



**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

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**TOWARDS ECONOMIC INTEGRATION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA**

PROJECT PROFILES SUBMITTED TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

BY

UNECA

IN MARCH 1994

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**TOWARDS ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA
PROJECT PROFILES SUBMITTED TO THE EUROPEAN UNION
BY UNECA IN
MARCH 1994**



UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

PROJECT PROFILE

SUBREGION LUSAKA BASED MULPOC

PROJECT TITLE: IMPROVING THE PROVISION OF CREDIT FOR INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES AT THE SMALL FARMER LEVEL IN LUSAKA BASED MULPOC

DURATION: THREE YEARS

STARTING DATE: JANUARY 1995

EXECUTIVE AGENCY: UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

AFRICAN AMERICAN INPUT:

DONOR CONTRIBUTION: \$ 662,000

SUBMITTED BY:-----

DATE: -----

The project profiles included in this document refer to the following projects:

1. Improving the provision of credit for income generating activities at the small farmer level in Lusaka based MULPOC:

3 years
US\$662,000
2. Assistance to African countries in capacity building, formulating policies, plans and strategies for exploration and exploitation of marine/ocean resources in Africa:

2 years
US\$1,513,000
3. Assistance aux pays africains dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre du système comptabilité nationale (SCN).

4 ans
US\$ 281,400
4. Establishment of national research and development corporations:

2 years
US\$438,400 for one country
US\$876,800 for 2 countries.
5. Establishment of regional hydrographic unit at the regional centre for services in surveying, mapping and remote sensing:

3 years
US\$2,071,000
6. Management of the implementation of UNTACDA II preparation:

2 years
US\$2,482,000
7. Strengthening the informal sector to promote employment and economic growth in Africa:

3 years
US\$1,450,000
8. Enhancing African women's role in the process of democratic transitions and peace building and expanding the capacity for improved information and data on women issues:

4 years
US\$2,032,870

9. Fostering the empowerment of African women in the socio-economic and financial fields through promotion of African women in scientific and technical fields and building up of their entrepreneurial capacities and capabilities.

5 years
US\$2,659,794

10. Assistance to African Transboundary river basin organizations for strengthening their technical and management capabilities:

2 years
US\$779,530

11. Development of metallurgical (compact mini-plants) and engineering (metal working) industries in African countries in the context of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa:

4 years
US\$2,086,000

12. Workshop on population dynamics in relation to poverty alleviation in ECA member States: analysis and measurement of fertility and mortality:

1 year
US\$541,435

13. Training workshop on the integration of population factors in development planning with particular reference to the methodologies and uses of population projections:

10 months
US\$190,000

NOTE: The project document on "trypanosomiasis control in the Kagera (KBO) was already submitted to the European Union sometime ago.

I. CONTEXT

Africa is primarily rural. Its economy base is generally agriculture, which is mostly operated by small farmers. The small farmer in Africa own and/or operate about two hectares of rain-fed, low flooding, semi-arid land. Its technique of production is traditional, its risk-bearing capacity is low and thus also the present rating of its creditworthiness. If African agriculture has to take off, then high productivity of farms are required. Which means more investment in capital expenditure and off farm inputs are needed. Today, such investments are not possible by the small farmer out of its own resources or loan given institutions requirements. The small farmers, most of whom are rural women, are engaged in the rural informal credit sector. They have considerable production potential, which remained untapped, thus, obliging them to continue to remain needlessly below the absolute poverty line.

II. JUSTIFICATION

Considering the importance of food production and marketing subsectors in Lusaka-Based MULPOC as sources of transport, cash income and employment for the small farmers of the sub-region and the liberalization of input and output markets, there is a need to determine the extent to which credit can limit food productivity and technology uptake in the present framework and then define an appropriate institutionalized credit programme without collateral for small farmers in selected countries of the subregion.

III. STRATEGY

Sample areas within selected countries will be identified and enumerators recruited and trained. Identification of producers utilizing crop and marketing interventions with and without credit support in the selected countries will be carried out in January 1995. Detailed monitoring of and data collection from a selected sample of producers and traders will begin in January, 1995 running through December 1996. Data analysis, and write-up will be carried out from January 1996 through August 1997, after which a seminar and workshop will be scheduled before the end of the year.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The sample will be broken down into two groups: current borrowers and non-borrowers. For both groups, data will be collected on several households and traders characteristics, including information on size and structure of farm and markets, market channels, land tenure system, capital, savings status in financial institutions, major sources of income, extension agent availability and use, major purpose for food market integration etc., and several other variables as deemed necessary as the study unfolds. Countries will be selected in order to would ensure fair geographical distribution, allowing for easy generalization of the research results for the whole of sub-Saharan Africa, while

keeping costs down. The selected countries should have substantial farming, trading and credit operations.

V. THE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE IS:

To develop a framework which will help make sufficient credit available, without collateral to small farmers and others for agricultural production and other income generating activities and assess the role of credit in the uptake of food technologies at the small farmer level in Lusaka Based MULPOC.

VI. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

To pinpoint the reasons behind the failure to achieve the former objectives in rural credit allocation, many of them coming within the institutions which were created to channel credit;

To present and review the current developments in selected countries and see how they can be incorporated into the analysis of institutional reforms to find more effective ways to channel credit to rural farmers;

To orient and train the rural and agricultural credit institutions for the sake of providing increased support to small farmer development and other income generating activities;

To establish pilot non collateral credit schemes for small farmers who are engaged in rural income generating activities.

VII. BENEFICIARIES

The project, if well implemented with meticulous care for details and efficiency, should reconfirm the experience of Bangladesh regarding the organizational feasibility and financial viability of providing credit without collateral to small farmers and others, to raise their productivity and income. The project is geared to benefit disadvantaged segments of the rural population in the subregion, which at present have no access to institutional credit without collateral.

The provision of credit to these target groups will reduce inequity in access to institutionalized loans, increase their income, reduce income disparity and make the rural sector less marked by conflicting interests. A successful implementation of the project in the selected countries should have a demonstrative effect in other countries. Such an effect should promote technical cooperation among countries of the subregion and facilitate replication of the project in other countries at their own initiative. Such an anticipated sequence is also expected to facilitate internalized development of Africa, but, with equity.

VII. THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES ARE:

To obtain information on selected food technologies used and not used through a survey in selected SSA countries, and summarize the survey data with a view to assessing the different adoption rates.

To obtain information of different sources of credit for the sample farmers and traders and conduct statistical tests for preferred sources of credit for different classes of farmers and traders.

To obtain socio, demographic, and economic information on technology users and non-users for use in establishing a linkage between credit use and the rate of food technologies adoption.

To implement a training course for the rural credit institutions and groups of small farmers and others as potential loanees and then establish a credit scheme geared to the needs of the small farmers without collateral.

VIII. OUTPUTS

Report on cross-country information on the diversity and level of adoption of different food technologies, on credit sources for smallholder food producers and traders.

Report on the identification of policy options in the supply of credit in inputs and output markets for better understanding of the role of credit in the uptake of food technology and marketing operations.

A pilot scheme for the disbursement of credit without collateral to small farmers and others who are engaged in income generating activities in the rural sector.

Budget Covering

Donor's Contribution

Project Title:

Description	Year 1995	Year 1996	Year 1997	TOTAL
10:00 Personnel				
11:01 Consultant	20,000	22,000	25,000	67,000
11.02				
13.00 Administrative Support	15,000	17,000	19,000	51,000
15:00 Travel	35,000	38,000	40,000	113,000
20:00 Sub-contract				
30:00 Training		14,000	160,000	300,000
40:00 Equipment				
41:00 Expendable	8,000	10,000	13,000	31,000
42:00 Non-Expendable	45,000			45,000
50:00 Miscellaneous				
51:00 Reporting				25,000
52:00 Publications				15,000
53:00 Sundries	4,000	5,000	6,000	15,000
Project Cost				662,000

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

**Project Document
for Possible Funding by
The European Economic Commission**

**on
Assistance to African countries in Capacity Building,
Formulating Policies, Plans and Strategies
for Exploration and Exploitation of Marine/Ocean Resources
in Africa**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
February 1994**

Project Profile

Countries: At least 20 selected African countries.

Project Title: Assistance to African Countries in Capacity Building, Formulation of Policies and Strategies for Exploration and Exploitation of Marine/Ocean Resources in Africa

Number:

Duration: Two years (July 1994 to June 1996)

Starting Date: July 1994

Executing Agency: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Donor Contribution: European Economic Commission

Contribution USD-1,513,400

Project Document on

Assistance to African countries in Capacity Building Formulating policies, Legislation, Plans and Strategies for Exploration and Exploitation of Marine/Ocean Resources in Africa

Context:

1. Major Characteristics of the Development Setting:

- (i) The African Continent can be considered as a gigantic island surrounded by ocean and sea waters on almost all sides. These ocean and sea waters both within the coastal areas, the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) and the common heritage areas beyond EEZ's, hold great potential economic resources which when rationally explored, exploited, developed and managed can contribute significantly towards socio-economic development in Africa. At present, the vast marine resources off the coast of Africa is not being fully exploited for the benefit of Africans. Some are exploited by foreign fleets but this has brought marginal benefit to the coastal countries concerned. With appropriate scientific knowledge, and technological know-how within the region, these resources could be harnessed to bring enhanced benefits for rapid socio-economic development in Africa.
- (ii) Most African countries, especially the maritime states do not have the needed skilled human resources and financial capability to rationally develop and manage these ocean/sea resources. As a result, for years past, high technology ocean fleets from developed and industrialized countries have exploited the resources of the sea off the coast of Africa.
- (iii) The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which was established in 1982 provides a genuine opportunity to the African maritime states to exercise their full sovereignty over their territorial seas, exercise economic control over the EEZ's and to fully participate in exploiting the resources of the high seas through participation in the activities of the International Sea Bed Authority and through joint venture and TCDC modalities with both developed and developing countries in exploiting these resources.
- (iv) The Convention on the Law of the Sea has so far been ratified and/or acceded to by some 61 countries world wide. Twenty six of them are African countries. These countries fully realize the importance of the UN convention and the opportunity that it will provide the African countries in exploring and exploiting the resources of the sea. The Convention also provides a mechanism for intercountry co-operation in conserving and protecting the environment and the eco-system in the coastal areas of Africa.

- (v) The resources of the sea off the coast of Africa include both living and non-living resources. There is also great potential for developing high-protein, high-growth emergency local food supply for the crisis-affected economies of African countries especially the maritime states.
- (vi) In view of these potential economic resources off the coast of Africa and in view of the opportunities and challenges offered by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in exploring and exploiting these resources, the Economic Commission for Africa pursues an active programme (through constrained by lack of resources) in promoting the development of both living and non-living resources of the sea. To enhance these limited efforts by the ECA, a wide ranging programme of activities could be formulated and implemented by the UNECA with required support from the donor agency.

Justification

2. Legislative Mandates

- (i) General Assembly Resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1974 contained the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order - while General Assembly Resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 1974 contained the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which called on developing countries to develop and mobilize adequate scientific, technical, managerial and other trained manpower resources in order to sustain the required capability for the exercise of sovereignty over their resources for the control of their economic activities in the marine sector.
- (ii) In this regard, the ECA secretariat has a mandate to assist African member States in identifying the opportunities and the possibilities in the application of the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as in the development of their capabilities for optimum exploitation of the marine resources for their socio-economic development, through provision of information on existing national, subregional, regional and global programmes of technical co-operation on marine scientific research, training and surveillance of maritime areas and through organization of intergovernmental meetings and publications.
- (iii) The Second Extraordinary Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government (Lagos, Nigeria, 28-29 April 1980) approved the Lagos Plan of Action for implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the economic development of Africa, which lays great emphasis on the development of: Science and technology; human resources; environmental conservation and protection; natural resources, food and agriculture. All these are areas in which the development of marine affairs is of great relevance.

Strategy

3. At the national level, many African countries have become aware of the vital role that can be played by marine resources in their national economy and some African universities and other institutions have established advanced training and research programmes in marine sciences, mainly marine biology.
4. A number subregional, regional and international IGOs and NGOs have some programme activities in this subsector in Africa. Notable among them are the ECA, IOMAC, IOC, IOI, UNEP and the UN Office for Ocean Affairs. ECA often collaborates with these organizations in the sectoral activities.

Methodology

5. Following the guidelines set up in the "Lagos Plan of Action" and the "United Nations New Agenda for Development in Africa" (NADAF) and the guiding principles derived from the Convention on the Law of the Sea, the methodologies of this programme could be enumerated as follows:
 - (i) Formulate and upgrade policies, and strategies at national levels and promote harmonization and co-ordination of these at sub-regional and regional levels for integrated development of marine resources in Africa.
 - (ii) Capacity and capability building in the form of human resources development and institution building as well as promotion of research and development, science and technology and its application in Africa in the marine sector.
 - (iii) Promote sub-regional and regional co-operation for integrated sustainable development of marine resources.
 - (iv) Promote awareness, ratification, and sub-regional and regional co-operation in the opportunities and challenges of implementing the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Development Objectives

6. The objectives of the project are to develop capabilities for exploration, exploitation, development and management of the living and non-living resources of the sea in furtherance of the self-reliant and self-sustaining socio-economic development of African countries, and the acquisition of sovereignty and jurisdiction over their territorial seas, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf as well as the creation of awareness of the opportunities in the applications of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Immediate objectives

7. To analyse and improve existing policies and legislation for marine resources development and to enhance the capabilities of African countries for development and management of marine resources.

Phase I:

- (i) to review the state-of-the-art, to discover gaps and to develop strategies for the formulation of adequate policies and guidelines to facilitate the development of Africa's marine resources for the benefit of African peoples;
- (ii) to review and develop strategies for the enhancement of the technical capabilities of African countries pertaining to exploration, exploitation, development and management of African marine resources.

Phase II

- (i) to implement projects aimed at the development of capabilities for a wide range of activities including development of technologies, manpower for the optimum exploitation of the resources of the sea;
- (ii) to evaluate technological infrastructural requirements for coastal and marine development, surveying technologies for development of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and marine and coastal management, including the protection of marine and coastal environments;
- (iii) to implement projects aimed at assisting the marine institutions to improve their capabilities in research, training and in the provision of advisory services to member States;
- (iv) to establish regional and/or subregional networks for facilitating the exchange of information and sharing of facilities in the main field of biological oceanography, chemical oceanography, marine geology and ocean engineering. These networks will have focal points at the national levels and will work closely with them.
- (v) to organize workshops, in collaboration with other United Nations organizations and agencies (UNEP, FAO, IOC etc), in North, West, East and Central Africa on marine and coastal management.

Beneficiaries

10. The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the governments of African member states and through their development activities the common people in these countries will benefit from these project activities.

Special Considerations

11. The factors affecting the economic and technical progress and developments in the field of marine affairs in Africa are the lack of adequate capabilities and capacities for the exploration, exploitation and management of the marine resources and inadequate national and subregional policies for development and management.
12. In developing countries, particularly those in Africa, the rational exploitation of the resources of the Exclusive Economic zone and those of the sea area beyond EEZ, the so called "common heritage of mankind", would make a very significant contribution to general socio-economic development by generating capital for services, providing employment opportunities and increasing food, and energy resources for health and prosperity. This would greatly help in the battle now being waged by all the developing countries in Africa against the three arch-enemies of the continent - poverty, famine and disease. But such rational exploitation of marine resources will call for a greatly improved capability in science and technology and human resources development in the marine sector.
13. In addition to achieving the long term objectives of enabling the African countries to develop scientific and technological capabilities for the exploration and rational exploitation of marine resources as well as for non-resource oriented activities such as shipping, coastal area development, and the protection of the marine environment, this subprogramme is also expected to promote regional and subregional cooperation in the development of marine/ocean resources in Africa.

Outputs

- Output 1:** Collection and compilation of information and data on policies and strategies and on technical capabilities pertaining to the exploration, exploitation and development of marine resources (living and non-living) in African coastal States and in selected land-locked countries and preparation and publication of a technical report pointing out the weaknesses, gaps, needs and recommendations for follow-up actions.

Activities 1.1

Fact finding and data collection missions to selected African countries and discussions with government and other national agencies on aspects of United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and preparation of the technical report as noted above.

Output 2: Development of trained professional and skilled human resources in marine sector in selected African Countries.

Activities 2.1

Organization of four training workshops on marine resources and coastal zone management.

Activities 2.2

- (i) Short term attachment of expatriate African nationals to their national marine institutions on the basis of Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKEN).
- (ii) Exchange of experts among African member states on the basis of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC).

Output 3: Formulation of policy guidelines and strategies at national, subregional and regional levels for exploration and exploitation of marine/ocean resources in Africa.

Activity 3.1

- (i) Preparation of draft policy guidelines and strategies.
- (ii) Organization of an ad-hoc expert group meeting to review and finalize these guidelines and strategies.

Output 4: Establishment of regional network in marine/ocean affairs

Activities 4.1

- (i) Identification of national focal points in marine sector in African member states.
- (ii) Organization of a regional meeting of these national focal points to work out the detailed working mechanisms of this regional network for exchange of information,

publications, data on marine resources and to promote intercountry cooperation in this area.

Inputs:

African Member States Governments:

African member state governments will provide personnel to participate in the activities of this programme such as training workshops, exchange programmes etc. If such an activity is organized in any particular country, that country will also be expected to provide host facilities.

UNECA: UNECA will be the main executing and implementation agency for this project and will provide all office and logistical facilities, backstopping services, meeting facilities and will organize and coordinate all activities under this project.

Donor: The donor agency is expected to provide the financial resources and if possible also the services of expatriate professionals.

Project Monitoring and Report

At the end of every six-months, reports will be prepared to provide a basis for monitoring the progress of the project. A terminal report will also be prepared by the end of the two-years duration. The terminal report, after being considered and approved will be sent to the concerned organizations.

Project Review and Evaluation

The project will be subject to periodic review and evaluation by a tripartite team composed of representatives from: The Executing Agency (ECA), the donor, and the member states. The activities during the two years duration as well as its extension for another term of two to three years will be charted out based on the recommendations of the review and appraisal team.

Project Budget Covering Donor Contribution

<u>Description</u>	<u>Year 1</u> (in US Dollars)	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
10:00 <u>Personnel</u>			
10.01 Three experts	300,000	300,000	600,000
13:00 Administrative Support			
1 Administrative Assistant			
2 Secretaries			
1 Research Assistant			
4 for 24 month			
@ USD 1000	48,000	48,000	96,000
30:00 <u>Training</u>			
Organization of four			
subregional workshop	25,000	125,000	125,000
40:00 Equipment			
41-Expendable -(office	2,500	2,500	5,000
supplies etc)			
41-Non-expendable (40,000)		-	10,000
20:00 Sub Contract			
21-Short-term attachment			
of expatriate national			
experts			
4 experts of six month			
each @ 5,000(4X6X5000)	120,000	120,000	240,000
<u>Travel</u>			
Fact finding and data			
collection missions by			
3 experts			
(6 missions 6 X 5000)	30,000	-	30,000
Travel to meetings	20,000	20,000	40,000
50:00 <u>Miscellaneous</u>			
51 - Reporting	5,000	5,000	10,000
52 - Publication	-	30,000	30,000
53 - Sundries	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Sub-total	663,000	653,000	1,316,000
Programme Support Costs			
(15% of Sub total)	<u>99,450</u>	<u>97,950</u>	<u>197,400</u>

**COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'AFRIQUE**

PROFIL DE PROJET

Région: Afrique

Titre: Assistance aux pays africains dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre du système de comptabilité nationale (SCN).

Numéro:
Cadre: Plan d'action d'Addis Abeba pour le développement de la statistique en Afrique dans les années 90.

Durée: Quatre ans

Agent d'exécution: Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique.

Date de lancement: 1er Janvier 1995

Total de la contribution
de l'Union européenne: 281 400 dollars E.U.

Résumé: Le projet se propose a.) d'aider les pays membres de la CEA à élaborer eux-mêmes leur comptabilité nationale suivant les recommandations du SCN révisé; b.) de contribuer à l'amélioration des méthodes de planification économique des pays et; c.) de faciliter la mise en oeuvre et le suivi des programmes d'intégration économique pour le développement de l'Afrique.

CONTEXTE

L'Organisation des Nations Unies, soucieuse de promouvoir la comparabilité internationale des principaux agrégats macro-économiques des Etats, a mis en place un système de comptabilité nationale (SCN) qui devrait servir, en outre, d'instrument pour la coordination des activités statistiques au plan international et de modèle pour le développement des systèmes de comptabilité nationale. L'évolution des situations économiques et politiques des pays a rendu nécessaire la révision du SCN afin qu'il puisse mieux refléter les nouvelles réalités. La première version du SCN a vu le jour en 1952; depuis, cette version a été substantiellement révisée afin d'intégrer la plupart des éléments sur lesquels une expérience considérable avait été accumulée dans divers pays. On y a ainsi introduit les tableaux entrées-sorties, les comptes financiers, les comptes des secteurs institutionnels et les concepts de production marchande et non marchande. L'analyse de la répartition du revenu et des comptes des ménages a été également prise en compte, de même que les comptes de patrimoine et les comptes d'accumulation. Une distinction a été faite entre les dépenses de consommation finale et la consommation finale effective de secteurs institutionnels comme les ménages, les administrations publiques et privées.

JUSTIFICATION

Les innovations successives mentionnées ci-dessus ont donné lieu à un certain nombre de révisions dont la plus récente vient d'être adoptée par la Commission de statistique des Nations Unies lors sa vingt-septième session tenue en février 1993 à New York. Cette adoption sera suivie d'une série de réunions dans le but d'expliquer le contenu du nouveau SCN, de mettre en lumière les changements apportés à l'ancienne version du système et, enfin, de définir, les modalités de sa mise en oeuvre.

STRATEGIE

La stratégie adoptée par la CEA dans le cadre du projet s'articule autour de trois points essentiels, à savoir:

- (i) la définition des priorités régionales en ce qui concerne l'établissement des comptes et tableaux du nouveau SCN, y compris la mise au point de programmes pertinents de collecte de données;
- (ii) l'identification des mesures qui devraient être prises au niveau national pour une mise en oeuvre graduelle et efficace du nouveau SCN dans les pays africains; et
- (iii) la mobilisation de l'assistance technique et financière des donateurs bilatéraux et multilatéraux.

METHODOLOGIE

L'approche retenue met l'accent sur:

- (i) une formation approfondie et continue des cadres nationaux au nouveau SCN.
- (ii) les échanges d'expériences; et
- (iii) l'assistance mutuelle dans le cadre de la mise au oeuvre du système

Pour un ensemble de raisons parmi lesquelles l'internationalisation des économies et surtout les perspectives d'intégration sous-régionale (UMA, CEA, CEDEAO, UDEAC, ZEP, etc...) et régionale (Communauté économique africaine), il devient urgent que cet important instrument de mesure et de planification soit maîtrisé par l'ensemble des pays d'Afrique aussi bien dans sa structure que dans son évolution.

OBJECTIFS

Objectif à long terme:

Le projet vise à aider les pays d'Afrique à développer les statistiques de comptabilité nationale et les statistiques économiques de base indispensables à son élaboration suivant les recommandations du SCN. Le développement de ces informations leur permettra de faire face aux besoins nationaux de planification et de répondre également à la demande internationale de données nécessaires d'une part à la mise en oeuvre et au suivi des programmes d'intégration économique et d'autre part, ces pays pourraient plus facilement bénéficier de l'assistance technique et financière provenant de potentiels bailleurs de fonds. L'objectif du projet doit donc être considéré dans le cadre global des efforts entrepris par la CEA conformément au Plan d'Action d'Addis Abeba pour le développement de la statistique en Afrique dans les années 90.

Objectif immédiat:

L'objectif immédiat est de permettre aux pays africains d'avoir un système cohérent de statistiques économiques à travers une comptabilité nationale respectant les normes internationales de traitement de données et de présentation des résultats. Le projet vise non seulement à aider ces pays dans l'établissement des comptes nationaux mais encore dans la formation du personnel national.

Bénéficiaires

Ainsi qu'il a été déjà indiqué, l'exécution du projet devrait permettre, entre autres résultats, de former des cadres nationaux au nouveau SCN. Les services nationaux de statistique seront les premiers bénéficiaires de cette situation, mais les activités de formation s'étendront également au personnel des autres structures gouvernementales qui sont impliquées dans la compilation des agrégats de comptabilité nationale. Plusieurs autres entités publiques ou privées seront les bénéficiaires-cibles du flux régulier de statistiques de comptabilité nationale et de données économiques connexes qui sera généré par le projet. Au nombre de ces entités, on devrait mentionner en particulier:

- les services de planification;
- le secteur des entreprises;

- les bureaux d'études et de recherche;
- les organisations sous-régionales et régionales ayant pour vocation de promouvoir l'intégration économique; et
- les organismes de coopération bilatérale et multilatérale

CONSIDERATIONS PARTICULIERES

Le projet fournira une occasion propice pour entretenir et développer la coopération technique entre les pays africains. En effet, le personnel national qui aura acquis de l'expérience dans la mise en oeuvre du SCN révisé pourra participer aux services consultatifs intergouvernementaux.

En résumé, le projet se justifie par les considérations suivantes:

- nécessité pour les pays de disposer d'un système de comptabilité nationale et de statistiques économiques connexes présentés dans un cadre standard et reflétant une physionomie exacte de la structure des divers secteurs aux fins de la planification économique;
- besoins d'informations à l'échelon sous-régional et régional dans la perspective d'intégrations économiques et sociales;
- besoin de données des institutions internationales et bilatérales pour connaître l'impact de l'assistance pour le développement.

ACTIVITES

Pour permettre aux pays africains de résoudre leurs problèmes spécifiques et surtout de s'adapter au contexte de l'environnement international, il est nécessaire qu'ils participent aux réunions techniques et qu'ils reçoivent une formation approfondie et continue au nouveau système comptabilité nationale. Cette participation doit être massive et de qualité tant sur le continent qu'ailleurs. Afin de toucher le maximum de cadres nationaux chargés de l'application du système dans leur pays, ces réunions seront appuyées par des missions régulières d'assistance technique mutuelle entre les pays africains eux-mêmes; ce qui renforcerait la coopération sud-sud.

Compte tenu de la durée du projet, le maximum de pays pourraient être touchés en effectuant annuellement huit missions dont quatre dans les pays francophones et quatre dans les pays anglophones; cela correspond à une mission par trimestre pour chacun de ces grands groupes linguistiques.

Ainsi, un séminaire sera organisé pour expliquer le SCN révisé: structure générale, concepts, définitions, sources de données et changements par rapport à l'ancienne version. Ce séminaire donnera l'occasion de définir les voies et moyens pour une application adéquate du système en Afrique. Il sera suivi de visites périodiques dans les pays où les structures chargées de l'élaboration et de l'utilisation des comptes économiques sont moins développées. A l'issue de chaque rencontre et visite, un document technique sera élaboré sur les réalisations effectives et des recommandations seront formulées sur les moyens de développer davantage les travaux de comptabilité

nationale. Le projet s'étalera sur une période de quatre ans renouvelable et, dans le but de mesurer son impact, une réunion aura lieu pour évaluer les actions entreprises.

RESULTATS ATTENDUS

Il est reconnu qu'un système cohérent de comptes nationaux représente une base incontournable pour intégrer dans un cadre global les réalisations des divers projets de développement ainsi que l'évaluation de leurs effets sur l'ensemble de l'économie nationale, sous régionale et continentale. Ainsi, ce projet, s'il se réalise, aiderait les Etats à:

1. mettre en place et à développer un système de comptabilité nationale conforme aux normes internationales, et satisfaire les besoins d'analyse économique et de planification sectorielle, nationale et régionale;
2. améliorer le niveau technique des cadres nationaux en matière d'élaboration et d'utilisation des comptes économiques;
3. harmoniser les systèmes de comptabilité nationale en Afrique et avec le reste du monde;
4. mettre en oeuvre une base solide facilitant la coordination des travaux des structures nationales et régionales chargées de la préparation, de l'exécution et du suivi des plans de développement.

APPORTS

(i) Gouvernements africains

La contribution des gouvernements africains sera exclusivement en nature; elle se répartira comme suit:

- mise à disposition d'experts dans le cadre des missions d'assistance mutuelle;
- des locaux aménagés qui serviront de bureaux pour les experts;
- des fournitures de bureau et
- des moyens de transport (véhicules).

(ii) Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (CEA)

La Division de la statistique de la CEA formira un appui technique et administratif consistant en:

- la coordination des missions d'assistance mutuelle entre les pays africains;
- l'organisation d'un séminaire intergouvernemental sur la mise en oeuvre du SCN (en 1995) et d'une réunion d'évaluation des actions entreprises au niveau régional (en 1998)

(iii) Contribution de l'Union européenne

L'Union européenne assurera la prise en charge de tous les frais afférents à la mise en oeuvre du projet à l'exception de ceux supportés par les gouvernements africains et la CEA.

La contribution de l'Union européenne s'élèvera à la somme de 281 400 dollars des états-Unis et se répartira comme suit.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
<u>A.Séminaire inter gouvernemental sur l'application du système de comptabilité nationale (SCN)</u>					
.Voyage(aller-retour) pour 30 participants. 1.700 dollars E.U. pour chacun	51.000		51.000		
.Indemnité journalière 80 dollars E.U. pour 8 jours	19.200		19.200		
.Interprétation	25.000		25.000		
<u>Sous-total (A)</u>	<u>95.200</u>		<u>95.200</u>		
<u>B.Assistance mutuelle</u>					
.Voyage(aller-retour) 1.700 dollars E.U. par voyag	6.800	13.60	13.600	10.200	44.200
.Indemnité journalière 120 dollars E.U. par jour de mission	7.200	14.400		14.400	46.800
<u>Sous-total (B)</u>	<u>14.000</u>	<u>28.000</u>	<u>28.000</u>	<u>21.000</u>	<u>91.000</u>
<u>C.Réunion d'évaluation des actions entreprises</u>					
.Voyage(aller-retour) pour 30 participants 1.700 dollars E.U. pour chacun	51.000		51.000		
.Indemnité journalière 80 dollars E.U. pour 8 jours	19.200		19.200		
.Interprétation	25.000		25.000		
<u>Sous-total (C)</u>			<u>95.200</u>	<u>95.200</u>	
<u>TOTAL GENERAL (A+B+C)</u>	<u>109.200</u>	<u>28.000</u>	<u>28.000</u>	<u>116.000</u>	<u>281.400</u>

SUIVI, RAPPORTS ET EVALUATION

Le projet fera l'objet d'un examen tripartite (par des représentants des Gouvernements africains, de l'agent d'exécution et de l'Union européenne au moins une fois tous les douze mois. La première de ces réunions aura lieu dans les douze mois suivant le démarrage du projet proprement dit. La Division de la statistique de la CEA préparera un rapport d'évaluation des résultats du projet pour soumission dans le cadre de l'examen tripartite.

Un projet de rapport final sera établi pour l'examen tripartite final. Une version avant-projet sera établie à l'avance pour que l'agent d'exécution puisse l'examiner et l'approuver définitivement au moins quatre mois avant l'examen tripartite final.

Le projet pourra faire l'objet d'une évaluation neuf mois avant son achèvement. L'organisation, les caractéristiques et le calendrier de cette opération seront arrêtés après consultation entre les parties figurant au descriptif du projet.

Gratuit

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PROJECT PROFILE

Country: To be determined

Title: Establishment of National Research and Development Corporations (NRDC'S)

Number:

Duration: 2 years

Starting Date: January 1995

Primary Function: Technological Development

Executing Agency: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Donor Contribution: USD 438,400 for one country
USD 876,800 for two countries

Context

Most African countries have for the last quarter of the century, if not more, been carrying on research and manpower training in the field of science and technology. Much research work has been done, specially in agriculture. However, the impact of such work is still to be felt, and actual socio-economic development has been slow because applicational aspects of science and technology have not been given the emphasis they deserve. While science and technology have been construed as mainly research and high-level training, the application of available scientific and technological results have been marginal mainly because of the lack of infrastructural mechanisms to translate these results concepts and ideas, into actual goods and services. This gap needs to be filled.

Many fast developing countries have set up National Research and Development Corporations whose main task is to see to it that research results are commercialized, with the development of goods and services that can have direct impact on the masses. Other countries are in the process of setting up science and technology parks in the precincts of universities and research institutes, and these parks are able to attract industrialists and entrepreneurs who work in close collaboration with the researchers. Universities and research institutes, instead of staying as ivory towers of high level academic research, are now turning to the community for justifying the work they do, and for contributing directly to the accelerated socio-economic development of the country.

Justification

An appreciable amount of resources is dedicated to research in Africa without discernible impact on socio-economic development. Some of the results are useful and put into practice but the running "cliché" is that the results remain on the shelf or are published in foreign journals. In the industrialized countries the R & D effort puts the emphasis on the D (85%) while in Africa most of the emphasis is put on the R, while the developmental and commercialization aspects are often ignored.

National Research and Development Corporations have proved to be quite successful in many countries in translating research results into consumable goods and services. In some countries they have taken the form of Research Corporations that are based on business lines. The commercialization of research results has helped them to increase the quality of their products, increase their competitiveness on world markets, and improve their balance of payments, and overall socio-economic development. In Africa this is rare. Science and technology have played marginal roles in the improvement of the quality of life mainly because the outputs of science and technology emanating from universities and research institutes have not found their way to the consumers. Research and Development Corporations can fill this important gap.

Strategy

The project strategy is to make a survey of selected countries to see which ones offer better potential for housing National Research and Development Corporations. Based on the survey ECA will, in cooperation with the member State, help to set up these NRDC's, and monitor their activities.

National Research and Development Corporations (NRDC's) are parastatal organizations at member State levels, that have both advisory and executive powers. The Corporations are made of representatives of five groups;

- (i) Government policy makers involved in science and technology issues;
- (ii) Representatives of development and commercial banks;
- (iii) Representatives of entrepreneurs and industrialists;
- (iv) Representatives of market specialists;
- (v) Representatives of research institutes and universities, including the researchers themselves.

The national governments will enact suitable legislations and establish the NRDC's, as constituted above. Another aspect of the strategy is to make these corporations self-financing in the long-run. This can be achieved as follows:

Once the research results have proved commercializable, and entrepreneurs start manufacturing, or using the services, a small percentage of income is to be paid to the corporation which can then become self-financing and autonomous. The corporation should also get a percentage of the products patented, as it will be active in encouraging researchers to patent their ideas and products.

Methodology

The methodology to be followed by the National Research and Development Corporation is:

- (i) Send expert representatives to universities and research institutes to see the research work being carried out, with a view to locating those that offer potential for application;
- (ii) Identify those research results or ideas that can be commercialized;
- (iii) Set up pilot projects to verify the commercial viability of research results;
- (iv) Undertake market studies for possible products and services;

- (v) Encourage banks to finance the development of new of improved goods and services;
- (vi) Encourage and help entrepreneurs to set up industrial units to produce the goods, or business concerns to exploit the services;
- (vii) Ensure that technology assessment with social and environmental impacts are fully studied;

Development Objective

The development objectives of the project are:

- Enhance socio-economic development with a fuller application of science and technology;
- Promote industrialization, the creation of job opportunities and the commercialization of locally produced or adapted technologies;
- Make profitable the investments in research.

Immediate Objectives

Promote the idea that infrastructural mechanisms are needed to see that all applicational aspects of research (entrepreneurship, finance, marketing, legal..) are adequately dealt with.

Set up a NRDC in two countries which lack such an institution in order to translate research results into actual socio-economic benefits.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries from the project will be the member States selected and their population. Researchers will see the ultimate realization of their ideas, and may patent these ideas and earn royalty. Universities and research institutions will also earn a percentage of these royalties from patents. Entrepreneurs, banks and industrialists will have viable and commercially attractive projects to launch. Unemployed people will find jobs in these enterprises and eventually the consumer will have products and services available in the market.

Special considerations

The availability of a politically stable climate in the countries in which to establish these NRDC's will be crucial.

The private sector, through local entrepreneurs, will be encouraged to increase their contribution to development. Projects that empower the weaker sections of the community, like women, will be encouraged, and efforts will be made to select those technologies that will ensure environmentally sound and sustainable development.

Outputs

Output 1: Preliminary study report on the establishment of the NRDC's by ECA

1.1. Activity:

Mission to five countries to see potential locations for NRDC, where the needs to set up such institutions are the greatest, and preparation of report.

Output 2: Detailed feasibility study through a consultant on the establishment of NRDC's in the two countries selected.

2.1 Activity

Consultant mission to selected countries together with ECA, meeting with concerned officials including banks and private sector representatives and Preparation of report to ECA.

Output 3: National Research and Development Corporations established in two countries.

Activity

3.1 Setting up of national committee to supervise the establishment of NRDC.

3.2 Enactment of appropriate local legislation

3.3 Actual establishment of NRDC with pilot units.

3.4 Advisory services from ECA.

Inputs

African Governments

The selected countries will initially assign a coordinator and responsible officers to provide data, information and analysis as regards the capability, needs and requirements related to the setting up of the NRDC's. The governments will

continue to pay the salaries of the coordinator and experts attached to the project. These salaries will be supplemented by the project.

Governments' will put at the disposal of the proposed NRDC those experts and policy makers who will staff the corporation. Initial office space will also be made available.

Governments will also draft the required legislation and carry out the related policy and institutional reforms in science and technology.

ECA Inputs

ECA will executive the project, provide expert to conduct the preliminary study and follow-up on the implementation, including monitoring and evaluation.

Donor Input

The donor will bear the cost of the studies, the meetings of the corporation, the cost of launching the corporation and some development activities in the form of pilot units.

Project review

There will be one mid-term project review together with all parties involved, and one final review.

Monitoring

The ECA will monitor the project throughout the implementation phase.

Evaluation

After the project is implemented, two years later, there will be an evaluation to see to what extent the objectives have been achieved, and how further similar projects would be oriented.

Reporting

Regular six-monthly reporting on the implementation of the project will be undertaken by the project staff in collaboration with ECA.

Budget covering Donor's Contribution for one country

Project Title: Establishment of National Research and Development Corporations (NRDC's)

Description	1995	1996	Total US Dollar
10.00 Personnel			
11.01 Coordinator (Part Funding)	12,000	12,000	24,000
11.02 Expert (Part Funding)	8,400	8,400	16,800
11.03 Consultant	12,000		12,000
Sub-Total	<u>32,400</u>	<u>20,400</u>	<u>52,800</u>
13. Administrative Support			
Secretary	6,000	6,000	12,000
Attendant	3,600	3,600	7,200
Sub-Total	<u>9,600</u>	<u>9,600</u>	<u>19,200</u>
15. Travel (Coordinator	4,000	-	4,000
16. Mission (ECA)	14,000	12,000	26,000
20. Sub-contract			
Pilot Unit	50,000	150,000	200,000
30. Training		10,000	10,000
40. Equipment			
41. Expendable	5,000	15,000	20,000
42. Non-Expendable		30,000	30,000
Sub-Total	<u>5,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
50. Miscellaneous			
51. Reporting	3,000	3,000	6,000
52. Publications	5,000	5,000	10,000
53. Sundries	5,000	5,000	10,000
Sub-Total	<u>13,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>26,000</u>
Project Cost	<u>128,000</u>	<u>260,000</u>	<u>388,000</u>
Programme Support 13 %	16,640	33,800	50,440
99 Grand Total	144,640	293,800	438,440

PROJECT PROFILE

COUNTRY: African Region

PROJECT TITLE: Management of the implementation of UNTACDA II Programme

NUMBER:

DURATION: Two years

STARTING DATE: Before June 1994

PRIMARY:

EXECUTING AGENCY: Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

ASSOCIATED EXECUTING AGENCY:

DONOR CONTRIBUTION: US\$2,482,000

Context

1. The current state of transport and communications in Africa is still far from adequate and continues to impede the economic growth of the continent. To mitigate the severity of constraints these sectors are facing, Africa devised a regional approach in the context of a first United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, which was implemented during the period 1978-1988. In the ten years during these Decade significant progress was achieved in the overall development of the transport and communications sectors. However the basic problems still remain to this day. This is why a second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II) was declared in 1988 by the United Nations General Assembly at the request of African countries for the period 1991-2000.

Justification

2. ECA as the lead agency of UNTACDA II has to coordinate the management of the implementation of UNTACDA II programme. This implementation involves integrated activities in the areas of dissemination of the Decade strategies, mobilization of technical and financial resources, monitoring progress made evaluating and revising the programme and, promoting of programme of TCDC for the development of transport and communications sectors in Africa.

3. For the implementation of these activities financial and human resources of African countries, African Inter-governmental organizations and ECA are not sufficient. There is a need for an external support.

Strategy

4. UNTACDA II programme was carefully prepared during two years (1990, 1991). Furthermore sound institutions and mechanisms were established not only for the implementation of the programme but also for a sustained development of the transport and communications sectors often the end of the Decade.

5. The strategy based on a bottom-p approach is designed to provide a framework for cooperation among all the partners who are concerned with he development of transport and communications in Africa namely, African Governments, subregional economic organizations, African intergovernmental organizations, the United Nations Agencies,s financial institutions and ECA.

Methodology

6. The programme of action of support to the implementation of UNTACDA II derived from extensive consultations carried out with African countries IGO's and UN agencies. It consists of priority areas identified as a basis for the proper implementation of the Decade programme.

Development Objective:

7. The project will contribute to the long-term objective of established efficient integrated transport and communication systems as a basis for the physical integration of Africa. The above objective is a key component of the regional programme for Africa which is aimed at the attainment of self-relevant and self-sustaining development through regional integration and the establishment of the African Economic Community by the year 2025.

Immediate Objective

8. The immediate objective of the project is to achieve an effective management of the implementation of UNTACDA II programme, through a better coordination of the intervention of African IGO's and UN agencies for a maximum impact on the development of transport and communications in Africa.

Beneficiaries

9. African States and their relevant IGO's to whom technical and financial assistance will be provided to enable them to implement UNTACDA II programme.

Special Consideration

10. The project will form the framework for coordinating the regional support to the implementation of UNTACDA II programme. At the national level, the strengthening of coordination activities will ensure the full participation of the private sector and users.

11. The various workshops on thematic issues at the subregional level would promote showing of experience among African countries, and IGO's. Special attention will be given to land-locked and least developed countries as well as the protection of the environment.

OUTPUTS

1. Subregional workshops for dissemination of UNTACDA II strategies
2. National workshops for dissemination of UNTACDA II strategies
3. Action programmes for implementation of strategies at national and subregional levels
4. Documents for promotion of UNTACDA II
5. guidelines for project formulation and submission

6. Guidelines for harmonization of projects
7. Mid-term evaluation of the programme
8. Revised objectives and strategies
9. Computerized system for monitoring implementation of UNTACDA II
10. Documents for resource mobilization activities
11. Special studies on mobilization and allocation of domestic resources
12. Action programme of donors meetings.

INPUTS

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| African Governments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish national coordinating committees - prepare national programme and meet the cost of their participants at regional meetings organized by the project - contribution to the trust fund on UNTACDA II to support regional and national Activities |
| UNECA: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A senior transport economist, one transport economist and one secretary - Office facilities and administrative support - Substantive backstopping for delivery of project outputs |
| DONOR: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small project team (2 experts) assisted by short-term consultants - resources for organizing workshops - equipment |
| PROJECT REVIEW: | Adjustments in the project budget may be necessary |
| MONITORING: | The project will be subject to tripartite reviews (joint reviews by representatives of Governments, executing agency and UNDP) at least once every 12 months. |
| EVALUATION: | The project shall be subject to evaluation at the project termination. To be decided by all parties to the project document. |

REPORTING:

A project progress report will be prepared for each tripartite review. A project terminal report will be prepared for coordination at the terminal tripartite review meeting.

**E. BUDGET
Donors Contribution**

Project Title:	Management of the implementation of UNTACDA II		
Description:	Year I	Year II	Total
10.00 Personnel			
11:00	700,000	700,000	1,400,000
13 Administrative Support	50,000	50,000	100,000
15 Travel	73,500	73,500	147,000
30 Workshops/ Seminars	305,000	305,000	610,000
40 Equipment	50,000	-	50,000
53 Miscellaneous	87,500	87,500	175,000
Total	1,266,000	1,216,000	2,482,000

ADDIS ABABA - ETHIOPIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES IN AFRICA

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

On 26 March 1990, the Executive Secretary and Rear Admiral Sir David Haslam, President of the International Hydrographic Bureau at Monaco, held discussions on ECA/IHO co-operation in establishing Regional Hydrographic Units at ECA-sponsored regional centres. At the invitation of ECA, the IHB presented a paper at the ECA Conference of Ministers of Planning and Development in Tripoli, in May 1990, which drew the attention of member States to the importance of developing capacities in hydrographic surveying and nautical mapping in Africa. Consequently, the Conference adopted, on 19 May 1990, resolution 692 (XXV) which in operative paragraph 2 urged the ECA together with IHO to explore the possibilities of developing existing regional centres so as to acquire the capabilities for the maintenance of hydrographic equipment and for training in nautical cartography.

Steps have been taken to develop the necessary Project Formulation Framework (PFF) together with the project document on the establishment of a Regional Hydrographic Unit at the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS) at Nairobi, Kenya. The draft PFF mentions the European Economic Community as a major donor in funding the establishment of the Unit at RCSSMRS; but it is expected that the actual surveys and subsequent preparation and production of nautical charts will be carried out by member States concerned.

As it will be noted, hydrography involves collecting data about the depth of water, the position of submerged dangers to navigation and the movement of the water in the continental shelves (or inland navigable waters), the surveys for the purpose are carried out by specially equipped hydrographic ships and launches manned by specialists in the field. The ECA has learnt from IHB that countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway among others would be interested in supporting the project.

In this regard, ECA as a prospective Executing Agency for the project has to seek firm support and early funding of this project. Without platforms for hydrographic data

acquisition which are at present beyond the means of nearly almost all countries of the Eastern and Southern subregion, it will be almost impossible to develop the necessary capacities without external assistance especially that of industrialized countries, other donors and the United Nations agencies.

PROJECT FORMULATION FRAMEWORK (PFF)

PROJECT TITLE : Establishment of Regional Hydrographic
Unit at the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying,
Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), Nairobi,
Kenya.

PROJECT NUMBER :

ESTIMATED DURATION : 3 years

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE :

TENTATIVE EEC INPUT :

INITIAL CONTRIBUTION :

SOURCES OF FUNDS :

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : RCSSMRS

EXECUTING AGENCY : ECA/IHB

_____ Agreed on behalf of ECA/IHB
Agency)

_____ DATE

_____ (Executing

_____ Agreed on behalf of DONOR

_____ DATE

A. DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT

	<u>Causes</u>	<u>Evidence</u>
A.1 At sectoral or sub-sectoral level (The "Macro" level)	(i) Non existence of Hydro surveying units in the region	No up-to-date charts, oceans and lakes not continuously surveyed. Hazardous navigation.
	(ii) Lack of hydro survey equipment and repair services.	No hydro surveys carried out.
	(iii) Lack of training facilities and advisory capacity at RCSSMRS and the region.	No expert to plan and implement hydro surveys. In the past, Governments did not realise the importance of hydrography for economic development.
A.2 At level subject to solution by the proposed project (The "Micro" level)	(i) Absence of Hydro survey unit at the Centre	No up-to-date charts.
	(ii) Absence of trained manpower in hydrography	No adequate training facilities for nautical cartography
	(iii) Absence of adequate repair and service as well as advisory capacity at RCSSMRS and the region in hydrographic surveying	No well equipped repair workshop for maintenance of hydro survey equipment and no hydro survey expert at the Centre.

B. CONCERNED PARTIES/TARGET BENEFICIARIES

1. Identifiers of Development Problem

The development problems were identified by the operators of marine transport services, port managers, fisheries experts, marine geologists, planners for marine resources exploitation and after the governments of maritime states considered the provisions of the 3rd UN Law of the Sea Convention introducing the 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

The problem was specifically highlighted after the RCSSMRS invited the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) to evaluate the hydrographic survey situation in the region. In addition the recommendations on hydrography adopted by the IOMAC II Ministerial Conference at Arusha in Tanzania in September 1990 *inter alia* recommended the expansion of the RCSSMRS as a Regional Centre to provide maintenance facilities for repair of the hydrosurvey equipment.

The development problem is brought to the attention of the EEC by the RCSSMRS, IHB and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

2. The particular group or groups to benefit from solutions of the Development Problems

The target beneficiaries from the expected solutions of this project are:

- i) Governments along the Indian Ocean coast and those bordering the inland lakes.
- ii) Shipping companies
- iii) Marine resources (minerals, oil, fish) exploration companies
- iv) Administrators of the EEZ
- v) Experts in hydrography, nautical cartography, oceanography and marine environment.

C. PRE-PROJECT AND END OF THE PROJECT STATUS

1. Pre-project situation of hydrographic charting in sub-region

The present charts of the region both for the Indian Ocean and the inland lakes are based on old hydrographic data, some being more than 150 years old. Countries in the region have realised the importance and urgent need for hydrographic surveys and some of them have established hydrographic service and others are in the process of development. However, it is uneconomical and difficult for individual states to really arrange training and maintenance facilities.

Navigation and shipping in the region's waters is dangerous and hazardous evidenced by many documented accidents which have resulted in loss of life and merchandise, as well as environmental pollution and damage to the coastal areas.

Training facilities in nautical cartography in the region are not available and so there is no expertise for chart construction and updating.

2. Situation expected at the end of the proposed project

The main output of this project will be a Regional Hydrographic Survey Unit housed by the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing. By the end of the three year period of the project, the Unit will be in a position to carry out the following activities:

- i) Run short-term training courses in nautical cartography and hydrographic surveying.
- ii) Repair and service electronic and other hydrographic surveying equipment.
- iii) Print and update nautical charts compiled or revised by member States.
- iv) Coordinate the survey and charting of the large inland lakes.

After the unit is established, the hydrographic survey activities in the region will be sufficiently developed to provide services of benefit to the countries of the region.

D. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing is already well established and has a developed workshop for servicing land surveying mechanical, optical and electronic equipment.

The Centre has also a Cartography Department which carries out conventional mapping.

The establishment of this unit by strengthening the available facilities, will add to the already existing capacity of the Centre to enable it assist its member States in the urgently needed improvement of very poor status of hydrographic surveying and nautical charting.

The project will have a positive impact on the environment because it will enable the coastal managers to limit the effect of pollution in the sea.

E. OTHER DONORS, PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN THE SAME SUBSECTOR

Many governments and donor agencies would be interested in supporting such a project.

At present the Centres is collaborating with the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Hydrographic Bureau in the development of the project. However, countries such as the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and their donor agencies have in the past expressed interest in supporting this project.

Other Inter-governmental Organisations such as the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation (IOMAC), the Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, International Maritime Organisation (IMO), etc would also be keen to see this project succeed.

The French Government has already provided technical aid to the government of the Republic of Malawi and a hydrographic survey boat has been purchased and launched on Lake Malawi.

The need for accurate and up to date hydrographic survey data is illustrated by the fact that under the SOLAS Convention it is mandatory, for all ships sailing in the sea to carry a set of up-to-date nautical charts for safe navigation. Also companies carrying out offshore hydrocarbon prospecting require up to date charts. All these users would support the development of this proposed project.

The most important programme which all the marine states have to execute urgently is the demarcation of the 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and delimitation of maritime boundaries with neighbouring states so they will all support this project.

F. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE SUBREGION'S PROGRAMMES

The overall development objective of the proposed project is to develop a hydrographic surveying capability in the countries of the region so as to survey their seas and shared navigable inland waters.

The project will further establish a capacity at the Centre to advise member States, service and repair their hydrographic survey equipment, print and update charts as well as train nationals in nautical cartography and hydrographic surveying.

The hydrographic surveying data and charts resulting from this project will be used for safety of navigation, proper inventory of marine resources and protection of the environment and marine life.

G. MAJOR ELEMENTS (IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES)

Immediate Objectives

The project has its immediate objective to establish a regional Hydrographic Unit at the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing at Nairobi, Kenya as a first step in the development of hydrographic services in the sub-region.

<u>Major Element</u>	<u>Success Criteria</u>	<u>Verifiers</u>
1. Provide advisory services to member States for the strengthening/creating of hydrographic surveying services	Established/strengthened hydrographic survey units	Surveys of seas and production of charts
2. Coordinate the joint survey of shared navigable inland waters	Start of the Regional Project	Availability of charts of the lakes
3. Arrange regional seminars and training courses in nautical cartography and hydrographic surveying	Training courses and seminars mounted	Trained nautical cartographers and hydrographic surveyors to undertake accurate and continuous charting
4. Strengthen repair and service facilities for electronic surveying	Strengthened workshop	Serviced and maintained hydrographic equipment

and charting equipment by strengthening the existing capacity

5. Recruitment of hydrographic technical advisor and other experts

Recruited staff

Commencement of the original project

6. Assist member States in the acquisition of survey vessels and hydrographic equipment

Availability of equipped survey vessels within the region

Commencement of hydrographic surveys

OUTPUTS

ACTIVITIES

PARTY RESPONSIBLE

1. Developed advisory capacity at the Centre for all hydrographic charting matters

1. Appoint regional hydrographic advisor (RHA)
2. Appoint hydrographic experts for the Centre
3. Equip hydrographic services unit at the Centre

DONOR, UNECA, IHB and RCSSMRS

2. Expanded facilities for hydrographic surveying, repair and calibration of hydrographic equipment at the Centre

1. Recruit or retrain technicians to service hydrographic equipment
2. Procure new repair kit for hydrographic equipment

DONOR, UNECA, IHB, RCSSMRS and RHA

3. Established training facilities for nautical cartography and hydrography, trained manpower

1. Expand training unit
2. Develop training programme
3. Organise training courses

RHA, DONOR, UNECA, IHB, RCSSMRS and member States

4. Established chart printing and up-dating facility

1. Strengthen printing unit
2. Retrain cartographic staff of the Centre to handle nautical charts.

RHA, DONOR, UNECA, IHB, RCSSMRS.

5. Surveys and charts for jointly owned inland waters

1. Prepare and sign agreements for survey of inland waters.
2. Procure and equip survey launches, where necessary.
3. Appoint consultants to assist in hydrographic survey projects.

H. PROJECT STRATEGY

1. The Centre on behalf of the member States will benefit from the expanded facilities so as to strengthen and broaden its advisory role. The member States and their national would benefit from the training facilities, technical experts and availability of up-dated charts of the sea and lakes.
2. The improved hydrographic survey data and the increased capacity of the concerned department in each country will benefit the maritime community i.e. shipping, fisheries and oil exploration companies, harbour and port managers as well as environmental protection experts.

3. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

- 3.1 The Centre will act as the host and implementing agency on behalf of the governments of the member States.

The UNECA supported by the IHB will be the executing agency

- 3.2 The survey of the jointly owned inland waters will be organised and coordinated by the Centre. The developed capacity, after the completion of the preliminary surveys, will continue to be under the supervision of the Centre for the up-dating of the surveys and charts on regular basis.

- 3.3 Each member State would be responsible for the respective national hydrographic survey unit and its facilities.

- 3.4 The alternative project strategy which can be considered especially for the national components is for the UN/DTCD to be involved because of their past experience in executing similar projects in other regions.

I. HOST INSTITUTION COMMITMENT

1. The member States through a Governing Council resolution have expressed a steady commitment to host and utilize the services of this proposed unit. The Centre is bound by this commitment and will provide the necessary counterpart support which will be necessary for the success of the project. Especially the Centre will provide office space, teaching rooms, workshops as well as counterpart staff to be trained to man this unit.
2. The Centre has staff regulations which are used to bond any of its experts sponsored for training by the Centre to work for the Centre for a minimum period depending on the length of training before he can leave the Centre. The regulations will be applied to the staff trained through the funds of the proposed project. Regarding nationals sponsored from member States, their governments will ensure their service after training at RCSSMRS.

J. RISKS

Description of Risk

<u>1. Factors which may cause major delays at the outset</u>	<u>Estimated likelihood</u>
1.1 Delay in approving and signing of the Project Document by Donor.	Medium
1.2 Delay in releasing of project funds for equipment procurement resulting in delay and rise in prices	High
1.3 Delay in the appointment of Regional Hydrographic advisor (RHA)	Low
1.4 Delay in recruiting or training of the project's counterpart staff by the Centre	Medium
1.5 Delay by member States in agreeing for the development of the joint survey of inland waters	Low
1.6 Delay by member States in releasing nationals for training and project implementation	Low
1.7 Non smooth communication between the implementing and executing agency resulting in slow flow of project funds and other inputs and therefore low rate of meeting outputs	Low
<u>2. Factors which could cause major delays over time</u>	
2.1 Non periodic review of the project to monitor its progress	Low

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| 2.2 | Non availability of nationals to be trained for various project activities | Low |
| 2.3 | Member States being slow in utilizing the project outputs causing the next project states to delay commencing | Low |

K. INPUTS

Skeleton Budget (in US dollars)

Item	Nal. Inputs	RCSSMRS inputs	ECA inputs	DONOR inputs (w/m)	TOTAL inputs
Personnel	--	205.000	45.000	216.000 <u>1/</u> (24 w/m)	466.000
Consultant	--	--	--	108.000 (16 w/m)	108.000
Administrative support		100.000	45.000	--	145.000
Travel and missions	100.000	30.000	30.000	55.000	215.000
Training	--	100.000	--	130.000	230.000
Equipment	--	in kind <u>2/</u>	--	1.247.000 <u>3/</u>	1.247.000
Standard surv. and cart.					
Electronic test equip.		in kind		(135.000)	
Positioning fixing equip.				(242.000)	
Two echo sounders				(120.000)	
Computer assisted cart.				(550.000) <u>4/</u>	
Global positioning sys.				(160.000)	
Transport vehicle				(40.000)	
		in kind			
Building and other logistics	--	in kind	--	--	
Miscellaneous/ contingencies	--	30.000	5.000	15.000	50.000
TOTAL	100.000	465.000	125.000	1.771.000	2.461.000

/ Includes the salary of the project staff (Regional Adviser Manager)

/ Listing of existing equipment at RCSSMRS, applicable to the activities of the project, is attached.

/ List attached

/ This figure corresponds to the minimum value as advised by the International Hydrographic Bureau. At NRD/CRSU it is believed, though, that the figure can be reduced with similar equipment for computer assisted cartography that may comply with the required specifications.

J. ESTIMATE OF PROJECT DURATION 1993-1996

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Project document approved		XXXXXXXXXX		
Recruitment of Regional Hydrographic Adviser and Experts			XXXXXX	
Procurement and installation of equipment		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Training and seminars for various specialization		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Acquisition of launches		XXXXXXX		XXXXXXX
Actual survey and charting		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
Project evaluation.			XXXXXXXXXXXX	

692 (XXV). Hydrographic surveying and nautical charting servicesThe Conference of Ministers

Recognizing that large areas of continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and island lakes and rivers remain inadequately or are not at all surveyed and that many nautical charts are obsolete or inadequate.

Also recognizing that the lack of adequate surveys and nautical information seriously retard the economic development of African maritime countries not only in respect of the safety of shipping but also in the protection of the marine environment and coastal ecology, the improvement of port facilities, the development of fishery industries and the exploitation and management of offshore living and non-renewable marine resources, the delimitation offshore maritime boundaries and the growth of tourism and recreational maritime activities,

Noting that, in the African region, there is a lack of data on the available hydrographic resources and only few maritime countries have the capability to conduct their own surveying and charting,

Considering that modern hydrographic surveying and charting requires the use of relatively expensive vessels and specialized equipment by trained specialists, hydrographic surveyors and nautical cartographers,

Aware that the International Hydrographic Organization is willing to provide expert advice on the development of national regional hydrographic services, upon request by developing countries and taking into account the requirements and the existing resources in each developing country or region,

Taking note of the technical capabilities available within the International Hydrographic Organization for initiating activities in hydrography and nautical charting.

1. Draws the attention of African countries to the availability within the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) of technical capabilities that can be profitably used in their marine hydrographic and nautical charting activities and in the establishment of national hydrographic and nautical committees;

2. Urges the Economic Commission for Africa, in conjunction with appropriate African specialized institutions and the International Hydrographic Organization, to explore the possibility of preparing a project to develop existing regional centres for the maintenance of hydrographic equipment and for training in nautical cartography;

3. Requests the International Hydrographic Organization to assist in the appointment and sponsoring of regional advisers at the Regional Centre for the Development of Hydrography in Africa.

758 (XXVIII) The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) in sustainable development

The Conference of Ministers.

Aware of the fact that planning for sustainable development requires updated information on natural resources which have to be necessarily integrated in national development programmes,

Noting that cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems are important working instruments for environmental development, monitoring and follow-up,

Reaffirming the interest to undertake jointly with space agencies and international organizations pilot projects when these converge with the involved countries interests,

Urges the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Hydrographic Bureau, the member countries and the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing to pursue the actions that would lead to the establishment of hydrographic services for the Eastern and Southern African subregion, and to initiate the actions with a view of extending the services to the rest of Africa.

DETAILS OF THE EQUIPMENT TO BE PURCHASED WITH DONOR FUNDS

1. Electronic Position Fixing Equipment

Sercel Axyle or similar high precision system

Sercel Axyle complete with beacons	US\$ 87.000
Axyle beacon	US\$ 20.000
3 launch systems at US\$ 45.000	US\$ 135.000

To be used for positioning survey vessels carrying out harbour surveys.

2. Two echo sounders

Two ELAC or ATLAS Digital echo sounders

2 x US\$ 60.000	US\$ 120.000
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To be used for measuring depths during hydrographic surveys.

3. Computer-assisted Cartography

Two complete workstations to include:

2 Sun Sparc II workstations at US\$ 50.000	US\$ 100.000
CARIS software	US\$ 50.000
2 ALTEK digitizing tablets, complete with controllers	US\$ 65.000
2 IBM (386) computers	US\$ 16.000
1 Kongsberg plotter	US\$ 350.000
2 Drum plotters (Hewlett Packard or similar)	US\$ 20.000

An alternative but more costly option to the above has been offered by INTERGRAPH at a cost of:

Hardware	US\$ 995.175
Software	US\$ 167.058

To be used to provide training and services in nautical cartography for Hydrographic Offices in the region.

4. Global Positioning Systems GPS

4 Geodetic receivers at US\$ 35.000	US\$ 140.000
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Differential GPS receiver plus radio link including radio transmitter,
radio receiver, modem, antenna, complete with weather box. US\$ 20.000

The four geodetic receivers for use in establishing shore control points as a service to Hydrographic Offices in the region. The DGPS receiver top be used for positioning survey vessels during coastal hydrographic surveys, also as a service to Hydrographic Offices.

PROJECT PROFILE

COUNTRY: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Title: Strengthening the Informal Sector to Promote Employment and Economic Growth in Africa

Duration: Three years

Starting Date: 1994

Executing Agency: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Donor Contribution: US\$ 1,450,096

JUSTIFICATION

In view of the growing labour force and the declining ability of the modern formal sector to create employment, the rural--agricultural and non-farm activities-- and urban informal sectors have become the major labour sponges in Africa. The development of self-employment and micro- and small-scale enterprises would, therefore, form the backbone of the employment creation strategy in the 1990s. Other reasons for implementing the project include the increased cooperation and collaboration among African experts and institutions in finding solutions to a regional problem.

METHODOLOGY

The project will aim at providing expertise from within the ECA secretariat, other regions of the world (such as Asia), and those African countries which have established programmes and mechanisms for strengthening the informal sector and small-scale activities. The project will recruit consultants who will prepare the guidelines and case studies for a number of African countries. The findings of the studies will be discussed in a set of regional and sub-regional training workshops as a way of imparting knowledge on the means of improving the performance of the informal sector in African countries. The workshops will be organized in co-operation with UNDP, WIPO, UN Technology Centre, ESAMI and the ECA's Regional Centre for Technology.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The main long-term objective of the project will be to promote gainful self-employment in the urban informal sector by making the sector more productive and integrated with other sectors of the economy. The ultimate objective of the project is to contribute towards the alleviation of mass poverty which characterises the African region at present.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

To improve the exchange of ideas and to sensitise African governments on the bold and pragmatic policy measures needed to improve the supply of credit and other complementary inputs to the informal sector to help it graduate into more productive micro- and small-scale enterprises.

BENEFICIARIES

The project will provide support to grassroots organizations engaged in promoting self-employment in the urban informal sector, self-help groups, informal sector operators and small-scale industrialists with a view to improving their productivity and incomes.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Women
- Youth
- NGOs

OUTPUT 1.1

Tree workshop reports on establishing and managing alternative people-oriented financial institutions.

Activity 1.1

One regional and two sub-regional workshops on establishing and managing people-oriented financial institutions.

Output 1.2

Eight sub-regional case studies on establishing and managing alternative people-oriented financial institutions.

Activity 1.2

Sub-regional case studies by experts on the programmes for establishing alternative financial institutions for the needs of the informal sector operators and micro- and small-scale enterprises.

Output 1.3

Eighteen technical publications.

Activity 1.3

Revise papers of consultants presented at inter-regional, regional and sub-regional workshops and publish and disseminate them.

Output 2.1

- (a) Publish one guideline on policy measures and practices for improving the informal sector's productivity and its linkages with other sectors of the economy.
- (b) Three workshop reports on creating an enabling environment for the informal sector in Africa.

Activity 2.1

One regional and two sub-regional workshops on measures for creating an enabling environment for the informal sector.

Output 2.2

- (a) Technical innovation and entrepreneurial development for productivity enhancement in the informal sector in Africa.
- (b) Three workshop reports on technical innovation and entrepreneurial development.

Activity 2.2

Inter-regional workshop on technical innovation and entrepreneurial development.

INPUTS:

UN ECA: Overall responsibility for the implementation of the project.

Donor: Salary of Project coordinator and administrative support personnel; and mission costs of project personnel; honoraria, DSA and travel expenses of consultants; one type-writer, 1 computer with laser printer and one photocopier; funds for other expenses necessary to execute the project. (See Annex I for Budget Proposal).

PROJECT REVIEW

The monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the project will be done at the end of every year.

Annex I

**BUDGET COVERING DONOR'S CONTRIBUTION
Budget Covering Donor's Contribution**

Line	Project Component	TOTAL		Year I		Year II		Year III	
		m/m	US\$	m/m	us\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL								
11.01	Project Coordinator	36	197,440	12	63,992	12	65,814	12	67,634
11.97	Short-term Consultants	120	164,000	32	48,000	44	50,500	44	50,500
11.99	Sub-total		361,440		111,992		131,314		118,134
13	ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL								
13.02	Secretary	36	44,331	12	14,032	12	14,777	12	15,522
13.99	Sub-Total		44,331		14,032		14,777		15,222
15	Official Travel & Per Diem		108,000		36,000		36,000		36,000
16	Mission Costs (Consultants)		164,000		64,000		64,500		35,500
19	Component Total		677,771		226,024		246,591		205,156
30	Training								
32	Group Training		468,500		152,500		156,500		159,500
39	Component Total		468,500		152,500		156,500		159,500
40	Equipment		45,000		45,000		-		-
51	Publication and Reporting Costs		54,000		15,000		18,000		21,000
53	Miscellaneous (Sundries)		38,000		10,000		13,000		15,000
	Sub-total		1,283,271		448,524		434,091		400,656
	13% ECA Overhead		166,825		58,308		56,432		52,085
	GRAND TOTAL		1,450,096		506,832		490,523		452,741

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
ADDIS ABABA**

PROJECT PROFILE

Countries : Africa Region

Project title : Enhancing African women's role in the process of democratic transition and peace building and Expanding the capacity for improved information and data on women issues

Project No. :

Project duration : Four (4) years

Expected starting date : January 1995

Primary :

Executing agency : United Nations Economic Commission for Africa/ African Training and Research Centre for Women (UNECA/ATRCW)

Donor's contribution : US\$2,032,870.00

1. CONTEXT

The current transformations of African economies require the mobilization of total human, material and financial resources available on the continent. Women, who represent more than half of Africa's total population, must, of necessity be involved in this process, as agents of development. For women's potentials to be fully utilized, there is need to develop their capacities and capabilities and to adequately channel their energies to the sectors where their impact will be most felt.

2. JUSTIFICATION

African women are still inadequately represented in the political process and the majority of women are not fully aware of their rights nor of the potentials they have to contribute to national life. If adequately informed and sensitized, women could play a significant role in the political life of their countries and help to bring about a more peaceful world conducive to development.

3. Project strategy

The project will be implemented in two components as indicated below:

Component I: Enhancing women's role in the process of democratic transition and peace building will examine the situation of women in the process of political changes and the role they can play in conflict resolution and peace-building. On the basis of the conclusions of the studies, appropriate programmes, leadership forums to enhance the role of women as mediators will be organized.

Component II: Expanding the capacity for improved information and data on women issues: The strategy of this component will be to supplement the achievements of previous communication projects through research, sensitization workshops and roundtables.

4. Methodology

The project will carry out in-depth studies in five selected pilot countries (one from each subregion). On the basis of the conclusions of the studies, appropriate leadership forums to enhance the role of women as mediators will be organized. Planned activities will be linked with on-going peace-building and democracy efforts in the five countries. For example, universities (political sciences and sociology departments) will be involved in the implementation of the Project to implement knowledge about the theoretical concepts involved in democracy and peace building. Subregional seminars will be organized to disseminate the lessons learnt in the five countries and to adopt common strategies for the enhancement of women's role in the democratic transition and peace-building.

With regard to the information and data issues, sensitization workshops and roundtables to promote awareness creation among decision-makers, planners and the media (especially African women journalists) will be organized. The project will undertake

periodic research and surveys to continually assess user needs and accordingly repackage information materials to meet identified needs. The regional clearinghouse activities and resource centre at the ATRCW currently being streamlined and strengthened will constitute itself as the regional coordinating Unit to provide regional coordination for these activities.

5. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries will be made up of women community leaders, counsellors, parliamentarians and others currently holding positions of political authority whose knowledge of the democratic process needs to be increased so as to actively involve them in the ongoing democratic transitional processes.

The information aspect of the project will essentially be targeted to decision-makers and planners for policy-oriented documents; researchers; media personnel who require re-packaged and/or semi-processed information and data as well as women's organizations operating at community and grassroots levels.

6. Special consideration: Integration of women in development

Peace is one of the major goals for the advancement of women. With the enhancement of women's role in peace, women will become better integrated as full agents for Africa's development.

7. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The development objective of the project is to enhance women's capabilities to meet social, economic and political challenges through enhanced skills and competence and as well as political opportunities in line with the Arusha and Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: the Role of Women in the 1990s.

8. Immediate objectives, Outputs, Activities

COMPONENT I: Enhancing women's role in the process of democratic transition and peace building

1. Immediate objective 1

To examine the situation of women in the process of political changes and the role they can play in conflict resolution and peace-building

1.1 Output 1 : Case studies in five selected countries highlighting the situation of women in the process of political changes and the role they can play in conflict resolution and peace-building undertaken

Activities

- 1.1.1 Select five pilot countries for the studies
- 1.1.2 Identify consultants for undertaking the studies
- 1.1.3 Collection, review of data and analysis of the situation

1.2 Output 2: On the basis of the conclusions of the studies, sensitization materials on the issues of democracy and peace building developed

- 1.2.1 Identify communication experts for designing and developing sensitization materials
- 1.2.2 Ensure preparation of the materials and their publication.
- 1.2.3 Arrange translation of the materials into the major local language for a wider impact

2. Immediate objective 2

To enhance the role of women as mediators, and major actors in peace building

2.1 Output 1 : Fora for sensitization of women in the leadership position organized

Activities

- 2.1.1 Identify and select women and male participants
- 2.1.2 Make necessary arrangements for the fora in each of the pilot countries
- 2.1.3 Organize the leadership Fora and design follow up activities
- 2.1.4 Prepare the report and ensure its dissemination

3. Immediate objective 3

To adopt common strategies for the enhancement of women's role in the democratic transition and peace-building

- 3.1 Output 1 : Subregional seminars organized to disseminate lessons learnt in the five countries

Activities

- 3.1.1 Identify the host countries participants for the workshops
- 3.1.2 Identify and select participants for the workshops, at the decision making level
- 3.1.3 Organize the workshops using experts who carried out the case studies as resource persons
- 3.1.4 Prepare the report and present the adopted strategies to the ECA Conference of Ministers for endorsement

COMPONENT II: Expanding the capacity for an improved information and data on women issues

Objective 1

Strengthening National Women's Information Centres and Networks in the Region

1.1 Output 1

National women's information centres (WICs) and networks strengthened

Activities

- 1.1.1 Needs assessment and assistance to national machineries/focal points to formulate proposals to seek funding for planned national-level activities.
- 1.1.2 Identification of lead institutions, focal points and other collaborators.

1.2 Output 2

Start-up activities implemented in three pilot countries

Activities

- 1.2.1 Select three potential project sites (not necessarily national machineries) based on capacity to implement national women's information centres/networks.
- 1.2.2 Identify viable national NGOs to participate in the project activities for the three pilot countries, so as to better reach target groups and audiences.
- 1.2.3 Assist in the development of the resource base and acquisition of relevant information technology to support planned activities, services and outputs.

- 1.2.4 Organize training for information centre personnel in appropriate information processing methodologies (including computerized documentation techniques) and adopt relevant norms and standards to facilitate subsequent information exchange.
- 1.2.5 Develop work-plans jointly with the national centres. This will include development of national directories of national sources of information and data on women and development.
- 1.2.6 Assist in the establishment of national bibliographic referral systems to link up all known and active agents in the field at the national level (i.e. government ministries, statistical offices, universities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, etc.).
- 1.2.7 Devise mechanisms to link up national resource bases to the regional base to ensure adequate sharing of information and data.
- 1.2.8 Undertake advisory/consultative missions to the project sites (2 per year per pilot project, especially during initial take-off phase) to establish and monitor progress.
- 1.2.9 Replicate pilot project activities in other countries, especially those with active and functional national women's machineries, appropriate information infrastructure as well as commitment to engage in information activities and share information.
- 1.2.10 Establish linkages with national level pilot projects and other existing women's information centres and networks in the Africa region for the regular exchange and sharing of information and data on women and development.
- 1.2.11 Establish liaison with the women's programmes of the other sister UN regional commissions (ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA).
- 1.2.12 Establish liaison with global, subregional, interregional and regional organizations and networks.
- 1.2.13 Establish liaison with donor agencies.
- 1.2.14 Establish liaison with the African press and media (especially African women journalists) who can serve as information brokers and intermediaries in a chain to ensure wider and more effective dissemination of information on women and promote the sensitization of all interested groups (from policy implementers to grass-roots). Close collaboration will be established with FEMNET and similar networks in the region in order to avoid duplication and benefit from exiting linkages.

Objective 2

Gender sensitization initiatives for effective communication and channelling of information

2.1 Output 1:

Training of journalists and mass communication specialists to ensure adequate coverage and reporting of women's issues

Activities

- 2.1.1: Select (10 from each sub-region) African women journalists and arrange for their training on how to get appropriate information and data for reporting on women's issues so as to ensure adequate coverage of the African Regional Conference (1994) preparatory to the 1995 World Conference on Women. The training will comprise two workshops/seminars at the sub-regional level and will culminate in a Round-table encounter or regional media workshop to coincide with the Regional Conference. The outputs from these seminars/workshops will be utilized by the national media of their respective countries for reporting on the conference. The Roundtable encounter which will be staged a few days before the regional conference will also serve as a dry-run of the regional conference itself to ensure that African women journalists can effectively participate both in the regional and World Conferences. This activity will also give an opportunity for refining any procedure so as to ensure an effective flow of information from the World Conference to the Region.
- 2.1.2: Organize one-day orientation seminars for editors of news agencies etc. to sensitize them on gender to facilitate reporting on the World Conference.
- 2.1.3: Arrange longer term training of gender sensitive journalists who will constitute a corps of sensitized women journalists capable of bringing about positive orientations on women's issues among policy and decision-makers. This will be done in consultation with the African Council for Communication Education (ACCE) and other regional bodies responsible for the training of journalists and related personnel.
- 2.1.4: Institute mechanisms for the strengthening of gender disaggregation of data to ensure the generation of relevant data on women for efficient and effective reporting on WID issues on a continuing basis.

9. PROJECT INPUTS

(i) Participating governments' inputs

Participating governments will provide office space for visiting missions, supplementary secretarial services, communications, transport and all relevant information and documentation to optimize missions. They will provide venue, secretarial and administrative support for servicing national and subregional workshops. The participating governments will designate counterpart experts as appropriate to assist and liaise with the project co-ordinator in the overall implementation of the project activities.

Counterparts at national level will also play the role of sensitization for the achievement of the project objectives.

(ii) ECA inputs

As executing agency, ECA will provide office space for the personnel implementing the project and general operating services such as telex, telephone, pouch and stationary supplies. Technical backstopping will be provided as appropriate and where expertise is required for the implementation of the activities of the project.

(iii) Donor's inputs

The inputs of the donor are shown on the budget attached.

10. PROJECT REVIEW, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

- (i) The project will be subject to review (joint review by the executing agency ECA and Donor) once every 6 months. The first review meeting will be held at the end of the first 12 months of the start of full implementation of the project, thereafter every six months. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa the executing agency, will prepare and submit to the donor for each review meeting a Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER).
- (ii) A terminal report will be prepared for consideration at the terminal review meeting. The report will be prepared at least four months in advance to the terminal review meeting.
- (iii) The project will be subject to evaluation 24 months after the start of full implementation, two months prior to the scheduled termination, three months following termination or in accordance with the policies and procedures established for this purpose by the donor. The organization, terms of reference and timing of evaluation will be decided after consultation between the donor and ECA.

Project title: Enhancing Women's role in the process of democratic transition and peace building, inputs (in US\$)

Line	Description	MM	Total	M M	1995	MM	1996	MM	1997	MM	1998
	11.00 Personnel										
11.01	Technical Advisor	42	\$222,000	6	\$32,000	12	\$60,000	12	65,000	12	65,000
11.02	National Consultants (5) for indepth country case studies	15	\$30,000	15	\$30,000						
11.03	Communication experts for designing materials	26	80,000			16	\$40,000	5	20,000	5	20,000
11.99	Component total	83	332,000	21	62,000	28	100,000	17	85,000	17	85,000
	13.00 Administrative Support						\$				
13.02	Junior Research Assistant	42	67,000	6	9,000	12	18,000	12	20,000	12	20,000
	15.00 Travel				10,000						
15.01	Travel for consultants/Experts	0	27,500		5,000		7,500		7,000		8,000
15.02	Project Personnel mission travel	0	32,500		5,000		7,500		10,000		10,000
	19.00 Component Total	42	127,000	6	29,000	12	33,000	12	37,000	12	38,000
	30.00 Group meeting										
	32.00 Sensitization fora	0	85,000		25,000		60,000				
32.01	Subregional seminars (5)	0	185,000				60,000		60,000		65,000
39.99	Component Total	0	270,000	0	25,000	0	120,000	0	60,000	0	65,000

Line	Description	MM	Total	MM	1995	MM	1996	MM	1997	MM	1998
	40.00 Equipment										
41.00	Non-Expendable	0	0								
42.00	Expendable	0	13,000		3,000		3,500		4,000		2,500
49.00	Component Total	0	13,000	0	4,993	0	5,494	0	5,995	0	4,496
50.00	Miscellaneous and Reporting costs										
52.00	Publication (Reports, sensitization audio-visual materials, posters, leaflets etc...)	0	85,000		25,000		20,000		20,000		20,000
52.01	Evaluation	0	10,000								10,000
53.00	Sundries	0	8,000		1,000		2,000		2,500		2,500
59.00	Component Total	0	103,000	0	26,000	0	22,000	0	22,500	0	32,500
69.00	Total	125	845,000	27	146,993	40	280,494	29	210,495	29	224,996
	13% Administrative Support		109,850		19,109		36,464		27,364		29,249
	99.00 GRAND TOTAL	125	954,850	27	166,102	40	316,958	29	237,859	29	254,245

Project title: Expanding the capacity for improved information data on women

Line	Description	m/w	Total	m/w	1996	m/w	1995	m/w	1996	m/w	1996	m/w	1998
11.00 Personnel													
11.01	Information Officer	42	280,000	6	40,000	12	80,000	12	80,000	12	80,000	12	80,000
11.99	Component total	42	280,000	5	40,000	12	80,000	12	80,000	12	80,000	12	80,000
13.00 Administrative Support													
13.01	Secretary	42	76,000	6	10,000	12	18,500	12	19,000	12	19,500	12	19,500
13.99	Component Total	42	76,000	6	10,000	12	18,500	12	19,000	12	19,500	12	19,500
14.00 United Nations Volunteers													
14.01	UNV	42	105,000	6	15,000	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000
14.99	Component total	42	105,000	6	15,000	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000	12	30,000
15.00 Duty Travel (project personnel)													
15.01	Travel for Project Personnel	18	40,000	2	5,000	8	20,000	4	10,000	2	15,000	2	15,000
15.99	Component total	18	40,000	2	5,000	8	20,000	4	10,000	2	15,000	2	15,000
16.00 Mission Costs													
16.01	Project Personnel mission travel		95,000		20,000		40,000		20,000		15,000		15,000
16.99	Component total		95,000		20,000		40,000		20,000		20,000		20,000
32.00 Group training													
32.01	Subregional Media Seminars (2)		120,000				120,000						
32.02	Roundtable encounter		60,000				60,000						

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
ADDIS ABABA**

PROJECT PROFILE

Countries : Africa Region

Project title : Fostering the empowerment of African women in the Socio-economic and Financial Fields through Promotion of African women in scientific and technical fields and Building up of their entrepreneurial capacities and capabilities.

Project No. :

Project duration : Five (5) years

Expected starting date : January 1995

Primary :

Executing agency : United Nations Economic Commission for Africa/African Training and Research Centre for Women (UNECA/ATRCW)

Donor's contribution : US\$2,659,794.00

1. CONTEXT

The current transformations of African economies require the mobilization of total human, material and financial resources available on the continent. Women, who represent more than half of Africa's total population, must, of necessity be involved in this process, as agents of development.

2. JUSTIFICATION

African women constitute half of the potential human resources for Africa's development, yet most of them lack formal education, the basic ingredient necessary for their effective participation in the region's development efforts.

With the continuing poor access to education and training in the scientific and technical fields, women miss out on opportunities for employment in conventional areas. Besides, Women entrepreneurial activities are mostly concentrated at the micro and small-scale levels and women tend to operate at lower levels of productivity.

3. Project Strategy and implementation arrangements

The Project will be implemented in two components as indicated below:

Promotion of African women in scientific and technical fields:

This component will be implemented in two phases. It will involve the affirmative actions to develop innovative guidance and counselling programmes and training activities (including sensitization seminars/workshops, academic clinics and tours).

Building up the entrepreneurial capacities and capabilities of African women

This component will ensure the building up of the entrepreneurial capacities and capabilities of women through training programmes, advisory/counselling services, organizing round-tables, trade fairs, promoting stronger linkages among African women entrepreneurs and integrating them with their male counterparts to ensure closer collaboration in economic activities.

4. Methodology

An in-depth study will be undertaken with a view to examine, assess and analyse the current situation of women in science and technology in schools (secondary and tertiary levels) as well as women in scientific and technological-based careers (at the professional and technical levels). Based on the study, an overall assessment of the situation of girls/women in science and technology will be prepared, with a view to mapping out a strategy for action.

The Project will utilize the various Guidelines already developed by ATRCW to programme training and skills upgrading for specific categories of women in business and women entrepreneurs. These programmes will primarily seek to enhance the management and production capabilities of the beneficiaries through study tours, round tables and training programmes. The Project will work closely with other institutions involved in promotion of women entrepreneurship.

5. Beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries of the project will be girls/ women who have the ability, interest and will be motivated to take science and technology subjects and to pursue careers in scientific and technological fields.

The second group of beneficiaries will be women engaged in entrepreneurial activities at the informal and formal levels as well as those who aspire to enter into business.

6. Special consideration: Integration of women in development

The role of women in development is directly related to the goal of human resources development as well as comprehensive social and economic development. Promotion of women in science and technology, entrepreneurship are basic ingredients that will ensure and promote diversification of women's employment and will eliminate gender bias from labour markets.

7. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The development objective of the project is to enhance women's capabilities to meet social, economic through enhanced skills and competences in line with the Arusha and Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the Abuja Declaration on Participatory Development: the Role of Women in the 1990s.

8. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

COMPONENT I: Promotion of African women in Scientific and Technical Fields

1. Immediate objective 1

To examine, assess and provide a better understanding of the issues and barriers to women's education and careers participation in scientific and technological fields in selected countries in Africa.

Major outputs

1.1 Output 1

Reports of the indepth studies including an analysis on the situation of women in science and technology in the selected countries of Africa.

Activities

1.1.1 Identification, programming and recruitment of the experts/researchers to undertake the studies.

- 1.1.2 Review available data, prepare and distribute a questionnaire to each selected country soliciting information on the situation of women in the scientific and technological fields.
- 1.1.3 Carry out missions to each selected country as a follow-up to and review replies to questionnaire with the national authorities concerned.
- 1.1.4 Writing mission reports and an overall analysis and recommendations on women in science and technology. Reproduction and circulation of reports to concerned countries.

1.2 Output 2

Posters and brochures in English, French and Portuguese published for sensitization and to serve as role models and to encourage girls/women to study scientific/technical subjects and pursue careers in this area.

Activities

- 1.2.1 Identification and soliciting information from successful professional women in science and technology including their photographs at work etc.
- 1.2.2 Gathering illustrative information on women in science and technology in particular and other information illustrating careers in science and technology.
- 1.2.3 Printing posters, brochures and their dissemination.

2. Immediate objective 2

To develop specific programme of activities, training modules, guidance and counselling services that will attract and encourage girls to scientific and technical subjects.

Major outputs

- 2.1 A consolidated report developed on overall regional requirements, including policy issues and needs of women in science and technology based on the comprehensive studies carried out.

Activities

- 2.1.1 Developing programme of activities and schemes specifically for assisting women's participation in science and technology.

2.2 Output

Develop training modules, guidance and counselling programmes.

Activities

- 2.2.1 Prepare training modules based on the recommendations of the studies.
- 2.2.2 Design and develop guidance and counselling programmes.

3. Immediate objective 3

To promote and provide training and career opportunities for African girls/women to advance in scientific and technological fields.

Major outputs

3.1 Output 1

28 (twenty eight) women trained through the provision of fellowships for advanced degrees in scientific and technical courses in and outside African Universities.

Activities

3.1.1 Identification and selection of qualified women for advanced degree courses in various areas of science and technology.

3.1.2 Identification of relevant university programmes for the advanced degrees for the selected women.

3.2 Output 2

30 (thirty) women trained at the technical level in technical areas in which women are particularly involved (such as food technology, processing, preservation, manufacturing, fish industry and the like).

Activities

3.2.1 Identification and selection of qualified women for training.

3.2.2 Identification of technical colleges offering training programmes in the required areas of specialization.

3.3 Output 3

Four subregional workshops conducted to train school guidance counsellors in guidance and counselling services and preparation of modules for the training of school guidance counsellors.

Activities

3.3.1 Develop and prepare instructional training materials and modules for the subregional workshops in guidance and counselling.

3.3.2 Organize and conduct four subregional workshops for school guidance counsellors.

3.4 Output 4

Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on Women and the scientific professions in Africa.

Activities

3.4 Prepare report based on study findings, including programme of activities being initiated and in progress.

3.5 Output 5

Report to Conference of African Ministers responsible for application of Science and Technology and to the African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization.

Activities

3.5.1 Prepare reports on women and scientific professions in Africa based on the theme of each conference.

COMPONENT II: Building up the entrepreneurial capacities and capabilities of African women

1. Immediate Objective 1

To enhance women entrepreneurs' production and management capacity and capabilities

1.1 Output 1 : Two ten-day subregional training workshops for training of trainers utilizing ATRCW guidelines for improving women production and management skills and access to credit organized.

Activities

1.1.1 Identify and select participants for the workshops

1.1.2 Undertake missions to host countries to make arrangements for the workshops

1.1.3 Organize the workshops utilizing materials developed by ATRCW.

1.1.4 Prepare and publish reports of the workshops

1.2 Output 2 : On site training in three selected member States with special emphasis on access to credit in collaboration with the Federation of African Women Entrepreneurs (FAWE)

Activities

1.2.1 Identify countries for the training workshops

1.2.2 Identify and select participants for the workshops

1.2.3 Undertake missions to host countries to make arrangements for the workshops (Identification and selection and briefing of resource persons, identification of NGOs and other local institutions operating in the area of credit and other logistics for the workshops)

1.2.4 Organize the workshops utilizing materials

1.2.5 Produce a video recording of the workshops proceedings for wider dissemination and sharing of experience among FAWE members and national machineries and women in development focal points in the region.

1.2.6 Prepare and disseminate the report of the workshops

2. Immediate objective 2

Promote trade exchanges among African women entrepreneurs within the region and facilitate their full integration into mainstream productive activities.

2.1 Output 1 :

Women entrepreneurs encouraged to network and invest in productive activities

Activities

- 2.1.1 Identify women entrepreneurs from different countries engaged in production, in the same productive area and organize two teams comprising of 15 women each.
- 2.1.2 Organize two missions to prospective markets in other African countries.
- 2.1.3 Assist in establishing a network among these women for their sharing of entrepreneurial skills and other follow-up actions.

2.2 Output 2 : Two study tours to Asian countries organized for women entrepreneurs in line with south-South cooperation to enable African women to learn from Asian experience in entrepreneurship.

Activities

- 2.2.1 Select, contact and make arrangements with countries to be visited by African women entrepreneurs.
- 2.2.2 Identify women entrepreneurs who would benefit most from the study tour.
- 2.2.3 Make necessary arrangements and organize the study tour.
- 2.2.4 Disseminate findings of the study tours at the regional level.

2.3 Output 3: Trade fair to advertize women's productive activities and services (organized once a year) to promote intra-African trade and markets.

Activities

- 2.3.1 Make arrangements with the Federation of African Women Entrepreneurs and national associations for jointly organizing the trade fair
- 2.3.2 Establish contacts and make necessary arrangements with the host countries
- 2.3.3 Organize the trade fair and a round table for business women during the fair
- 2.3.4 Prepare and widely disseminate the report.

9. PROJECT INPUTS

(i) Participating governments' inputs

Participating governments will provide office space for visiting missions, supplementary secretarial services, communications, transport and all relevant information and documentation to optimize missions. They will provide venue, secretarial and administrative support for servicing national and subregional workshops. The participating governments will designate

counterpart experts as appropriate to assist and liaise with the project co-ordinator in the overall implementation of the project activities.

Counterparts at national level will also play the role of sensitization for the achievement of the project objectives.

(ii) ECA inputs

As executing agency, ECA will provide office space for the personnel implementing the project and general operating services such as telex, telephone, pouch and stationary supplies. Technical backstopping will be provided as appropriate and where expertise is required for the implementation of the activities of the project.

(iii) Donor's inputs

The inputs of the donor are shown on the budget attached.

10. PROJECT REVIEW, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

(i) The project will be subject to review (joint review by the executing agency ECA and Donor) once every 6 months. The first review meeting will be held at the end of the first 12 months of the start of full implementation of the project, thereafter every six months. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa the executing agency, will prepare and submit to the donor for each review meeting a Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER).

(ii) A terminal report will be prepared for consideration at the terminal review meeting. The report will be prepared at least four months in advance to the terminal review meeting.

(iii) The project will be subject to evaluation 24 months after the start of full implementation, two months prior to the scheduled termination, three months following termination or in accordance with the policies and procedures established for this purpose by the donor. The organization, terms of reference and timing of evaluation will be decided after consultation between the donor and ECA.

Project Title: PROMOTION OF AFRICAN WOMEN IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FIELDS - PROJECT BUDGET (in US\$): DONOR'S INPUT

Budget Line	Description	TOTAL		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
		m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$
11.00	Project Personnel												
11.01	Project Co-ordinator L4	48	260,000	6	32,000	12	64,000	12	65,000	12	66,000	6	33,000
11.02	National Consultants for indepth country case studies, programme development	24	96,000	4	16,000	20	80,000						
11.03	Experts (8) to serve as resource persons for subregional workshops	4	32,000			4	32,000						
11.99	Component Total	76	388,000	10	48,000	36	176,000	12	65,000	12	66,000	6	33,000
13.00	Administrative Support												
13.01	Secretary	46	23,500	4	2,000	12	6,000	12	6,200	12	6,200	6	3,100
15.00	Travel												
15.01	Travel for consultants/experts	12	44,000	2	4,000	10	40,000						
15.02	Project personnel mission travel	0	55,000		5,000		20,000		10,000		15,000		5,000
19.00	Component Total	58	122,500	6	11,000	22	66,000	12	16,200	12	21,200	6	8,100
30.00	Group Meeting												
32.00	Subregional workshops on guidelines and counselling	4	120,000			2	60,000	2	60,000				
32.01	28 Fellowships for advanced degree - each US\$15,000		420,000						210,000		210,000		
32.02	30 Fellowships for vocational/technical training in specialised areas - each US\$7,000		210,000						105,000		105,000		
39.99	Component Total	4	750,000	0	0	2	60,000	2	375,000	0	315,000	0	0

Budget Line	Description	TOTAL		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
		m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$
40.00	Equipment												
41.00	Non-expendable	0	10,000			10,000							
42.00	Expendable	0	7,000			2,000		2,500		2,000		500	
49.00	Component Total	0	17,000	0	0	12,000	0	2,500	0	2,000	0	500	
50.00	Miscellaneous and Reporting Costs												
52.00	Publication (Reports, training modules, posters, leaflets, etc.)	0	26,000			10,500		10,500		5,000			
52.01	Evaluation	0	18,000							9,000			9,000
53.00	Sundries	0	6,300		1,000	2,000		1,500		1,500			300
59.00	Component Total	0	50,300	0	1,000	12,500	0	12,000	0	15,500	0	9,300	
69.00	TOTAL	138	1,327,800	16	60,000	326,500	26	470,700	24	419,700	12	50,900	
	13% Administrative overhead		172,614		7,800	42,445		61,191		54,561		6,817	
99.00	GRAND TOTAL	138	1,500,414	16	67,800	368,945	26	531,891	24	474,261	12	57,517	

Project title: Building up the Entrepreneurial Capacities and Capabilities of African Women.
 Project's budget (in US\$): Donor's input

Line	Description	MM	Total	MM	1995	MM	1996	MM	1997	MM	1998
11.00	Personnel										
11.01	Project Coordinator (ECA)	42	255,000	6	35,000	12	70,000	12	70,000	12	80,000
11.03	Experts to serve as resource persons for site training and subregional workshops	0	27,000		6,000		6,000		8,000		7,000
11.04	UNV	24	60,000			12	30,000	12	30,000		
11.99	Component Total	66	342,000	6	41,000	24	106,000	24	108,000	12	\$87,000
13.00	Administrative Support										
13.01	Bilingual Secretary	42	42,000	6	6,000	12	12,000	12	12,000	12	12,000
13.02	Clerk	42	13,500	6	2,500	12	3,000	12	4,000	12	4,000
13.99	Component Total	84	55,500	12	8,500	24	15,000	24	16,000	24	16,000
15.00	Travel										
15.01	Travel for consultants/Experts	0	14,500		2,500		6,000		6,000		
15.02	Project Personnel mission travel	0	51,000		6,000		15,000		15,000		15,000
19.99	Component Total	0	65,500	0	8,500	0	21,000	0	21,000	0	
32.00	Group meeting										
32.01	Subregional workshops for training of trainers	0	130,000				60,000		70,000		
32.02	On site training with emphasis on access to credit	0	75,000		25,000				25,000		25,000
32.03	Market prospection Tours	0	100,000		50,000				50,000		
32.04	Study tour to Asian Countries	0	60,000				60,000				
32.05	Trade fair and roundtable	0	150,000				50,000		50,000		50,000
39.99	Component Total	0	515,000	0	75,000	0	\$ 170,000	0	\$ 185,000	0	\$ 90,000

Line	Description	MM	Total	MM	1995	MM	1996	MM	1997	MM	1998
40.00	Equipment										
41.00	Non-Expendable	0	0								
42.00	Expendable	0	5,000						2,500		2,500
49.00	Component Total	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	2,500
50.00	Miscellaneous and Reporting costs	0	0								
52.00	Publication (Reports, training materials, posters, leaflets etc...)	0	25,000						10,000		15,000
52.01	Evaluation	0	10,000								10,000
53.00	Sundries	0	8,000				2,000		2,500		2,500
59.00	Component Total	0	43,000	0	1,000	0	2,000	0	12,500	0	27,500
69.00	Total	150	1,026,000	18	134,000	48	314,000	48	355,000	36	223,000
	13% Administrative Support		133,380		17,420		40,820		46,150		28,990
99.00	GRAND TOTAL	150	1,159,380	18	151,420	48	354,820	48	401,150	36	251,990

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

**Project Document
for Possible Funding by
The European Economic Community**

**on
Assistance to African Transboundary River Basin
Organizations for Strengthening their Technical
and Management Capabilities**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
February 1994**

Project Profile

Country/Organizations: All existing transboundary river basin organizations in Africa involving some 25 African member states

Project Title: Assistance to African Transboundary River Basin Organizations for Strengthening their technical and management capabilities.

Number:

Duration: Two years

Starting Date: As soon as funding is available, preferably July 1994.

Executing Agency: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Donor Contribution: Financial Resources and possible expertise: Total USD779,530

**Project Document on
Assistance to African Transboundary River Basin Organizations
for Strengthening their Technical and Management Capabilities**

Context

1. Transboundary river basins in Africa represent unique geographical and geopolitical units for promotion of subregional and regional cooperation and thus contributing to the goals and objectives of subregional and regional integration through the mechanism of African Economic Community. These river basins are endowed with vast natural resources and are suitable for joint integrated development.

2. There are some 54 transboundary river basins in Africa. Only five or six of them have some sort of intergovernmental organizations responsible for their overall development and management. Even these few are plagued with problems ranging from political, financial, technical to management levels. Keeping this in mind, ECA, being instrumental in organizing and developing these river basin organizations, decided to increase its assistance to these organizations in order to help them operate more effectively. With these objectives in mind, ECA recently mounted missions to all existing African river and lake basin organizations in order to study the problems they are facing and to identify the scope and modalities of assistance to them. This project document is based on information collected during these missions supplemented by desk studies and discussions carried out by the ECA secretariat staff.

Justification:

3. All existing transboundary river basin organizations in Africa are plagued with serious financial problems to implement their development projects because of recent sharp drop in available external resources. The new global economic order during the post cold war era and the diversion of global development aid resources to the newly emerging Eastern block countries exacerbated this situation.

4. One of the major areas in which the existing transboundary river basin organizations in Africa sought assistance from the UNECA is in the area of resource mobilization. UNECA, being the major regional socio-economic organization in Africa as well as the parent organization of most of these transboundary river basin organizations is in a central position and thus have a responsibility to mobilize resources for these river basin organizations in order to assist them in the implementation of their various development projects.

5. This project is therefore aimed to strengthen the technical and management capabilities of all existing transboundary river basin organizations in Africa.

Strategy and Methodology:

6. Under this project, a two year programme is designed which includes organization of 3 to 6 seminar/workshops on various aspects of planning, development and management of natural resources within these transboundary river basins. Provisions is made for providing advisory services and technical assistance to these organizations. Finally, guidelines will be developed for specific areas of natural resources development - (water, energy, minerals etc) within these river basin areas.

Development Objectives

7. The overall objective of the project is to enhance assistance to the African transboundary river and lake basin organizations with a view to increase their technical and managerial capabilities for integrated development of natural resources including water resources within the geographical boundaries of these basins.

8. Within this broad objectives, some specific goals will be as follows:

- (a) to provide technical and advisory services to these river basin organizations.
- (b) to assist in preparing-short, medium, and long-term development plans and programmes where these do not exist;
- (c) to assist in the mobilization of resources for development projects;
- (d) to assist in improving administrative, financial and overall management capabilities;
- (e) to assist them in the creation and/or strengthening information centres;
- (f) to assist in meeting training needs and requirement for the staff of the basin organizations.
- (g) to assist in organizing seminars, workshops, etc. in specific areas.
- (h) to promote TCDC both within the member States of the individual river basin organization as well as among similar sister organizations.

Immediate Objectives

9. Immediate objectives are to provide assistance to the existing transboundary river basin organizations in Africa by:

- (a) undertaking joint advisory missions to these organizations based on identified specific needs and requirements.
- (b) organizing seminars, workshops, study tours and donor consultation conferences;
- (c) Placing technical and managerial experts on short term duration;
- (d) Arranging and coordinating inter, and intra organizations TCDC programmes;
- (e) Reviewing the planning techniques, administrative and financial procedures of the basin organizations from time to time and assisting them in drawing up their work programmes; and
- (f) Assisting in building up their data base and other statistical information needs.

Beneficiaries

10. The immediate beneficiaries will be the existing transboundary river basin organizations. However, the ultimate beneficiaries will be the African common people in the countries sharing these river basins. Specific groups of these people who will benefit from the development projects by these river basin organization will be the rural people, farmers, small business enterprises, industries etc.

Special Considerations (TCDC-Women-Private Sector-IGO/NGO)

11. One of the areas in which this project will put emphasis on, is in the area of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC). There is need and potential for TCDC among the existing transboundary river basin organizations and all these organizations expressed specific interests in TCDC among themselves provided it can be coordinated and funded through external resources. Various existing transboundary river basin organizations can benefit from exchange of expertise, experience and information among themselves. This exchange will also enhance cooperation among themselves and this will promote subregional and regional socio-economic integration.

12. The existing transboundary river basin organizations are all intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and all member countries have direct interest and involvement in their policy making, operation and development activities.

output: A

Strengthening of the existing transboundary river basin organizations. This can be achieved through the following activities.

activities

- A-1 Organization of multidisciplinary fact finding missions to these organizations in order to make an assessment on their specific needs and capabilities.
- A-2. Organization of short term advisory service missions to these organizations on specific areas of development.
- A-3. Coordination and organization of exchange of expertise and information among these organizations on the basis of TCDC.

Output B Capacity building: Improved technical and management capabilities of these river basin organizations.

Activities

- B-1. Organization of 3 to 6 roving seminars/workshops on specific areas of planning, development and management of natural resources within transboundary riverbasin areas.

output C: Guidelines for preparing short, medium and long term master plans for integrated development of natural resources within these river basin areas.

activities

- C-1 preparation of draft guidelines and organization of an ad-hoc expert group meeting to review and finalize these guidelines.

Inputs

II. **African Country Governments:**

The existing transboundary river basin organizations are all intergovernmental bodies which enjoy full political and financial support from the member countries. These river basin organizations will provide their own personnel resources and other local level logistics and supports for the implementation of these project activities.

UNECA

UN-ECA will coordinate and directly implement the activities of this project. UNECA's contribution over a two year period can be quantified as follows:

		<u>USD</u>
(a) Executive direction	2WM	50,000
(b) Management and supervision of Project personnel and other related activities	4WM	30,000
c) Support staff, office facilities over 2 year period	-	30,000
d) Correspondence etc	-	5,000
e) Project activities review and reporting	2WM	15,000

	Total.....	140,000
		=====

Donor

Financial resources of USD779,000

Project Monitoring and report

12. At the end of every six-months reports will be prepared to provide a basis for monitoring the progress of the project. A terminal report will also be prepared by the end of the two-years duration. The terminal report, after being considered and approved will be sent to the concerned organizations.

Review and Evaluation of the Project

13. The project will be subject to periodic review and evaluation by a tripartite team composed of representatives from: the Executing Agency (ECA), the donor, and the basin organizations. The activities during the two years duration as well as its extension for another term of two to three years will be charted out based on the recommendations of the review and appraisal team.

Budget Covering Donor's Contribution

Project Title: Assistance to African transboundary river basin organizations for strengthening their technical and management capabilities.

Project Personnel

14. For overall management of the project a senior project coordinator, a research assistant and one support staff will be required. This small project team will be supported by the regular staff of the Natural Resources Division of ECA in backstopping and other administrative matters.

Estimated Costs in USD

<u>Budget Item Desc.</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
10:00 Personnel			
10-01 Senior Project Coordinator	100,000	120,000	220,000
10-02 Research Assistant	30,000	35,000	65,000
10-03 Support Staff	20,000	25,000	45,000
10-04 Other Support Services	10,000	12,000	22,000
Travel for Advisory and other services	40,000	50,000	90,000
30:00 3-6 Seminars/Workshops	60,000	65,000	125,000
20:00 Consultants/resource persons	20,000	30,000	50,000
Guidelines preparations	20,000	-	20,000
50:00 Publication of reports, proceedings, guidelines	-		<u>20,000</u> <u>20,000</u>
Sub Total		300,000	357,000 657,000
Contingencies (5%)	<u>15,000</u>	<u>17,850</u>	<u>32,850</u>
		315,000	374,850
Support services/	<u>40,950</u>	<u>48,730</u>	<u>89,680</u>
Grand Total	355,950	423,580	779,530
	=====	=====	=====

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
REGIONAL PROJECT
SUMMARY

Country: African Region

Title: Development of metallurgical (compact mini-plants) and Engineering (metal working) Industries in African countries in the context of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, (Second IDDA)

Number:

Duration: Four years

Starting date: January 1995

Primary: Industry

Executing Agency: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Government implementing agency: Ministries of Industry, Mines, Energy and/or Mineral Development

Donor Contribution: US\$ 2,086,000.00

I. CONTEXT

This project is formulated in the context of the Second IDDA (1991-2000) proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, supported by the Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration and the Mauritius Declaration on Africa's Accelerated industrial Recovery and Development in the context of the Second IDDA. The fundamental goal is to achieve self-reliance and self-sustainment in Africa. This calls mainly for an increasing use of local factor inputs, institutionalizing and intensifying integration and co-operation schemes among African countries with the full involvement of indigenous entrepreneurs, especially private, and for the building of domestic production structures capable of meeting changing local demand.

II. JUSTIFICATION

In the Dakar Declaration, the African Ministers of Industry stressed their determination for increasing co-ordination and harmonization of industrial policies, programmes and sub-programmes among African countries and sub-regions within the context of existing sub-regional economic structures. They committed themselves to policies and measures that will ensure maximum linkages within the industrial sector and bring about increased vertical and horizontal integration of industrial structures at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

They also recognized the role of the private sector in the development of the industrial sector and decided to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment to facilitate the more active participation of private entrepreneurs in the process of industrialization, especially with respect to small-and medium industries. The Ministers re-stated the need to rationalize and harmonize existing production capacities in each industrial subsector in order to realize full market potential through economic integration as called for in the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

In the Mauritius declaration the African Ministers of Industry took note of the many changes, particularly in the changing global politico-economic environment, that are adversely affecting African economies. They were gravely concerned by the unresolved problems of debt, deteriorating terms of trade and declining prices of commodities. They hoped that African countries will be treated in the same manner as industrialized countries have done in reconstruction efforts of the Eastern European countries where large amount of financial resources in terms of aid and investment are now directed. They appealed to the industrialized countries to ensure that Africa is not marginalized and that the flow of resources into Eastern European countries should not be at the expense of resource flows into Africa.

III. STRATEGY:

The strategy will be to address the fundamental development challenge of improving Africa's human resource base in terms of know-how, skills and capacity to formulate, promote, implement and commercialize viable projects in the metallurgical and metal working industries. With this in mind, the project will focus on metalworking industries at the artisanal and informal sector levels and upgrade their skills to that of entrepreneurs in small-scale industrial units.

IV. METHODOLOGY:

The following methodology will be adopted during the implementation of the project. Initially, desk studies will be carried out using data and information available at the ECA Secretariat. This will be followed by field missions which will be aimed at updating data and information as well as holding consultations to identify the real needs of beneficiaries and interested groups so that the activities and outputs of the project will address the real needs of beneficiaries. Communication with beneficiaries will be at two levels. Firstly, the missions to countries will establish contact, followed by workshops to exchange views and ideas regarding the follow-up activities. The second level will involve the dissemination of reports to beneficiaries and rendering technical assistance through consultancy services.

V. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

In the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 proclaiming the Second IDDA, the Resolution 1(x) of the Tenth Meeting of the CAMI on the programme for the Second IDDA, the Dakar Declaration on Industrialization and Economic Integration, as well as the Mauritius Declaration on Africa's Accelerated Industrial Recovery and Development, African countries and the international community are convinced that the establishment of a well integrated industrial base at national, sub-regional and regional levels will contribute significantly to the acceleration and reinforcement of economic integration process in the 1990's and beyond as called for in the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

VI. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

A. Metallurgical Component

The sub-programme will promote the increased utilization of ferrous and non-ferrous minerals, alloying minerals, metallurgical fuels, refractory and fluxing raw materials in the African metallurgical and metal working industries through regional cooperation. The sub-programme will focus on promoting linkage between the metallurgical, metal working industries with the intermediate and capital goods engineering industries.

B. Engineering Component

The immediate objectives of the engineering industries component are to assist member countries, in the promotion and development of industrial technology capacities or the establishment of new ones for the integrated manufacturing of food and agro-industry equipment, agricultural machinery (with special emphasis on the irrigation equipment), including fabricated metal products spare parts and accessories. The engineering component will be linked with the project for the manufacturing of transport equipment under the programme of UNCTADA II.

VII. BENEFICIARIES:

The project is targeted at small-scale African entrepreneurs in the metallurgical and metalworking industries. In particular to provide a link between the informal sector and the production of metal products in small-scale industrial units.

VIII. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Capacity building, privatization and private sector development particularly in the context of the need for Africa to expand the industrial sector through small and medium scale industries including employment generation, encouragement of entrepreneurs especially women.

IX. OUTPUTS

1. Metallurgical Component

1.1. Outputs

(i) One technical publication on technology, economic and prospects for the application of compact mini-mills technology in the development of Africa's metallurgical industries (input to regional workshop)

(ii) One regional workshop on small-scale integrated mini-plants and compact mills and technology for the production of ferrous and non-ferrous products in African countries

(iii) One study tour after the regional workshop covering six (6) countries, four (4) in Africa and two (2) outside Africa.

(iv) Feasibility assessment and site selection for a demonstration and training compact mini-plant.

1.2. Activities

- (a) Recruitment of consultants for the preparation of reports;
- (b) Arrangement for date and venue of the workshop;
- (c) Selection of participants to the workshop and study tour, and servicing the workshop;
- (d) Selection of six (6) selected countries;
- (e) Servicing of the study tour immediately.
- (f) Feasibility study and site selection.

2. Engineering Component

2.1. Outputs

- (i) One report of pre-feasibility studies on agricultural machinery; machine-tools; and spare parts and accessories.
- (ii) Workshop on the integrated manufacture of irrigation equipment in the Sahel countries.
- (iii) Feasibility assessment and site selection for a demonstration and training plant for agricultural machinery, machine tools, spare parts and accessories production.

2.2. Activities

- (a) Drafting of terms of reference and outlines;
- (b) Selection and recruitment of consultants and experts to prepare the market analysis and the feasibility study;
- (c) Arrangements for dates and venue of an experts group meeting to review the feasibility study, and servicing of the meeting;
- (d) finalization of the feasibility study on the basis of the recommendations of the meeting;
- (e) Presentation of the feasibility study to a meeting of OAU, ECA and African governments for the selection of projects to be implemented;

- (f) Follow-up activities.

X. INPUTS

African Governments

The governments of the countries where the workshops, study tour and training sessions will be held will provide administrative personnel, conference room with translation and interpretation facilities, telecommunications, medical and transport facilities and other facilities. They will arrange and facilitate the study tour, meetings, training sessions and visits of industrial areas as well as the access to relevant information and documentation by the consultants and full participation of national counterpart staff available of technical and organizational work.

UN-ECA

ECA as an executive agency will assign a staff member responsible for each component of the project and provide office accommodation, administration and technical support as well as other facilities for the consultants recruited to prepare the various studies. ECA will also be responsible for the preparation and holding of the workshops and training sessions in preparing basic documents, selecting participants and providing backstopping services.

Donor

The EEC inputs will include project personnel, administrative support personnel, travel, cost, mission costs, industrial fellowship, group training/meetings/workshops, study tour and miscellaneous items (see budget)

Project review

A review meeting will be organized on the completion of the project immediately after the first year of implementation.

Monitoring

A review meeting will be organized on the completion of the project immediately after the first report and the choice of the countries where the pilot projects are going to be set up.

Evaluation

The project will be subject to evaluation by ECA and EEC three months after its completion.

Reporting

The executing agency (ECA) will prepare a terminal report four months after the completion of the project.

Budget covering
Donor's Contribution

-Project title: Development of metallurgical (compact mini-plants) and Engineering (metal working) Industries in African countries in the context of the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, (Second IDDA)

- Description:

10:00	Personnel	Mini-Plants	Metalworking industries	Total
	11-01	90,000	216,000	306,000
13.	Administrative Support:	15,000	36,000	51,000
15.	Travel	90,000	90,000	180,000
20:00	Sub-contract:	360,000	442,000	802,000
30:00	Training:	210,000	90,000	300,000
40:00	Equipment:			
	41 - Expendable:	26,000	15,000	41,000
	42 - Non-expendable:	80,000	80,000	160,000
50:00	Miscellaneous:			
	51 - Reporting:	20,000	20,000	40,000
	52 - Publications:	120,000	6,000	126,000
	53 - Sundries:	75,000	5,000	80,000
Total Project cost:		1,086,000	1,000,000	2,086,000

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Population Division

PROJECT REQUEST FOR EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Region:	Economic Commission for Africa
Project Title:	Workshop on Population Dynamics in relation to poverty alleviation in ECA member States: Analysis and Measurement of Fertility and Mortality
Requested By:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Project Duration:	One year
Starting date:	1st January 1995
Workshop	4-9 September 1995
Executing Agency:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
External Request:	US\$451,435

February 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. Context.....	2
II. Justification.....	3
III. Strategy.....	4
IV. Methodology.....	5
V. Objectives.....	5
VI. Beneficiaries	6
VII. Project Outputs.....	6
VIII. Project Inputs.....	8
A. African Government Inputs.....	8
B. UN-ECA Inputs.....	8
C. Donor's Sponsored-Inputs.....	9
IX. Project Evaluation and Monitoring.....	10
X. Project Reporting.....	10
Annex I. Project Budget.....	11

I. CONTEXT

1. The Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa has since its inception carried out work on population, particularly beginning in 1961. Its population programme progressively expanded with the creation of the Population Programme Centre in 1970 and gained full status of the Population Division in 1976.

2. Under its population programme, the Commission seeks, among other things, to develop, test and apply techniques of demographic research in the context of African Development. It also attempts to study and evaluate factors accounting for demographic growth and structural changes as aids to the design and implementation of socio-economic policies and programmes. Particular emphasis has been laid on the improvement of the quality of data on fertility and mortality as two very significant factors influencing demographic change in the region.

3. It was in that context that the Population Division, in collaboration with the UNFPA and other international organizations and institutions, prepared and held the first ever workshop on Population Dynamics, Fertility and Mortality in Africa. This workshop was held in 1978 in Monrovia, Liberia. It was solely focused on fertility and mortality analysis and measurement in the region. The deliberations of that workshop did not only enhance the knowledge of population dynamics in Africa, but provided new orientation of population programme for Africa. For example joint meeting of African experts of planning, statistics and demography or population studies was created. The first joint meeting of Planners, Statisticians and Demographers was therefore held in 1980 and since then the joint meeting is being organised bi-annually. The next of such meetings is the eighth joint meeting to be held in March 1994.

4. Since the Monrovia workshop was held in 1978, there have been progress on demographic data collection and analysis in most countries in the region. Fertility and mortality levels, patterns and trends as well as differentials are better known now than during the 1970s. Among the reasons are: (i) There are many countries which have had several censuses of population and demographic surveys; (ii) Methodologies of data collection and analysis have improved upon, for instance the completion of the global World Fertility Surveys (WFS) and the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). As many as more than half the countries in the region participated in either of both surveys; (iii) There were other seminars and workshops organized by ECA, such as the seminar on Population and Development Planning held in Moscow in 1983, the Regional Training Workshop on Techniques of Analysis of World Fertility Data from African Countries held in Addis Ababa in 1984, the Accra workshops and seminars held in 1985 and 1992 on population projections and the workshop on infant and childhood mortality held in Addis Ababa in 1987.

5. Another important feature in the African demography is that in 1984, the region adopted the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action (KPA) for African Population and Self-

Reliant Development. The KPA stressed the importance of striking the balance between socio-economic development and population and subsequently recommended action on specific demographic variables of fertility, mortality, population distribution, family planning, changing role of women, population data collection, analysis, training and research, etc.^{5/}

6. Almost ten years later, in 1992 fifty African countries gathered in Senegal for the Third African Population Conference and adopted the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development for accelerating the implementation of the KPA. The Declaration is important because for the first time African Governments set population quantified goals for the continent related to fertility and mortality reduction. The Declaration also endorsed goals related to: Sustainability, AIDS, Refugees, Displaced Persons, Women's Role in Development, and other major areas of population activities.

6/

II. JUSTIFICATION

7. The Workshop on Population Dynamics of Fertility and mortality, held in Monrovia Liberia in 1978 past very important recommendations which guided African Population Programme through the 1980 decade. This workshop will therefore be organised as follow-up to the Monrovia one's since there has not been a workshop organized on analysis of population dynamics since 1978.

8. This workshop forms part of ECA's Workprogramme and priorities for the 1994-95 biennium which has been incorporated in the Commission's programme budget for the 1994-95 period.

9. The adoption of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development entails that strategies of the African Population Programme should be scrutinized for its implementation in the current decade and beyond. The accompanying resolution invited the ECA Executive Secretary to establish a Follow-up Committee of member States in co-operation with OAU, ADB and UNFPA to be responsible for the implementation of the Declaration. It is therefore, imperative that a regional workshop on fertility and mortality should be organized to assess the population dynamics in ECA member States and adopt a strategy for the achievement of the following quantified goals contained in the Declaration:

5/ECA, Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development, Arusha Tanzania, 9-13 January 1984, and IUSSP, The State of African Demography, 1988, Liege 1988.

6/ Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development, Dakar, Senegal, 7-12 Decembre 1992

- (i) Reduction of population growth rate from 3 per 100 to 2.5 per 100 by year 2000 and 2 per 100 by year 2010.
- (ii) Increase for Contraceptive Prevalence Rate from about 10 to 20 about per 100 by year 2000 and 40 per 100 by year 2010.
- §ii) Increase life expectancy at birth to at least 55 years by year 2000.
- (iv) Reduction of Infant mortality to less than 50 per 1000 live births by year 2000 and reduction of childhood mortality rate to 70 per 1000 or less.
- (v) Reduction of maternal mortality by at least 50 per 100 from 1990 level by year 2000.

10. This workshop is therefore being organized in response to directives of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration which expressed concern for the current high levels of fertility and mortality in the region and called on countries in the region to attach more importance to analysis of relevant demographic data censuses and demographic surveys and stressed the need to assist nationals to undertake both the collection and analysis of such data. The Declaration recommended research on socio-economic and cultural factors infringing on or influencing population growth and development and stress the need to ensure that populaton programmes attempting to improve the quality of life should stand on a firm knowledge base that covers the most important social, economic and demographic factors related to the family. This project therefore seeks to provide better knowledge of these factors to highlight their relevance for national planning.

11. The bringing together of national experts responsible for generating and analysing mortality and fertility data from their respective countries will ensure co-ordination and collaboration between them and help the ECA maximize on limited resources.

III. STRATEGY

12. The Population Division has a mandate to direct population assistance in Africa in order to meet, among other things, the immediate requirements of countries in the region for the collection and analysis of demographic data, studying the relationship between population trends and socio-economic development and their implications on population policies. The organization of regional workshops and seminars is one of the means by which the Division fulfill its mandate.

13. The need to assess developments in data collection and analysis on population dynamics since the Monrovia workshop has led the Population Division to adopt the same approach as in 1978 in convening a regional workshop on population dynamics which will last one week and will bring together researchers in the field of fertility and mortality and other African population related studies. The workshop will therefore attempt to review

current studies on population dynamics in the light of national development plans needs and will throw more light on the economic-demographic interrelationships in the region.

IV. METHODOLOGY

14. The workshop will be organized in plenary sessions as well as in small committees and will require six working days. A total of 100 experts and Observers are expected to attend the workshop.

15. Working papers and Background papers will be prepared and made available to the participants. The working papers will serve as the main documents for consideration by the experts. They will be prepared by the Population Division, national experts and resources persons. The working papers will include the following: 18 sub-regional papers and 10 Country case studies

16. The Background papers will cover analytical data and other material relevant to the agenda of the workshop, but not tabled for discussion. It is planned to have 6 background papers prepared by consultants. Individuals and Observers may be also be allowed and/or requested to submit such papers.

17. Depending on the resources available and the participation of the media, various information materials (e.g press kits, posters, data base demonstrations, audio and video plays) may also be organised at the site of the workshop.

V. OBJECTIVES

18. The optimal objective of the workshop is to enhance among member States awareness of knowledge of population and interrelations with development planning, socio-cultural and familial structures, resulting environmental factors including evolving dimensions of diseases factors and sustainable development and poverty alleviation.

19. The immediate objectives for the workshop include therefore the following:

(i) to present specific regional studies on methodologies of fertility and mortality data collection, analysis and research in order to identify factors for starting the demographic transition;

ii) to present sectorial analytical studies on fertility and mortality in order to provide strategies for formulation and implementation of development policies designed to reduce current levels of fertility and mortality in Africa;

ii) to present regional and sub-regional analysis and measurement of fertility and mortality levels, trends, patterns and differentials in Africa; and,

iv) to present analysis of fertility and mortality interrelationships with factors of environment and development focusing on biological and cultural factors, breast-feeding and weaning foods, nutrition and poverty, childhood diseases and causes of death, family formation and MCH/FP programmes, AIDS complications and malaria resurgence.

VI. BENEFICIARIES

20. The organization of the workshop will improve demographic research work in the region and contribute to greater awareness of the interrelationships among fertility, mortality and development.

21. The result of analysis undertaken as activities of the workshop will also improve knowledge of dynamic factors affecting demographic change in the continent and will therefore provide to planners an empirical base for integrating population variables in development planning and project implementation.

22. The multidisciplinary qualifications of the participants drawn from all corners of the continent will aid the harmonization of demographic objectives with all other social and economic goals in development engineering and the fulfilment of the social, economic and other requirements of the population, particularly the most disadvantaged and the poor majority.

23. In this light, the dynamics of population growth and change can be meaningfully related to the generation of resources, their utilization for the benefit of the society and the achievement of a good standard of living.

VII. PROJECT OUTPUTS

24. The following activities are planned during the project with the following expected outputs

Activity 1. Administrative Activities

Output 1.1 Prodoc prepared and submitted to Donor

Output 1.2 Project funding approval

Output 1.3 Identification and recruitment of one Consultant

Output 1.4 Identification and Recruitment of General Service staff (One research assistant and one bilingual secretary)

Output 1.5 Identification and recruitment of resource persons

Activity 2. Identification of venue, securing for hosting agreement including provision of host facilities and services

Output 2.1 Report of missions undertaken

Output 2.2 Written Agreement with host country

Activity 3. Missions to countries to consult with nationals, to assess data availability, to select country participants,...

Output 3.1 Report of missions undertaken

Output 3.1 List of national participants

Activity 4. Preparation of workshop materials

Output 4.1 Preparation of detailed programme and time table for the workshop

Output 4.2 Design of strategies for preparation of position papers for authors of studies for the workshop

Output 4.3 Production of 6 draft background papers

Output 4.4 Production of 18 draft Sub- regional papers

Output 4.5 Production of 10 draft Country case studies

Activity 5. Finalization of workshop material

Output 5.1 Background papers reviewed and finalized

Output 5.2 Subregional papers reviewed and finalized

Output 5.3 Country case studies reviewed and finalised

Activity 6. Translation and reproduction of workshop material

Output 6.1 Workshop materials translated and reproduced

Activity 7. Organisation of the workshop

Output 7.1 Invitation to participants

Output 7.2 Arrangement of travel and other logistic plans for participants

Output 7.3 Workshop takes place

Output 7.4 Report of the workshop

Activity 8 Preparation of the Proceedings of the workshop

Output 8.1 Proceedings produced in 3 volumes

VIII. PROJECT INPUTS

A. African Government Inputs

25. Each participating Government will be required to nominate one or two full time experts involved in the collection and analysis of fertility and/or mortality data for the workshop. Their salaries will be paid by each sponsoring government during the one week workshop

26. Based on the Agreement to be signed between ECA and the host government, the host Government will provide conference facilities including Conference and committee rooms, reproduction facilities, support staff, transportation of participants from airport to hotels and from hotels to conference site, etc...

B. UN-ECA inputs

27. ECA Secretariat will be responsible for the organisation and servicing of the workshop and the substantive preparatory work.

The Population Division will provide two professional staff to design strategies for preparation of position papers for authors of studies for the workshop. One of the two professional will serve as workshop coordinator. The Division assisted by the consultant will review and vet papers for the meeting. It will issue the invitations to Member states and Observers according to ECOSOC rules and procedures. It will finalise the Report of the workshop as well he Proceedings.

28. It will require strengthening the capacity of the Division to enable it prepare adequately for organization of the workshop. Therefore a senior population expert will be hired as

consultant and a research assistant and a senior secretary will be appointed on temporary basis.

29. Other relevant sections/units within ECA will also contribute to the substantive preparation of the workshop.

C. Donor's Sponsored-Inputs

30. Donors are expected to contribute US\$ 451,435 to the project. Donor's contribution will cover the following budget components (See Annex I).

(a) Project Personnel (10)

- (i) International Consultant (11.01): The services of one international Consultant is requested in the project for an initial duration of 6 months. He will be recruited to undertake the substantive preparatory work for the regional workshop and will be responsible for identifying suitable participants in the countries. His duties will also include the identification and recruitment of resource persons and consultants for the workshop. He will undertake these and other duties in close collaboration with the workshop coordinator. He will be recruited at L5 level.
- (ii) Administrative Support Costs (13): The project will need the services of one research assistant and one bilingual secretary, recruited preferably locally. The research assistant will assist the Workshop Coordinator, the Consultant and all professionals involved in the workshop to prepare required bibliographies, tabulations and other workshop material. The salary of such a research assistant is costed at US\$ 10,000 for one year at G7 level. The secretary will provide secretary services for the whole duration of the project. The annual remuneration of this staff should be US\$ 6,000 at G5 level
- (iii) Resource persons (14): A total of US\$ 44,500 is budgeted to pay lumpsum to resource persons who will be hired to prepare the working and background papers of the workshop: 3 background papers, 18 sub-regional papers and 10 country case studies. They will be selected among experienced demographers in the region whose work is relevant to the subject selected for discussion in the workshop.

(b) Travel Cost (15)

31. For the successful organisation of the workshop, travel funds are being requested to finance the missions of the international consultant (US\$15,000) and workshop coordinator (US\$ 20,000) to the African Countries. These missions relate to the identification of national participants, resource persons and follow-up of write-up stages

of the workshop papers, the identification of the venue of the workshop and securing for hosting agreement including provision of conference facilities and services. Funds will also be required to finance the travel and daily subsistence of 60 participants from African countries (2 participants for each country) and invited resource persons. A amount of US\$ 222,000 is budgeted for.

(c) Local personnel payment (16)

32. Resources (US\$ 3,000) are requested under this item to provide overtime payments to support staff provided by the host Government.

(d) Interpretation Costs

33. Under this item the project will require the services of 4 interpreters (2 to french and 2 to english). US\$ 10,000 are budgeted for.

(e) Equipment (40)

34. A sum of US\$ 2,000 is being requested for the purchase of paper, note books and other stationary required for the workshop.

(f) Miscellaneous (50)

(i) Report and Printing Costs (52): Resources under this item (US\$ 20,000) are requested for preparing material for the workshop, publishing the final reports and the Proceedings. They will be used also to for dissemination to African Countries and institutions of the final report and the Proceedings of the workshop.

(ii) Sundry (53): The resources requested under this budget line (US\$ 7,000) will be required for communications, preparation of progress reports and purchase of items which may be required during the implementation of the project but for which resources were not allocated under other items.

IX. PROJECT EVALUATION AND MONITORING

35. The participant of the workshop will be required to make an evaluation of the workshop by means of a questionnaire similar to the one devised by UN Headquarters for evaluating meetings held under the regular budget. The questionnaire which will be prepared by the ECA Population Division, will cover aspects of the administrative arrangements and documentaion for the workshop along with discussions at the workshop and suggestions for the improvement of future workshop of this nature. The participants will also comment on the benefits they had derived from the workshop.

X. REPORTING

36. At the end of the project a final report will be prepared and submitted to the Donor

Annex I - Project Budget for the organization of the regional workshop on population dynamics in relation to poverty alleviation in ECA Member States

COMPONENTS		wm	1994 US\$
10	Project Personnel		
11.01	International Consultant (Honorarium Travel/DSA)	6	40,000
11.99	<u>Sub-total</u>	6	<u>40,000</u>
13.	Administrative Support Cost		
	1 Research Assistant	12	10,000
	1 Secretary/Bilingual	12	6,000
13.99	<u>Sub-total</u>	24	<u>16,000</u>
14.01	Lumpsum for authors of 6 background papers (\$ 4,000 each)		24,000
14.02	Lumpsum for authors of 18 sub-regional papers (\$ 1,000 each)		18,000
14.03	Lumpsum for authors of 10 country case studies (\$ 250 each)		2,500
14.99	<u>Sub-total</u>		<u>44,500</u>
15.	Travel costs		
15.01	Travel and per diem for consultant		15,000
15.02	Mission costs project coordinator		20,000
15.03	Travel return air-tickets and DSA for 60 participants (\$ 3,100 each)		222,000

15.99	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>257,000</u>
16.	Local personnel payments	
	Overtime for local support post	3,000

16.99	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>3,000</u>
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COMPONENTS		1994
	wm	\$

30.	Meetings	
	Interpretation costs	10,000

30.99	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>10,000</u>
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40.	Equipment	
41.98	Expendable equipment, others	2,000

41.99	Sub-total	<u>2,000</u>
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50.	Miscellaneous	
52.	Report and printing cost	20,000

53.	Sundry	7,000
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59	<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>27,000</u>
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Total Budget		399,500
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Programme support		51,935
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99	<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>451,435</u>
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Country: About 23 African countries

Project Title: Training Workshop on the Integration of Population factors in Development Planning with particular reference to the Methodologies and Uses of Population Projections

Number:

Project Duration: January-October 1995

Starting date: 1 January 1995

Primary:

Executing Agency: UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Donor Contribution: US\$ 190,900

1. CONTEXT

Population projections and other demographic data provide the quantitative basis for the planning of future requirements for economic and social services and infrastructure. Despite the importance of population projections for these and other uses, their preparations and uses in African countries have been confronted with a number of problems, such as the inadequacy and/or inaccuracy of data and incomplete knowledge of the roles of demographic data in the planning process. This has made the effort of African governments in integrating population factors in their development plans and programmes more difficult.

The training workshop will provide a forum for a selected number of African planners, demographers and other professionals from French-speaking African countries to be exposed to the methodologies for the preparation of national and especially subnational and sectoral projections as well as share among participants strategies for enhancing the uses of demographic data including population projections in national development plans and programmes.

2. JUSTIFICATION

In the past few years a number of seminars on population projections in Africa have been organized by the Economic Commission for Africa. The two most recent ones are the regional training workshop organized in July 1985, and the training workshop on the methodologies and uses of subnational and sectoral projections in November-December 1992, both organised in collaboration with the Regional Institute of Population Studies (RIPS) and the Government of Ghana in Accra, Ghana with the financial assistance of UNFPA.

The former workshop focussed on national population projections; while the later dealt with the methodologies and uses of sectoral and subnational projections along with aspects of the integration of population factors in development planning. Due to financial constraint, this workshop was attended by participants from English-speaking countries only.

The present workshop intends to build upon the two Accra workshops by fully treating (a) the integration of population factors in development planning and (b) the methodologies and uses of subnational and sectoral projections for participants from French-speaking ECA member States.

In the context of these objectives of the workshop, it should be observed that increasing attention should be paid to the integration of population factors such as national, subnational and sectoral projections in socio-economic development plans and

projects in African countries. In this connection, the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest recommended that:

Population measures and programmes should be integrated into comprehensive social and economic plans and programmes and this integration should be reflected in the goals, instrumentalities and organizations for planning within countries.

In the African region, the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population (KPA) that came out of the second African Population Conference called for sustained effort in the uses of population data in development planning in an integrated manner. For the attainment of this objective, the KPA recommended that:

Greater effort should be made to create increased awareness of the importance of population in the development process and highlight the need for more education and information on the social and economic consequences of demographic changes on national development strategies in health, education, employment and nutrition.

The Dakar/Ngor declaration that emanated from the Third African Conference in December 1992 proposed that African countries should:

Integrate population policies and programmes in development strategies, focusing on strengthening social sectors with a view to influencing human development and work towards the solution of population problems by setting national objectives for the reduction of population growth with a view to bringing down the regional natural growth rate from 3.0 to 2.5 per cent by the year 2000 and 2 per cent by the year 2010.

One major way by which population factors could be integrated into national development plans is for population estimates and projections, among other demographic data, to be included in national and regional development plans and programmes.

The workshop will take place against the backdrop of rapid population growth, uneven spatial distribution of the population (as well as development) and new methods of implementing structural adjustment programmes, all of which argue for a disaggregated approach to planning that stresses the human factor.

In this connection, the workshop would contribute towards the fulfilment of the objectives of a number of intergovernmental recommendations. For example, the Khartoum Declaration on the human dimensions of Africa's economic recovery and development recommends that in development planning special attention should be paid to the vulnerable groups, particularly children, the aged, the disabled and refugees and displaced persons, as well as the urban and rural poor.

This recommendation was also buttressed by African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAFSAP), which advocated that African governments

should increase their expenditure on the social sectors (e.g., education, health and the integration of women in development).

One major way by which these various concerns of African governments could be implemented is for planners to be provided with estimates and projections of the above-mentioned and other population subgroups and socio-economic subdivisions of countries, to be included in national and regional plans and programmes.

3. PROJECT STRATEGY

The objectives of the project is to focus on substantive and policy issues, on the one hand, and methodological aspects, on the other hand, of subnational and sectoral projections along with the integration of population factors in national development planning. The intention is to make participants conversant with the methodology, needs and uses of subnational and sectoral projection in development plans and programmes, as well as make them appreciate the importance of the integration of population factors in development planning.

4. OBJECTIVES

Development objectives:

The project is intended to assist ECA member States in their effort at building the institutional capability for formulating, monitoring and implementing development plans and programmes which take into account population factors relating to various population subgroups e.g., women, the school-going, the economically active and the agricultural populations as well as socio-economic and administrative divisions of countries e.g., urban and rural and administrative regions.

Immediate Objectives

The immediate objectives are as follows:

- (i) To share among participants methods of integrating population factors in national development plans and projects;
- (ii) To expose participants to the methodologies and applications of sub-national (i.e. projections on socio-economic and administrative divisions of countries) and sectoral population projections (i.e., projections on population subgroups); and
- (iii) To share among participants strategies to enhance the uses of demographic data, especially subnational and sectoral population projections, in development plans and programmes.

5. BENEFICIARIES

The immediate beneficiaries of the project will be the participants who will attend the workshop. The participants, senior government officials and professionals, will be selected from ministries of Planning and Economic Development, Statistics and Population Offices, sectoral ministries e.g. education, social welfare, health, universities along with those from NGOs such as Family Planning organisations.

Since the majority of them will be senior government officials and top professionals, they will be expected to teach their junior officers/students the techniques acquired at the workshop. To this end they will be issued with copies of softwares computer programs used at the workshop.

In addition, the report of the workshop will be distributed to senior civil servants, professionals and university teachers who could not attend the conference.

In the recruitment and selection of participants, a special effort will be made to include a fair representation of women working in the aforementioned institutions.

6. OUTPUTS

Below are detailed the main activities to be undertaken to achieve these broad objectives.

(i) Preparation of background documents

The main background document on- the methodology, needs and uses of subnational and sectoral projections and integration of population factors in development planning-will be prepared by a consultants. The other background documents will be prepared by ECA Population Division, IFORD, in Yaounde, Cameroon, in collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies like, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, and HABITAT. In addition, a selected number of participants would be asked to write short papers on their experiences in the uses of subnational and sectoral projections in their various countries. Moreover, all participants will be asked to bring along data from various countries for use in the practical computer sessions.

The draft agenda will include the following items:-

1. Need for population projections especially subnational and sectoral in development planning and in the integration of population variables in development planning
2. Demographic data requirements and problems in making national, subnational and sectoral population projections in Africa

3. Methodology of national, subnational (rural/urban, administrative divisions) and sectoral (especially the labour force, school enrolment and employment) and their uses
4. Review of various computer packages for subnational and sectoral projections as well as the integration of population variables in development plans and programmes
5. Population-Development Interrelations
6. Practical sessions: on the computer methodology of subnational and sectoral projections and integration of population variables in development planning
7. Presentation and discussion of project reports from the practical sessions
8. Recommendations of workshop

(ii) Administrative arrangements

The administrative arrangements include, recruitment of consultants, identification and selection of African planners and demographers responsible for planning and/or integration of population factors in development planning and those conducting research on these topics, issuance of invitation letters, preparations of background documents, the selection of officials making arrangements for the meeting, making travel arrangements for participants and payment of per diem; renting of computers, etc.

(iii) Servicing the meeting

The meeting will be serviced by the ECA Population Division, and IFORD. The servicing will include assisting the Rapporteur to write the report of the meeting, as well as provision of administrative and secretarial support. The meeting is scheduled to be held in Yaounde, Cameroon.

(iv) Post-meeting activities

This comprises the finalization of the report of the meeting and the closure of the account of the meeting.

(v) Distribution of the final report

The final report will be distributed to the participants, Government agencies concerned with the collection and uses of population data in French-speaking African countries as

well as to interested institutions and research departments within and outside the African region.

The work plan

<u>Project activities</u>	<u>Location/Place</u>	<u>Starting date</u>	<u>Duration</u>	
1. Preparation of background documents for the meeting	Addis Ababa African countries	1 Jan.1995	4 months	
Responsible: ECA Regional Demographic Training Institutes and selected African countries				
Output: Documents prepared for meeting				
2. Administrative arrangements				
(i) Selection of participants for the workshop Group	Addis Ababa	1 April 1995	1 wk	
Responsible: ECA Output: List of participants				
(ii) Issuance of invitation letters	Addis Ababa	1 May 1995	1 wk	
Responsible: ECA Output: Invitation letters				
(iii) Preparation of provisional agenda	Addis Ababa	1 March 1995	1 wk	
Responsible: ECA & RIPS Output: Draft provisional agenda				
(iv) Travel and financial arrangements end	Addis Ababa	1 April 1995		the meeting
Responsible: ECA Output: Issuance of air tickets and per diem to participants				
(v) Forwarding of documents to partici-				

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|----|--|-------------|---------------|---------|
| | pating countries | Addis Ababa | 1 May 1995 | 3 days |
| 3. | Servicing the meeting | Yaounde | 13 July 1995 | 12 days |
| | Responsible: ECA Population Divisions & IFORD | | | |
| | Output: Account of proceedings | | | |
| 4. | Post-meeting activities | Addis Ababa | 1 Aug 1995 | 2 weeks |
| | (i) Finalization of report | | | |
| | Responsible: ECA | | | |
| | Output: Final report of the meeting | | | |
| | (ii) Closure of account of the meeting | | | |
| | Responsible: ECA | | | |
| | Output: Final accounts | | | |
| 5. | Distribution of final report | Addis Ababa | 30 Sept. 1995 | 1 week |
| | Responsible: ECA | | | |
| | Output: Receipt by participants, Government agencies, and other institutions | | | |

7. PROJECT EVALUATION AND MONITORING

The participants of the meeting will be required to make an evaluation of the meeting by means of a questionnaire similar to the one devised by UN Headquarters for evaluating meetings held under the Regular Budget. This questionnaire will be prepared by the ECA Population Division. The questionnaire will cover aspects of the administrative arrangements and documentation for the meeting along with discussions at the meeting and suggestions for improvement of future meetings of this nature. In addition the participants will comment on the benefits they had derived from the meeting and how they propose to use what they have learnt from the meeting.

With respect to the immediate objectives of the project, the evaluation of the success of the meeting will involve assessing the indicators of progress and means of verification for each objective as presented below:

<u>Immediate objective</u>	<u>Indicator of progress</u>	<u>Means of verification</u>
(a) Participants to have acquired by the end of the meeting knowledge of the rudiments of the techniques of sectoral and subnational population projections	The nature and depth of the discussion at the meeting of the problems and suggested solutions; availability of documents for discussion.	Documents for meeting. Report of meeting reflecting discussions made.
(b) Participants to have acquired by the end of meeting appreciation of the various uses of population projections and other demographic data in national development planning and programmes	Active participation of the participants in the discussions and practical sessions	Final report of meeting: List of recommendations on the uses of demographic data

The Bar chart

	1 9 9 5											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1. Recruitment of consultant and Preparation of background documents for the meeting												
2. Administrative arrangements												
(i) Selection of participants												
(ii) Issuance of invitation letters												
(iii) Preparation of provisional agenda												
(iv) Translation of documents												
(v) Travel and final arrangements												
(vi) Forwarding of documents to participating countries												
3. Servicing the Meeting												
4. Post meeting activities												
(i) Finalization of report												
(ii) Closure of account of the meeting												
5. Distribution of report												

8. DONOR

The donors of this project would contribute to past efforts in improving the conduct of population and housing censuses, demographic sample surveys and civil registration systems especially promoting the integration of population factors in national development plans and programmes.

The training workshop's deliberations which will be put together as a training manual would be distributed to all planning and demographic offices in African countries.

9. UN-ECA

The Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers is responsible for examining progress and problems in the development of African statistics with a view to improving national capabilities in these fields and their international coordination. The Joint Conference is also responsible for the coordination and the implementation of the work programme and priorities for ECA in population.

The training workshop on Subnational and Sectoral projections in Africa is part of the on-going activities of ECA Population Division. The workshop will be organized by the staff of the ECA Population Division in cooperation with the Regional Demographic Training Institutes (RIPS and IFORD). The executing agency will be ECA and the implementing unit Population Division.

10. ADVANCE PREPARATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS

Background documents should be ready at least six weeks before the start of the meeting.

8. GOVERNMENT FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

The recommendations on the uses of subnational and sectoral projections as well as the integration of population factors in development planning will have to be approved by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers. After that, member States of ECA are expected to examine the recommendations and to implement the major conclusions and recommendations as soon as possible, if they have not already done so.

10. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF INPUTS

10.1 DONOR - SPONSORED INPUTS

Project personnel : UN/International Personnel

BL 11.01 Provision has been made for 2 professional staff and 1 research assistant from ECA to provide technical and administrative support to the training workshop. The round, excursion trip Addis-Yaounde-Addis and DSA for the 3 will amount to US\$10,9000.

BL 11.02 Provision has also been made for the travel of one staff member from RIPS to Accra to assist in the servicing of the workshop. The air fare and DSA are estimated at US.\$ 3,000.

BL 11.03 To draw upon the expertise of IDEP in teaching courses on population and development, provision has been made for a staffmember from the Institute to assist in

the running the workshop. The travel and DSA for the Staff member is estimated as US.\$ 3000

BL 11.04 Since ILO has extensive experience in the projection and integration of the labour force and employment, provision has been made for an expert from that organization to assist in the workshop. The estimated cost of the ticket and DSA is US.\$ 5000

Non-UN International Personnel

BL 12-01 The services of consultants would be required to write the main background documents. The honorarium for this service has been estimated at US.\$ 4,000 per month, amounting to US.\$ 36,000 for 3 work months.

BL 13.01 Expenditure under this item - US.\$ 3,000 - is intended to cover local administrative and support costs during the workshop.

Training Workshop

BL 30. The proposed workshop will involve about 23 participants from 23 African countries. The total amount involved is US.\$80,000

The following is the criteria used in the selection of the countries: a) has conducted at least 2 population censuses, thus possess enough data for the integration of population in development planning.

BL 41-01 Equipment component proposed expenditure under expendable equipment office supplies - US.\$ 5,000 - is expected to cover costs of computer supplies - paper, diskettes, stationery, etc.

BL 42-01 Provision has been made under the item non-expendable expenditure, for the local hiring of 12 PC computers for 10 days at estimated cost of US.\$100 per day i.e. US.\$ 12000 in all.

Miscellaneous

BL51-00 Reporting and publication cost are estimated as US.\$ 10,000.

BL 52-00 The amount requested under this budget line - US.\$ 15,000 - is intended to be used to cover any contingencies - such as increases in airfares or other items of expenditures like DSA.

BL-00 A further amount of US\$18,300 is included as programme support.

Budget Code (Component, Sub-component), (Budget-line)	DESCRIPTION	
10	<u>Project Personnel</u>	<u>1995</u>
	<u>UN/International Personnel</u>	US.\$
11.01	3 International staff ECA supporting staff	
	Travel (Addis-Yaounde)	3,400
	DSA	7,500
11.02	1 RIPS supporting staff	
	Travel (Accra-Yaounde)	500
	DSA	2,500
11.03	1 Consultant - Population - Dev. (IDEP)	
	Travel (Dakar - Yaounde)	500
	DSA	2,500
11.04	1 Consultant - Human Resources (ILO)	
	Travel (Geneva - Yaounde)	2,500
	DSA	2,500
	Sub-Total	21,900
	<u>Non-UN International Personnel</u>	
12-01	3 Consultants Honorarium (US.\$ 4000 x 3 * 3 mnths)	36,000
13	<u>Administrative support cost</u>	
13.01	Administrative/technical support Staff	3,000

Component Total 39,000

30 Training Component

32.01 About 20 participants from about
20 French-speaking countries
on the average travel-US\$2000
and DSA of US\$2000 80,000

40 Equipment Component

41-01 Expendable equipment
Office supplies 5,000

42 Non-expendable
42-01 12 PC computer hire for
10 days at US.\$ 100 12,000

Component Total 17,000

50 Miscellaneous Component

51-00 Report and publication 10,000
52-00 Sundry 15,000

52-0 Programme support 18,300

Component total 33,300

99 Grand Total 190,900
