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ECA MULTINATIONAL PROGRAMMING AND
OPERATIONAL CENTRES

A PROGRESS REPORT

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PERIOD 1979-1981 - LUSAKA, GISENYI, YAOUNDE

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Economic Commission for Africa has, at its various sessions, adopted resolutions aimed at enhancing economic co-operation. In particular, the importance of economic co-operation as a strategy for economic development in the Africa region was given great emphasis at the fifth session of the Commission in 1963 when, pursuant to the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174) and the Working Party of the whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (E/CN.14/192); resolution 86(V) was adopted, requesting the Executive Secretary of ECA to undertake intensive studies on major problems of an African Common Market, having regard to the balanced integration of the economic development of the African countries. A resolution adopted at the eighth session of the Commission in 1967 elaborated the framework within which co-operation in Africa was to be undertaken.

2. Several subsequent resolutions and recommendations adopted by ECA and OAU give special recognition to multinational co-operation and collective self-reliance. The African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence adopted by African Heads of State and Government in 1973 underlined the importance attached by African countries on collective self-reliance and economic independence, and provides policy guidelines for regional, subregional and sectoral co-operation. The eleventh extraordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Kinshasa in December 1976, emphasized the importance of co-operative action in Africa and recommended various programmes and mechanisms for accelerating economic co-operation.

3. Within the framework of these policy guidelines as well as the principles and objectives established in the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the resolution on development and international economic co-operation adopted at the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly, the ECA secretariat has formulated a strategy and guidelines for an action programme. ^{1/} ECA's strategy emphasizes, inter alia, that the process of optimum national development can be fully achieved only through a multinational process. This is the foundation and objective of multinational programming and implementation of co-operative projects and arrangements in Africa.

4. The action programme prepared by the ECA secretariat was endorsed by the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Kinshasa in December 1976, and was adopted by the fourth ECA Conference of Ministers held in February-March 1977 and subsequently by the Conference of African Heads of State and Government held in Libreville in June 1977.

^{1/} Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the New International Economic Order in Africa, 1976-1981-1986; E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3.

II. OBJECTIVES

5. In recognition of the urgency of multinational co-operation and the need to integrate national socio-economic policies in subregional and regional programmes through, inter alia, collective action by groups of countries and the continuous participation of the ECA secretariat in the formulation and implementation of multinational projects at grassroots; the fourth ECA Conference of Ministers and thirteenth session of the Commission directed that ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) should be established at subregional levels ^{2/}, (resolution 311(XIII) - Multinational Programming and Operational Centres). The MULPOCs have both proximate and ultimate objectives.

6. The ultimate objective of the MULPOCs is the promotion of multinational economic co-operation at the subregional levels with a view to the creation of some form of subregional common market or customs union as a step towards regional economic integration. As noted above this goal and rationale have been endorsed by both the Economic Commission for Africa and the OAU. The dominance of the subsistence sector in most African economies, the existence of small fragmented national markets, the underutilization of resources and excessive external orientation of African economies; combine to make economic co-operation indispensable for the rapid and self-reliant transformation of the Africa region. To achieve success in promoting multinational co-operation it is also imperative that national development programmes should be related meaningfully to subregional and regional programmes and that each country should internalise economic co-operation in its socio-economic policy. The MULPOC machinery is intended to be the instrument or modus operandi for achieving these objective.

7. It is, however, recognized that subregional and regional economic integration and the effective internalisation of national economic policies into subregional programmes, may take many decades to accomplish. It is in this context that, in the short-run, the MULPOCs give emphasis to proximate objectives. The MULPOCs are not intended to, and cannot, force the pace towards subregional and regional economic integration. Accordingly their proximate objective is to mobilize groups of African countries for collective action in the identification and implementation of a limited number of projects and programmes (bilateral or multinational over two-year cycles) which are critical for the progressive promotion of the multinational process at subregional levels, taking into account the unique socio-economic characteristics and constraints of each subregion. It is expected that, as part of the proximate objectives, the MULPOC machinery will promote the creation of national development agencies which will ensure that national programmes are progressively related to multinational programmes.

^{2/} Eastern and Southern Africa, Great Lakes Community Countries of Central Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, and North Africa.

III. THE STRUCTURE AND POLICY ORGANS OF THE MULPOCS

8. In adopting resolution 311(XIII) the fourth ECA Conference of Ministers took account of ECA's experience during the last fourteen years, which had shown that while it is relatively easy for ECA to establish strategies and programmes of action, follow-up action on implementation of multinational projects is a much more difficult business. The Ministerial Conference also took account of the fact that institutional machinery which had been created in the past had not been much of a success, because it tended to concentrate on advisory services and was not effectively integrated into the policy organs of governments.

9. Hence, one of the objectives of resolution 311(XIII) is to create machinery which would integrate the ECA secretariat into the decision-making machinery of governments; in order to increase ECA's direct involvement and effectiveness in assisting governments in the formulation and design of projects at the ground level, and in continuous consultations with the governments in monitoring the implementation of approved projects.

10. In 1975, following financial and other operational problems of the then three UNDATs (United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Teams) existing in Africa and the realisation that the ECA subregional offices had not been effective institutions for promoting subregional economic integration, a joint ECA/UNDP Evaluation Mission on African UNDATs was appointed to evaluate their performance and recommend the course of future development. One of the key recommendations of that mission was that the UNDATs should be transformed from being mere advisory bodies to more positive operational instruments for development. Instead of confining themselves to conducting studies and tendering technical advice, they should be actively involved in the identification, design and implementation of multinational projects and thus become effective agents for economic co-operation and integration at the subregional levels. This recommendation was endorsed by the Conference of African Planners held in Addis Ababa in 1976 and adopted by the fourth ECA Ministerial Meeting. In resolution 311(XIII) the ECA Conference of Ministers reaffirmed that subregional and sectoral integration constituted the foundation for the establishment of an African Common Market and decided that the three UNDATs and the two ECA subregional offices should be phased out and replaced by ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs).

11. The Ministers also resolved that in order to ensure that the new multinational machinery (MULPOCs) would be fully integrated into the decision-making machinery of governments and would therefore reflect the priorities of governments, individually and collectively, it should be supervised by inter-governmental policy organs at ministerial and official levels. The ministerial organ would be a Council consisting of ministers responsible for development planning from all member States served by a MULPOC. It would act on behalf of the regional ECA Conference

of Ministers. It would be the supreme policy organ of a MULPOC. Inter alia, it would take decisions on priority projects and programmes, monitor implementation, make periodic reviews on the activities and structure of the MULPOC and assist in the mobilization of manpower and financial resources. The Council of Ministers would be assisted by a subsidiary body which would be a committee consisting of officials who are permanent or principal secretaries responsible for development planning in their respective countries. The functions of the Committee of Officials would include identification of projects and preparation of a detailed work programme for the approval of the Council of Ministers, monitoring and evaluation of implementation of approved projects, advising on personnel and administrative structure of the MULPOC and assisting in the mobilization of resources. The Committee of Officials may recommend the creation of specialized ad hoc sectoral committees. The ministerial council and its subsidiary body - the Committee of Officials would meet once a year. Whenever considered appropriate another body - Supervisory Committee of Officials - could be created. This would meet once every three months to review the activities of the MULPOC.

12. Since the adoption of resolution 311(XIII) in March 1977, inaugural meetings have been held for the creation of a family of five African MULPOCs ^{3/} consisting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC for the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, the Gisenyi-based MULPOC for the Great Lakes Community countries of Central Africa, the Yaounde-based MULPOC for the countries of Central Africa, the Niamey-based MULPOC for the countries of West Africa (ECOWAS member States) and the Tangiers-based MULPOC for the North African countries.

13. The Lusaka, Gisenyi, Yaounde and Niamey MULPOCs are supervised by Councils of Ministers and Committees of Officials, as provided for in the resolution. The Lusaka and Yaounde MULPOCs also have supervisory committees. For North Africa, the inaugural meeting of experts, held in March 1978, recommended that the highest policy organ should be a Conference of Plenipotentiaries; this body will hold its inaugural meeting in February 1979. The inaugural meetings, in addition to taking decisions on policy organs, established the work programmes for the MULPOCs.

14. The establishment of the MULPOCs in the five subregions of Africa is an important step towards the transformation of ECA into an operational institution. It emphasizes the practical and operational role which ECA intends to play in promoting subregional co-operation and integration as a step towards regional economic integration. While each MULPOC is primarily responsible for the promotion of multinational and multisectoral projects within its particular subregion in line with the priorities laid down by its specific policy organs, the five MULPOCs together can be viewed as one regional team with a single purpose - the forging and promotion of subregional common markets as a first step towards a regional common market. Together, they constitute the field operational arm of ECA.

^{3/} See Annex I for member States of each MULPOC.

IV. WORK PROGRAMMES

15. The work programmes established at the inaugural meetings of the MULPOCs were considered by the appropriate policy organs within ECA's strategy for the New International Economic Order in Africa. Therefore the MULPOC work programmes fall within the work programme approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers. However, within this framework a pragmatic approach was adopted in the selection of projects at both official and ministerial levels in order to ensure political support for their implementation. The priorities selected reflect the immediate objectives of the countries in their development plans and also reflect on-going national projects with a multinational potential as well as existing or planned bilateral and multilateral co-operative arrangements. In sub-regions where there are operational intergovernmental organizations, the projects also take account of the work programmes of these organizations and the MULPOCs will work closely with the organizations in further elaboration and implementation of the projects - the Great Lakes Community for Gisenyi, the UDEAC for Yaounde, the Arab League and its subsidiary organs for Tangiers and the sixteen West African intergovernmental organizations in the case of Niamey. Moreover, the policy organs took account of the feasibility of immediate implementation in the light of manpower and financial resources available. This approach is in the spirit and content of resolution 311(XIII) which requires, inter alia, that the governments themselves should determine criteria for selection of their priorities and monitor their implementation. In this context it might be necessary to reorient priorities in the overall ECA work programme to take account of the views of the governments as expressed by the policy organs of the MULPOCs. It should be emphasized that as the projects are already part of ECA's work programme, this will not mean changing the content of the ECA work programme but making some rearrangement of priorities for the groups of countries concerned.

16. In general the work programmes adopted by the policy organs of the MULPOCs contain specific recommended lines of action for the promotion of economic co-operation in the fields of intra-subregional trade, transport, agriculture, industry, natural resources, manpower development and integration of women in economic development. Within these sectors two categories of specific projects have been established viz: Category I projects for the biennium 1977-1978 and Category II projects from which additional priorities will be selected during the medium-term period 1979-1981. The criteria used by the policy organs in selecting priorities for Category I included availability of resources, expressed willingness of the governments to take collective action in their implementation, the expected impact of the projects on the economic development of the countries and sectoral inter-relationships and complementarities. In recognition of sectoral inter-relationships and the complementary nature of the projects both within the same group of countries and between neighbouring MULPOCs the staff of all the five African MULPOCs are expected to implement the programmes on an inter-disciplinary basis.

Moreover, officers in neighbouring MULPOCs will, as necessary, co-operate very closely in the implementation of projects which cut across subregional boundaries. Steps are also being taken to ensure that there is continuous exchange of technical information and experience among the MULPOCs.

17. As the underlying objective is the creation of a subregional common market, emphasis in the implementation is on projects which seem to have the greatest potential for facilitating the creation of favourable conditions for steady progress towards a subregional common market.

18. For ease of reference, progress made thus far in the implementation of Category I projects selected for the two-year period 1977-1978, is summarized in tabular form for the Lusaka, Gisenyi, Yaounde, and Niamey MULPOCs. Category II projects are listed in Annex II. It is considered necessary to give some indication of Category II projects in view of the financial implications that will be involved when selecting additional priorities for the period 1979-1981. Progress made in the implementation of the Tangiers MULPOC programme has not been summarized in tabular form for reasons which are given below.

A. SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CATEGORY I PROJECTS, 1977-1978; FOR THE LUSAKA-BASED, GISENYI-BASED, YACOUNG-BASED, AND NIAMEY-BASED MULPOCs - CURRENT INPUTS AND REQUIREMENTS

LUSAKA-BASED MULPOC

A. Trade

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	IV	
			Current inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (9.341, 9.342, 9.513).</p> <p><u>Work Plan:</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: January-December 1977</u></p> <p>Carried out basic field studies on Trade Promotion among the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, and produced seven part document ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/53. Convened meeting of officials, and Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers recommended the creation of PTA.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January-June 1978</u></p> <p>Preparation of the draft Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment to the principle of establishing a Preferential Trade Area as a first step towards the creation of a subregional common market. Convening of Extraordinary meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning to affirm their Governments' acceptance of, and commitment to, the principles of establishing the PTA. Preparation of draft principles for the establishment of the PTA. Convening of the inaugural Meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team</p>	<p>Launched in March 1978 by the First Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning, which was convened on the recommendation of the Ministerial Meeting inaugurating the Lusaka MULPOC in November 1977.</p>	<p>The Ministerial Meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers held in November 1977 recommended that a PTA for countries of Eastern and Southern Africa be created. The Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning established in March 1978 an Intergovernmental Negotiating Team on the Treaty for the establishment of a PTA in Eastern and Southern Africa. The Team held its inaugural meeting in June 1978 and established principles and a timetable for negotiations. The Second meeting for negotiations was held in December 1978, to consider a list of commodities to be negotiated among the member States of the proposed PTA as well as draft protocols on rules of origin and transport and communications.</p>	<p><u>Phase I:</u> ECA mounted an interdisciplinary Team under the professional guidance of Division of International Trade and Finance consisting of officers from Divisions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture (one) (ii) Industry (one) (iii) International Trade and Finance (four) (iv) Economic Co-operation Office (two) (v) Lusaka ECA MULPOC (one) (vi) Consultant on Transport <p>The ECA staff members worked for 12 m/m each, while the Consultant was employed for 6 m/m. The official meeting was attended by six ECA staff members, while the Ministers meeting was attended by four ECA staff members.</p> <p><u>Phase II:</u> ECA staff prepared the draft of the Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment. ECA staff also prepared the Draft Principles for the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area. Before the preparation of the draft</p>	<p>It will be noted that the implementation of the project has been made possible by the resources provided by ECA headquarters (mainly Trade Division), and recruitment of consultants on ECA account. Notwithstanding, the resources gap is still of the order of \$US 177,876 for 1979-1980. It is intended to seek additional resources from members of the United Nations Family and donor countries. The commitment of the government to the project is demonstrated, <u>inter alia</u>, by their sending officials to the meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team, participating at ministerial meetings, and hosting the meetings of the ITN in different capitals of the subregion.</p>

LUSAKA MULPOC

A. Trade (Cont'd)

Description of Project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current inputs and Requirements	Remarks
to consider draft principles and establish timetable for nego- tiations.	II	III	Principles ECA mounted two missions which visited all the member States. Six ECA staff members and two consultants were in the field for a total period of six weeks.	
Phase III: July 1978-December 1978			Phase III: ECA staff assisted by two consultants prepared technical documents relating to:	
Preparations of draft protocols on rules of origin and transport and telecommunications. Collection and analyses of country data on imports and exports that could be exchanged within PTA. Convening of second meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team to consider draft protocols and commodities.			(a) List of commodities to be nego- tiated among the member States; (b) Draft Protocol on rules of Origin; (c) Draft Protocol on transport and communications.	
Phase IV: January-December 1979 Assistance in the completion of negotiations on remaining protocols and on draft Treaty. Convening of meetings of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team to complete nego- tiations on protocols and draft Treaty. Convening of Second Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning to consider the report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team and set date for a Summit of Heads of State and Government to sign the Treaty.			ECA Inputs	The main burden for the implementation of the project is being borne by ECA's International Trade and Finance Division. The Lusaka MULPOC has only one Trade Economist. As noted consultants have had to be recruited. Phase IV: ECA is providing Trade Experts from its resources but additional Consultants will be required to assist in the preparation of technical papers and protocols relating to: (a) Clearing and payment arrangements (4 man-months)

A. Trade (Cont'd)

Description of Project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current Inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
			(b) Harmonisation industrial policies (4 m/m)	
			(c) Transit trade and transit facilities (6 m/m)	
			(d) Harmonisation agricultural policies (6 m/m)	
			(e) Harmonisation of trade documents (6 m/m)	
			(f) Customs co-operation (4 m/m)	
			(g) Legal expert (6 m/m) during implementation in 1980	
			<u>UNDP Input/ECA Input</u>	
			For 1977 and 1978 UNDP has provided for the cost of financing the Trade Expert with the Lusaka MULPOC. ECA has supplemented the cost of the Expert.	
			<u>Government Inputs</u>	
			The host Government has provided free offices estimated to be \$US 8,000 per annum.	
			<u>Resource gap:</u> Assuming UNDP will con- tinue to finance the cost of resident Trade Expert with the Lusaka ECA MULPOC, the resource gap would be \$US 146,280 for 1979, and \$US 31,596 for 1980.	

LUSAKA MLPOC

B. Agriculture
(Three Projects)

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
Integrated Rural Development (9.213)	Started by the UNDAT. Endorsed by the Ministerial Meeting which inaugurated the Lusaka MLPOC in November 1977.	The prefeasibility study prepared by the fact-finding mission-ECA/UNDAT/Lusaka/49; was considered by the Ministerial Meeting of the MLPOC Council held in November 1977. The Ministerial Meeting recommended that a Permanent Intergovernmental Liaison Committee on Co-operation in Integrated Rural Development between Tanzania and Zambia should be established.	Phase I: ECA mounted an interdisciplinary mission under the professional guidance of the Division of Social Development. The mission consisted of officers from Social Development Division (2), ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Division (1), MLPOC Lusaka (2). The ECA staff worked for 6 m/m each.	The resources gap which will have to be filled from either the United Nations agencies or bilateral donors is \$US 321,816 for 1979 and \$US 347,556 for 1980; a total of \$US 669,372 for 1979-1980.
t. <u>Zambia - Tanzania Project</u> <u>Work Plan:</u> <u>Phase I: October 1976-December 1977</u> Preparation of a prefeasibility study on the integrated rural development potential of the Mbeya and Rukwa region of Tanzania and the Northern Province of Zambia. The fact-finding mission recommended five priority areas: (i) control of animal disease; (ii) production-oriented agricultural research leading to increased production of maize, wheat, potatoes, rice, coffee and oilseeds; (iii) improvement of extension training services; (iv) joint fisheries development on Lake Tanganyika; (v) rationalization of border trade.		An intergovernmental meeting of officials of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia was held in April 1978 to consider the establishment of a Permanent Liaison Committee. The first meeting of the Permanent Liaison Committee was held in November 1978.	Phase II: As implied under column I, the disciplines that will be required for the implementation of the project are: (i) Animal Health Disease expert (24 m/m). (ii) Livestock Development expert (24 m/m). (iii) Crop production expert (24 m/m) (iv) Agro-industries specialist (12 m/m). (v) Agronomist (12 m/m). (vi) Road engineer (12 m/m). (vii) Agricultural economist (specialist in staple food, price support (12 m/m). (viii) Fisheries development (12 m/m)	
Phase II: January-December 1978 Setting up of Intergovernmental Liaison Committee to co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of the project. Formulation of specific projects within the framework of recommendations and action programme prepared during Phase I. Servicing and participation in meetings of the Intergovernmental Liaison Committee.				

LUSAKA MULPOC

B. Agriculture (Cont'd)

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current Inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
Phase III: January-December 1979				
(I) Formulation of work plans on a project by project basis. Mobilisation of resources from Governments, UN Agencies and donors.			ECA Inputs: It is hoped that ECA would provide consultant services in the fields of: natural resources, agronomy, rural institutions, livestock, trans- port, public administration and law. UNDP Inputs: For 1977 and 1978 UNDP financed the posts of Rural Sociologist and Agricultural Economist of the Lusaka MULPOC.	The resource gap which will be required to implement the project include the cost of carrying out preliminary surveys on feeder roads which may be estimated at \$US 300,000 during 1979. In addition, the cost of financing the experts for the project during 1979 is estimated at \$US 468,095 and \$US 631,920 for 1980. It is hoped that the resource gap would be met by the assistance from other UN agencies, bilateral donors and multilateral donors.
(II) Submission of projects and work plans to meetings of experts and policy-makers for approval.			Governments: The two Governments will be requested to provide experts in the fields of: (i) Animal Health Disease Control (ii) Livestock Development (iii) Crop Production	
(III) Undertaking of prefeasibility and feasibility studies as required.			Resources Requirement	
Phase IV: January-December 1980			Additional resources will be required to finance consultants in the fields of:	
Phased Implementation of specific pro- jects. Servicing of meetings of the Intergovernmental Liaison Committee. Undertaking of further studies, as required; and convening of expert meetings.			(i) Agro-Industry (ii) Agronomy (iii) Road engineering (iv) Fisheries (v) Agriculture (Specialist in staple food, price support)	

LUSAKA MULPOC

B. Agriculture (Cont'd)

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	I Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current Inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>I. Kenya-Ethiopia Project</p> <p>The project consists of three interconnected parts comprising:</p> <p>(I) Dawa River basin - integrated development</p> <p>(II) Omo-Turkana/Rudolph sub-basin - integrated development projects focussing on fisheries, wildlife and tourism</p> <p>(III) Road project - network of feeder roads within the project area and construction of the Isiolo-Moyale section of the Addis Ababa-Nairobi road</p>	<p>Adopted by the Ministerial meeting which inaugurated the Lusaka ECA MULPOC in November 1977.</p>	<p>Consultations were held between ECA headquarters staff and representatives of the Governments of Kenya and Ethiopia in April and August 1978. Preliminary terms of reference for a pre-feasibility study (phase II) of the project have been drawn up. Arrangements are underway for sending an interdisciplinary team at the beginning of 1979.</p>	<p>Phase I: ECA has serviced and prepared reports on the two meetings as shown under column III.</p> <p>The preparatory phase of this project has involved Divisions of Natural Resources, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture, Social Development, Transport and Tourism, International Trade and Finance, Industry and Economic Co-operation Office.</p> <p>Phase II: ECA is to mount an interdisciplinary mission to the project area.</p> <p>For the Dawa River sub-basin project, the Team will consist of ECA staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Water resources engineer (Team Leader) (ii) Surveyor (iii) Agricultural expert (iv) Social worker 	
<u>Work Plan</u>	<u>Phase I: March-December 1978</u>	<p>Consultations with Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya on terms of reference for the studies required and on possible sources of finance. Completion of terms of reference and negotiations with EEC for financing the implementation of the project.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January-June 1979</u></p> <p>Mounting of an interdisciplinary mission to the project area to prepare an action-oriented programme for the implementation of the project. The team will focus, in</p>	<u>Government counterpart staff</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Livestock officer (ii) Agricultural economist (iii) Geologist (iv) Hydrologist (v) 2 Liaison Officers <p>For the Omo-Turkana/Rudolph basin the Team will consist of ECA staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Water Resources Development (ii) Range Management Expert (iii) Economist (iv) Road Engineer (v) Surveyor <p><u>Government Counterpart Staff</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Regional planner (ii) Fisheries officer (iii) Wildlife officer

LUSAKA MULPOC

B. Agriculture (Cont'd)

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>the first instance, on the integrated development of the Dawa River Basin and Omo-Turkana/Rudolph basin.</p> <p>Phase III: July 1979-June 1980</p> <p>Preparation of work plan on project of project basis for the phased implementation of projects identified under phase II. Execution of feasibility studies on priority projects. Convening of meetings of experts of the two Governments to consider the recommendations and timetable for implementation of the priorities established.</p> <p>Preparation of design and contract document for priority projects agreed upon.</p> <p>Phase IV: July 1980 onwards</p> <p>Supervision and construction.</p>			<p>(iv) Sociologists</p> <p>(v) Tourism expert</p> <p>(vi) 2 Liaison Officers</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>As shown under this column ECA will provide experts during phase II.</p> <p>Governments Inputs</p> <p>The Governments will also provide experts at their own expense as indicated for phase II.</p> <p><u>EEC Inputs</u></p> <p>EEC has been requested to provide about \$US 320,000 to finance phase II of the Dawa River basin and Omo-Turkana/Rudolph basin. EEC is requested to explore the possibility of financing the implementation of the third project: i.e., feeder road network.</p> <p><u>Resources Requirements</u></p> <p>Additional resources will be required to finance consultants during the implementation of phases II and III of the project.</p> <p>1979 Requirements</p> <p>(i) Remote sensing (12 m/m)</p> <p>(ii) Hydrometrolgy (12 m/m)</p> <p>(iii) Hydrology (12 m/m)</p> <p>(iv) Soil physics (12 m/m)</p> <p>(v) Soil chemistry (12 m/m)</p> <p>(vi) Cartography (12 m/m)</p> <p>(vii) Demography (12 m/m)</p> <p>(viii) Geology (12 m/m)</p> <p>1980 Requirements</p> <p>(ix) Irrigation specialist (12 m/m)</p> <p>(x) Engineering, civil (12 m/m)</p> <p>(xi) Energy (12 m/m)</p> <p>(xii) Fishery (12 m/m)</p> <p>(xiii) Industrial engineering (12 m/m)</p> <p>(xiv) Agro-industry (12 m/m)</p> <p>(xv) Rural sociology (12 m/m)</p> <p>(xvi) Development economy (12 m/m)</p> <p>(xvii) Public administration (12 m/m)</p>	

LUSAKA MULPOC

B. Agriculture (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current Inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>III. <u>Improvement of quality of livestock and control of animal diseases</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: July-December 1977</u></p> <p>Consultations with governments on work plan. Submission of recommendations to meetings of experts and ministers.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January 1978-December 1978</u></p> <p>Preparation of detailed work plans and related technical documents on implementation of project. Convening of technical meetings to determine plan of action and formation of appropriate intergovernmental machinery</p> <p><u>Phase III: January 1979-December 1980</u></p> <p>Assistance in the implementation of agreed decisions, including servicing of intergovernmental meetings.</p>	<p>Started by UNDAT. Endorsed by the ministerial meeting which inaugurated the Lusaka MULPOC in November 1977.</p>	<p>A permanent intergovernmental machinery for co-operation in the control and eventual eradication of livestock diseases has been established between Mozambique and Zambia. Two meetings of the group have been held under the auspices of the Lusaka MULPOC. A subregional conference on animal diseases was held in September to identify multinational co-operation projects which would require joint implementation.</p>	<p>Phase I: ECA provided backstopping, advisory, and consultancy services.</p> <p>Phase II: The ECA/FAO Division provided technical advice and guidance in the preparations for the subregional meeting on animal diseases and sent participants to one of the Mozambique-Tanzania meetings on Tse-tse fly control.</p> <p>ECA/FAO, OAU, and other organisations assisted in the arrangements for the subregional Conference on animal diseases and also sent participants to the meeting as follows: FAO (3), UNDP (1), WHO (1), ICPE (2), ILCA (1), ILRAD (1), MOD (1), USAID (2), World Bank (1), OAU (4), ECA (1), MULPOC (5).</p> <p>The conference recommended the establishment of IBAR A Advisory Committee for the subregion. In addition it recommended that IBAR/ECA/MULPOC draw up a work programme to promote co-operation in disease control and/or eradication, especially East Coast Fever, Trypanosomiasis, Rabies, Foot and Mouth, Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, African Swine Fever and Sheep Scab. The report of the meeting is contained in document ECA.OAU/MULPOC/Lusaka/4. Furthermore, the conference recommended that a Zoonosis Centre be established in the subregion.</p>	<p>To implement the project effectively a resources gap of the order of \$US 429,964 would have to be met for the 1979-1981 period. Donor countries and UN agencies will be requested to assist.</p>

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B. Agriculture (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy organs	III Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p><u>ECA Input:</u> ECA, under the professional guidance of ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division has provided assistance equivalent to 4 m/m.</p> <p><u>UNDP Input:</u> For 1977 and 1978, UNDP has financed the posts of Rural Sociologist and Agricultural Economist with the Lusaka MULPOC.</p> <p><u>Resource requirements</u></p> <p>The additional resources will be required to finance experts in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) East Coast Fever (12 m/m) (ii) Trypanosomiasis (12 m/m) (iii) Rabies (12 m/m) (iv) Foot and Mouth disease (12 m/m) (v) Rinderpest (12 m/m) (vi) Bovine pleuropneumonia (12 m/m) (vii) Livestock development (12 m/m) <p>Also for the establishment of Zoonosis Centre.</p>				

LUSAKA MULPOC
C. Manpower Development
(Three Projects)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current Inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>I. Conversion of the former East African Community Management Institute into a Subregional Institute (9.263). <u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: January 1976-December 1977</u></p> <p>First Annual Working Conference held in 1976, adopted a resolution calling for the expansion of the Institute's geographical coverage to include Eastern and Southern Africa. The Second Annual Working Conference held in 1977 recommended that the Institute be used for training, research and consultancy. The Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers at its meeting in November 1977 agreed that the Institute be used as a Regional Management Development Centre with the approval of the former members of EAC.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January-December 1978</u></p> <p>ECA consulted the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in February, and by March the three countries had responded that the proposal on conversion had been accepted by the three Governments. Drafting of the constitution for the new Institute. Meeting held in August to discuss the draft constitution.</p>	<p>Adopted by the Ministerial Conference which inaugurated the Lusaka ECA MULPOC in November 1977.</p>	<p>As indicated in column I, the draft constitution for expanding the Community Management Institute into a subregional one, was drawn up and discussed in October 1978. It is hoped that the Institute will be converted into a subregional Institute during 1979.</p>	<p><u>Phase I:</u> Proposal submitted by ECA to the MULPOC Ministerial meeting.</p> <p><u>Phase II:</u> ECA prepared draft constitution, this took about 2 m/m. Divisions involved were: Public Administration, Management and Manpower, and Economic Co-operation Office. In addition, the Director of the Institute plus the three Governments were consulted on the proposal.</p> <p><u>Phase III:</u> ECA will still be involved, as well as the Governments, in the finalization of the constitution and mobilization of funds.</p>	<p><u>ECA inputs</u></p> <p>ECA will continue to provide advisory services in legal and administration fields. The main burden is being carried by the Manpower and Public Administration Division.</p> <p><u>UNDP inputs</u></p> <p>UNDP is financing the post of manpower planner. UNDP has been giving financial assistance to the Community Institute, of the order of about 1/20th of running costs. It is understood that this will continue.</p> <p><u>Governments inputs</u></p> <p>The three Governments are contributing towards the running of the Institute.</p>

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C. Manpower Development (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number in ECt Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>this was followed by another meeting to hold further discussions on the draft in October 1978.</p> <p>Phase III: January-December 1979</p> <p>Finalization of discussion on the draft constitution, and mobilization of funds for the operation of the Institute. It is hoped that during this period the Institute will be converted into a subregional Institute.</p>			<p>It is hoped that once its services are expanded other Governments will also be able to contribute.</p> <p><u>Resources Requirements</u></p> <p>Since there will be need to expand facilities to cover subregional requirements more resources will have to be sought from bilateral, multilateral and other UN Agencies.</p>	

LUSAKA MULPOC
C. Manpower Development (Cont'd)

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>II. Migratory Labour Conference to consider problems posed by the supply of migratory labour to South Africa from neighbouring Independent States and work out alternatives.</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: January-December 1977</u></p> <p>Preparation of technical papers for the Conference.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January-December 1978</u></p> <p>Convening of a Migratory Labour Conference. Mobilization of financial and manpower resources within the UN system and from donor countries to assist countries affected by the migratory labour system to withdraw labour from South Africa and create employment opportunities within their economies.</p> <p><u>Phase III: January 1979-December 1980</u></p> <p>Assistance to the supplier States in creating employment opportunities to absorb labour withdrawn from South Africa. Formation of a Southern Africa Labour Committee.</p>	<p>Started by UNDAF, endorsed by the Ministerial meeting which inaugurated the Lusaka MULPOC in November 1977.</p>	<p>Phase II: Conference held in April 1978. Adopted recommendations for action by Governments and the UN system. Recommendation of the meeting submitted to the Khartoum meeting of the ECA Executive Committee. Arrangements underway, to request donor countries assist supplier States which intend to withdraw labour from South Africa as recommended by the conference.</p>	<p>Phase I: ECA assisted in the preparation of the conference and Consultants were recruited to assist in the preparation of the papers.</p> <p><u>ECA Input</u></p> <p>Manpower planner. Lusaka MULPOC.</p> <p><u>Governments Inputs</u></p> <p>Governments prepared papers and participated at the conference. ECA serviced the conference.</p> <p><u>Bilateral Donor Inputs and UN Agencies</u></p> <p>Assistance from a donor country helped finance the conference plus paying for the Consultants. The assistance received amounted to \$US 150,000. ILO also provided assistance.</p> <p><u>Phase III: Preparation for the establishment of a Southern Africa Labour Committee and, estimating of costs that will be incurred by countries withdrawing labour from South Africa will require consultancy services of a Labour Economist 1979 - 6 m/m, 1980 - 6 m/m.</u></p>	<p>As shown under column IV the resource gap required during 1979 is \$US 29,256 and during 1980 \$US 31,596. In addition donor countries will be requested to provide financial and other assistance to supplier States to enable them to reorganise their economies so that withdrawal of labour from South Africa will not be detrimental to their economies.</p>

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C. Manpower Development (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>1. Development of trained manpower capacity with specific reference to:</p> <p>1. Establishment of functional manpower planning capacity in each country.</p> <p>2. Establishment of sub-regional consultancy services.</p> <p>3. Conversion of selected natural Institutes of higher learning into multinational Institutes.</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: January 1976-December 1977</u></p> <p>Preliminary consultations with the Governments. Collection of data. Preparation of work plans.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January 1978-December 1978</u></p> <p>Consultations with ECA Manpower and Public Administration Division on proposed work programme - Preparation and finalisation of work programme. Visits to countries to discuss plan of action.</p> <p><u>Phase III: January 1979-December 1979</u></p> <p>Mounting of field missions. Preparation of recommendations for submission to policy organs. Implementation of approved projects.</p>	<p>Started by UNDPAT, endorsed by the ministerial Conference which inaugurated the Lusaka ECA MLPOC in November 1977.</p>	<p>Preliminary survey on manpower situation in selected countries carried out. The Directory of training institutions in management, and financial, and scientific and technological fields, has been completed.</p>	<p>The ECA Manpower and Public Administration Division has given professional guidance in the preparation of work plans.</p> <p>The ECA has provided funds for a manpower economist. However for the effective implementation of the projects from January 1979, consultants will be required in the following fields:</p> <p>(a) Educational planning consultant with a scientific background - 6 m/m.</p> <p>(b) Management consultant - 6 m/m.</p> <p>(c) Legal expert - 3 m/m.</p>	<p>The additional resources required are shown under column IV. The resources gap for 1979 will be \$US 73,140 which will have to be sought from UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors.</p>

LUSAKA MILPOC

D. Mineral Resources Development Centre

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current Inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
Establishment of the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre Work Plan	Initiated by the ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 205(IX) of February 1969 and 238(XI) of February 1973. Adopted by Ministerial Conference which inaugurated the Lusaka ECA MALPOC in November 1977.	This is on-going project. The Director General of the Centre was appointed in June 1978, and the Chief Technical Adviser has also been appointed. The nucleus for the Secretariat of the Centre will have been established by end of 1978. The Director General and the Chief Technical Adviser will review the work already done by ECA, draw up a work programme and con- vene a meeting of the Governing Council in January 1979.	Phase I: Phase I is already being completed and finalized. Phase II: The resources required for the implementation of this phase are: (i) Director General - 24 m/m (ii) Chief Technical Adviser - 24 m/m (iii) Mineral exploration geologist - 24 m/m (iv) Mining Engineer - 24 m/m (v) Geophysicist - 24 m/m (vi) Electronic equipment engineer - 24 m/m (vii) Petroleum geologist - 24 m/m (viii) Hydrologist - 24 m/m (ix) Geologist(mapping experience) - 24 m/m	
Phase I: June-December 1978 (i) Designing of buildings and laboratories; (ii) Finalizing the requirements for equipment and staff (iii) Arranging the provisional offices and the assignment of personnel to be employed				
Phase II: January 1979-December 1980				
(i) Construction of new building premises; (ii) Procuring field and laboratory equipment;				
(iii) Creation of the national ca- pability to carry out mineral development programmes;				
(iv) On-the-job training of nationals from participating countries in specific areas as geological and geophysical prospection, small scale mining operations, laboratory activities;				
(v) Repairing and maintenance of equipment in laboratories and geophysical section of national geophysical surveys;				
<u>Governments inputs</u>		Only three member States of the Centre have already contributed \$US 83,680 during 1978 (Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mozambique). In addition the host Government has made supplementary contribution of \$US 125,000.		
<u>UNDP inputs</u>		UNDP contributed \$US 92,000 during 1978.		
<u>Bilateral donors</u>		Bilateral donors have already contributed equipment estimated at \$US 2,915,000 and also other		

LUSAKA MLPOC

D. Mineral Resources Development Centre (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number: In ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1972-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
(vi) Collection and processing existing geological, geo- physical and hydro- geological data at sub- regional level.	<u>Phase 14: January 1981-December 1982</u>		bilateral donors contributed \$US 61,000 during 1977. <u>Total Resources Required for the Centre</u> The Centre's budget for the next four and a half years will call for contri- bution of resources from the partici- pating countries and from donors of \$US 4,000,000 and \$US 6,000,000 respectively.	

Operation of the Centre.

LUSAKA MULPOC

E. Transport

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
(I) Establishment of national freight booking Centres and creation of multinational centres (9.551).	Started by the UNDAT, endorsed by the Ministerial Meeting which inaugurated the Lusaka ECA MULPOC in November 1977.	Preliminary studies were carried during phase I, and preliminary recommendations prepared and submitted to policy organs: ECA/UNDAT/ Lusaka/49, and ECA/UNDAT/ Lusaka/50. The projects were temporarily suspended because of lack of expert. It is however hoped that the two projects will be reactivated during the period 1979-1981, dep- ending on the availability of resources.	The implementation of phase I was made pos- sible by the support received from the ECA Transport Division, the services of two consultants provided by the British Government, one consultant financed from ECA resources, and the resources made available to the ECA/UNDAT Lusaka Office under the UNDAT project. Following on the financial crisis, and other operational problems in 1975/1976 the project could not be effectively continued.	As indicated under column IV, the resource to be met during 1979 will be \$US 87,768 and during 1980 will be \$US 179,044. The resource gap could be met by assistance from other UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors.
<u>Work Plan</u>				
<u>Phase I: January 1976-December 1978</u>				
Both projects were commenced in 1976. Preliminary studies and consultations with governments completed. Recommen- dations submitted to policy organs.				
<u>Phase II: January 1979-December 1979</u>				
<u>Freight booking centre</u>				
(I) Detailed studies on require- ments for improving the efficiency of freight booking centres and joint measures for harmonisation and rationalisation of the operations of the centres.				
(II) Assistance to Governments in implementing measures and enacting needed legislation to modify existing centres and to create multinational centres, as appropriate.				
			(a) Transport Expert - Staff member Lusaka MULPOC. 24 m/m for 1979 and 1980 (b) Shipping operations consultant - 6 m/m, during 1979 and 6 m/m in 1980 (c) Financial expert (Consultant) - 12 m/m during 1980 (d) Legal expert (Consultant) - 4 m/m during 1980	

LUSAKA MULPOC

E. Transport (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<u>Multinational Coastal Shipping Line</u>				
(I) Preparation of detailed studies on potential demand, fleet, financial and man- power requirements.				
(II) Preparation of draft articles of agreement.				
(III) Convening of meetings of experts and Ministers to consider recommendations, draft articles of agreement and a pledging of financial support.				
(IV) Preparation of operational schedule.				
(V) Agency arrangements and freight tariffs for the line.				

LUSAKA MULPOC

F. Integration of Women in Development

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current inputs and Requirements	Remarks
Integration of Women in economic development (9.534).	Recommended by the Nouakchott Regional Conference, 27 Sept.- 20 Oct. 1977 and adopted by the Ministerial Meeting which Inaugu- rated the Lusaka MULPOC.	Inaugural Meeting of the Subregional Committee for the Integration of Women in Development held 19- 21 June 1978. Priority action recommended includes: (a) recruitment of an expert in this field; (b) Inclusion of projects on women in on-going work programme of the MULPOC. (c) Effective particip- ation of women in policy making organs of MULPOC. (d) Increasing women's capabilities to particip- ate in national and inter- country programmes for development.	One ATRCW staff - two man months to arrange and service the meeting. Two other staff members spent five man days arranging for and servicing the meeting. In addition MULPOC staff provided the Administrative backstopping for five days.	
Phase I: January 1978-December 1978 (a) Establishment of a Subregional Committee for the integration of Women in Development to advise MULPOC on action necessary to ensure Integration of Women in development of the Subregion.				
(b) Workshop on the formulation and implementation of project proposals for women officials res- ponsible for women activities to enable them to plan, evaluate and manage development projects.	Workshop recommended by ECOSOC resolution 2059(LXII) of 1977.	Workshop held 22-30 June 1978 in Lusaka. All issues related to formulation and imple- mentation of projects were examined.		One ATRCW staff spent 1 m/m prep- aring course material and directing the workshop. Two other staff participated in the 9 days of the workshop. MULPOC staff provided administrative backstopping.

LUSAKA MULPOC

F. Integration of Women in Development (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current Inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>Phase II: January 1979-December 1980</p> <p>Appointment of the Senior Expert on the Integration of Women in Development and commencement of activities:</p> <p>(a) Examination of on-going activities of MULPOC in order to ensure that the role of women are taken into account - especially in agriculture and rural development and manpower development project.</p> <p>(b) Preliminary visits to member States and study of the national development plans in order to determine whether development plans do take in account the contribution of women.</p> <p>(c) Subregional Workshop on women and rural transformation. Key development planners will consider the findings of (b) above and field visits will be arranged with the view to sensitizing the planners of the need to providing for women in the development plans.</p> <p>Phase III: January 1981-December 1981</p> <p>Second meeting of the Committee to select priority projects for implementation</p>	<p>Phase II recommended by the Subregional Committee for the integration of Women in Development.</p>	<p>Funds are being sought to enable the implementation of these proposals. It is hoped that the Council of Ministers will approve these areas of priority.</p>	<p>Senior expert required for the Lusaka MULPOC - 24 m/m. In addition Consultants will be required as follows: National Development Plans - 3 m/m. Appropriate Technology/Small businesses - expert - 18 m/m. ATRCW is also expected to provide the backstopping as required.</p>	<p>The resource gap to be met during 1979 is \$US 102,396 and \$US 126,384. These could be sought from other UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors.</p>

A. Integrated Multinational Economic Development Involving Several Sections

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Preparation of a comprehensive development plan of the Ruzizi Valley Basin. It is intended that the project should be the nucleus for a multinational co-operation process which will lay the foundation for mechanisms which will be the framework for some form of subregional common market.</p> <p>Phase I: November 1977- November 1978</p> <p>Preliminary consultations with governments & ECA Headquarters.</p> <p>Phase II: December 1978- June 1979</p> <p>Mounting of interdisciplinary identification mission to the project area to ascertain its economic potential with specific emphasis on agricultural development and agro-industries (tea, sugar, rice, palm oil, livestock, and fisheries), energy (hydro-electric and connection of grids), trade and fiscal and monetary problems, transport networks, and manpower requirements.</p> <p>Phase III: July 1979-December 1979</p> <p>Finalisation of report of mission. Convening of meeting of experts. Revision of report and recommendations in light of comments by meeting of</p>	<p>Project established by the inaugural meeting of the MULPOC Council of Ministers held in October 1977.</p>	<p>Preparatory consultations have been carried out with the three Governments. Arrangements now underway for the completion of terms of reference for an interdisciplinary mission which will undertake a pre-feasibility study in the project area beginning January 1979 for about six weeks to two months.</p>	<p>Phases II and III:</p> <p><u>Government Inputs</u></p> <p>Each Government will be requested to provide counterpart experts. In addition Governments will be asked to establish intergovernmental committees of experts in agriculture and agro-allied industries as well as for energy and manpower development.</p> <p><u>UNDP Inputs</u></p> <p>UNDP provides for the posts of Team Leader, Industrial Expert and Energy Expert.</p>	<p>Delay in the implementation has been due to lack of funds. Funds have however been obtained from USA for the implementation of Phase I in the amount of \$US 117,000. The total resources required for Phases II and III during 1979 are around \$US 468,096 and during 1980 about \$US 505,536</p>
<p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>ECA will provide backstopping, advisory and consultancy services. ECA has assisted in preparation of Terms of Reference for a mission.</p> <p><u>Resource Requirements</u></p> <p>In addition, the following specialists will be required for the implementation of phases II and III of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Agricultural economist, 12 m/m (ii) Agronomist, 12 m/m (iii) Water resource expert, 12 m/m (iv) Agro-allied industries, 12 m/m (v) Soil scientist, 12 m/m (vi) Irrigation engineer, 12 m/m (vii) Transport economist, 12 m/m (viii) Integrated rural development specialist, 12 m/m 				

GISENYI MULPOC

A. Integrated Multinational Economic Development Involving Several Sectors (Cont'd.)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programs and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>experts, Formulation of precise project priorities within the framework of the broad picture, focussing in the first instance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Agricultural production and creation of agro-industries; (b) Related infrastructural facilities - transport, energy requirements, manpower; (c) Creation of mechanisms for trade promotion. <p>Submission of work plans to policy organs. Mobilization of resources. Implementation measures including feasibility studies.</p>				
<p>Phase IV: January 1980-January 1981</p> <p>Continuation of phase III, leading to engineering studies and construction; establishment of mechanisms for facilitation of multinational trade. Expansion of programs on a project-basis to embrace the whole subregion.</p>				

GISENYI MULPOC

B. ENERGY

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of Project, number in ECA Work Programme and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Integrated development of the energy resources of the subregion including hydropower, wind, solar energy, hydro-carbons; for use in a co-ordinated agricultural, industrial, and transport development programme. Priority will be given in the first phase to the industrial uses of methane gas. (9.470(V)).</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: November 1977-June 1979</u></p> <p>Various studies have been conducted on this project. During Phase I, these studies will be assembled and analysed; this has been going on for some time in ECA. The Senior Adviser in the field of energy has been following developments in the area and assembling information. Consultations with the governments and the Secretariat of the Great Lakes Community. Preparation of work plan focussing on the industrial uses of methane gas. Presentation of findings to meetings of experts and ministers.</p> <p><u>Phase II: July 1979-December 1980</u></p> <p>Assistance in the implementation of agreed decisions on methane gas. Preparation of work plan for the co-ordinated energy study. Consultations with Governments. Undertaking of studies and establishment of phased implementation programme. Mobilisation of resources and assistance in implementation of approved projects.</p>	<p>The Heads of State of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire adopted the project. Endorsed by the inaugural meeting of the Gisenyi MULPOC Council of Ministers in October 1977.</p>	<p>The Heads of States regionalized the methane gas project on Lake Kivu in September 1977. German company has been commissioned to produce technical as well as economic and financial studies concerning production of gas at Kalehe (Zaire) as energy source, and a production unit for fertilizer at Gisenyi (Rwanda). Preliminary consultations with the Secretariat of the Great Lakes Community States and Governments have been undertaken already. It has been agreed that ECA MULPOC will co-ordinate its work with the Secretariat of the Great Lakes Community.</p>	<p><u>Phases I and II:</u></p> <p><u>Government Inputs</u></p> <p>Each Government will be requested to designate, at its own expense, a senior officer who will coordinate activities at country level, and to form a committee of experts.</p> <p><u>UNDP Inputs</u></p> <p>UNDP is already providing funds for financing the post of energy specialist with the Gisenyi ECA MULPOC.</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>ECA will continue to provide backstopping, advisory and consultancy services.</p> <p><u>Resource required</u></p> <p>In order to implement the project, the following additional experts will have to be sought for each phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Electrical engineer, 6 m/m (ii) Hydrologist, 6 m/m (iii) Geologist, 6 m/m (iv) Industrial engineer, 6 m/m (v) Legal expert, 3 m/m 	<p>The implementation of the project has been delayed because of the difficulties in finding suitable energy specialist. The additional resources required could be obtained from UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors. The resource gap for 1979 is around \$US 131,652 and for 1980 is \$US 142,182.</p>

GISENYI MULPOC
C. TRANSPORT

I Description of Project, and number in ECA Work Programme and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
Assistance in establishing adequate transport networks among the countries of the subregion. Priority will be given to roads especially the completion of the Kisanangani-Bukavu road link, and to air-freight facilities.	Project established by the inaugural meeting of the ECA MULPOC Council of Ministers in October 1977.	The Governments concerned are already undertaking repairs on the sectors: (i) Kisanangani-Pene Tungu 101 km. and Bukavu-Hombo (123 km.)	<p><u>Phase II:</u></p> <p>The mobilisation of funds will have to be done for the construction of the Lubutu-Biruwe section (134 km.).</p> <p><u>Phase III:</u></p> <p>Financial assistance will be required for the construction of Kisanangani-Bukavu sector which links to the Trans-African Highway.</p>	The magnitude of the financial requirement will be worked out during implementation of Phase II.
<p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: November 1977-December 1978</u></p> <p>Consultations with the Governments and Secretariat of the Great Lakes Community. Discussions ECA Transport Division.</p>		<p>(ii) Construction of two other sectors Pene Tungu-Lubutu (145 km.) and Hombo-Biruwe (150 km.)</p> <p>(iii) The construction of a bridge over L'Osso</p> <p>(iv) Mobilisation of funds to complete the construction of Lubutu-Biruwe (134 km.).</p>	<p><u>UNDP inputs</u></p> <p>UNDP will be requested to finance in 1979 the post of a transport economist in the Gisenyi ECA MULPOC, 24 m/m.</p> <p><u>ECA inputs</u></p> <p>ECA will continue to provide backstopping advisory and consultancy services. The main responsibility falls on the ECA Transport Division.</p>	
<p><u>Phase II: January-December 1979</u></p> <p>(i) Preparation of technical studies; initiation of implementation measures:-</p> <p>(a) Repairs of road networks programme;</p> <p>(b) Work plans on new links;</p> <p>(c) Air freight facilities;</p> <p>(d) Mobilisation of funds to implement Kisanangani-Bukavu link and projects (a) and (b), and creation of air-freight facilities.</p>			<p><u>Resources Requirements</u></p> <p>Funds for construction of Lubutu-Biruwe (134 km.), during 1979. Funds for construction of Kisanangani-Bukavu sector. The project falls within the framework of the Trans-African Highways; resources mobilized for this project will also assist in the implementation of the Gisenyi MULPOC project.</p>	
<p><u>Phase III: January-December 1980</u></p> <p>(i) Continuation of programme started under Phase II.</p>				

YAOUNDE MULPOC

A. TRADE

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project and number in ECA Work Programme and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Analysis of the potential of sub-regional trade and the feasibility of creating an appropriate institutional framework for the promotion of a sub-regional common market taking into account UDEAC (9.342, 9.513).</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: June-December 1978</u></p> <p>(i) Preparation of and elaboration on trade project;</p> <p>(ii) Recruitment of expert in field of trade for the Yaounde MULPOC;</p> <p>(iii) Consultation between ECA and MULPOC experts on how project is to be carried out, and further elaboration on project and drawing up of terms of reference;</p> <p>(iv) Preparations for mounting an interdisciplinary team in December 1978, including consultations with the Governments.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January-December 1979</u></p> <p>(i) Field mission. Collection and analysis of data;</p> <p>(ii) Preparation of report and recommendations;</p> <p>(iii) Convening of meetings of experts and Ministers to consider recommendations.</p> <p><u>Phase III: January-December 1980</u></p> <p>(i) Follow-up on recommendations of meetings;</p> <p>(ii) Implementation of decisions including additional studies if necessary.</p>	<p>Project established by the inaugural meeting of the Council of Ministers in March 1978.</p>	<p>ECA has already held consultations with the ECA MULPOC and preparations are already underway to mount an interdisciplinary team under the professional guidance of the Division of International Trade and Finance. It is expected that in addition to trade experts the team will include:</p> <p>(a) Agricultural economist (Yaounde MULPOC)</p> <p>(b) Industrial expert</p> <p>(c) Transport expert (Yaounde MULPOC)</p> <p>(d) Economic Co-operation expert.</p> <p>The Glesny MULPOC will be closely associated with the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The team is scheduled to begin its work in December 1978. Terms of reference of the mission completed and timetable of project discussed with Governments.</p>	<p><u>Phase I:</u></p> <p><u>UNDP Inputs</u></p> <p>UNDP is financing the posts of trade expert, agricultural expert, and transport expert.</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>ECA Trade Division will be responsible for general supervision and backstopping. ECA staff will also participate in the field mission.</p> <p><u>Government Inputs</u></p> <p>Each Government will be requested to designate a senior official to co-ordinate at country level, at its own expense.</p> <p><u>Resources Required</u></p> <p><u>Phase II:</u></p> <p>In addition to the UNDP inputs and specialists from the Trade Division of ECA, the following experts will be required during 1979:</p> <p>(a) Industrial economist, \$ m/m</p> <p>(b) Specialist agro-industries, 6 m/m</p> <p>(c) Payments expert, 6 m/m</p> <p>(d) Legal expert, 6 m/m.</p>	<p>The resource gap during 1979 is estimated at \$US 117,024. The additional resources could be requested from other UN agencies, bilateral or multilateral donors.</p>

YAOUNDE MULPOC

B. AGRICULTURE

Description of project and number in ECA Work Programme and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Promotion of multinational co-operation in agronomic research. As far as possible, multinational co-operation will be based on existing facilities in the subregion, which would be converted into multinational institutions.</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Phase I: June-December 1978</u></p> <p>(i) Preparation of an inventory of existing institutions in the area.</p> <p>(ii) Identification of the priority areas in which research would benefit the countries.</p> <p>(iii) Identification of institutes which could be converted into multinational institutions.</p> <p><u>Phase II: January-December 1979</u></p> <p>(i) Elaboration on the studies carried out during Phase I.</p> <p>(ii) Preparation and analysis of data collected and preparation of recommendations.</p> <p>(iii) Convening of meetings of experts and ministers to consider result of studies and take decisions on recommendations.</p> <p>(iv) Initiation of implementation of agreed decisions including mobilization of resources.</p>	<p>Project established by the inaugural meeting of Ministers in March 1978.</p>	<p>Inventory of existing institutions and facilities in the area, initiated during Phase I. Consultations held with Governments and ECA headquarters.</p>	<p><u>Phase I:</u></p> <p><u>UNDP Input</u></p> <p>UNDP is financing the post of an agricultural economist - Yaounde MULPOC.</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>ECA will provide advisory, consultancy and backstopping services in Phases II and III in particular.</p> <p><u>Government Inputs</u></p> <p>Each Government will be requested to designate, on its account, a senior official to co-ordinate activities at country level and to participate in field missions.</p> <p><u>Resources required</u></p> <p><u>Phase II:</u></p> <p><u>Consultants:-</u></p> <p>(i) Agronomist, 6 m/m</p> <p>(ii) Soil scientist, 6 m/m</p> <p>(iii) Veterinary research expert, 6 m/m</p> <p>(iv) Financial analyst, 3 m/m.</p>	<p>The project is progressing slowly because of lack of adequate resources. The resources gap could be requested from United Nations agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors. The resources required during 1979 is \$US 102,396.</p>

YAJUNDE MULPOC
B. AGRICULTURE (Cont'd.)

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project and number in ECA work programme and work plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	Current inputs and requirements	Remarks

Phase III: January-December 1980

- (I) Follow-up action on Phase I:
- (II) Extension of existing capacity of institutions being converted into multinational institutions:
 - Physical capacities
 - Context of research
 - Training component requirements

C. TRANSPORT

<p>Assistance in the completion of the sections of, and feeders of, the Trans-African Highway serving the countries of the subregion.</p> <p><u>Work plan</u></p> <p>Phase I: June 1978-December 1979</p> <p>This is an on-going project and feasibility studies on Kikanganl-Engassou-Garoua-Boulai and Fouban-Tabati have been completed.</p> <p>(I) Further feasibility studies and detailed engineering studies are to be carried out on certain portions.</p> <p>(II) Preliminary work on topographical and geological surveys on missing road links and on essential feeder roads is to be carried out.</p> <p>Phase II: January-December 1980</p> <p>Implementation of the project.</p>	<p>Project established by the inaugural meeting of ministers in March 1978</p> <p>Consultations have been initiated with Governments with a view to identification of problems.</p>	<p>These I:</p> <p><u>UNDP inputs</u></p> <p>Senior transport economist of the Yajunde ECA MULPOC is financed from UNDP funds. The expert is already on board.</p> <p><u>ECA inputs</u></p> <p>The ECA Trans-African Highway Bureau will provide advisory, consultancy and back-stopping services and ensure liaison between co-ordination of activities.</p> <p><u>Government inputs</u></p> <p>Each Government will be requested to provide available technical data on track and feeder roads. Each Government will also provide a senior official to co-ordinate activities at country level.</p> <p><u>Resources Required: Phase I:</u></p> <p>(i) Consultant - Roads Engineer, 6 m/m</p> <p>(ii) Specialist on bridges, 5m/m.</p>	<p>The project falls within the framework of the Transport and Telecommunications Decade. The resources required for the implementation of the project during 1979 is US\$ 43,884</p> <p>In addition more funds will be needed to undertake the actual construction. The magnitude of such figures could only be given after the experts detailed studies on financial requirements.</p>
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D. INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

I Description of project and number in ECA Work Programme and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
Phase I: January-December 1978	Recommended by the	Inaugural meeting of the	One ATRCW staff, 2 m/m	The resource gap to be met during 1979 is \$US 102,396 and \$US 126,384 for 1980.
(a) Establishment of subregional committee for the integration of women in development to advise the MULPOC on action necessary to ensure integration of women in development of the subregion, (b) Workshop on the formulation and implementation of project proposals for women officials responsible for women's activities to enable them to plan, evaluate and manage development projects.	Nouakchott regional conference, 27 Sep- tember to 2 October 1977 and adopted by the Ministerial meeting which inaugurated the Yaounde MULPOC held in March 1978. The workshop was recommended by ECOSOC resolution 2059(LXII) of 1977.	subregional committee for the integration of women In development held from 10-12 July 1978: Priority activities identified include: (a) Recruitment of an expert in this field; (b) Inclusion of projects on women in on-going work programme of MULPOC;	to arrange and service the meeting. Two other staff members spent five man-days arranging for and ser- vicing the meeting. In addition, MULPOC staff provided the adminis- trative backstopping for five days. Expert will be required to be based in the Yaounde MULPOC, 24 m/m. In addition consultants will be required as follows: National development planner, 3 m/m Expert in appropriate technology/small businesses, 18 m/m ATRCW is also expected to provide the backstopping as required.	
Phase II: January 1979-December 1980	Phase II was recommended by the subregional committee for the integration of women in development and will be presented to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.	(c) Effective participation of women in policy-making organs of the MULPOC; (d) Increasing women's capabilities to participate in national and inter- country programmes for development.		
Appointment of a senior expert on the integration of women in development and commencement of activities:				
(a) Examination of on-going activities of the MULPOC in order to ensure that the role of women is taken into account - especially in agriculture and rural develop- ment and manpower development projects.		Funds are being sought to enable the implementation of these proposals. It is hoped that the Council of Ministers will approve these areas of priority. Workshop was held from 13-22 July 1978.		
(b) Preliminary visits to member States to study the national development plans in order to determine whether development plans take into account the contribution of women.				
(c) Subregional Workshop on Women and rural transformation. Key development planners will consider the findings of (b) above; and field visits will be arranged with the view to sensitizing the planners of the need to provide for women in their development plans.				

N IAMEY MULPOC

A. Identification of Common Areas in Current Work Programmes of Intergovernmental Organisations

1 Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
<p>Analysis of current work programmes of Intergovernmental Organisations with a view to identifying suitable areas of co-operation among them in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport, trade, natural resources.</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Preparatory Activities: July-Dec. 1978</u></p> <p>Consultations with ECA Divisions and Intergovernmental Organisations on priority sectors of concentration.</p> <p><u>Phase I: January-June 1979</u></p> <p>(i) Collection and analysis of work programmes of all the Intergovernmental Organisations, focussing on selected priority areas.</p> <p>(ii) Consultations with the organisations on the findings.</p> <p>(iii) Preparation of preliminary recommendations.</p> <p>(iv) Submission of recommendations to the policy organs of the MULPOC.</p>	<p>Project established by the inaugural meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey MULPOC held in June 1978.</p>	<p>Consultations with ECA Divisions and Intergovernmental Organisations in order to identify priority sectors on which greater emphasis could be laid. These consultations will be completed before end of 1978 and will be carried out especially during meetings of experts and Chief Executives of the Intergovernmental Organisations.</p>	<p><u>Phases I and II</u></p> <p><u>MULPOC Input</u></p> <p>UNDP is financing the post of Development Economist in the MULPOC.</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>ECA will provide backstopping, advisory and consultancy services.</p> <p><u>Governments Inputs</u></p> <p>The governments and Intergovernmental Organisations will be requested to provide relevant data on policies, objectives and work programmes of Intergovernmental Organisations. In addition each Intergovernmental Organisation will be requested to designate a senior official to liaise with MULPOC. The organisation concerned will finance the activities of the designated official.</p> <p><u>Resources required</u></p> <p>During phases I and II the following consultants will be required:</p> <p>(i) Industrial engineer - 12 m/m</p> <p>(ii) Transport engineer - 12 m/m</p>	<p>For the implementation of phases I and II the resources gap during 1979 will be in the order of \$US 351,072.</p>
<p>(i) Formulation of recommendations</p>				

N IAMEY MULPOC

A. Identification of Common Areas In Current Work Programmes of Intergovernmental Organisations (Cont'd)

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
(ii) Submission of recommendations to meetings of experts and Chief Executives of Intergovernmental Organisations.				
(iii) Finalisation of recommendations in the light of comments by the meetings.				
(iv) Formulation of detailed work plan for implementation.				
(v) Submission of final recommendations and work plans to the policy organs of the MULPOC for their approval.				
Phase III: January-December 1980				
(i) Implementation of agreed recommendations.				
(ii) Mobilisation of funds for implementation.				
			(iii) Water resources expert ~ 12 m/m	
			(iv) Mineral resources expert ~ 12 m/m	
			(v) Energy expert ~ 12 m/m	
			(vi) Livestock expert ~ 12 m/m	

NIAHEY MULPOC

B. Technical Assistance Requirements of Intergovernmental Organisations

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme and Work Plan	I	II	III	IV	V
Provision of technical assistance, on request, to various intergovernmental organisations. The project aims at assisting individual intergovernmental organisations in the identification of gaps in their development capabilities and in working out modalities for submission of requests for technical assistance to UN Agencies and donors.		Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	Current inputs and Requirements	Remarks
		Project established by the inaugural Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the NIAHEY MULPOC held in June 1978.	Consultations with ECA Divisions are underway. Consultations with the Intergovernmental Organisations will be completed during meetings of experts and Chief Executives scheduled to be held before end 1978.	Phases I and II <u>UNDP inputs</u> Specialist in International economics and law in the MULPOC. <u>ECA inputs</u> ECA will provide assistance in preparing the procedure to be followed when applying for technical assistance from UN Agencies and donor countries. ECA will also provide backstopping and consultancy services and monitor the execution of programmes.	
<u>Work Plan</u> <u>Preparatory Activities: July-December 1978</u> Consultations with ECA Divisions on procedures to be followed when submitting requests for technical assistance. Consultations with Intergovernmental Organisations.				<u>Intergovernmental Organisations inputs</u> Each organisation will be requested to designate an official to assist in the identification of its technical assistance requirements. The official will participate in activities related to the project at the expense of his organisation.	
<u>Phase II: January-June 1979</u> (I) Collection and analysis of project for which technical assistance is required by individual organisations. (II) Classification of projects into two categories: projects of interest to two or more organisations and projects of interest to one organisation (III) Preparation of project request documents for technical assistance (work plan)				<u>Resources Required</u> The expertise required and possible sources will be determined during phase I.	

Phase III: July-December 1979

- (I) Consultations with Intergovernmental Organisations individually and collectively on the project request documents, ascertaining sources of funds.
- (II) Implementation of the technical assistance programmes.

C. Training Needs of Intergovernmental Organisations

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	Current inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Identification of training needs of Intergovernmental Organisations, preparation of relevant training programmes and assistance in their implementation including soliciting of assistance from UN Agencies and other organisations (9.263).</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Preparatory Activities: July-December 1978</u></p> <p>(i) Consultations with Intergovernmental Organisations</p> <p>(ii) Preliminary assessment of requirements and drawing up a definitive plan of implementation.</p>	<p>Project established by the Inaugural Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Njamey MULPOC held in June 1978.</p>	<p>Consultations with the Intergovernmental Organisations is already underway and will be finalised during meetings of experts and Chief Executives scheduled to take place before end 1978.</p>	<p><u>Phases I and II</u></p> <p><u>UNDP Inputs:</u></p> <p>Manpower planner with the MULPOC.</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs:</u></p> <p>ECA provides national trainees workshops for instructors and trainers with in pre- and in-service training, Institutions, Training and staff development officers workshops for training staff development officers in private and public corporations; proposal for the creation of Graduate School of Management. ECA also operates a fellowship scheme which would be made available to all Intergovernmental Organisations.</p>	
<p><u>Phase I: January-June 1979</u></p> <p>(i) Compilation of data on the training needs of the organisations.</p> <p>(ii) Analysis of data specifying areas of concern and areas of concern to two or more organisations.</p> <p>(iii) Preparation of specific proposals on training programmes and timetable of implementation.</p> <p>(iv) Convening of meetings of experts from groups of organisations with similar programmes.</p> <p>(v) Consultations with UN Agencies and other organisations on assistance required and modalities for securing such assistance.</p>			<p><u>Resources required</u></p> <p>The expertise required will be determined during the formulation of specific training programmes during phase I.</p>	
<p><u>Phase II: July-December 1979</u></p> <p>Implementation of agreed training programmes giving priority to programmes which affect two or more organisations.</p>				

N IAMEY MULPOC

D. Periodic Bulletin on Intergovernmental Organisations

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	Current inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Periodic publication of a bulletin highlighting the major activities and programmes of the Intergovernmental Organisations in West Africa.</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Preparatory Activities: June-December 1978</u></p> <p>(I) Preparation of a blue-print of the liaison Bulletin including format; content, estimated cost, periodicity and circulation</p> <p>(II) Submission of proposals to the meetings of Intergovernmental Organisations</p> <p>(III) Revision of the blue-print in the light of comments made at the meetings.</p>	<p>Requested by the Intergovernmental Organisations in August 1976 during the UNDAT period. Request was repeated in February 1978 at the meeting of experts of the organisations convened by ECOWAS. The inaugural meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Nlamey MULPOC held in June 1978, directed that the publication of the bulletin should be part of the Nlamey MULPOC.</p>	<p>Consultations with the Intergovernmental Organisations is already underway, and the draft of the blue-print will be submitted to the meeting of the Chief Executives of Intergovernmental Organisations to be held early in 1979.</p>	<p><u>Phases I and II</u></p> <p><u>UNDP Inputs</u></p> <p>Nil</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>The ECA Information Office will assist in arrangements for the publication of the first Bulletin and thereafter provide backstopping, advisory and consultancy services.</p> <p><u>Intergovernmental Organisations Inputs</u></p> <p>The organisations will be requested to supply on a regular basis relevant information and designate an officer for this purpose.</p>	<p>The resource gap during 1979 will be \$US 58,512.</p>
<p><u>Phase I: January-March 1979</u></p> <p>(I) Consultations with ECA on the blue-print and related requirements</p> <p>(II) Finalization of the blue-print and collection of data for the first issue of the Bulletin.</p>			<p><u>Resources Required</u></p> <p>A consultant will be requested from an appropriate UN Agency for a period of 12 m/m beginning January 1979.</p>	
<p><u>Phase II: April-December 1979</u></p> <p><u>Publication of the Bulletin.</u></p>				

N IAMEY MULPOC

E. Energy

I	II	III	IV	V
Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	Current inputs and Requirements	Remarks
<p>Assistance to ECOWAS in the establishment of a permanent intergovernmental machinery for co-operation in the field of energy 9,470.01(v).</p> <p><u>Work Plan</u></p> <p><u>Preparatory Activities: June-December 1978</u></p> <p>(i) Consultations with ECOWAS on the <u>modus operandi</u> for implementation of the project</p> <p>(ii) Consultations with Governments and other intergovernmental Organizations in collaboration with ECOWAS</p> <p><u>Phase I: January-March 1979</u></p> <p>(i) Preparation of proposals in the light of consultations undertaken during preparatory stage</p> <p>(ii) Finalization of recommendations including cost estimates and proposal on the mobilization of resources.</p> <p><u>Phase II: April-December 1979</u></p> <p>(i) Convening of meeting of energy experts under the auspices of ECOWAS to consider the recommendations and discuss the plan of implementation</p> <p>(ii) Mobilization of financial resources for implementation</p> <p>(iii) Finalization of recommendations</p> <p>(iv) Submission of final recommendations to policy organs</p> <p>(v) Establishment of an Intergovernmental Energy Committee.</p>	<p>Project established by the Inaugural Meeting of Ministers of the Niamey MULPOC in June 1978.</p>	<p>Consultations initiated will be completed before the end of the first quarter of 1979.</p>	<p><u>LANDP Inputs</u></p> <p>Note.</p> <p><u>ECA Inputs</u></p> <p>ECA will provide backstopping and consultancy services through its senior regional adviser on energy.</p> <p><u>ECOWAS and Governments Inputs</u></p> <p>ECOWAS will be requested to designate an officer to work with ECA/MULPOC. ECOWAS will also be requested to contribute towards the cost of preparatory activities. Governments will be requested to assist in all activities related to the implementation of the project.</p> <p><u>Resource Requirements</u></p> <p>Energy Specialist ~ 12 m/m</p> <p>Organizational/Administrative Specialist ~ 6 m/m.</p>	<p>The resource required during 1979 for the implementation of the project will be \$US 87,768.</p>

N IAMEY MULPOC

F. Integration of Women in Development

Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	Date of approval by Policy Organs	Progress made in implementation during 1977-1978	Current Inputs and Requirements	Remarks
Integration of Women in Economic Development, Work Plan	Recommended by the Nouakchott regional Conference, 27 Sept., - 10 Oct. 1977 and adopted by the Ministerial meeting which inaugurated the N Iamey MULPOC.	Inaugural meeting of the subregional committee for the integration of women in development was held from 24-27 October 1978. The subregional committee will identify priority areas which will form the basis of the work programme during 1979-1980.	One ATRCW staff - two man-months to arrange and service the meeting. Two other staff members spent five man- days arranging for and servicing the meeting. In addition MULPOC staff will provide the administrative back- stopping for five days. The experts required will also be identified during the meeting. ATRCW will continue to provide the backstopping as required.	The resource gap to be met during 1979 will be \$US 102,396 and during 1980 will be \$US 126,384.
Phase I, August-December 1978 (a) Establishment of subregional committees for the integration of women in development to advise MULPOC on action necessary to ensure integration of women in development of the sub- region.	Recommended by ECOSOC resolution 2059(LXII) of 1977.	The workshop will be held from 28 October to 10 November 1978.		
(b) Workshop on the formulation and implementation of project proposals for women officials responsible for activities to enable them to plan, evaluate and manage development projects.				
Phase II: 1979-1980 Appointment of the senior expert on the integration of women in development and commencement of following activities:				
(a) Examination of on-going activities of MULPOC in order to ensure that the role of women are taken into account - especially in agriculture and rural development and manpower development projects.			The expert will be based full time in the N Iamey MULPOC, 24 m/m. In addition consultants will be required as follows: - National development planner - 3 m/m, - appropriate technology/small businesses, 18 m/m. ATRCW is also expected to provide the backstopping as required.	
(b) Preliminary visits to member States and study of the national development plans in order to determine whether development plans do take into account the contribution of women.				

NIAHEY MULPOC

F. Integration of Women in Development (Cont'd)

I Description of project, number in ECA Work Programme, and Work Plan	II Date of approval by Policy Organs	III Progress made in Implementation during 1977-1978	IV Current inputs and Requirements	V Remarks
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(a) Subregional workshop on women and rural transformation. Key development planners will consider the findings of (b) above and field visits will be arranged with the view to sensitizing the planners of the need to provide for women in the development plans.

Phase III:

Covering second meeting of the committee to select priority projects for implementation.

19. The work programme established at the inaugural meeting of the policy organ of the Tangiers-based MULPOC held in March 1978 does not as yet contain specific projects by sector.

The inaugural meeting of North African experts recommended that priority projects should be selected from the following four sectors:

1. Trade
2. Industry
3. Transport and telecommunications
4. Agriculture.

20. In this regard the meeting recommended that the ECA secretariat should prepare terms of reference and proposals on specific projects in each of the four sectors for submission to sectoral technical committees which will formulate action-oriented projects for the approval of the meeting of plenipotentiaries. The sectoral technical committees will meet in November 1978 and the plenipotentiaries will meet early in 1979.

B. Financial Resources

21. The effective implementation of the work programmes of the MULPOCs is contingent on the availability of adequate resources. So far the only firm pledges are from the UNDP and the United Nations regular budget for technical assistance, supplemented from the meagre resources of the ECA. The UNDP Bureau for Africa has pledged from its regional IPF US\$200,000 per annum up to 1981 for each of the four MULPOCs South of the Sahara (Lusaka, Gisenyi, Yaounde and Niamey). This amount is sufficient for a core staff of only three professional officers per MULPOC -- the Team Leader and two experts. For the MULPOCs which at present have more than three officers the deficit is met from ECA resources. Therefore for Lusaka which has five staff members two of them are financed from the regular budget of ECA; and for Yaounde which has four staff members one is financed by ECA. The contribution from the United Nations regular budget for technical assistance is of the order of US \$54,200 for 1978 and US \$58,500 for 1979; and practically all of it is absorbed in administrative expenses.

22. It is apparent that without the generous support of the UNDP the MULPOC programme could not have been implemented during the 1977-1978 biennium. It was during this "preparatory assistance phase", ending on 31 December 1978, that the MULPOCs were launched, policy organs established, work programmes approved and core project personnel recruited. It should also be noted that the support, for the programme, given by the governments has been of crucial importance. Most of it has been in kind in the form of buildings and office accommodation and/or short-term consultancy services on the governments' own account. Moreover, the willingness by member States to host MULPOC conferences; and the services rendered by the MULPOC policy organs have been an invaluable contribution to the success of the programme.

23. The UNDP Bureau for Africa has kindly agreed to study the possibility of increasing the UNDP contribution from US \$200,000 per annum per MULPOC, as from 1979, to the following earmarkings:

MULPOC for Eastern and Southern Africa	- US \$500,000
MULPOC for Central Africa	- US \$350,000
MULPOC for West Africa	- US \$350,000
MULPOC for the Economic Community of the Great Lakes	- US \$250,000

This would make it possible to increase the UNDP-financed core staff as follows:

Lusaka-based MULPOC	- from 3 to 7
Niamey-based MULPOC	- from 3 to 5
Yaounde-based MULPOC	- from 3 to 5

The additional US \$50,000 for the Gisenyi-based MULPOC would provide for an increase in consultancy services.

24. It will be noted from the tabulated progress report on each MULPOC (see section on Work Programmes) and from the tables below on resources requirements for the effective implementation of on-going projects up to 1980 ^{4/} that the UNDP and the United Nations financing constitute only a fraction of the total resources required. On the basis of the current work programmes, input requirements (orders of magnitude) are summarized in Tables 1 and 2 below. It will be seen that the resources gap which has to be filled in the next biennium is considerable, amounting to some US \$5.3 million on the basis of present UNDP funding levels, and to US \$4.6 million on the basis of the new financial ceilings proposed by the UNDP. This means that while increased UNDP support for the MULPOC programme remains absolutely vital, there will continue to be a great need for supplementary funds from various other sources.

^{4/} During the first two months of 1979 the MULPOC policy organs will establish their work programmes for 1979-1981. Additional projects may be added to on-going projects with the consequent increase on the resources required.

Table 1: Estimated Resources Gap assuming current UNDP funding levels

MULPOC Centre	Resources available (1977-1978 levels)	Resources required in 1979-1980	G a p
Lusaka	808,500	3,791,936	2,983,436
Gisenyi	320,500	1,734,282	1,413,782
Yaounde	582,500	881,772	299,272
Niamey	527,500	1,105,284	577,784
Total (See Notes (a)-(c))	2,239,000	7,513,274	5,274,274

Notes: (a) Under the Lusaka MULPOC we have not included the East African Community Management Institute whose resource requirements in 1979-1978 are of the order of \$1.0 million; nor the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre whose total budget is estimated at \$10 million for the period from June 1978 to December 1982.

(b) For the following projects, estimates of resource requirements have been made for 1979 only: Yaounde Centre: the trade project; agronomic research; Trans-African Highway; and integration of women in development; Lusaka Centre: manpower development; Niamey Centre: production of periodic bulletin; and co-operation in the field of energy. In all these cases resource requirements for the second half of the biennium (1980) will be determined after the first phase has been implemented in 1979.

(c) For the Niamey MULPOC, resource requirements for two projects, namely: (1) Provision of technical assistance to intergovernmental organizations and (2) Identification of training needs of intergovernmental organizations, are excluded for both years 1979 and 1980. These will be determined during January-June 1979.

Table 2: Estimated Resources Gap assuming proposed new UNDP earmarkings

MULPOC Centre	Resources available (new proposed UNDP levels)	Resources required 1979-1980	G a p
Lusaka	1,000,000	3,791,936	2,791,936
Gisenyi	500,000	1,734,282	1,234,282
Yaounde	700,000	881,772	181,772
Niamey	700,000	1,105,284	405,284
Total (See Notes (a)-(d))	2,900,000	7,513,274	4,613,274

Notes: (a) The same as in previous table.

(b) The same as in previous table.

(c) The same as in previous table.

(d) Column 2 does not include funding contributions from non-UNDP sources which in 1977-1978 amounted to: \$132,000 for the Lusaka MULPOC; \$62,500 for the Gisenyi MULPOC; \$62,500 for the Yaounde MULPOC; and \$62,500 for the Niamey MULPOC. If these funds continue to be available at the same levels, the resources gap will be marginally reduced by US \$319,500 to US \$4,293,774.

25. The inaugural meetings of all the MULPOCs have emphasized the need for additional resources. In order to fill the resources gap the following measures have been recommended by the policy organs of the MULPOCs:

1. Contributions by member States of the MULPOCs of short-term experts, on their account, for the implementation of specific projects.

2. Assistance by United Nations Specialized Agencies through providing, on their account, experts to assist in the implementation of projects in their fields of competence.

3. Consultations between the UNDP Resident Representatives and the Team Leaders to determine whether, in agreement with the governments and relevant executing UN organs, it would be possible to use the services of UNDP-financed country experts for the implementation of specific projects which are of direct interest to the countries in which the experts work.

4. Periodic meetings of UN Resident Representatives and representatives of UN Agencies in countries served by a MULPOC, to review the operations of the MULPOC and consider how the Agencies might assist in the mobilization of additional resources from within the UN Family. Such meetings to be convened (in consultation with UNDP Resident Representatives) and chaired by the chairman of the MULPOC Council of Ministers. The MULPOC Team Leader would participate in the meetings.

5. Provision of support by countries served by a MULPOC to the Executive Secretary of ECA in his efforts to mobilize additional resources from donor countries, and from international financing institutions such as the European Development Fund, World Bank, BADEA, ADB, etc. In this connection it would be pertinent to draw attention to operative paragraph (10) of ECA Resolution 311 (XIII) on the MULPOCs. The ECA Conference of Ministers invited "..... the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and other similar multinational and regional development finance institutions to co-operate with the Executive Secretary of the Commission in the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the projects prepared by the MULPOCs".

6. MULPOCs and ECA Substantive Divisions

26. During the period under review the ECA headquarters has provided backstopping services to the MULPOCs, without which progress achieved thus far would not have been possible.

27. ECA staff from headquarters participated in the inaugural meetings of all the MULPOCs and assisted in the preparations for these meetings. As will be noted from the tabulated report on implementation of specific projects 1977-1978, some ECA Divisions delegated officers to participate in the organization and mounting of interdisciplinary field missions initiated by the MULPOCs. The project on the Preferential Trade Area in Eastern and Southern Africa is operationally integrated in the activities of the International Trade and Finance Division. In addition to the International Trade and Finance Division, the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, the Transport and Communications Division, and the ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, delegated staff to participate in the field mission which prepared the groundwork for negotiations on the Treaty for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area in Eastern and Southern Africa. The project on a similar venture in Central Africa (Yaounde-based MULPOC) is being supervised by the International Trade and Finance Division and other relevant ECA Divisions will provide staff for the interdisciplinary mission which will be mounted in December 1978. A mission being mounted on the Integrated Economic Development of the Ruzizi Development Basin (Gisenyi-based MULPOC) will be led by a senior officer from the Natural Resources Division and it is expected that the mission will include officers from the International Trade and Finance Division, the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, the Social Development Division, the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, and the Transport and Communications Division. The Manpower and Public Administration Division is providing professional guidance for the conversion of the East African Management Institute into a Subregional Institute and is also providing backstopping and consultancy services on manpower development to all MULPOCs. The

project on the integration of women in economic development is being executed by the Social Development Division which is also arranging to post staff to the MULPOCs. The Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division and the Social Development Division participated in the preliminary identification missions on integrated rural development in Eastern and Southern Africa - Zambia-Tanzania Project and the Mozambique-Zambia Project. The two Divisions are backstopping these projects. The Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division provided professional guidance in the preparations for the subregional conference on the Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases in Eastern and Southern Africa and sent an officer to participate at the meeting. An interdisciplinary team being mounted to carry out studies on the Kenya-Ethiopia Integrated Development Project is being prepared in co-operation with officers from the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, Social Development Division, Transport and Communications Division, Natural Resources Division, and International Trade and Finance Division. Officers from these Divisions will participate in the mission. The Statistics Division has posted regional advisers (demographers) to two MULPOCs. The Information Office of ECA is assisting in the preparations of the Liaison Bulletin on intergovernmental organizations in West Africa. Appropriate Divisions of ECA (e.g. International Trade and Finance, Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, Transport and Communications Division, Manpower and Public Administration Division, and the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division) are expected to assist in the implementation of projects on the co-ordination of work programmes of intergovernmental organizations in West Africa and in provision of technical assistance to these organizations. The International Trade and Finance Division, the Transport and Communications Division and the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division are assisting the North African MULPOC in the identification of specific projects and preparation of work plans for such projects for the period 1979-1981.

D. Integration of the MULPOCs' Work Programmes with ECA's Work Programme

(a) Determination of priorities: the design and approval of the ECA and MULPOC work programme

28. Structurally and constitutionally the MULPOCs stand in the same relationship vis-à-vis their member States at the subregional level as the ECA does vis-à-vis member States at the regional level. The MULPOCs' Councils of Ministers and Committees of Officials have been delegated full responsibility to approve the MULPOCs work programmes and to monitor and supervise their implementation, on behalf of the ECA Conference of Ministers. The advantage of this arrangement is that it makes the Commission's work programme more pragmatic, relevant and responsive to the felt needs of the member States, individually as well as collectively. The decentralization of decision making to the MULPOCs brings ECA that much nearer to the grassroots and enables it to work out appropriate solutions for problems peculiar to each subregion. Experience shows that Africa is so large and diversified geographically, economically and politically; that there are no regional stereotype solutions to problems, many of which are very specific in nature.

29. Yet, while the instrumentality and structure of the MULPOCs enables the Commission's work to become more relevant and operational at sub-regional levels, care must be taken to ensure that the MULPOC work programmes are not something apart from the work programme of ECA but an integral part of it. Decisions at the MULPOC level should therefore be properly synchronized and harmonized with decisions at the Commission's level. Politically, this should not be difficult inasmuch as the same Ministers sit in both the Councils of the MULPOCs and the Conferences of the Commission, and chairmen of MULPOC policy organs are ex-officio members of the ECA Executive Committee. Operationally, the ECA secretariat and its substantive Divisions in drawing up specific projects for the Commission's work programme, will need to build 'from below' by first taking into account programmes already approved for the MULPOCs. Thus the ECA secretariat's work programme will then be designed to supplement and reinforce that of the MULPOCs, in addition to incorporating other projects of a peculiarly regional or interregional nature. It will be necessary for the ECA secretariat, while submitting its work programme proposals to the Commission and to the Conference of Ministers; to indicate clearly that the MULPOC work programmes have been fully incorporated into its own, and which of its activities and resources will be earmarked for the implementation of MULPOC projects. This should obviate possible conflicts or inconsistencies between the approved work programmes for the MULPOCs and the approved work programme for the ECA secretariat. The result will be that the ECA work programme which is officially approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, will consist of a pragmatic package that reflects first and foremost Africa's development priorities at the subregional levels and, secondly, Africa's regional and interregional priorities as seen by the Commission from a broader perspective.

(b) Implementation of the work programme

30. The importance of integrating the work programme of the ECA secretariat and work programmes of the MULPOCs as one package, emerges even more clearly when one comes to the implementation stage. The financial and manpower resources of the Commission constitute a single pool under the control of the Executive Secretary of ECA, whose mandate it is to implement the Commission's approved work programme within the limits of available resources. For this purpose no distinction can be made between the resources available to the MULPOCs on the one hand, and those available to ECA's substantive Divisions on the other. The staff of the ECA secretariat can be freely assigned for field work with the MULPOCs and vice versa according to need. Financial and consultancy services can similarly be pooled, shared and interchanged.

31. In order to underline the organic integration of the MULPOCs with ECA's substantive Divisions, some steps were taken during the period under review. A series of individual consultative meetings with Division Chiefs was held in December 1977. At these meetings it was emphasized that the MULPOCs' project staff should be subject to the professional guidance of appropriate Divisions of ECA and that these Divisions should endeavour to post some of their staff, at least for short periods, to work side by side with these MULPOC colleagues on specific projects.

32. These consultations with Division Chiefs were immediately followed up by the visit of all MULPOC Team Leaders and the Administrative Officers to ECA headquarters for a period of two weeks, for further detailed discussions with all ECA Divisions. It is planned to invite MULPOC Team Leaders to ECA headquarters at least once every year.

33. Finally, to ensure integration at the highest policy levels the chairmen of the MULPOCs Councils of Ministers and Committees of Officials are ex-officio members of the ECA Executive Committee.

(c) Future prospects

34. With the launching of the ECA MULPOCs virtually completed, it is not too early to begin thinking about the future of this important programme, which is part and parcel - if not the very essence - of the decentralization of the ECA. To become truly operational, the ECA field arms, the MULPOCs, must be continually strengthened. Ipsa facto, ECA headquarters, while maintaining central direction and control of ECA's activities, should decentralise part of its resources and activities to the field.

35. To be fully effective, the process of decentralization which the MULPOCs entail must be carried out substantially. This means that the structural reorganization which has been introduced inside and outside the headquarters of ECA must be continued and consolidated and further changes made, as necessary.

36. Within the ECA secretariat it seems logical that the work programmes of the MULPOCs should be reflected in the overall work programme of ECA. The ECA secretariat is currently reviewing the priorities and resources requirements for the period 1979-1981. It is suggested that as part of this review each substantive Division should consider dividing its work programme priorities into two sections.

Section A. Work programme and priorities to be implemented from ECA headquarters.

Section B. Work programmes of the MULPOCs as established by MULPOC policy organs.

37. Each Division would indicate which proportion of its resources would be utilized for section A and which proportion would be devoted to the implementation of subregional projects (section B).

38. It is further suggested that each ECA substantive Division should consider designating one senior officer to be the focal point for co-ordinating and keeping track of the MULPOC projects which are under its professional jurisdiction. Moreover, each substantive Division should second one or two members of its professional staff, for short periods of six months to one year, to the ECA MULPOCs as a practical demonstration of integration of the work carried out by the Divisions at headquarters with the operational activities performed by the MULPOCs in the field. Likewise, field staff specifically recruited for the MULPOCs could work for a time in the relevant Division at headquarters. In this way the desired integration of the ECA MULPOCs and the substantive Divisions will be brought to full fruition.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE DIFFERENT MULPOCs

Subregion	Headquarters	Member Countries
1. North Africa	Tangiers (Morocco)	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.
2. West Africa	Niamey (Niger)	Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta (ECOWAS Member States).
3. Central Africa I	Gisenyi (Rwanda)	Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire.
4. Central Africa II	Yaounde (Cameroon)	Central African Empire, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe.
5. Eastern and Southern Africa	Lusaka (Zambia)	Angola, Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and the off-shore islands: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles.

LIST OF CATEGORY II PROJECTS FROM WHICH
ADDITIONAL PRIORITIES WILL BE SELECTED FOR
THE MEDIUM-TERM PERIOD 1979-1981
LUSAKA, GISENYI, YAOUNDE

LUSAKA MULPOC

Sector	Pr. Projects
<u>Agriculture</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Joint fisheries development project on Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Malawi.2. Integrated rural development project - Mozambique and Zambia.
<u>Transport</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establishment of freight booking centres.2. Multinational coastal shipping line.3. Measures for standardisation of road designs and harmonisation of traffic, customs and immigration regulations.
<u>Industry</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establishment of a multinational iron and steel complex - Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia.
<u>Manpower</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establishment of subregional consultancy services.2. Establishment of functional manpower planning capacity in each country.3. Conversion of selected national institutes of higher learning into multinational institutes.

GISENYI MULPOC

Agriculture

Joint fisheries development on the Great Lakes (in co-operation with the Lusaka MULPOC).

Transport

1. Development of multinational air freight transport.
2. Development of transport facilities on the Great Lakes.

GISENYI MULPOC (cont'd)

Sector	Projects
<u>Transport</u> (cont'd)	3. Standardization of technical specifications for roads and commercial vehicles.
<u>Manpower Development</u>	1. Creation of multinational indigenous consultancy services.
	2. Creation of a multinational centre for training in science and technology.
	3. Establishment of a centre for the production of materials used in teaching chemistry, physics, biology and technology.
<u>Trade</u>	Creation of a clearing house among the countries of the Great Lakes Community.

YAOUNDE MULPOC

<u>Trade</u>	Creation of indigenous multinational institutions for importing from overseas countries and creation of machinery for trade promotion between coastal and inland countries.
<u>Transport</u>	1. Creation of a multinational coastal shipping company
	2. Establishment of African-owned coastal inland road transport services.
<u>Industry</u>	Multinational co-operation in the development of the petro-chemical industry and petroleum refineries.
<u>Manpower</u>	1. Creation of indigenous consultancy services.
	2. Creation of multinational institutions of higher learning.