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LOCATION OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK:
SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENTS' PROPOSALS AND FACILITIES

(Prepared by the Executive Secretary)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Commission resolution 52(IV) setting up a committee of nine member countries on the establishment of an African development bank instructed the said committee to make, among other things, recommendations on the location of the bank's headquarters.
2. At its second session in Douala the Committee of Nine agreed on a number of criteria on which the choice of the location of the bank should be based.^{1/} At an informal meeting held in Geneva in the first part of November 1962, the members of the Committee requested the Executive Secretary to send a questionnaire on the lines of these criteria to all member and associated member **States** of the Economic Commission for Africa.
3. In this questionnaire (see annex I) the governments were asked to state whether they would be interested in having the bank's headquarters in their territory, whether they could provide the necessary living, working and meeting facilities, and the extent to which conditions in their capitals met the requirements laid down by the Committee.
4. A note verbale containing the questionnaire was despatched on 29 November 1962 and governments were requested to send their replies to the ECA secretariat not later than the first week of January 1963 so that they could be studied by the Committee at its third and final session in Casablanca. This, however, left governments little time in which to decide on their position and to compile the data requested in the questionnaire. Consequently, only a limited number of governments were able to send replies to the Executive Secretary in time for submission to the Committee.
5. The Committee decided to refer the matter to the Conference of Finance Ministers and consequently it requested the Executive Secretary to seek additional responses from interested governments and submit to the meeting preparatory to that Conference a summary of governments' proposals and facilities offered.

^{1/} See E/CN.14/ADB/10, para.15 (c).

6. Accordingly, a reminder was cabled on 8 February 1963 to governments who had not yet answered to the above mentioned note verbale. Request was made to supply the information needed not later than 15 April 1963 (see annex II).

7. Up to the date of issue of this document, statements have been received, either through replies to the questionnaire or through preliminary communications, from the governments of Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanganyika, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic.

II. STATEMENTS ADDRESSED TO THE CONSULTING TEAMS OF THE COMMITTEE OF NINE

8. On its first session in Monrovia, the Committee of Nine constituted three consulting teams of its members with a view to visit all African countries and consult their respective governments on the main issues concerning the establishment of an African development bank.^{1/} Most of the governments visited expressed the wish to see the bank's headquarters seated in their own territories. This is what appeared in the teams' reports.^{2/}

- The government of Algeria extended an invitation for the seat of the bank to be located in Algiers and added that it would do everything possible to facilitate this.
- Government representatives of Burundi said that if Usumbura were to be chosen the Government would make the building ground available to the Bank and grant the staff of the bank the same privileges enjoyed by the United Nations personnel.
- Government representatives of Libya said that if the majority of members selected Tripoli as the site of the Bank, the Libyan Government would wholeheartedly welcome such a choice and would undertake

^{1/} See E/CN.14/ADB/4, para. 16-22.

^{2/} See E/CN.14/ADB/6, Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3

to provide the bank with all facilities, as well as immunity and privileges for all its officers and employees.

- Representatives of the Government of Mauritania said they would welcome the African development bank in Nouakchott.
- In Morocco, it was stated that the Government would be happy to welcome the bank in its country.
- The representatives of the Federal Government of Nigeria expressed the wish that Lagos be chosen as the site of the bank.
- Government representatives of the Republic of Rwanda said that if Kigali were to be selected as the site of the bank, the Government would make land available and grant the staff of the bank the privileges normally accorded to United Nations officials.
- The representatives of the Government of Somalia felt that the location of inter-African organizations and institutions should be governed by the principle of geographical distribution in order to avoid possible concentration. For this very reason, they proposed Mogadiscio as the seat for the bank's headquarters.
- The representatives of the Government of Sudan expressed their willingness to accommodate the bank's headquarters in Khartoum. They would also be prepared to provide the land and other initial facilities such as staff housing.
- The representatives of the Government of Tanganyika said that if Dar-es-Salaam were to be selected as the site for the bank, the Government would make land available and would give favourable consideration to immunities and privileges for the bank's staff.
- The representatives of the Government of Uganda said that if Entebbe were chosen as the seat of the Bank, the Government would consider granting the privileges normally accorded to UN personnel and provide a site for the building.
- The representatives of the Government of the United Arab Republic said that should Cairo be chosen to become the seat of the bank, the

Government would be happy to furnish the needed premises.

- Representatives of the Government of Zanzibar welcomed the idea that the headquarters of the bank could be established in Zanzibar.

III., PROPOSALS RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT AND FACILITIES OFFERED

9. While a number of governments limited their replies to general data on the items listed in the questionnaire, several others gave specific expression to their hope to see the bank's headquarters established within their territories. The observer of the Government of Algeria at the third and final session of the Committee of Nine in Casablanca formally invited the secretariat to take note of the strong desire expressed by his Government to see the headquarters of the bank located in Algiers. He stated, moreover, that if Algiers were to be selected, this would be considered as an act of rewarding for the struggle Algeria had to go through in order to gain its independence. The Government of Congo (Brazzaville) expressed the hope that Brazzaville would be selected "in view of its well established international reputation". The Government of Dahomey stated that "the geographical situation of Cotonou as compared to other cities of member States of the Afro-Malagasy Union was particularly apt to receive the headquarters of the institution under consideration". The Government of Gambia stated that "no international organization is at present established in Bathurst. As the first such guest, the bank would be warmly welcomed by both the government and the population". The Government of Ghana "proposed Accra as headquarters of the African development bank". The Government of Kenya conveyed the wish "that the bank be established in the city of Nairobi" and stated that "at a time when Kenya is proceeding rapidly towards its independence, the Government will not only regard it as a great privilege, but would derive great encouragement, as it moves into independence, from a decision to establish the bank in Nairobi". The Government of Libya "believes that the city of Tripoli offers all the advantages and facilities suggested and invites, therefore, the African development bank to establish its headquarters in that city". The Government of Morocco "proposed Tangier as the seat of the bank". The Government of Nigeria "suggested that Lagos be the seat of the proposed African

development bank". The delegate of Tanganyika at the Committee of Nine signified to the secretariat the wish of his Government to see the bank seated in Dar-es-Salaam. The Government of Tunisia cabled the secretariat to inform it that it "proposed Tunis for the headquarters of the African development bank". The Government of Uganda stated that "Kampala would seem ideally suited for the location of this important new African institution".

The Government of the United Arab Republic wrote that "Cairo enjoys in general good possibilities to recommend her as a centre for the African Bank, geographically, economically and socially".

10. A number of governments referred specifically to the question of the availability of facilities for the headquarters of the bank. The Government of Algeria stated that "office buildings and conference rooms could be placed at the disposition of the bank by the Algerian authorities". The Government of Ghana wrote that it "will facilitate the acquisition of building of suitable premises for the bank as it had done in connexion with other UN agencies located in Accra". In the reply of the Government of Kenya, the Mayor of Nairobi stated that "it would be our desire to afford every facility and assistance" should Nairobi be selected as the location of the bank. The Government of Morocco wrote that "it was prepared to make the necessary efforts in order to provide the physical facilities needed for the installation of the African development bank". The Government of Nigeria declared that the matter of such facilities was "a subject to be negotiated with the Government". The Government of Tanganyika informed that "all accommodation in Dar-es-Salaam today is at a premium and very expensive. However, office and conference facilities could be made available". The Government of Tunisia stated that "it is ready to house the bank at its own expenses".

IV. OTHER INFORMATION SUPPLIED TO THE SECRETARIAT

(a) Accessibility of the proposed centres in terms of transport and telecommunications.

Transport and communications

11. Most of the cities put forward to seat the bank's headquarters appear to have good airline connexions with African centres as well as world

financial centres either directly or through combined connexions. Although it is rather difficult at present to move speedily from West to East Africa and vice-versa - for in most of the cases it is necessary to go via Europe in order to save time -- it is hoped that better communications will be established in the near future.

Appendix A gives full information on air and sea transports as supplied by interested governments.

Telecommunications

12. Telecommunications appear to be also satisfactory for most of the cities suggested for the bank's headquarters. Appendix B gives detailed data on this subject as supplied by interested governments.

(b) Availability of junior staff

13. On the question of the extent to which junior staff were locally available in the categories of multilingual or monolingual bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers and typists, the governments sent the following comments:

Algeria wrote that "Algiers offers a great possibility to recruit the personnel under consideration in view of the fact that a number of French concerns left the country recently. This personnel could, therefore, be recruited by the bank. In addition, it may be taken into account that a great number of young Algerians are presently abroad attending advanced courses on financial and technical matters". The Government of Congo (Brazzaville) said that "it is quite possible to recruit qualified personnel in Brazzaville, particularly typist and stenographers and bookkeepers in view of the fact that the city locates the administrative staff and head offices of several important commercial and industrial concerns". The Government of Dahomey stated that "it would be easy to recruit in Cotonou trained junior staff in the categories mentioned in the questionnaire, including bilingual secretaries". It added, however, that "for the time being the demand for this kind of employees overcomes the offer". The Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stated that "trained, English-language staff would be available to fill all vacancies for clerks, bookkeepers,

typists and stenographers. It is unlikely that staff in large numbers could be released for temporary employment, but there should be no difficulty in recruiting adequate staff for permanent employment". The Government of Gambia stressed that "availability of trained clerical staff is limited in Bathurst, but can be supplemented from neighbouring Senegal". The Government of Ghana stated that "trained junior staff in the categories of bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers and typists are available in the government and private employment. The recruitment of this personnel for the proposed bank would cost little hardship (if any) to existing employees in view of the large numbers coming yearly from government and private vocational and other institutions. These are largely monolingual (English). As part of the Government's policy of promoting African unity, there is already great emphasis placed on the learning of French as a second foreign language in educational institutions; further a modern language sector has been set up in Accra intended to give students a working knowledge of French using modern electronic teaching machines. There is thus a potential supply of French speaking personnel of this category of employees". The Government of Kenya wrote: "as Nairobi has been a centre for banking, commercial and governmental activity for upwards of sixty years, a plentiful supply of trained junior staff has been built up over a period. Most of the training has taken place "on the job" and there is available semi-skilled, skilled and even highly skilled staff in the categories required. Localization of existing staff has been regarded as of prime importance in recent years and special schemes have been adopted by the Kenya Government, the East African Common Services Organization, local authorities and commercial concerns to provide for the speedy training of local staff at all levels. It is considered that an ample supply of staff in the categories stated could be recruited either on temporary or permanent terms and this would not result in any hardship on present employers of staff in similar categories. The African staff available would be able to speak English in addition to Swahili and their own tribal language. Moreover, clerical staff of other races could be obtained, if required, and include Moslem, Hindu, Sikh and Goan. All these speak English and Swahili as well as other languages which include Urdu, Hindi, Gujerati, Konkani, Portuguese and French". The

Government of Libya stated that "there exist quite a number of educated young men holding medium and high degrees of education in addition to experienced young people in the business of commerce and banking, accountancy and secretarial jobs. The Bank would, therefore, very easily secure clerks and employees for its services". The Government of Nigeria stated that "there are available in Lagos to meet the needs of the ADB, trained junior staff such as clerks, bookkeepers and typists (English speaking only). Good stenographers are difficult to come by in large quantities in any single country in the world. Therefore, whatever stenographers (monolingual) Nigeria can supply, the bank will have to be augmented with outside recruitment". The Government of Tanganyika wrote while the Government would make every endeavour to assist the ADB in the matter of staff, it must be stressed that there is a great dearth of trained junior staff in all four categories mentioned". The Government of Tunisia stressed that "there are sufficient trained juniors in the categories mentioned in the questionnaire, which would make the recruitment for the Bank very easy. This in view of the wide educational systems existing in Tunisia, which is supplemented by a centre on banking formation established by the Central Bank of Tunisia, a high school for commercial studies and a school for bookkeepers, stenographers and typists which have been recently established by the Secretariat for Planning and Finance". The Government of Uganda stated that "locally trained junior staff are becoming available in increasing numbers with the rapid expansion of education (particularly in the secondary field) and by far the greater number of this speak and write English well, although it is unusual to find any with a knowledge of other European languages". The Government of the United Arab Republic stated that "trained junior staff in the categories of multilingual or monolingual bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers and typists are entirely available".

14. The rates for the categories of junior staff mentioned in the questionnaire appear to be higher in countries of French expression than in countries of English expression, as shown in appendix C.

(c) Banking facilities

15. Most of the centres under consideration offer extensive banking facilities. Among them, Cairo, Algiers, Lagos and Tunis seem to have a substantial number of commercial banks. The city of Nairobi enjoys the services of numerous financial institutions. All the centres have a national central bank or a regional central bank. Detailed information is shown in appendix D, as supplied by interested governments.

(d) Living conditions

16. Hotel accommodations appear to be quite satisfactory in Algiers, Salisbury, Accra, Tripoli, Lagos, Tunis, Nairobi, Cairo. More detailed information is shown in appendix E.

17. Apartments and houses appear to be fully available in big cities. The Government of Algeria stated that "because of the departure of quite a number of French people from Algiers, a substantial number of apartments and houses are now available. The average rent for a modern unfurnished apartment would be of the order of US\$80 per month". The Government of Dahomey stated that "the Development Bank of Dahomey is in a position to lease studios, apartments and houses at the rate of US\$320 per month for an apartment and US\$400 per month for a house". The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stated that "a wide variety of two and three bedroom houses and apartments is available at rentals varying from US\$700 to US\$1,680 per annum. Larger houses are also available". The Government of Gambia stated that "houses and flats for rent are at present very limited in numbers. Rent of three-four room flat is US\$88 to US\$112 per month". The Government of Ghana stated that "modern housing accommodation is obtainable in Accra and Tema (eighteen miles away) at rates varying from US\$70 to US\$395 a month depending on the number of rooms, the location, the type, the furnishing and scale of amenities". The Government of Kenya gave information on housing conditions according to residential areas. In the Muthoga area, the average two-three bedrooomed family house lets for approximately US\$1,700 per annum furnished and US\$1,600 unfurnished. Larger premises command a furnished rent of US\$2,500 per annum approximately.

The majority of two-three bedroom flats in the same area are let unfurnished and command a rent of US\$1,000-1,500 per annum. If well furnished, the rents are US\$1,100-1,700 per annum according to the situation and furnishing. In the city center, flats in multi-storey building are let for US\$1,700 per annum, unfurnished except for curtains and refrigerators. There is a residential area developed by the City Council. The maximum rent charged for a four-room house is US\$235 per annum. A two room house rents at US\$132 per annum. These rates include rents and in some cases full services. There are a number of first class residential areas beautifully situated among the coffee estates and about sixty miles from the city centre. Furnished rents are less than in the city by US\$96-280 per annum depending chiefly on the distance but also on standards of accommodation and furnishing. The Government of Libya informs that "there is in Tripoli quite a number of new buildings built in the most modern fashion and in the suburbs there are new villas equipped with all means of comfort. The abundance of housing keeps rents low. A villa will rent between US\$72 and US\$110". The Government of Nigeria stated that "there are a number of good quality suitable houses and apartments which could become available for the staff of the bank. Rents payable are subject to negotiations". The Government of Tunisia said that "rent of apartments and houses is related to the location of the premises and their distance from the centre of the town. The average rent can be calculated between US\$25-40 per month." The Government of Uganda stated "it is not possible to give actual numbers but housing of a high standard and comparable with the average more modern suburban types to be found for example in the big cities of Africa or in various parts of Europe would be available either rented from government or private landlords at US\$50-140 per month. The Government of the United Arab Republic wrote that "unfurnished flats, furnished flats, hotels in different classes, pensions are very easily available in Cairo. Regarding unfurnished flats, rents vary between US\$14-24 per room per month in modern luxury houses".

(e) School facilities

18. Algiers counts several hundred primary schools where courses are given in French and Arab. Some of these schools are organized by the

French Cultural Mission in Algeria. Algiers counts also some twenty high schools for boys and girls, some of which are also administered by the French Cultural Mission. The city also has quite an important university with four departments (liberal arts, law, sciences, medicine and pharmacy), and a dozen of specialized institutes. An institute for nuclear studies is also attached to the University and administered by the French Cultural Mission. Several technical schools are now functioning in Algiers and some more are going to be opened shortly. Among those, it is worth mentioning the National School of Agriculture and the Polytechnic Institute, the educational degrees of which are equivalent to those granted by the corresponding Institutes in France. A business school is also functioning in Algiers. In the field of technical training there are several colleges. Outside Algiers there is also quite a number of primary schools, secondary and high schools, a university in Constantine and another university in Oran. In addition to all these facilities there are several high schools and secondary schools organized by private concerns. The Government of Congo (Brazzaville) informs that there are several primary schools run by the government and others run by Catholic, Evangelic and the Salvation Army Missions. There are two high schools, three colleges, two training schools. Higher education is provided by the Fondation d'enseignement superieur en Afrique centrale, le Centre d'etudes administratives et techniques et l'Ecole normale superieure under the aegis of the UNESCO. The Government of Dahomey stated that there are several public as well as private primary schools in Cotonou and a few secondary commercial schools which prepare employees for banking and commercial concerns. High schools for boys and girls are available in Cotonou as well as in Porto Novo, thirty kilometers away. The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stated that "full range of primary and secondary education facilities is available in Salisbury. The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland provides for degrees in arts, economics and is preparing facilities for medical and law facilities". The Government of Gambia wrote that "all official education is in English, the Gambia high school and two Catholic secondary schools follow the curriculum of an English grammar school. There are post primary schools and several primary schools including those operated by Catholic

Protestant missions. There is also a primary school staffed by Senegalese teachers where the language of instruction is French. Private classes run by a team of English ladies prepare young children who intend to complete their education in the UK". The Government of Ghana informs that "as at February 1960 there were nine special private infant schools (6 in Accra, 2 at Takoradi and 1 at Tamale), with a total enrolment of 1,032 children classified under the following nationality groups: Ghanaian 815, Nigerian 1, other West African 3, Indian 17, US citizens 15, Canadian 6, West Indian 5, British 374, Swiss 11, Greek 1, other European 39, South American 1, Israeli 2, Lebanese 2, other Asian 6, Oceanian 1. Fees charged in these schools vary ranging from £G 12 to L 21 per pupil per term, depending, in most cases, on the class of the child. Parents with two or more children are given a rebate. These schools are run by private individuals, bodies or companies and, therefore, are not within the public education system. Higher education of university standard is provided by the University of Ghana and by the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology which have respectively succeeded the University College of Ghana (near Accra) and the Kumasi College of Technology as from October 1961. In addition, a University College affiliated to the University of Ghana was opened at Cape Coast in October 1962". The Government of Kenya informed that "education in Nairobi is conducted through governmental schools, private schools assisted by government funds. There are 10 secondary schools for boys, 10 secondary schools for girls, 2 secondary schools for boys and girls centrally located. Eight primary schools and 12 primary schools are in high density residential centres. In addition, there is the Royal College, a constituent College of the University of East Africa which offers university degree courses in faculty of arts, sciences, engineering art and architecture and special professional studies. The Strathmore College of Arts and Sciences and the Kenya Polytechnic offer technical training for students of all cases in engineering as well as commerce and other subjects. The Institute of Administration at Kabeta and the College of Citizenship at Kikuyu, both in the Nairobi District offer courses in administration. The Makerere College department of Extra-rural studies arranges courses of a variety of general subjects for adults. There are also private secretarial schools

offering commercial courses and the Nairobi evening courses provide courses in mathematics, English and commercial subjects at different levels". The Government of Libya stated that "in the city of Tripoli, it existed a sufficient number of big kindergardens and primary and secondary schools. There are technical and vocational schools as well as a high technical school and a school for arts affiliated to the Libyan university. There is also a variety of private schools. The general education standard in Libya is well advanced and available to all as well as being free of charge at all levels." The Government of Nigeria stated that "there are sufficient number of schools", primary and secondary, private and public together for the needs of the population". The Government of Tunisia informed that in addition to the public educational facilities, Tunis counts another fifty private schools for boys and girls. There is the University of Tunis where lectures are given in French. The Government of Uganda wrote that "there are all types of schools: primary, junior and senior secondary, secondary modern and technical, higher education is provided at the University College of East Africa at Makerere on the outskirts of Kampala". The Government of the United Arab Republic stated that "there exist in Cairo good facilities for education in Arabic, English, French and German languages, till the secondary certificate (baccalaureate). For the university stage studies in English or French can be done too, beside Arabic language. There exist in Cairo three universities with their facilities in different branches of studies".

(f) Cultural facilities

19. According to information supplied by the Government of Algeria, Algiers counts two theatres, several concert houses and quite a number of museums and libraries and about thirty movies houses.

The city of Brazzaville counts a Centre cultural francais and a Centre d'information americain.

In Cotonou there is a sporting club and centre for development and culture.

It appears that in Salisbury, "footrange of commercial, social and cultural facilities is available".

In Accra library services are available; social clubs, in some cases with restaurant, sporting and library. Golf courses, tennis clubs, cricket and hockey clubs are available in Accra and other main Ghanaian centres. There are also clubs for rugby football, baseball, table tennis and badminton. Polo is played in Accra and Tamale. Football is played widely throughout Ghana, and a national league is organized by the Central Organization of Sport. There are international competitions between neighbouring territories in cricket, football, tennis, hockey and athletics. Boxing matches and athletic competitions are also organized periodically by the Central Organization of Sport. The Ghana Motor Club organizes events in Accra and Kumasi and there is an annual twenty-four hour rally run under Royal Automobile Club rules. There are turf clubs in Accra, Takoradi and Kumasi, with totalizer betting, which hold regular race meetings. Gliding takes place at Afienya every Saturday afternoon and all day Sunday. Afienya is 25 miles from Accra on the Tema-Ho road. There are sailing clubs in Takoradi and Tema.

The city of Nairobi has many sports clubs with their own playing fields and facilities. Association and rugby football, cricket, hockey, bowls, lacrosse, tennis, swimming and athletics are seasonal or year long. There are three golf courses within the city and others within easy reach. Polo is played just outside the city at Mitchell Park. Nairobi Race-course has all the amenities of a modern course and the Jockey Club of Kenya holds meetings on nineteen days each year. There is an Aero Club at Wilson Airport and each year an air-display is arranged. Located close to Wilson Airport is Nairobi Dam where an Aquasports Club holds hydroplane and sailing meetings. Bass can be fished on the Dam. In addition, excellent bass and trout fishing can be enjoyed during a day trip from the city. Nairobi is the centre for the East African Safari. Go-karting, rally hill climbs and other motor sports events are staged from time to time. A mountain club organizes occasional expeditions as do other similar societies. The Kenya National Theatre is part of a cultural centre embracing all the arts: drama, ballet, musical comedy and variety shows together with music and drama festivals are staged regularly. The Donovan Maule Theatre was specially built with club, bar and catering facilities to accommodate repertory shows by a permanent professional company of London actors.

An active Puppet Theatre Club gives performances at its headquarters in the Arboretum. There is a number of fully air conditioned modern cinemas in the city showing American, British, Continental and Asian films. Two fully equipped drive-in-cinemas are located outside the city boundaries. A film society gives shows for members only. From its well equipped and recently completed studios, the Kenya Broadcasting Co. Corporation transmits sound and television broadcasts in English, vernacular and Asian languages. The sound and television signals appear to be particularly clear. The Forces Broadcasting Service, operated by the War Department broadcasts for the Nairobi area. There are many good restaurants, some specializing in Continental, Eastern and Creole dishes. They are all well equipped and offer an international standard of cuisine in pleasant surroundings. Outside the city, within easy reach, are many hotels offering similar facilities, some commanding magnificent views of the countryside. The Sorsbie Art Gallery, located about five miles from the city centre, displays in unique and pleasant surroundings, the best examples of all art forms from any period but with emphasis on contemporary art. The Coryndon Memorial Museum is famous for its habitat groups depicting wild life in its natural setting. It has also many other exhibits of great interest, in particular, those dealing with prehistoric man in Kenya. There are four main reference and lending libraries in the city. The largest, the MacMillan Memorial Library, is administered by the city and contains a valuable collection of historical books on East Africa.

The city of Lagos was described "a cosmopolitan city which is developing at a great speed into an international centre".

The Government of Tunisia informed that Tunis counts about twenty movies houses, two municipal theatres, a concert hall and several museums.

In Kampala, there are two libraries, one at Makerere College and one Municipal, four cinemas, the National Theatre and Cultural Centre, an Arts Club, a Music Society and the Uganda Society devoted to literary, historical and scientific subjects in co-operation with other institutions. There are ample facilities for sporting activities which include tennis, hockey, badminton, basket-ball, table tennis, boxing, football, golf, cricket,

swimming and sailing. The Ruwenzori Mountains on the Congo border offer a challenge to climbers of every degree of skill. The game parks and reserves are internationally famous and contain some of the largest varieties of bird, animal and reptile life in the world. Extensive hunting areas are available.

The Government of the United Arab Republic informed that extensive cultural facilities are available in Cairo.

(g) Medical facilities

20. The city of Algiers counts eighteen hospitals and fifteen clinics together with quite a number of pharmacies. The Government of Congo (Brazzaville) informs that there is a general hospital equipped with medical services, surgery, X-ray and ophtalmologic service and obstetrical and pediatric service. In addition, there is a municipal service of hygiene which includes two medical centres, two dispensaries for adults and two puericulture centres and a centre for public school hygiene. Brazzaville also counts two dentist dispensaries, four pharmacies and one private clinic. The city of Cotonou appears to be equipped with one hospital with 350 beds, several private clinics and quite a number of pharmacies. The Government of Gambia informed that "the Royal Victoria hospital (150 beds) is fully equipped and staffed by doctors and sisters from UK qualifications".

It appears that "there are about three hundred doctors in general practice in Nairobi. They all hold British qualifications or qualifications which are reciprocal with those of the United Kingdom. Specialists in all branches of medicine practice in the city. The only facility of importance which does not exist is deep X-ray therapy but a unit is now being built in a hospital in the city to remedy this defect. Clinical laboratories and all other ancillary facilities for medical diagnosis are available at a private laboratory and also at the Medical Research Laboratory of the Ministry of Health. Diagnostic X-rays are also available. There are first class hospitals which provide general medical and specialist facilities of every type. There is a total of 400 beds, excluding those of a large Government hospital which provides services for subordinate staff and lower

income group people. There are about twenty dental surgeons in the city. These dental surgeons hold British qualifications or qualifications which are reciprocal with those of the United Kingdom. There are many chemist shops of the highest quality where dispensing is done by highly qualified pharmacists. The Nairobi City Council Health Department provides extensive facilities for the lower income group members of the community. These include curative centres, maternity and child welfare centres, a special treatment centre, a chest clinic with miniature mass radiography unit, a maternity hospital, domiciliary mid-wifery service and domiciliary nursing services.

The Government of Nigeria, informed that there are adequate hospital, medical and dental facilities in Lagos.

The Government of Tunisia said that Tunis is well equipped with medical and pharmaceutical facilities.

In Kampala there is the new government hospital which has 900 beds. In addition to this, both the Catholic and Anglican Churches have hospitals in Kampala. Government and private hospitals are also available in all the main towns.

The Government of the United Arab Republic informed that "medical, hospital, dental and pharmaceutical facilities are available to a very satisfactory extent in Cairo."

(h) Cost of living

21. All governments concerned have supplied lists of current prices of a number of commodities with a view to give an indication of the cost of living.

(i) The climate

22. Climatic conditions differ widely in Africa. Each one of the centres wishing to seat the bank's headquarters is subject to the seasonal turnover of good and bad weather. The climate, however, may in certain places be more pleasant than in others.

23. The climate of the area in which Kampala is situated is considered to be one of the best in tropical Africa with an averaging annual temperature of 71°F. and a mean annual rainfall of 45 inches well distributed throughout the year. The same thing can be said for Nairobi when the temperature rarely rises above 80°F (27°C) and does not go below 50°F (10°C) in the morning.

In Central Africa, the city of Salisbury seems to enjoy a moderate and healthy climate. The average temperatures during the month of June are 76°F - 57°F and during the month of October are 91°F - 50°F. The average rainfall is 33 inches per year, and there are wide variations from year to year.

The cities of Tangier, Tunis, Tripoli and Cairo enjoy Mediterranean climate with a temperature of 30° - 35° C and moderate rainfalls.

In West Africa, Cotonou appears to be hot and humid all year around except in December-January when the climate is rather dry. Accra and Lagos enjoy tropical climate, while Bathurst appears to have sub-tropical climate with distinct hot and cold seasons and an average rainfall of about 35 to 45 inches per year.

(j) Size and nature of office and conference facilities

24. The Government of Algeria stated that "big buildings could eventually be made available for the bank to house its own services. Moreover, a new office building could be made ready for the bank in a very short time. Algerian authorities would be glad to make office and conference rooms available for the bank". The Government of Dahomey said that two big conference rooms are at present under constructions; they could accommodate 1500 people. The Development Bank of Dahomey could also build an office building if necessary and the rent would be of the order of 400 frs per sqm per month". The Federal Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland stated that "office accommodation is freely available at present at a rental of about 11d per sq. foot per month. The cost of office furniture, which is not generally available on a rental basis and of services is additional. Business machinery is available for rental from the large international

companies on reasonable terms. Ample facilities for meetings of the organs of the bank and for other conferences could be available". The Government of Gambia said that "official buildings could be placed at the bank's disposal for small conferences. In case of major national conferences, the bank might prefer to hold them at Dakar which could easily be serviced from Bathurst headquarters".

The Government of Kenya informed that "the Nairobi City Council is designed to offer complete facilities for international conferences of all kinds. Offices can be rented in the commercial centre either in single rooms or in suites. Accommodation is unfurnished and rents obviously according to position, standard of offices, lifts available, etc". The Government of Tanganyika said that "office and conference facilities could be made available". The Government of Tunisia stressed that Tunis can offer quite a variety of buildings and conference rooms to serve the bank". The Government of Uganda said "good office accommodation and conference facilities are available in Kampala". The Government of the United Arab Republic stressed that Cairo disposes of a great number of hall conferences of different sizes suitable for meetings of the bank. These halls are well equipped with annexed offices, small conference rooms as well as furniture and necessary office equipment".

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ANNEX I

Note verbale addressed to African Governments
on 29 November 1962

The Executive Secretary presents his compliments to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of ... and has the honour to refer to Resolution 52(IV) adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa on 1 March 1962. In this Resolution the Commission accepted the principle of the establishment of an African Development Bank and constituted a Committee composed of nine member countries entrusted with :

- (a) making all necessary governmental and other contacts relevant to the establishment of the bank ;
- (b) making complete and comprehensive studies into the financial and administrative structure of the proposed bank and into the nature and extent of its operation ;
- (c) drafting a Charter for the proposed Bank; and
- (d) making recommendations on its location.

In pursuance of this mandate the Committee of Nine held consultations with all the African member countries. Almost every member country visited expressed the wish to see the proposed Bank established within its territory. This no doubt shows the importance the member countries attach to the Bank. The Committee of Nine recognizing this fact and realizing that certain requirements must be met to permit the proposed Bank to function in the most efficient manner wishes to collect detailed information from each of the member countries desirous of seeing the seat of the Bank established within its territory before making any recommendation on the location of the proposed Bank. The Committee of Nine would therefore be grateful if member countries would provide information on :

- (1) the centre (the capital or other city) where it is proposed that the Bank's seat be located ;

- (2) the accessibility of that centre in terms of transport and telecommunications to :

- (a) member countries in Africa; and
- (b) world financial centres.

Detailed information on the air routes connecting that centre directly with any of the African countries and with the world financial centres in Europe and USA would be appreciated;

- (3) the extent to which there is locally available trained junior staff in the categories of multi-lingual or monolingual book-keepers, clerks, stenographers and typists. Information would be appreciated on the wage ratio in each category and on the extent to which such staff could be released temporarily or permanently from their present employment without hardship to their present Government or private employers;

- (4) existence in that centre of a central bank or currency board national or private development or investment banks, commercial banks (their number and names) and of any other financial institutions;

- (5) living conditions :

- (a) climate, schools and other educational facilities ;
- (b) housing conditions (number and quality of suitable houses or apartments which are or could become available for staff to be recruited by the proposed bank from outside the host country and rents to be paid for such accommodation.(e.g. in the case of modern houses with two and three bedrooms);
- (c) hotel accommodations (number of suitable hotels and of bedrooms in each and their prices) ;
- (d) any other information on the living conditions, cultural facilities, medical, hospital, dental and pharmaceutical facilities. Municipal transportation and other services and other amenities will be appreciated ;
- (e) an indication of the general cost of living.

- (6) the size and nature of office and conference facilities which exist or could be made available for the Bank, its staff and the meetings of its organs and of conferences it might call. An indication of costs (if any) for rental, furniture and services would be appreciated;
- (7) any other information on any other points that the member country may consider of value in the determination of the location of the proposed bank would be most welcome.

The Committee of Nine will study the question of the location of the proposed bank at its forthcoming third session which will meet in Morocco on 14 January 1963. In order to enable the Committee Secretariat to compile all replies to the present enquiry and distribute them to the Committee members before the start of that session, it is requested that replies from member countries which desire to offer themselves as host countries for the proposed bank be received before 1 January 1963. They should be sent to the following address:

The Committee of Nine
c/o The Resident Representative
of the United Nations Technical Assistance
Board
P.O.Box 524
Chellah
Rabat(Morocco)
(Cable address: TECABOARD RABAT)

ANNEX II

CABLE ADDRESSED TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES
ON 8 FEBRUARY 1963

HAVE HONOUR REFER EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S NOTE VERBALE 29 NOVEMBRR 1962
CONCERNING LOCATION AFRICAN DEVBANK. NO DECISION TAKEN BY COMMITTEE
OF NINE WHICH REFERRED MATTER CONFERENCE FINANCE MINISTERS SCHEDULED
EARLY JUNE 1963. TIME LIMIT REPLY AFOREMENTIONED NOTE VERBALE EXTENDED
TO FIFTEEN APRIL TO PROVIDE BASIS COMPREHENSIVE REPORT. HIGHEST
CONSIDERATION.

Appendix A

AIR AND SEA TRANSPORTS

| CENTRE | AIR - TRANSPORTS WITH | | SEA - TRANSPORTS WITH | |
|-------------|---|---|--|--|
| | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES |
| ALGERS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All African centres via Paris and Amsterdam 2. Directly to Cairo Casablanca Rabat Tunis | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lyon Paris Strasbourg | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Several African ports | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directly to France and other European ports |
| BRAZZAVILLE | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Douala Lamy Lagos Bangui Kano Salisbury Point-Noire Port Gentil Libreville Archambault Johannesbourg | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marseille and Paris via Lamy 2. Nice and Paris via Lagos 3. Nice and Paris via Lamy 4. Rome and Paris via Lamy 5. Paris via Kano | | |

.../

| CENTRE | AIR - TRANSPORTS WITH | | SEA - TRANSPORTS WITH | |
|----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES |
| BRAZZAVILLE (Cont'd) | | 5. Paris via Kano | | |
| | | 6. Rome, Zurich Frankfurt Amsterdam via Kano | | |
| COTONOU | 1. Lome Accra Abidjan Niamey Ouagadougou Douala Brazzaville Yaounde Lagos Khartoum Addis Ababa | 1. Paris via Abidjan | 2. Marseille and Paris via Niamey | 3. Nice and Paris via Ouagadougou |
| SALISBURY | 1. Directly: Dar-es-Salaam Mombasa Entebbe Nairobi Khartoum Brazzaville Lourenço Marques Beira Johannesbourg Durban | 1. Athens Rome Zurich Amsterdam Frankfurt Paris London | | |

.../

| CENTRE | AIR - TRANSPORTS WITH | | SEA - TRANSPORTS WITH | |
|----------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES |
| TUNIS | 1. Rome Algers Casablanca Djerba Tripoli Benghazi Cairo Lagos Accra | 1. Frankfurt Zurich 2. Marseille Paris 3. Geneva 4. Rome | | |
| BATHURST | 1. Dakar 2. Freetown | 1. Europe and America via Dakar 2. London via Freetown | 1. Freetown Accra Lagos Port Harcourt | 1. London |
| ACCRA | 1. Abidjan Lome Cotonou Niamey Lagos Kano Robertsfield Freetown Dakar Tripoli Abidjan Khartoum Pouala Conakry | 1. Paris via Cotonou and Abidjan 2. Europe, Near and Far East via Khartoum 3. Rome, Frankfurt, Barcelona and London via Tripoli 4. Canada, USA and South America via London | | |

.../

| CENTRE | AIR - TRANSPORTS WITH | | SEA - TRANSPORTS WITH | |
|----------------|--|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES |
| ACCRA (Cont'd) | Bathurst Leopoldville Johannesburg Bamako | 5. Lebanon, UAR, India, Far East and Australia via Rome | | |
| | 2. Angola and East Africa via Leopoldville | 6. Marseille and Paris via Bamako | | |
| | 3. East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia via Johannesburg | 7. Paris via Abidjan | | |
| | 4. South Africa via Douala | 8. Directly Rome | | |
| NAIROBI | 1. Aden Addis Ababa Cairo Dar-es-Salaam Entebbe Johannesburg Khartoum Leopoldville Lourenço Marques Mauritius Mogadishu Salisbury Tananarive Usumbura Zanzibar | 1. Amsterdam Athens Bombay Copenhagen Frankfurt Hambourg Karachi London Madrid Milan Paris Rome Teheran Tel-Aviv Zurich | | |

.../

| CENTRE | AIR - TRANSPORTS WITH | | SEA - TRANSPORTS WITH | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES | AFRICAN CENTRES | WORLD FINANCIAL CENTRES |
| LACOS | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abidjan Cotonou Douala Leopoldville Brazzaville Khartoum Kano Accra Robertsfield Addis Ababa Cairo Tripoli Johannesbourg 2. East Africa and Federation of Rhodesia via Leopoldville | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beirut 2. Directly Rome 3. Amsterdam New York Bruxelles Geneva Zurich Paris | |
| DAR-ES-SALAAM | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All African centres via Nairobi | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. World centres via Nairobi | |

APPENDIX B

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

| Centres | No. of Lines | Direct Line (full time) | Indirect Connection via | to | Direct Line (part time) | No. of Lines |
|-------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | x = part time | | | |
| Algiers | ... | Paris | Paris | Principal capitals | ... | ... |
| Brazzaville | 3 | Paris | Paris | Africa America Asia Europe | Abidjan Dakar Ouagadougou Tananarive other capitals of the UAM | ... |
| | ... | Bangui Douala Fort-Lamy Libreville Léopoldville | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | |
| Cotonou | ... | Abidjan Lagos | Paris ^x | All countries | Abidjan Lagos Niamey Ouagadougou | ... |
| Salisbury | ... | London | London | All countries | ... | ... |
| Bathurst | ... | London | London | Western Europe | ... | ... |
| Accra | ... | West Africa London | London | Numerous other countries | Togo Upper Volta | ... |
| Tripoli | | | | | | |
| Tangiers | | | | | | |
| Lagos | ... | ... | London | West Europe New York | ... | ... |

.../

| Centres | No. of Lines | Direct Line (full time) | Indirect Connection via to | No. of Direct Line Lines (part time) |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|

x = part time

Cairo ...
(Cont'd)

England
Switzerland
Pakistan
West Germany
Saudi Arabia
Kawait
Lybia

USA
France
India
Cyprus
Lebanon
Tunisia
Sudan
Italy
Greece
Irak
Jordan
USSR
Mali

... Ireland
Hungary
South Africa
Norway
Tchecoslovakia
Vatican City
Bolliards
Canari Islands
Japan
Costa Rica
Panama
Portugal
Luxembourg
Ghana
New Calidonia
Afghanistan
Holland
Sweden
Brazil
Austria
E. Germany
Yougoslavia
Mellila
Turkey
Uruguay
Guatemala
Nicaragua
F. Rhodesia & Nyass.
Indonesia
Kattar
Denmark
Belgium

.../

| Centres | No. of Lines | Direct Line (full time) | Indirect Connection | | Direct Line (part time) | No. of Lines |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | via | to | | |

x = part time

Cairo (Cont'd)

Roumania
Finland
Spain
Chili
Gibraltar
Poland
Bulgaria
Hondourus
Argentina
Canada
Morocco

...: Data not available

Appendix C

SALARY RATES FOR JUNIOR STAFF: VALUE IN US DOLLARS

| Country | Typists and Stenographers | | Clerks and Bookkeepers | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Male | Female |
| Algeria | 120 | - 300 | | |
| Congo (Brazza) | 100 | | 200 | - 320 |
| Dahomey | 100 | - 150 | 190 | 210 |
| Fed. Rhod. & Nyas. | 110 | - 215 | 160- 200 | 215 - 250 |
| Ghana | 25 - 45 | 65 - 145 | 21 | - 145 |
| Kenya | 42 - 98 | 140 - 240 | 65 | - 140 |
| Libya | 10 | - 30 | | |
| Tanganyika | 33 - 45 | 70 - 96 | 41 - 98 | 154 - 178 |
| | 41 - 74 | 103 - 148 | 103 - 148 | 185 - 220 |
| | | 154 - 178 | | |
| Tunisia | 125 - 150 | 200 | 153 | - 198 |
| Uganda | | 233 | 28 | - 152 |
| United Arab Rep. | 120 | 157 | 196 - 235 | - 460 |

Appendix D

BANKING FACILITIES

| Centres | Central Bank | Commercial Banks Number | Development Banks Number | Other Financial Institutions |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Algiers | x | 26 | - | 6 |
| Brazzaville | <u>1/</u> | 4 | 1 | - |
| Cotonou | <u>2/</u> | 3 | 1 | - |
| Salisbury | x | 5 | | 9 |
| Bathurst | <u>3/</u> | 1 | | 1 |
| Accra | x | 3 | 1 | - |
| Nairobi | <u>4/</u> | 7 | - | 11 |
| Tripoli | x | 8 | - | 1 |
| Lagos | x | 16 | - | - |
| Dar-es-Salaam | <u>4/</u> | 9 | - | 2 |
| Tunis | x | 15 | - | - |
| Cairo | x | 27 | - | - |

x = Central Bank

1/ : Banque Centrale des Etats d'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun

2/ : Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest

3/ : Bank of West Africa

4/ : East Africa Currency Board

Appendix E

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

| Centres | General Comments | 1st Class Hotel | Rooms | Price per Day US. \$. |
|---------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Algiers | Quite a number of good hotels | x x x | 138 150 75 | 7 - 10 5 - 24 4 - 13 |
| Cotonou | | x x x | ... 40 40 | 8 - 10 12 - 14 ... |
| Salisbury | Some five to ten suitable hotels are available | | | 6 - 20 |
| Bathurst | | x | 72 | 10 - 18 |
| Accra | | x x Chalets x | 152 60 20 53 | 14 - 25 10 - 20 20 - 27 9 - 15 |
| | Other hotels | <u> </u> | 90 | <u> </u> |
| Tripoli | | | 1500 (beds) | |
| Lagos | Ten first class hotels | | 650 | 7 - 10 |
| Dar-es-Salaam | Four first class hotels | | | 7 - 10 |

.../

| Country | General Comments | 1st Class | Rooms | Price per Day US.\$. |
|---------|---------------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| Tunis | | x | 76 | |
| | | x. | 72 | |
| | Hotels with 4 stars | | 216 | 6 - 9 |
| | Hotels with 3 stars | | 104 | 4 - 6 |
| Nairobi | | x | 39 | 5 - 7 |
| | | x | 19 | 4 - |
| | | x | 44 | 3 - 4 |
| | | x | 44 | 2 - 3 |
| | | x | 70 | 4 |
| | | x | 50 | 4 - 10 |
| | | x | 59 | 4 - 6 |
| | | x | 16 | 2.50 |
| | | x | 85 | 4 - 5 |
| | | x | 80 | 6 - 12 |
| | | x | 29 | 4.50 |
| | | x | 89 | 4 |
| | | x | 68 | 6.50 |
| | | x | 221 | 8 |
| | | x | 52 | 2 - 3.50 |
| | | x | 144 | 8 |
| | | x | 100 | 4 |
| | | x | 80 | 4 - 6 |
| | | x | 106 | 3 - 7 |
| | | x | 25 | 3 |
| | | x | 16 | 4 |
| | | x | 20 | 3 |
| | | x | 60 | 4.50 |
| Kampala | | x | 98 | 6 - 15 |
| | | x | 33 | 7 - 16 |
| | | x | 47 | 5 - 13 |
| | | x | 180 | 5 - 16 |