAT's work programme on the mobilisation of domestic resources.

8. <u>Estimated Expenditure:</u>	(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
	(a) Resident Advisor on Finance & Management	
	(b) Consultants:	
	4 man-months of consultant on Manpower Development Planning	12,000

N.B. If the normal recruitment is carried out there will be no need for a consultant in the implementation of the project. A manpower planner has already been located and approved by ECA.

12,000

(2) Travel

- Air travel to Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and back to Lusaka (2 advisors)	2,600
- Excess luggage	200
- Terminal expenses	170
- Mission Allowance (per diem) (2 advisors) (2 weeks in each country)	5,600
- Air travel to Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia and back (2 advisors)	2,800
- Excess luggage	500
- Terminal expenses	200
- Mission allowances (per diem)	

(3) Contingencies:

10 percent of the sum of
the above entries

2,687

TOTAL

29,557

=====

1. Project Title: An examination of the possibility of creating Consultancy Service Agencies.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/MANDEV/2/75
3. Origin of the Project: This project is based on requests received from countries of the Sub-region and recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials, held in Swaziland in February 1975.
4. Duration: The project which will require compilation of manpower inventory of existing manpower within the sub-region will require 12 man-months of consultants during 1975.
5. Justification: Very little use is at present made of the consultancy capabilities of nationals of the Sub-region. There is, therefore, need to assess and compile the potential capacity for the service of the Sub-region. The project would enhance the realisation of the principle of self-reliance in manpower development and control of scarce resource now spent on hiring foreign management or technicians.
6. Objectives of the Project:
 - (i) To define the sub-areas in which the need for consultancy would be beneficial to the sub-region and in which competence at present exists locally.
 - (ii) To prepare an inventory of high level manpower actively engaged in the defined subject areas.
 - (iii) To initiate the formation of consultancy service agencies in consultation with such persons and institutions as may contribute to the work of such agencies.
 - (iv) To prepare the working rules of the agencies.

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- (v) To disseminate information on the agencies throughout the sub-region.
- (vi) To assist member countries save their foreign exchange resources by using local competence and helping the countries find solutions based on the African experience.

7. Observation:

This project forms part of the general subject of the mobilisation of domestic resources for socio-economic development within the Sub-region.

8. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>		<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Advisor on Finance & Management		
b) Consultants:		
1 Civil Engineer (4 months)		12,000
1 Electrical Engineer (4 months)		12,000
1 Macro-Economist (4 months)		<u>12,000</u>
		36,000
(2) <u>Travel</u>		
- Air travel to Botswana, Ethiop Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Somalia, Uganda and back (1 advisor + 3 consultants)		5,200
- Excess luggage		350
- Terminal Expenses		300
- Mission Allowance (per diem) (4 weeks in each country)		<u>22,500</u>
		28,350
(3) <u>Contingencies:</u>		
10 percent of the sum of the above entries		<u>6,435</u>
TOTAL		<u>70,785</u>
		=====

N.B. If the two additional resident assistant economists are recruited there will be no need for a consultant.

1. Project Title: Examination on the possibility of establishing multinational 'Centres of Excellence' in Professional Education within the Sub-region.

This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/MANDEV/3/75
3. Origin of the Project: This project originates from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resolution that recommended the establishment of "Centres of Excellences" within the African region. The project was also recommended by the Sectoral Committees of East and Central African States on Human Resources Meeting in Brazaville in 1974 which asked for a regional approach to higher level management training. The countries have again requested that the UNDAT Team should look into the question of implementation of such projects. The 1975 ECA Council of Ministers also passed a resolution recommending the establishment of multinational or sub-regional institutes.
4. Duration: Phase I of the project will be implemented during 1975, and would require 6 man-months.
5. Justification: At present the cost of establishing a centre of higher learning in certain technical areas is well beyond the means of anyone country within the Sub-region. Hence the desire to establish such Centres on a multinational basis in order to provide the manpower and train Africans so badly needed in these fields to accelerate economic development of the Sub-region or African region as a whole.

6. Objectives of the Project:

- (i) To determine the subejct areas in which multinational approach in research and training at higher levels could be most beneficial to the Sub-region as a whole.
- (ii) To determine the location of each of such centres having regard to existing facilities within the area.
- (iii) To create the atmosphere within the area which will attract the best talents that is often lost abroad, as a counteration to regional brain-drain.
- (iv) To further multinational co-operation and self-reliance in education.

This project is also related to, and aimed at multinational co-operation in education and to enhance the promotion or self-reliance in the manpower field.

7. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Advisor on Finance & Management	
b) Consultants:	
1 Science Education - (6 months)	18,000
1 Medical Education - (6 months)	18,000
1 Professional & Technical Education (6 months)	<u>18,000</u>
	54,000
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
- Air travel to Botswana, Kenya Ethiopia, Uganda, Lesotho Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania and back - (1 expert + 3 advisors)	5,200
- Excess luggage	350
- Terminal expenses	300
- Mission allowances (per diem)	

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(3) Contingencies:

10 percent of the sum of the

above entries

8,235

TOTAL

90,585

=====

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(b) Other Resources1. Project Title:

An examination of the effectiveness of administrative machinery - company, tax, and customs laws and regulations and investment codes - for the control of domestic resources.

This is a national project with multi-national implications

2. Project Number:

LU/UNDAT/MOBCONTDx/1/75.

3. Origin of the Project:

This project was approved by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland in February 1975.

4. Duration:

The first phase of the project which will cover a revision of the company legislation of Swaziland would require services of UNDAT expert for one year and a Company Law Consultant for six months. ka/25

5. Justification:

Company Legislation in most countries of the area were drafted within the framework of the 1908/29 English Companies Acts and need to be revised. The first phase the revision of Swaziland's Companies Act, is at the request of Swaziland.

6. Objectives of the project:

- (a) Company Legislation - to revise as appropriate to ensure more disclosure in published reports.
- (b) Tax Legislation - to bring laws more in line with countries' economic and social policies.
- (c) Customs Legislation - to revise as appropriate, and in particular, to introduce regulations which would require pre-shipment inspection as a counter measure to the practice of over invoicing by importers.

7. Estimated
Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Advisor on Finance and Management	
b) Consultants:	
1 Company Law Expert (6 months)	18,000
1 Taxing procedures specialist (6 months)	18,000
1 Customs Legislation specialist (6 months)	18,000
	<u>54,000</u>
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
- Air travel to Swaziland and back (1 adviser + 3 consultants)	3,000
- Excess luggage	200
- Terminal Expenses	80
- Mission Allowances (per diem) (1 adviser + 3 consultants 4 weeks for each)	<u>2,800</u>
	6,080
(3) <u>Contingencies</u>	
10 percent of the sum of the above entries	<u>6,008</u>
TOTAL	<u>66,088</u> =====

8. Observation:

The sub-headings (a) to (c) of the objectives form part of measures designed to control domestic resources approved by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials.

1. Project Title: An examination of the effectiveness of parastatals as machineries for the control of domestic resources and for accelerated economic and social development.

This is a national project with multi-national component.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/MOBCONTDX/2/75
3. Origin of the Project: This project originates from United Nations General Assembly requesting countries to exercise sovereignty over their natural resources, and the resolutions on the establishment of New Economic Order U.N. General Assembly Res. 3201 and 3202 and ECOSOC Res. 1896 (LVII) and 1911 (LVII). Requests from member countries as recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials February 1975, and the 1975 ECA Council of Ministers resolution.
4. Duration: The first phase of this project will require the services of three experts, financial analyst, industrial sociologist, and macro-economist for 9 man-months period during 1975.
5. Justification: Parastatal bodies are widely used by countries of the Sub-region to control domestic resources and as means of accelerating socio economic development.
6. Objectives of the project:
 - (1) to study the structures, weaknesses and operation of the parastatals in order to ascertain reasons for their successes or failures;
 - (2) to make recommendations of how to make them more effective.
7. Observation: The project is related to the overall project on mobilization and control of domestic resources for the implementation of socio-economic policies aimed at

8. Estimated
Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Advisor on Finance and Management	
b) Consultants:	
9 man-months of consultant of Industrial Sociologist	27,000
Macro-Economist	<u>27,000</u>
	54,000
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
- Air travel to Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and back - (3 experts)	3,900
- Excess luggage (x3) (10kg)	300
- Terminal expenses	270
- Mission Allowances (per diem) (3 experts - 4 weeks in each country)	<u>16,875</u>
	21,345
(3) <u>Contingencies:</u>	
10 percent of the sum of the above entries	<u>7,534</u>
TOTAL	<u>82,879</u>
	=====

Development Planning

1. **Project Title:** Assistance in developing appropriate techniques and methodologies of Plan preparation and implementation.
This is a national project with a multinational component.
2. **Project Number:** LU/UNDAT/DEVPLAN/1/75
3. **Origin of the Project:** This project was recommended as a first priority task in the field of Development Planning by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland in February 1975. The project also appears in ECA work programme 12.15.20. (h) (vii).
In view of the failure to realize development targets set during the First UN Development Decade, there is an urgent need to re-examine planning methodologies and techniques currently being employed by African countries.
4. **Duration:** It is anticipated that the implementation of the project will last until the end of the year - i.e. eight months May - December.
5. **Justification:** The First UN Development Decade did not achieve its targets in this Sub-region. Part of the problem seems to be attributable to the methodologies and techniques of plan preparation and implementation. Thus the countries attending the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials in Swaziland in February of this year felt that UNDAT, was in a better position to assist member countries in measures directed towards developing appropriate methodologies and techniques for plan preparation and implementation.

6. Objectives of the project:

Within the framework of self-reliance, the project aims at developing appropriate methods and techniques for planning of national economies. To achieve self-reliance a fundamental change in the existing patterns of production and consumption, which are generally outward oriented, towards more domestically oriented patterns, seems necessary.

7. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Senior Economist and Junior Economist.	
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
- Air travel to Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Maseru and back (2 advisors)	1,250
- Excess luggage	50
- Terminal expenses	40
- Mission allowances (per diem) (2 advisors, 15 days in each town)	<u>2,250</u>
	3,590
(3) <u>Contingencies</u>	
10 percent of the sum of the above entries	<u>359</u>
TOTAL	<u>3,943</u>
	=====

8. Observation:

Since Planning is an overall exercise covering all the sectors of the economy, it is envisaged that project will definitely be related to projects in the other sectors, mainly Agriculture, Trade, Industry and Transport. Hence co-operation of all experts would be required.

1. Project Title: A study on the possibility of Co-ordination and Harmonization of Development Plans within the Sub-region.

This is a multinational project.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/DEVPLAN/3/75
3. Origin of Project: This project was recommended by the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials held in Swaziland in February 1975. It also appears in the ECA Work Programme 12.15.20(b) (11).
4. Duration: The project will commence in March and run up to the end of 1975 and possibly beyond.
5. Justification: In order to promote and enhance multi-national economic co-operation in the sub-region it is necessary to take a co-ordinated approach to economic planning and harmonization of economic policies.
6. Objectives of the Project: The project aims at accelerating and maintaining economic growth and development by removing constraints that arise from differences in national economic policies and plans. The object is to find ways of minimising these differences, to make it possible for countries to co-operate meaningfully especially in key sectors.
7. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Senior Economist and Junior Economist.	
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
- Air travel to Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Maseru, Mogadishu and back (1 advisor)	900
- Excess luggage	40
- Terminal Expenses	30
- Mission Allowance (per diem)	

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US\$(3) Contingencies

10 percent of the sum
of the above entries

222

TOTAL

2,442

=====

8. Observation:

The project is related to the other
two projects in Development Planning.

1. Project Title: Assistance to Governments in dovetailing planning Machinery into administrative structure of Governments.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/DEVPLAN/2*75
3. Origin of the Project: This project was recommended by the UNDAT Committee of Officials at the Second meeting held in Swaziland in February 1975. It also appears in the ECA Work Programme 12.15.20(b) (vii).
4. Duration: The time-span of the project is forecast to be May-December 1975 - approximately 8 months.
5. Justification: It is generally acknowledged that the place of the planning body/machinery plays a decisive role in the whole process of plan preparation and implementation. One of the reasons for the unsatisfactory results of the first UN Development Decade is that those who are responsible for preparing the plan and to see it implemented are generally powerless and have no place in the power structure of the Governments. Hence the difficulty of bringing the influence of the planning agencies to bear upon the implementing Ministries so that planned targets are fulfilled as and when they are due and those unable to do so without sufficient reasons are brought into line. The Project therefore aims at evolving ways and methods by which Planning agencies can be dovetailed into the Government administrative Machinery in order to provide development plans with the political power they need in order to be useful instruments of meaningful Economic change.
6. Objectives of the Project: The project aims at making planning the Central focus of meaningful economic change and development.

7. Estimated
Expenditure:(1) StaffUS\$

a) Resident Senior
Economist plus Junior
Economist.

(2) Travel

- Air travel to Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Mogadishu, Maseru and back (2 advisors)	1,400
- Excess luggage	60
- Terminal Expenses	50
- Mission allowance (per diem) (2 advisors - 10 days in each town)	<u>2,000</u>
	3,510

(3) Contingencies

10 percent of the sum of
the above entries

351

TOTAL

3,861

=====

VIII Ad Hoc Projects of Immediate Priority

1. Project Title: Establishment of a Development Fund for Implementation of Multinational Projects and consultations with Governments on strengthening of decision making machinery.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/ADHOC/1/75
3. Origin of the Project: Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials in Swaziland: February 3-7, 1975 (as Recommendation 104 and Annex VI) of the Report of the Second UNDAT Meeting of Officials for Eastern and Southern Africa.
4. Duration: 4 man-months.
5. Justification: Since the ineffectiveness of decision-making machinery and inadequacy of financial resources delay and/or frustrate the implementation of multinational projects, it is necessary to find ways of how the situation can be improved.
6. Objectives of the Project: To facilitate expeditious implementation of agreed multinational projects in the Sub-region.
7. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
a) Resident Team Leader plus Assistant Macro-Economist	
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
- Air travel to all countries of the Sub-region	2,800
- Excess luggage	400
- Terminal expenses	200
- Mission Allowances (per diem) (4 days in each country)	<u>2,200</u>
	5,600

(3) Contingencies

10 percent of the sum of the
above entries

560

TOTAL

6,160

=====

8. Observation:

The project is relevant to the
implementation of all multinational
projects being studied by the UNDAT.

IX Liberation Movements

1. Project Title: Assist in forward-planning through, in the first instance, of collecting relevant data; and also assist in finding training places in Africa and abroad for students from countries not yet independent.
2. Project Number: LU/UNDAT/LIBMOV/1/75
3. Origin of the Project: This project was recommended by the UNDAT Committee of Officials at their second meeting held in Swaziland in February 1975.
4. Justification: Very little information and data on the economies of the African countries still under foreign domination is available. Therefore in order to help Liberation Movements plan ahead, not only during the period of liberation struggle but also thereafter, it is necessary to assist Liberation Movements in assembling the vital economic data and information on the countries they are trying to liberate.
5. Objectives of the Project: The main objective of this project is to provide the necessary economic data and information which would be helpful to the Liberation Movements in their forward-thinking about economic problems which would be encountered after Independence.
6. Estimated Expenditure:

(1) <u>Staff</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Consultant:	
12 man-months Senior Economist	36,000
(2) <u>Travel</u>	
- Air travel to South Africa Rhodesia, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and back to Lusaka (1	

- Excess luggage	300
- Terminal Expenses	80
- Mission Allowances (per diem) (1 advisor - total of 5 weeks in South Africa Rhodesia, Namibia, Mozambique, and Angola - 6 days in Swaziland, Lesotho, and Botswana)	<u>1,025</u>
	2,905

(3) Contingencies

10 percent of the sum of the above entries	<u>3,890</u>
TOTAL	42,795
	=====

7. Observation:

As the economies of the countries not yet independent are related to economies of independent neighbouring states, the project will lay the groundwork for future sub-regional co-operation of all countries of Eastern and Southern Africa.

APPENDIX I

Recommended Total Composition of the Team
including assistants and consultants

Resident Team	Assistants and Economists
1. Team Leader (Economist	1. Development Economist
2. Macro-economic Planner	2. Industrial Economics
3. Rural Sociologist	3. Trade Problems
4. Expert Public Administration	4. Manpower
5. Expert Monetary and Fiscal Problems	5. Transport
6. Manpower Planner	6. Monetary & Fiscal Problems
7. Agricultural Economist	7. Agricultural Economist
8. Rural Development Economist	
9. Hydrologist	
10. Mining Engineer	
11. Industrial Economist	
12. Industrial Engineer	
13. Expert Investment Promotion	
14. Mechanical Engineer	
15. Trade Promotion Expert	
16. Transport Economist	
17. Transport Engineer	
18. Energy Specialist	
19. Expert in Trade and Tariff Policies	
20. Expert in Business Management with emphasis on financial analysis	
21. Marketing specialist conversant with the area	
22. Small-scale industries. One specialist in management and finance, the other engineer with special knowledge of labour-intensive techniques	
23. Small-scale industries. One specialist with special knowledge of labour-intensive techniques.	
24. Agronomist	

APPENDIX II

- A. Development Planning:
1. Development Economist
 2. Agricultural Economist
 3. Sociologist
 4. Industry (Economist & Engineer)
 5. Monetary & Fiscal specialists
 6. Trade policy specialist
 7. Assistant Economist (macro)
 8. Consultants on regional planning and development planning.
- B. Rural Transformation and agriculture:
1. Rural development economist
 2. Agricultural Economist
 3. Manpower Planner
 4. Sociologist
 5. Small-scale industries specialist
 6. Technologist (food)
 7. Hydrologist
 8. Industrial engineer
 9. Consultants on livestock, regional planning, rural credit, and agronomy.
- C. Mineral and agricultural Resources:
1. Mining engineer
 2. Technologist (food)
 3. Technologist (non-food)
 4. Development economist
 5. Investment Promotion specialist
 6. Financial analyst
 7. Industrial engineer
 8. Assistant economist (minerals)
 9. Consultants on oil with special emphasis on marketing and pricing systems; investment promotion; and mining legislation with reference to joint ventures and state control.
- D. Import substitution and export promotion:
1. Development Economist
 2. Industrial Engineer
 3. Industrial Economist
 4. Small-scale industries specialists
 5. Trade promotion specialist
 6. Trade policy specialist
 7. Business management and financial specialist
 8. Assistant economist (industry)
 9. Consultant on marketing.
- E. Regional Planning:
1. Development Economist
 2. Rural Development economist
 3. Public administration specialist
 4. Manpower planner
 5. Industry specialist (engineer on small-scale industries)
 6. Consultant on regional planning.

APPENDIX II Cont'd

- 2 -

F. Mobilisation of domestic resources

1. Monetary and fiscal affairs specialist
2. Public administration specialist
3. Manpower planner
4. Business management and financial analysis specialist
5. Industrial engineer
6. Assistant economist (monetary & fiscal affairs).

G. Trade:

1. Trade Promotion specialist
2. Trade Policy specialist
3. Monetary and fiscal affairs specialist
4. Transport Economist
5. Transport Engineer
6. Consultants on trade policy matters and marketing.

H. Transport:

1. Transport Economist
2. Transport Engineer
3. Development Economist
4. Trade Promotion specialist
5. Assistant economist (transport)
6. Consultants specific aspects.

I. Energy:

1. Energy specialist
2. Mining engineer
3. Hydrologist
4. Trade Promotion specialist
5. Assistant economist (transport, minerals and industry)

J. Technological Research Institutes:

1. Technologist (Food)
2. Technologist (non-food)
3. Manpower Planner
4. Public Administration specialist
5. Mining engineer
6. Transport Engineer
7. Agricultural Economist
8. Industrial Economist
9. Consultants for specific tasks.

K. Technical assistance and external financing:

1. Development Economist
2. Trade policy Economist
3. Financial analysis expert
4. Manpower planner.

APPENDIX III

1. Development Economist
2. Agricultural Economist
3. Rural Sociologist
4. Rural Development Economist
5. Industrial Engineer
6. Industrial Economist
7. International Trade
8. Trade Promotion
9. Transport Economist
10. Monetary and Fiscal Affairs
11. Transport Engineer
12. Mining Engineer
13. Energy Specialist
14. Manpower Planner
15. Small-Scale Industries
16. Business Management and Finance
17. Food Technology
18. Non-Food Technology
19. Hydrology
20. Public Administration

PLUS 4 ASSISTANT ECONOMISTS.