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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Multinational Programming and
Operational Centre (Lusaka MULPOC)

Second Meetings of the Committee of Officials
and Council of Ministers

29-31 January and 1-2 February 1979

Draft Work Programme and Priorities ECA Multinational
Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) - Lusaka

Background and justification

1. A review of the operations of the UNDAT programmes in Africa was undertaken by a joint UNDP/ECA mission in the early part of 1976.
2. The mission recommended that, in general terms, the UNDATs be renamed the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) should have as their primary objective the promotion of inter-country co-operation through the identification and implementation of multinational and multisectoral programmes and operational projects. This recommendation was endorsed by the fourth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Kinshasa in February-March 1977. The ultimate objective is the creation of subregional common markets as a step towards a regional common market and regional economic integration. 1/
3. To this end the inaugural meetings of the policy organs of the Lusaka MULPOC - the Committee of Officials and the Council of Ministers held in October and November 1977, respectively; decided that the priority projects for the MULPOC should be selected from the following areas:
 - I. Trade promotion - promotion of intra-subregional trade
 - II. Agriculture - promotion of multinational integrated rural development schemes
 - III. Transport - co-ordination in specific sectors
 - IV. Manpower - multinational co-operation in training
 - V. Industry - multinational co-operation in specific sectors, and co-ordination of industrial policies.

1/ Resolution 311 (XIII), ECA Conference of Ministers; Kinshasa, February/March 1977.

4. In selecting priority areas, the inaugural meetings of the policy organs took account of the work programme established previously by the subregional conferences of officials and ministers, under the framework of UNDAT, in April 1976. From the work programme approved at these conferences priority projects were selected by a special meeting of the Supervisory Committee of Officials held in July 1976. The inaugural meetings of the MULPOC policy organs (October and November 1977) endorsed the priority projects selected by the UNDAT Supervisory Committee of Officials; these are the following:

I. Trade promotion - Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa.

II. Agriculture:

(a) Integrated Rural Development - Zambia-Tanzania; Zambia-Mozambique; and Ethiopia-Kenya.

(b) Multinational co-operation on control of animal diseases and livestock production.

III. Transport - Establishment of multinational freight booking centres and a multinational coastal shipping line.

IV. Manpower development - National manpower planning units, conversion of selected national institutes into Multinational Institutes including the conversion of the former East African Management Institute into a subregional institution, creation of subregional consultancy agencies, integration of women in economic development, and migratory labour.

5. In addition to the above projects industrial development with specific reference to industrial policies and the establishment of an integrated iron and steel plant have been added for 1979-1981. A special project on Southern Africa has also been added, but this will not be financed from the current MULPOC budget.

I. TRADE

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (9.341, 9.342, 9.344 and 9.513).

2. Summary description of the project

The scope of this project (which began in the previous plan period) is as follows:

- (i) Collection and analysis of data on commodities that could form the basis of expanded intra-subregional trade;
- (ii) An examination of appropriate trade facilitation arrangements, including payments arrangements, among the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa;
- (iii) The establishment of a preferential trade area and later a subregional common market and eventually of an economic community.

3. Work plan

Phases I, II and III of this project have been completed.

Phase I: January - December 1977

Basic field studies in trade promotion among the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa were carried out and meetings of officials and ministers to take policy decisions were convened.

Phase II: January - June 1978

Preparation of a draft Declaration of intent and commitment to the principles of establishing a Preferential Trade Area as a first step towards the creation of a subregional common market was undertaken. Extraordinary meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning to affirm their governments acceptance of, and commitment to, the principle of establishing the PTA was held. The inaugural meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team to consider draft principles and establish a time-table for negotiations was convened.

Phase III: July - December 1978

Preparation of draft protocols on rules of origin and transport and telecommunications. Submission by each country of lists of commodities of export and import interest to it, that could be traded within the PTA. Analysis and matching of such lists. Convening of second meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team to consider the draft protocols and lists of commodities submitted by the countries.

Phase IV: January - December 1979

- Preparation of drafts on the remaining protocols, namely:
 - (i) Protocol relating to the re-export within the preferential trade area of goods imported from third countries;
 - (ii) Protocol relating to clearing and payments arrangements;
 - (iii) Protocol relating to simplification and harmonisation of trade documents and procedures;
 - (iv) Protocol on standardisation of goods;
 - (v) Protocol relating to transit trade and transit facilities;
 - (vi) Protocol relating to customs co-operation;
 - (vii) Protocol relating to the unique situation of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland;
 - (viii) Any other protocols as may be required to further the objectives of the preferential trade area;
- Preparation of the draft treaty;
- Assistance in the completion of negotiations on draft protocols and draft treaty, through convening of meetings of the intergovernmental negotiating team.

Phase V: January - December 1980

Convening of second extraordinary meeting of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning to consider the report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Team and set a date for a summit of Heads of State and Government to sign the Treaty. Holding of Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government to sign the Treaty.

Phase VI: January - December 1981

Launching of the PTA and assistance in the establishment of and functioning of the PTA institutions.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA is providing experts and backstopping, advisory and consultancy services. ECA will continue to assist in the implementation of the project under the professional guidance of the International Trade and Finance Division.

ECA inputs will be as follows for the remaining phases of the project:

	1979	1980	1981
	US \$	US \$	US \$
(i) Financial and monetary expert 9 m/m each	24,500	15,550	11,400
(ii) Legal expert 4 m/m each	19,510	21,100	22,800
Total	44,010	37,650	34,200

(b) UNDP inputs

(i) Trade economist - staff under Lusaka MULPOC 12 x 3 m/m for three years	58,520	63,200	68,300
(ii) Trade expert (policy) 4 m/m each	19,510	21,100	22,800
(iii) Trade expert (promotion) 4 m/m each	19,510	21,100	22,800
(iv) Trade expert (marketing) 4 m/m each	19,510	21,100	22,800
Total	117,050	126,500	136,700

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The governments are providing support at the country level through the creation of national advisory negotiating teams. Governments also participate at the intergovernmental negotiating meetings at their own expense.

(d) Resources to be requested:

	1979	1980	1981
	US \$	US \$	US \$
(i) Harmonisation of industrial policies expert 4 m/m	19,504	-	-
(ii) Transit trade and facilities expert 6 m/m	29,256	-	-
(iii) Harmonisation of agricultural policies expert 6 m/m	29,256	-	-
(iv) Harmonisation of trade documents expert 4 m/m	19,504	63,200	68,300
(v) Customs co-operation expert 4 m/m	19,504	63,200	68,300
Total	117,024	126,400	136,600

II. TRADE

1. Project number and title

Establishment of agricultural commodity exchanges for Eastern and Southern African States (9.342.07).

2. Summary description of the project

One major obstacle to the expansion of intra-African trade, including trade between Eastern and Southern African countries, is the lack of information on the availability, pricing and other conditions concerning specific commodities including foodstuffs to be traded between interested countries. As a result, at any one time, particular commodities are in surplus in some countries, while other countries are short of them and have to buy them from outside their respective subregions or even the region as a whole at great cost to themselves. The establishment of agricultural commodity exchange(s), in conjunction with or as part of the proposed Preferential Trade Area, would assist in overcoming these problems and strengthening intra-subregional trade accordingly.

3. Work plan

Phase I: October - December 1978

- (i) Preparation of terms of reference for feasibility study on the establishment of agricultural commodity exchange(s) in Eastern and Southern Africa;
- (ii) Analysis of data already available as a result of field missions conducted within the framework of the Preferential Trade Area exercise and collection of new data;
- (iii) Identification of methodological approach to be followed and preparation of detailed outline for feasibility study.

Phase II: January - December 1979

- (i) Identification of the main commodities which could be traded within the framework of the commodity exchange(s) and of present and potential deficit and surplus countries;
- (ii) Examination of possible types of exchange(s) and examination of costs and benefits likely to result therefrom;
- (iii) Indication of precise mechanisms, modalities, procedures to be considered for the setting-up and functioning of such exchange(s).

Phase III: January - June 1980

- (i) Finalization of feasibility study and preparation of draft legal instrument for the establishment of commodity exchange(s);
- (ii) Convening of meetings of experts and ministers to consider the results of the studies and take decisions on the establishment of agricultural commodity exchange(s) for Eastern and Southern African States.

Phase IV: July - December 1980

- (i) Initiation of implementation of decisions taken, including mobilization of funds;
- (ii) Formal establishment of commodity exchange(s) for Eastern and Southern Africa.

Phase V: January - December 1981

Assistance in the functioning of the commodity exchange(s) and in the training of required personnel.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA through its International Trade and Finance Division will provide backstopping services, including those of one trade expert for five months and one legal expert for four months each year.

	1979	1980	1981
	US \$	US \$	US \$
(i) Trade expert 5 m/m	24,500	26,500	27,500
(ii) Legal expert 4 m/m	19,510	21,100	22,800
Total	44,010	47,600	50,300

(b) UNDP inputs

Trade economist - staff member of Lusaka MULPOC budgeted for under Trade Project A.

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The governments are expected to participate at the negotiations to establish agricultural commodity exchange at their own expense.

(d) Resources to be requested

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
	US \$	US \$	US \$
(i) Consultant for 6 m/m	29,300	-	-
(ii) Consultant for 12 m/m	-	63,200	-
(iii) 2 commodity exchange experts 12 m/m each	-	-	136,600
Total	29,300	63,200	136,600

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AGRICULTURE

I. Zambia-Tanzania Project1. Project number and title

Integrated Rural Development, Tanzania/Zambia (9.213.31)

2. Summary description of the project

The Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia requested the Lusaka MULPOC to assist in the preparation of a joint programme of integrated rural development, including rural settlements in the Mbeya and Rukwa regions of Tanzania and the Northern province of Zambia. As a first phase, a fact-finding mission was sent to the areas in November 1976. The fact-finding mission recommended five priority areas:

- (i) Control of animal diseases;
- (ii) Production-oriented agricultural research leading to increased production of maize, wheat, potatoes, rice, coffee and oil seeds;
- (iii) Improvement of extension, training and services;
- (iv) Preparation of a joint fisheries development project on Lake Tanganyika;
- (v) Establishment of food processing industries (e.g. cereals, vegetable oils) [see under Industry, III, 7];
- (iv) Rationalization of trade across the borders.

The next step is to prepare specific projects within these areas for financing and implementation. The Council of Ministers meeting, November 1977, recommended the setting up of an Intergovernmental Liaison Committee for the implementation of this project.

3. Work plan

This is a continuing project of which Phase I was completed in 1977.

Phase II: January - December 1978

Setting up of Intergovernmental Liaison Committee to co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of the project. Servicing and participation in meetings of the Intergovernmental Liaison Committee.

Phase III: January - December 1979

- (1) Convening of the first meeting of the Liaison Committee to agree on draft proposed priority projects;

- (ii) Consultation with the Permanent Commission of Co-operation between Zambia and Tanzania;
- (iii) Carrying out detailed studies in the project area to assess the potential for agricultural crop development, particularly in rice, wheat, coffee, oil seeds, wheat and potato seed production, fruit and vegetables;
- (iv) Co-operate with existing UN agencies in compiling a bibliography of existing reports and studies on the fish resources of Lake Tanganyika;
- (v) Undertake transport studies to determine the wider transport problems of the Lake and the extent to which these affect subregional trade;
- (vi) Meeting of officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take policy decisions.

Phase IV: January - December 1980

- (i) Assistance in the implementation of projects recommended in Phase II, including the mobilization of necessary resources;
- (ii) In co-operation with other relevant UN agencies, carry out a detailed socio-economic survey of the project area without ignoring health, education and environmental problem in the area;
- (iii) Carry out feasibility studies, incorporating previous studies, with a view to recommend the possibility of establishing a joint venture in fish meal production between the two countries;
- (iv) Meeting of officials and Ministers to consider recommendations and take decisions.

Phase V: January - December 1981

- (i) Assistance in the implementation of projects recommended in Phase III, including mobilization of resources;
- (ii) Carrying out detailed feasibility studies to assess the overall livestock development potential in the project area, with particular emphasis on animal disease control measures;

- (iii) Reviewing of the agricultural price support schemes and the establishment of agricultural development committees;
- (iv) Carry out feasibility studies, incorporating previous studies, on the development of fish industry, this to take into consideration and countries sharing the Lake;
- (v) Meeting of Officials and Ministers.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

ECA would provide consultancy services in the fields of: environment, agronomy, rural institutions, livestock, transport, public administration, and legal matters.

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
	US \$	US \$	US \$
(i) Environment, 3 x 2 m/m	-	15,800	17,100
(ii) Agronomist, 6 x 2 m/m	29,300	32,000	-
(iii) Rural institutions, 3 x 3 m/m	14,700	15,800	17,100
(iv) Livestock specialist, 3 x 3 m/m	14,700	15,800	17,100
(v) Transport, 3 x 3 m/m	14,700	15,800	17,100
(vi) Public Administration 3 x 3 m/m	14,700	15,800	17,100
(vii) Legal matters, 3 x 3 m/m	14,700	15,800	17,100
Total	<u>102,800</u>	<u>126,800</u>	<u>102,600</u>

(b) UNDP inputs

(i) Rural sociologist - staff member of Lusaka MULPOC	58,600	63,200	68,300
(ii) Agricultural economist - staff member of Lusaka MULPOC	58,600	63,200	68,300
Total	<u>117,200</u>	<u>126,400</u>	<u>136,600</u>

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The two governments will be requested to provide experts in the fields of:

- (i) Animal health and disease control
- (ii) Livestock development
- (iii) Crop production

(d) Resources to be requested

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
	US \$	US \$	US \$
(i) Agricultural economist (staple foods and price support), 6 x 3 m/m	29,300	31,600	34,200
(ii) Fisheries industries development expert, 6 x 3 m/m	29,300	31,600	34,200
Total	<u>58,600</u>	<u>63,200</u>	<u>68,400</u>

I. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title

National industrial policies. (9.332). Co-ordination of industrial policies and investment codes: Consultations on subregional and global redeployment industrial production.

2. Summary description of the project

Although this project was initiated in 1976, it had to be shelved pending the recruitment of a senior industrial adviser. Its aim is to analyse the industrial policies of the countries of the subregion with a view to co-ordination and rationalization of subregional industrial development policy including the evolution of a common position on issues on the on-going industrial consultations (under UNIDO) for the redeployment industry to developing countries. Its importance has now become urgent in view of negotiations for the creation of a preferential trade area.

3. Work plan

Phase I: January - December 1979

Completion of work already started in 1976 on measures required to co-ordinate industrial policies of the countries and evolve co-ordinated investment codes; common positions on the preparation of global consultations for the coming (e.g. capital goods) and evaluation of the significance and implecation of past consultations or different industrial products (e.g. oils, fats, leather, fertiliser, iron and steel). Submission of recommendations as to meetings of experts and ministers.

Phase II: January - December 1980

Further studies will be carried out in the light of decisions by ministerial and expert meetings. Finalization of recommendations. Assistance to governments in enacting appropriate measures and legislation.

Phase III: January - December 1981

Assistance to governments to co-ordinate and rationalize their industrial policies.

4. Inputs

ECA/UNIDO will provide backstopping, consultancy and advisory services.

(a) ECA inputs

<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
2 m/m US\$9,800	2½ m/m US\$13,200	2½ m/m US\$14,200

(b) UNDP inputs

Senior industrial adviser, staff member of Lusaka MULPOC.

(c) Type of support requested from governments

The governments will participate at the intergovernmental meeting at their own expenses.

(d) Resources to be requested

None.

II. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title

Establishment of a multinational iron and steel industry in the Central and Eastern African Region. (9.332).

2. Summary description of the project

Prefeasibility study on a multinational integrated iron and steel complex and related metallurgical industries based on iron ore deposits in the subregion. Depending on results and their acceptability to governments, preparation of a feasibility study will follow.

3. Work plan

This is a continuing project originally initiated at the inaugural meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC policy organ in October/November 1977. This project was reviewed by the third meeting of the Follow-up Committee on industrialization in Africa held in November 1976. Collaboration with UNIDO is envisaged in implementation of this programme. The following phases are proposed in implementing this work programme.

Phase I: January - April 1979

1. Search for, review, analyse and study published reports, minutes of meeting and studies of investment opportunity in the iron and steel industries of countries of the East and Central African region from 1964 to 1978.
2. Search for, review analyse and study national development plans, sectoral master plans within countries of the Eastern and Central African region in order to establish current priority status accorded to the iron and steel industry in this region.
3. Compile a comprehensive resources inventory connected with the iron and steel industry in the countries of the Eastern and Central Africa. Using published information.
4. Compile a segregation of product ranges imported within the Eastern and Central African region giving tonnes, value and product specifications using published statistical data.

Phase II: May - August 1979

Field mission

1. Coverage of countries of the Central and Eastern African region to conduct discussions with policy makers and visit existing production facilities in the iron and steel sector in order to assess the following:

- (a) Priority status accorded to iron and steel sector
- (b) Growth potential in the iron and steel sector
- (c) Acceptable implementation modalities
- (c) Measures and instruments which might be needed to overcome identified problems and constraints to implementation of the project.

2. Fill in gaps in statistical information with on the spot data and review available documents, reports etc. not otherwise available at ECA and at MULPOCs offices.

3. Appraise data available on raw materials and energy and make an assessment of adequacy of infrastructure, utilities and welfare facilities to service the iron and steel industry.

Phase III: September - December 1979

Prefeasibility study

1. On the basis of available information, compile a short-list of viable technology options.

2. Compile project profile giving essential techno-economic parameters of the production facilities.

3. Prepare a framework for the full feasibility study, outlining scope and financial estimates, expertise and time duration required for implementation.

Phase IV: January - December 1980

1. Convening of an intergovernmental meeting of experts to:

(a) Review results of the prefeasibility study.

(b) Recommend to decision makers in countries concerned specific actions and decisions needed to get the project off - the ground.

2. Convening of a meeting of plenipotentiaries of government representatives to:

(a) Approve implementation of the project.

(b) Sign a protocol of co-operation to serve as a framework of implementations.

Phase V: January 1981 - December 1982

1. Feasibility studies. (1981)

2. Preparation of document for financing negotiations and implementation contracting (1982).

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

Backstopping, advisory and consultancy services.

(b) UNDP inputs

Senior industrial adviser, 12 m/m - Lusaka MULPOC.

(c) Type of support to be requested from the governments

Governments will be requested to assign counterpart experts at their own expenses.

(c) Additional resources required

	m/m	1979 US \$	1980 US \$	1891 US \$
(i) Iron and steel metallurgist	36	58,512	63,192	68,244
(ii) Minerals and metals economist	18	29,256	31,596	34,122
(iii) Economic geologist	18	29,256	31,596	34,122
(iv) Iron and steel specialists (various)	30	58,512	63,192	34,122
Total	102	175,536	189,576	170,610

III. INDUSTRY

1. Project number and title

Establishment of food industries for cereal and vegetable oil processing.
(9.332.09/D1).

2. Summary description of the project

This project is an outcome of the integrated rural development project in the Northern Province of Zambia and Mbeya - Rukwa regions of the United Republic of Tanzania which will be undertaken in collaboration with the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division.

3. Work plan

This is a continuing project of which phase I of general economic survey was completed in 1977 - see document ECA/UNDP/Lusaka/49.

Phase II: January - December 1979

- (i) Carry out detailed prefeasibility studies in the project area to assess potential for creation of processing industries for (a) cereals (sorghum, millet, maize and rice), (b) vegetable oils and fats (groundnuts, sunflower, cottonseed and soybeans).
- (ii) Convening of first meeting of the liaison committee to agree on draft proposed project 5 above amongst others.

Phase III: January - December 1980

Carry out feasibility studies, incorporating previous studies, with a view to recommend the possibility of establishing flour mills, bakeries and oil mills in the project area.

Phase IV: January - December 1981

- (i) Carry final detailed studies for creation of flour mills, bakeries and oil mills in the project area;
- (ii) Assistance in the mobilization of resources for identified projects in phase III and in their implementation;
- (iii) Meeting of officials and ministers.

4. Inputs(a) ECA/FAO inputs

ECA/FAO will provide consultancy services in the field of agro-industries:

	<u>1979</u> US \$	<u>1980</u> US \$	<u>1981</u> US \$
One agro-industries economist - 3 x 3 m/m	14,628	15,798	17,061
One cereal processing technologist - 3 x 3 m/m	14,628	15,798	17,061
One vegetable oils processing technologist - 3 x 3 m/m	14,628	15,798	17,061
	<u>43,884</u>	<u>47,394</u>	<u>51,183</u>

(b) UNDP inputs

UNDP will provide one agricultural
economist - 3 x 12 m/m

	58,512	63,192	68,244
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(c) Type of support requested from governments

One marketing consultant

(d) Additional resources required

None.

I. TRANSPORT

1. Project number and title

Studies of possibility of creation of a multinational coastal shipping line (9.552.04).

2. Summary description of the project

The countries of the area are at present served predominantly by deep-sea shipping lines which operate to destinations outside Africa; coastal shipping which can link the countries with each other has been neglected. As the long distance surface transport is poorly developed and expensive, the development of coastal shipping is of great importance for the promotion of intra-African trade. The co-operation between the existing shipping lines, pooling of services and in the future establishment of a multinational coastal shipping line for the countries in the subregion, will reduce transport cost and reliance on foreign shipping lines.

The immediate objective of the project is to study the possibility of establish establishment of a multinational coastal shipping line in the subregion, on the basis of the existing shipping lines through pooling of their services with a long term objectives of promoting intra-African trade, reducing reliance on foreign shipping lines and reducing transport costs, through the establishment of a multinational shipping line in the subregion.

3. Work plan

The creation of a multinational shipping line in the Eastern and Southern coast of Africa is included as a project in programming of the US\$10 million earmarked by UNDP for intercountry co-operation in the subregion. This programme includes a prefeasibility study of:

Phase I: January - December 1979

This is an on-going project on which preliminary studies have been done.

- establishing pooling arrangements among the nationally based shipping companies.
- identification of suitable types and sizes of dry cargo vessels to be purchased in future to operate in the subregion.
- establishment of a joint ship repair facility and services in the subregion.

- examination of the prospects of starting a tanker services for crude oil, as well as petroleum products.

Phase II: January - December 1980

- studies on financial and manpower requirements for the multinational coastal shipping line
- studies on organizational problems of establishment of the multinational coastal shipping line.
- preparation of draft articles of agreement.
- convening of meeting of experts and ministers to consider recommendations, draft articles of the agreement and pledging of financial support.

Phase III: January - December 1981

The third phase will include implementation of the recommendations and mobilization of funds to assist the implementation as well as agency arrangements and freight tariff for the multinational coastal shipping line.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

The Transport, Communication and Tourism Division will provide advisory, consultancy and backstopping services and ensure liaison in the co-ordination of activities.

<u>ECA contributions</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
1 staff member	1 m/m	1 m/m	1 m/m
Cost in US\$	4,833	5,250	5,667
Total cost <u>US\$15,750</u>			

(b) UNDP inputs

The estimated cost of the project on creation of a multinational shipping line in the Eastern and Southern Coast of Africa to be financed by the US\$10 million programme is US\$108,500.

(c) Additional resources required

	<u>m/m</u>	<u>US \$</u>
(i) Shipping expert	6	18,000
(ii) Financial expert	6	18,000
(iii) Legal expert	3	9,000
(iv) Travel		9,000
(v) Subsistence		22,500
(vi) Miscellaneous		3,500
Total		<u>80,000</u>

II. TRANSPORT

1. Project number and title

Establishment of national freight booking centres and creation of multinational centres. (9.551.07).

2. Summary description of the project

Little attention has been given by the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa to the choice of ships for the carriage of their trade. The exports and imports of these countries are usually placed on foreign ships by private and foreign shipping agencies operating in or outside of Africa. In these circumstances there is hardly any motivation to seek the most competitive services and rates. Moreover, the operation of a multiplicity of agencies, without any co-ordination, deprives the countries of the opportunity of securing the most economical form of transport for their foreign trade. Establishment of national and in the future multinational freight booking centres will enable co-ordination of shipments, reduction of transport costs and foreign currency savings.

The immediate objective of the project is to study the existing trade and shipping practices and provide a programme for the establishment of national freight booking centres, leading ultimately to multinational freight booking centres.

The long term objective of the project is the establishment of multinational freight booking centres in order to achieve reduction on transport costs and savings in foreign currency.

3. Work plan

The work on the problem of establishment of national freight booking centres started in 1976; and during 1976 preliminary studies were carried out and recommendations prepared and submitted to policy organs of the Lusaka MULPOC. The project was suspended because of lack of resources. The preliminary studies were considered as phase I of the project activities in the draft work programme of the Lusaka MULPOC. So the MULPOC programme for 1979-1981 contains phase II and phase III of the project.

The work plan of this project contains two phases:

Phase I: January - December 1979

- (i) studies of data, documents, papers and recommendations prepared in 1976 during the preliminary studies;
- (ii) study of the existing trade and shipping traffic and practices in the project area;
- (iii) collection of necessary data and information;
- (iv) studies on requirements for improving the efficiency of freight booking centres and joint measures for harmonization and rationalization of the operation of the centres;
- (v) Preparation of a report including programme for the establishment of national freight booking centres;
- (vi) Convening a meeting of experts to consider the export.

Phase II: January 1980 - December 1981

- (i) studies on economic technical and legal aspects of creation of multinational freight booking centres;
- (ii) preparation of a report including a programme for the establishment of multinational freight booking centres;
- (iii) convening a meeting of experts to consider the report;
- (iv) complementary studies, if required, to assist the implementation of the programme for the establishment of the centres;
- (v) studies of operational aspects of the freight booking centres, to assist the centres in their first phase of operation.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA inputs

The Transport, Communication and Tourism Division will provide advisory, consultancy and backstopping services and ensure liaison in the co-ordination of activities.

<u>ECA contributions</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
1 staff member	1 m/m	1 m/m	1 m/m
Cost in US\$	4,833	5,250	5,667
<u>Total cost US\$15,750</u>			

(b) <u>UNDP inputs</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Transport economist for 36 m/m	58,513	63,192	68,242
Total cost <u>US\$189,947</u>			

(c) Additional resources required

	1979		1980		1981	
	m/m	US \$	m/m	US \$	m/m	US \$
Expert in clearing and forwarding	6	18,000	12	36,000	6	18,000
Shipping expert	3	9,000	3	9,000	3	9,000
Financial expert	-	-	6	18,000	6	18,000
Legal expert	-	-	6	18,000	6	18,000
Travel	-	6,000	-	12,000	-	12,000
Subsistence	-	13,500	-	40,000	-	31,500
Miscellaneous	-	2,500	-	5,000	-	3,500
<u>Total</u>		<u>49,000</u>		<u>138,000</u>		<u>110,000</u>

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

I. 1. Project number and title

The establishment of effective national manpower planning units and the development of staff for the units. (9.441).

2. Summary description of the project

Project scope envisage the following:

(a) Desk study of literature covering a variety of models as field study of existing units and subsequent preparation of reports and option models.

(b) Meeting of experts and advisory consultations to identify potential staff to man the units and discuss country variations of the models.

(c) Training programme elaboration and operation staff training programme.

(d) Establishment of the various units and continued monitoring for institutionalization.

3. Work plan

Phase I: April - December 1979

Basic comparative desk studies of a variety of model structures and the respective rationale focussing on the nature and scope of the units, location, staffing, etc.

Field studies, survey and case study/analyses of existing unit machinery within the region focussing of manpower policy infrastructure, existing units, strengths and weaknesses.

Analyses and collection of data and information and subsequent development of report incorporating various option models and cases.

Publication of report and option cases and subsequent seminar of experts, government management service unit or alternates, etc. to examine the models.

Phase II: January - December 1980

Mission to countries to discuss various country variations and selection of potential staff to service the units.

Pilot training programme elaboration and operation.

Establishment of the Units and continued monitoring for institutionalization of the units.

Continued training programmes.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA will provide, from its own resources or external, backstopping and consultative/advisory services during the implementation of the project under the guidance of the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division. The inputs will take the following forms:

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Manpower planner/economist 4 m/m - fellowships (short term)			
(b) Manpower planner/economist for UNDP, the Lusaka MULPOC 36 m/m	58,520	63,200	68,300

(c) Governments will be required to identify staff to work closely with experts as well as potential staff for training and subsequent manning and servicing the units. Needless to mention the commitment and willingness and subsequent policy decision and establishment of nuclear units.

(d) Resources to be requested

	<u>1979</u> US \$	<u>1980</u> US \$	<u>1981</u> US \$
(i) Fellowships	14,628	15,798	17,064
(ii) Curriculum development and trainer consultant	29,256	31,396	34,122
(iii) Manpower planner/ economist	29,256	31,396	34,122
Total	<u>73,140</u>	<u>78,990</u>	<u>85,305</u>

II. 1. Project number and title

Conversion of selected national/intergovernmental institutions of higher learning into multinational or subregional training and research institutions. (9.262).

2. Summary description of the project

This project aims at the expansion in scope, course offerings and utilization of membership in geographical coverage to include Eastern and Southern African whereby the institute is responsive to training, research and consultancy in given priority area needs of the region. EAMI.

3. Work plan

Following the annual working conference of 1976 calling for the expansion of the institute's geographical coverage and the call by the 1977 second annual working conference recommending the use of the institute for training, research and consultancy, and the subsequent 1977 Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers agreement that the institute be converted into and used as such for the states of Eastern and Southern Africa, ECA has already made necessary consultations and a draft constitution is on hand, thereafter the following:

Phase I: January - June 1979

Consultative

Discussion and endorsement of draft constitution and subsequent signing of the enlarged institute constitution and memorandum of agreement.

Phase II: July - December 1979

Nomination of members and establishment of reconstituted governing board, and other administrative organs, and technical committees:

- Formal transfer of assets.
- Drive for payment of annual or special contribution to the institute budget.
- Commitment to and continued support and operation of the institute.

4. Inputs

(a) ECA

Besides the already-existing backstopping, and consultative advisory services, ECA will continue to co-ordinate and facilitate increased commitment, support and utilization of the institute.

1 staff member 4 m/m US\$19,510 - 1979.

(b) UNDP

It is envisaged that UNDP input will substantially increase to enable the institute to operate until such time that utilizing members are able to sustain its requirements.

(c) Governments' contribution

The governments contribution will be based on a formula established within the constitution or as mutually worked out.

III. 1. Project number and title

Subregional Graduate Schools of Business Management and Finance,--
University of Nairobi. 9.262.29.

2. Summary description of the project

Following the field mission and the subsequent recommendation plus the Nairobi expert group meeting of September 1978, a programme has been established under the auspices of the faculty of Commerce, University of Nairobi.

As part of the continuing effort for the region to be self-reliant both as consumers and constitutors, the project is to be supported under the expanded fellowships programme for Africa. It envisages the development of an autonomous school for the production of the badly needed personnel. Already nine fellows from countries within the subregion or on board.

3. Work plan

Notwithstanding the completed phases, the following subsequent phases are envisaged:

Phase II: January - December 1979

Expert team mission to assist in the development of appropriate curricular and courses.

Determination of specific and critical areas of study in consultation with the Faculty of Commerce.

Phase III: January - December 1980

Continued efforts and consultations with the University authorities to establish the "school".

4. Inputs

(a) ECA

ECA assistance in the identification and recruitment of appropriate qualified management educators for the mission including appropriate follow-up action.

(b) Governments' contribution

Governments are requested not only to support the programme through generous donation to the expanded fellowship programme for Africa, but provide opportunity for fellows research and practices in their country by paying fellows travel to and upkeep in their country.

(c) Resources to be requested

	1979	1980
	US \$	US \$

Travel, honoraria and subsistence of 3 consultants for the mission	68,400	-
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IV. 1. Project number and title

Migratory Labour in Southern Africa (9.441).

2. Summary description of the project

(a) Following the directives of the Ministerial Council at their meeting in November 1977, a Conference on Migratory Labour in Southern Africa was held in April 1978. The Conference, attended by representatives of the member States of the subregion, Liberation Movements and International Organizations, focussed on the legal agreements between South Africa and supplier States, conditions of employment, impact and effect of labour export on the economies of the subregion and alternatives to the migratory labour system.

(b) The Conference adopted three major resolutions designed to assist the supplier States devise means for evolving alternatives to the migratory labour system; the resolutions recommended:

- (i) the acceleration of economic development through international action at the national, subregional and regional levels in order to assist the supplier States re-structure their economies through industrialization, agricultural and rural transformation and the development of other productive activities; the resolution further recommended the setting up of an intergovernmental sub-committee that would formulate proposals for projects requiring assistance;
- (ii) the promotion of developing strategies with a view to reducing economic dependence on South Africa;
- (iii) the creation of Southern Africa labour committee composed of representatives of the supplier States and workers organizations in Southern Africa and charged with the main responsibility for finding means of eliminating the migratory labour system and implementing the terms of the charter of rights for migrant workers also adopted by the Conference;

(c) Subsequently the ECA Executive Committee meeting held in Khartoum from 2 to 3 May 1978 adopted Resolution ECO (XVIII) Res.5 which requests the General Assembly to adopt this resolution and calls for general compliance with the Charter of Rights for Migrant Workers in Southern Africa as adopted by the Lusaka Conference.