Handbook of Regional Organizations in Africa

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Modern Africa has experienced the creation of more than 500 intergovernmental organizations. Today, well over 200 of these organizations still exist, and new ones are continually emerging, many of which have only slightly different objectives, names and memberships compared with the old and already existing organizations. In addition, the objectives, institutional structure and membership of many of the existing organizations often change. Therefore, it is sometimes very difficult to follow what is happening in the arena of African regional organizations.

The aim of this publication is to provide an up-to-date, user-friendly, annotated reference guide on as many regional organizations currently in existence in Africa as possible.

The anticipated target group consists of students, researchers, journalists, national and international civil servants and others who are in need of basic information on African regional organizations.

The main sources are previously published directories and guides, yearbooks, various magazines, journals, reports and studies on African affairs. The most comprehensive of the previous publications is without doubt the African International Organization Directory (and African participation in other international organizations) 1984/85 (1st edition, edited by Union of International Associations, K.G. Saur Verlag, München). However, as the directory was published more than a decade ago the information is out-of-date in many cases. Moreover, the format and structure of the publication are not very practical. The Africa South of the Sahara Yearbook and the Middle East and North Africa Yearbook (Europa Publications Ltd) are broad and up-to-date, but the information given is brief, with the exception of detailed presentations of some major organizations. A Guide to African International Organizations by Richard Fredland (Hans Zell Publishers, London, 1990), contains an impressive number of existing and defunct regional organizations. Nevertheless, it is more of a listing and beyond data on the founding date and membership status, the information provided is very limited. Although incomplete, the New African Yearbook (IC Publications, London) and Bulletin of ECA-Sponsored Institutions (ECA August 1994) also deserve to be mentioned.

It has not been possible to receive fresh and adequate information on every single organization included in the text. The attempts to approach a great number of organizations for first-hand information have only been partly successful. Accordingly, the quality of the Handbook is to a large extent dependent on the reliability of the material referred to above. In some cases this information is incomplete, out-dated or even contradictory. Organizations for which the information given is taken from sources older than 1990 or questionable for any other reason are marked with the sign "R". Furthermore, organizations that formally may exist have been excluded if there is a complete lack of credible information on their activities. On the other hand, the Handbook may include some organizations which today no longer are active.
The collection and compilation of material has been carried out at the Nordic Africa Institute in 1995, on the initiative of Bertil Odén, coordinator of the Southern African Programme at the Institute. In line with normal procedure the author acknowledges full responsibility for all errors or omissions. The views expressed do not reflect the views of the Nordic Africa Institute. All corrections and suggestions to improve the quality of a later edition of the Handbook will be greatly appreciated.

This brings us to the criteria used to decide which organizations should be included. The Handbook focuses on intergovernmental regional organizations. A regional organization is defined as an organization with at least a minimum of institutional structure and including more than two African countries, or including only two countries but explicitly open to others. Hence, bilateral commissions and agreements are not included.

A number of organizations are on the borderline of this definition. Purely international organizations, such as the United Nations (UN) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), are left out. However, those international organizations which have regional, as distinct from national, offices in Africa, e.g. the FAO and WHO Regional Offices for Africa, and UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Africa, are included. Those international organizations in which African member countries play an important role, or which are based in Africa, for instance, the International Tea Promotion Association (ITPA) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), are taken into account as well, in spite of also covering non-African states.

Those organizations which have a more limited selection basis, or which are specialized on African or inter-African affairs—e.g. the ACP Group of States within the Lomé Convention, the Commonwealth, and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC)—as well as a number of Arab and Islamic organizations—such as the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB)—are certainly relevant in a publication such as this.

Furthermore, the dividing line between intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is blurred. In some organizations, public authorities, national institutions or parastatals are the main participants—e.g. the Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa (UPDEA), the Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA), and the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI)—while others have a mixture of governmental and private members—for instance, the African Export-Import Bank (AFREXIMBANK) and the African Insurance Organization (AIO). Sometimes the organization in question may be a commercial company—e.g. Air Afrique (AA) and the African Management Services Company (AMSCO)—which is partly or wholly owned by governments or owned by or related to another regional organization. These and similar organizations may be labelled quasi-intergovernmental organizations, and are included in the Handbook.

Apart from existing African regional organizations a few that have recently been transformed into new organizations, but are still often referred to in the political-economy discussion, are taken into account. The Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) are some of the best-known examples. (With respect to SADCC and its successor, the Southern African Development
Community, SADC, it should be mentioned that the Sector Coordinating Units of the organization are integral part of the institutional structure as such and will not be dealt with separately.)

The Handbook of Regional Organizations in Africa is divided into two main parts. Some organizations may be considered as playing a more prominent role than others. Part I consists of a description and assessment of those characterized as "main" organizations in this context. Needless to say, the question of what is a "main" organization is open to discussion. The presentations may also be challenged, especially from the organizations themselves, if they are critical. The reviews, which are ultimately based on the author's conclusions from extensive reading, are not intended to be all-inclusive, but to provide an up-dated introduction and overview of the organizations in question.

Part II provides basic information and a quick reference guide on most other regional organizations currently existing in Africa.

Apart from Part I which deals with the organizations geographically, the organizations are listed alphabetically under their English name (even if English may not always be the official language of the organization). The stated objectives of the collaboration effort are outlined under the subtitle: "Aims". The founding date, the motive behind the formation of the organization, and any transformation or revision are presented under "History", while "Organization" describes its institutional structure. What has actually been achieved may very well deviate substantially from the proclaimed aims, and are therefore outlined under "Activities". If included, "Publications" provides information on all or a selection of material produced by the organization. The meaning of "Headquarters" or "Secretariat" is obvious. "Members" refers to the member states as of 1995 (or the latest available date).

There are three appendices. The first is a figure which shows the member states of some of the most important economic and political organizations in Africa. The second is a listing of all the acronyms and the corresponding name. The third appendix is a list in alphabetical order of all organizations in Part II.

An asterisk "[*]" indicates that the specified organization is included in the text under its own title.

Before moving to Part I of the Handbook, some of the conclusions that can be drawn from this publication should be summarized. With respect to the more comprehensive economic integration and cooperation ventures in Africa, most of these have traditionally been concerned with conventional trade integration and trade liberalization as a first step towards more advanced "stages" of economic integration. Generally speaking, the concrete results of these schemes are modest. It appears as if many of the organizations have merely been political projects — based on the pan-African tradition as formulated by Kwame Nkrumah—which have had an economic form and been using economic instruments. In addition, there has often been an absence of both political will/commitment and popular roots. The underdeveloped and non-complementary production structures and capacity, and the controversy regarding the perceived distribution of gains and benefits are other reasons for the lack of progress.

It is interesting to note that the two schemes that are generally considered to have been the most successful, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the West African Economic Community (CEAO), since 1994 the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), both have had a common currency or
very stable monetary relations, combined with a relatively high degree of capital
and labour mobility. On the other hand, one of the least successful integration
efforts in Africa, the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC),
has also had a common currency (but almost without any labour mobility).

The trend since the late 1980s is that a partly “new”, or at least different, type
of regionalism is emerging. Some of the main features of the new regionalization
strategy seem to be: i) there is a more flexible and pragmatic approach, according to
which different members “move” at different speeds, i.e. only those members that
have a visible interest in a particular activity are required to participate in a specific
programme or project (“multi-speedism” and “variable geometry”); ii) there is
greater emphasis on the involvement of the private sector, which is regarded as
“the engine of growth”; iii) the trade liberalization programme is outward-oriented,
and the strategy to protect regional production behind high tariff barriers is no
longer an option; iv) there is a more holistic approach to economic integration, and
regional trade liberalization is combined with integration and cooperation in factor
markets, services, finance, payments and investments, macro-economic policy
harmonization, property rights, standards and regulations, often within a market-
driven agenda. In addition, there is greater stress on complementary economic
sectors, such as infrastructure, transport and communications, integration of gov-
ernment and public operations, energy and food security etc.

These recent trends have clearly affected the thinking of most major regional
organizations in Africa that originally were based on classical trade integration
models. In all cases, however, the change has so far mainly taken place at the policy
level and the implementation of the new policies is slow.

There exists a significant number of more specialized, technical and functional
intergovernmental organizations in Africa. Some of them have not performed very
well, which is inter alia explained by an often unclear mandate, weak management
and the lack of funding and commitment by member states. There has also been
duplication of efforts and too many organizations have had too similar objectives.
On the other hand, many technical and functional organizations in Africa have
been relatively successful, and although the multitude of similar organizations can
be rationalized, there is clearly a need in the future too for these types of
organizations. Very simplified it seems that the “good performers” often exist in
those sectors where: i) the mandate and rationale for cooperation is clear; ii)
significant cost-savings and economies of scale can be achieved, for instance, in
education, training and research, and transport and communications; and iii) where
the common good will not be accomplished without cooperation.
PART I

MAIN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA
Continental Organizations

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States — ACP
Groupe des États d’Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique — ACP

Aims: The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) is the counterpart of the European Union (EU) within the Lomé Convention. The Lomé Convention is a multi-chaptered package of aid and trade preferences for the ACP towards the EU, which is to contribute to the common development aspirations of the ACP states.

History: Pursuant to the 1957 Treaty of Rome, negotiations between the members of the European Community (EC), now the European Union (EU), and their former colonies, primarily within the French Communauté, resulted in the signing of the Yaoundé Convention in July 1963. Original members were the six founding members of the EC—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and West Germany—plus French West Africa (AOF), French Equatorial Africa (AEF), Madagascar, French Cameroon and Togoland, Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Italian Somaliland, and all African dependencies, numbering at the outset eighteen states. The Convention was renewed in 1968.

With the accession of the United Kingdom to EC in 1973, a new agreement was needed to accommodate Commonwealth (C) relationships. This resulted in the signing of the first Lomé Convention, which came into force in April 1976. Subsequent Conventions came into force 1981, 1985 and 1990. Lomé IV is valid for a total of ten years. At present, membership numbers 47 African, 15 Caribbean and 8 Pacific countries (and the 15 EU member countries), including all the states of sub-Saharan Africa, except South Africa.

Organization: The ACP-EU Council of Ministers is the ultimate decision-maker on questions of cooperation (meets annually). The ACP-EU Committee of Ambassadors monitors the Convention and assists the ACP-EU Council. The ACP-EU Joint Assembly is composed on a parity basis of members of the European Parliament (EP) and one representative from each of the ACP countries.

The institutional structure involves parallel ACP institutions: the ACP Council of Ministers; the ACP Committee of Ambassadors. There is an ACP General Secretariat in Brussels, and a number of permanent sub-committees.

Specialized agencies include the Centre for Development of Industry (CDI)* (Brussels) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation* (Wageningen, Netherlands).
Activities: The Lomé Convention deals primarily with trade, development assistance and investment. The European Development Fund (EDF) in particular, but also the European Investment Bank (EIB), are the primary means for transferring funds to and promoting development in the ACP countries. The Lomé offers two main types of development assistance: programmable and non-programmable. The former, which is the most important if measured by value, is specified for each country and consists of various types of grants, risk capital, loans for debt assistance and commercial loans at low interest rates. Rural development, agriculture, and health and education are the most important sectors of this type of assistance. The non-programmable assistance is made up of 100 per cent grants, for such purposes as: i) emergency situations (droughts, floods, cyclones etc); ii) aid for the long-term consequences of emergencies; iii) the stabilization of export earnings of basic agricultural exports (Stabex); iv) stabilization of export earnings of specified minerals (Sysmin); v) support and assistance of efforts by ACP to implement the structural adjustment programmes advocated by the international financial institutions.

Concerning the stabilization mechanisms, Stabex was introduced under Lomé I and is a complex system whereby ACP countries are compensated for losses of export earnings caused by a drop in agricultural prices or production. The principal products (in terms of value) covered by Stabex are: coffee, cocoa and groundnuts. Other products include: cotton, copra and coconut, iron ore, oil-cake, raw sisal and wood. The similar system which applies to minerals, Sysmin, was introduced under Lomé II and covers mainly copper, phosphates, manganese, bauxite, tin, uranium and iron ore. In subsequent Conventions this aspect of the relationship has been more fully developed, and the funds and risk coverage have improved considerably.

Between 1990 and 1995, EU commitments amounted to 12,000m. ECU (13,700m. USD) of which 10,800m. ECU was reserved for EDF—7,995m. ECU was for grants; 1,500m. ECU for Stabex; 480m. ECU for Sysmin; and 825m. ECU for risk capital—and 1,200m. ECU for EIB. The settlement of commitments for the second term was problematic. After lengthy negotiations it amounted to 14,625m. ECU, with 12,967m. ECU for EDF, and 1,658m. ECU for EIB. It is thus not much of an improvement in real terms, and it takes no account of the EU enlargement through Austria, Finland and Sweden.

The other primary characteristics of the Lomé arrangement relate to trade provisions, based on the principle of duty-free or preferential access (on a non-reciprocal basis). This principle is qualified in three significant aspects: i) the application of EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which only accords ACP agricultural goods preferential treatment or quotas; ii) the rules of origin, which require that at least 35 per cent must be made within ACP-EU area; and iii) safeguard clauses for EU member countries whenever it is felt that the initiative threatens the functioning of EU's Common Market.

One aspect of the trading system is the Sugar Agreement, which guarantees European purchases of ACP sugar production at fixed levels and at European prices. There are similar agreements for bananas, beef/veal and rum.

The present Convention, Lomé IV, has slightly improved the trading preferences given to the ACP states and the scope for local processing of raw materials. It continues the long-term development goals of previous conventions but places new emphasis on economic policy reform and structural adjustment in line with the general stress on conditionality, debt-reducing measures, increased
support for the private sector, environmental protection and population growth control, and since the beginning of the 1990s on politics, democracy and human rights.

There are different views as to the results of the Lomé Convention. The outcome of the trading mechanism is not impressive, and with a few exceptions it has failed to uplift trade among ACP countries as well as trade between ACP and EU. In fact, the already low amount of trade between ACP and EU has diminished since 1975, and the ACP countries remain primary product exporters. Moreover, although ACP exports to EU are restricted by poor productive capacities, and the competition from Eastern Europe, North and Latin America, Asia and the EU member countries themselves, it is evident that ACP exports are hampered by the CAP, EU’s bias to protect home industries, particularly textile production, the web of quantitative restrictions, stiff standards, quality and design requirements as well as by European subsidies and price dumping.

Concerning the results of multilateral development assistance of the Lomé Convention, there is no clear evidence that it is, generally speaking, either more or less efficient compared to bilateral development assistance programmes. It is also uncertain whether the arrangement has mobilized more resources than would otherwise have been channelled to the ACP countries. The critique against the Lomé assistance often emphasizes the heavy bureaucracy and the lack of coordination between multilateral and bilateral aid.

It is evident that EU’s relations with ACP have been downgraded during the last decade due to the increased attention and financial assistance given to the former Eastern Bloc as well as the Mediterranean countries. In September 1993, however, it was announced that the links with ACP member states were to be strengthened and revised. As the ACP countries have neither been granted better trade preferences, nor a qualitative or a quantitative improvement (in real terms) of commitments, there are as yet no signs of how these plans will be realized.

The discussion of South Africa’s entry has been an important issue during 1995 (and 1996). South Africa has been offered a free trade agreement with the EU, while aid issues are to be handled in a separate agreement up to the year 2000.

**Publications:** The Courier (bimonthly); Directory of ACP Universities (1981); Directory of ACP Technical Institutions (1982); trade information. See also the significant amount of EU publications.

**Secretariat:** ACP House, 451 Ave Georges Henri, B-1200 Brussels, Belgium. Tel: (+32-2) 733 96 00. Fax: (+32-2) 735 55 73. Telex: 26558. Secretary-General: Carl Greenidge (acting).

**Members:** Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (47).
Caribbean members: Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago (15).
Pacific members: Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (8).

African Development Bank — ADB
Banque Africaine de Développement — BAD

Aims: ADB is to contribute, individually or jointly, to the economic development and social progress of Africa through the mobilization of resources for the financing of investment projects and programmes, which, in particular, concern several member states or which fosters regional cooperation and an orderly development of trade. The Bank shall promote public and private capital investment, and provide technical assistance for the study, preparation, selection, financing and execution of projects, activities and enterprises contributing to its stated objectives.

History: ADB was officially established in August 1963, in Khartoum (Sudan), by the then twenty-two member states of the OAU*. The Agreement came into force in September 1964, and the Bank became operational by July 1966. Headquarters are located in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

Originally, the Bank's capital stock was subscribed by African states, but in order to expand the capital base, non-African members have been accepted since 1983. The Bank has gained momentum in the 1980s and in June 1987 there was a 200 per cent increase in the capital of the Bank.

All independent countries on the African continent are now members of the Bank. South Africa assumed membership in 1995, but negotiations on the size of its shares were still going on in early 1996.

Organization: The Board of Governors is the supreme organ of the Bank and consists of one representative from each member state, usually its Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, and one alternate. It meets once a year to determine overall policy.

The Board of Directors consists of 18 members (six non-African), elected for three years. It holds ordinary meetings bimonthly, and is responsible for the general operations of the Bank.

The President, who heads the Secretariat and is elected for a five-year term, is responsible for the management and organization of the Bank under the guidance of the Board of Directors. The bank employs a staff of well over a thousand.

ADB's activities are divided into three sections—for East, West, and Central Africa—and a separate department for disbursements. Regional offices or representative offices are located in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco and Nigeria as well as London and Washington D.C.

ADB is part of the African Development Bank Group (ADB Group)*, which also includes the African Development Fund (ADF)*, and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)*.
ADB uses a unit of account (BUA), which was valued at 1.375 USD in 1995. At the end of 1993 the Bank’s subscribed capital was 21,017m. USD. The paid-up portion was 2,523m. USD.

**Activities:** The ADB Group is Africa’s main financial institution and it grants loans only on the basis of appraisal reports prepared by its own staff. Operations are planned in Five-Year Operational Programmes, and then into annual operational programmes specifying sectoral, country and regional lending allocations. At the end of 1994 cumulative loan and grant approvals by the ADB Group since the beginning of its operations amounted to 29,300m. USD. In 1993 the ADB Group approved 103 loans and grants of a total of 2,518m. USD, while that year’s disbursements amounted to 2,160m. USD.

Concerning the ADB itself, it grants loans at a variable annual interest rate, ranging from 5 to 8.5 per cent, with repayment periods varying from 10-40 years. The cumulative sum of approved loans until the end of 1993 amounted to 17,349m. USD while cumulative disbursements reached 9,782m. USD. Figures for 1993 only were respectively 1,614m. USD and 1,460m. USD. There is a fairly even distribution across the main sectors: transportation, energy, public utilities, industry, agriculture, multisector activities (including structural adjustment programme loans) and education and health.

Another body of the ADB Group is the ADF, which was established in 1973 as a “soft loan window”. It is a legal entity, distinct from ADB (with only non-African shareholders), and it grants interest-free loans to the poorest African countries for projects with a 0.75 per cent per annum service fee, a ten-year grace period, and a fifty-year repayment period. By the end of 1993 the cumulative commitments reached 894m. USD, while disbursements amounted to 704m. USD. In 1993 ADF approved commitments amounted to 894m. USD, while disbursements reached 704m. USD.

The third major institution of the ADB Group, NTF, was set up jointly by ADB and the Nigerian government in 1976, as a Nigerian response to the first oil price shock. NTF is administered by ADB and offers 4 per cent loans with a five-year grace period and a fifteen to twenty-five-year repayment period. Most loans are co-financed with other lending institutions. In 1993 NTF approved two loans which amounted to 10.99m USD, while disbursements reached 10.86m. USD. By the end of 1993 accumulated commitments were 293.6m. USD, and disbursements reached 187.4m. USD.

ADB has been actively engaged in the establishment of a host of other institutions, such as the Africa Project Development Fund (APDF)*; the Africa Reinsurance Corporation (AFRICARE)*; the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI)*; Shelter-Afrique*; the International Finance Company for Investments in Africa (SIFIDA)*; the African Export-Import Bank (AFREXIMBANK)*; and the African Management Services Company (AMSCO)*.

The Bank has also provided various kinds of financial and technical assistance to numerous other African regional organizations and agencies, e.g. the African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS)*; Air Afrique (AA)*; the East African Development Bank (EADB)*; the ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development (ECOWAS Fund)*; the Development Bank of the Great Lakes Countries (BDEGL)*; the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority (LGA)*; the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States
(PTA)*; and the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)*. Much of this assistance has taken the form of experts services, feasibility studies and staff training. The bulk of this type of assistance is financed through bilateral aid funds contributed by non-African member states.

ADB increasingly engages in various activities aimed at promoting the development and participation of the private sector. For example, the African Business Round Table (ABRT)* was created in 1988 on ADB's initiative. ABRT is an informal forum for discussion composed of the chief executives of Africa’s leading corporations, and its meetings are chaired by the Executive President of the ADB. The AFREXIMBANK is another initiative designed to promote private sector participation and intra-regional trade. In 1991 a Debt Management Unit was established in order to study the debt problem. There is a clear trend that ADB will increase its efforts on activities such as private sector promotion, debt reduction and management, consolidation of macro-economic reforms, environmental rehabilitation and women in development etc.

In 1990 ADB signed a memorandum of understanding with the OAU* and the ECA* in order to jointly strive towards the establishment of the African Economic Community (AEC) by the year 2025, as outlined in the 1991 Abuja Treaty. Furthermore, the comprehensive study entitled “Economic Integration in Southern Africa”, which evaluates the scope for regional economic cooperation and integration in Southern Africa in a post-apartheid, post-Cold War context is another effort to promote regionalism in Africa.

ADB is currently going through a deep transformation and restructuring process. The Bank has been criticized, particularly by its non-African members, for over-lending, debt defaulters and poor project selection, and is under pressure to trim its support staff and freeze recruitment. This problem is interrelated with a governance crisis at the Bank, reflected, for example, in a schism between the former President and the Board of Directors. In short, ADB is being pulled in different directions and experiencing serious implementation problems, which inter alia has resulted in the non-African members having withheld contributions to ADF for the last replenishment.

**Publications:** ADB News (monthly); ADB Quarterly Review; ADB Today (bimonthly); ADB Economic Research Papers; African Development Report; Annual Compendium of Statistics; Annual Review of Post-Evaluation Reports; Annual Report.

**Headquarters:** Ave Joseph Anoma, BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 20 44 44. Fax: (+225) 22 78 39. Telex: 23717. **Executive President:** Omar Kabbaj.

**Members:** Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (53).
American members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada and USA (4).
Asian members: China, India, Japan, South Korea, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia (6).
European members: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom (14).

Organization of African Unity — OAU
Organisation de l’Unité Africaine — OUA

Aims: OAU can be compared to a regional model of the United Nations, and its membership is universal for the African continent. The aims of OAU are to:

2. Intensify and coordinate efforts to improve living standards in Africa.
3. Defend the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and the independence of African states.
4. Eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.
5. Promote international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the UN.

In effect, OAU seeks the coordination and harmonization of member countries’ political, diplomatic, economic, financial, educational, health, welfare, scientific, technical, cultural and defence policies.

History: There were various attempts aimed at establishing a universal African organization before the OAU Charter was drawn up. The first steps towards unity were taken after the independence of Ghana and Guinea in 1957 and 1958. These two countries together with all the other then independent African states met in Accra (Ghana) in 1958 for the first Conference of African States. At another conference held in Casablanca (Morocco) in January 1961, the Heads of State of Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, and representatives of Libya and the Algerian Provisional Government agreed on the Casablanca Charter, which provisioned for setting up an African Military Command and an African Common Market. The Casablanca Group represents the politically radical root of the OAU.

Three similar conferences were held by Francophone countries at Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), Brazzaville (Congo) and Yaoundé (Cameroon) during 1960 and 1961. None of the twelve countries attending these meetings were present at the Casablanca Conference. This group of countries are referred to as the Brazzaville Group. They strove first for unity amongst themselves and had a cold attitude towards the Casablanca Group. Eventually, these conferences led to the establishment of the Union Africaine et Malgache (UAM), later the Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne (OCAM), which was dissolved in 1985.

In direct response to the Casablanca Group, President William Tubman of Liberia launched a more functionalist-inspired plan for African cooperation. This initiative was discussed at Saniquellie (Liberia) in 1959, at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in 1960, and finally at the Monrovia Conference (Liberia) in May 1961, which was attended by the Heads of State or representatives of 19 countries (the Brazzaville Group plus seven others). This group of countries became known as the Monrovia
Group. They met again in January 1962 in Lagos (Nigeria), to establish a permanent secretariat and a standing committee of finance ministers. They also accepted a draft treaty for the Organization of Inter-African and Malagasy States.

Finally, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia managed to bring together the leaders of 32 independent African states at the Conference of Addis Ababa in May 1963. The signing of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity by 30 Heads of State reflected a compromise between the concept of a loose association of states favoured by the Monrovia Group and the federal idea supported by the Casablanca Group. Since then all independent countries in Africa have assumed OAU membership, except Morocco that withdrew from the organization in November 1985 due to Western Sahara's controversial entry in 1982.

**Organization:** The Assembly of Heads of State meets annually to coordinate action and determine overall policy. Resolutions, which are passed by two-thirds majority (procedural matters by simple majority), are however not legally binding and have no coercion attached.

The Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs meets twice a year to discuss implementation of decisions, coordinate inter-African cooperation and prepare the meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State. Simple majority is sufficient for decisions.

The General Secretariat, located in Addis Ababa, carries out the functions assigned to it in the OAU Charter and by other agreements made between member states. It contains six Departments: i) Political; ii) Finance; iii) Education and Science; iv) Culture and Social Affairs; v) Economic Development and Cooperation; and vi) Administration and Conferences (with several divisions). The General Secretariat has numbered 300-500 in staff over most of its existence. Offices are maintained in most African capitals. The Secretary-General is elected for a four-year term by the Assembly, and there are Assistant Secretary-Generals for North, West, Central, East and Southern Africa.

There are five standing specialized Commissions of OAU (similar to those of the United Nations): i) economic, social, transport and communications; ii) scientific, cultural, educational and health; iii) defence; iv) human rights; and v) labour. A Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration, consisting of 21 members elected by the Assembly of Heads of State for a six-year term, was set up at Addis Ababa in 1964. Its task is to hear and settle disputes between member states by peaceful means. In addition, the OAU structure also involves a number of specialized agencies and subsidiaries in a variety of fields.

**Activities:** OAU covers most fields of activity. One of the most successful areas of cooperation has been to put an end to colonialism and apartheid, particularly through supporting liberation movements in Southern Africa and coordinating a common African stand in the campaign against apartheid. The elimination of apartheid in South Africa made it possible to dissolve two of OAU's specialized agencies, namely the African Anti-Apartheid Committee and the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

Refugees are another important domain which has elicited OAU concern. This led to the 1969 Convention on Refugee Problems and the establishment of what is now the OAU Bureau for Refugees (OAU/BR)*, which—under the guidance of the Commission of Fifteen on Refugees and the Coordinating Committee on
Assistance to Refugees—extends political, judicial, administrative and financial support to programmes and agencies concerned with refugees in Africa.

OAU has tried to mediate in a great number of disputes and conflicts that have emerged on the continent. However, the record is not impressive, and the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration has largely been ineffective, among other things due to lack of funds. It has provided a forum for dealing with disputes instead of taking them to the UN. As a response to the lack of progress, member states agreed on the establishment of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in 1992. This initiative also includes the building of a Conflict Centre, a Peace Fund and the establishment of an early warning system.

An even greater disappointment for OAU are the efforts aiming at promoting economic, political and social integration in Africa. By the signing of the Lagos Plan of Action in 1980 and the Abuja Treaty in 1991, OAU members have rhetorically committed themselves to strive towards the establishment of the continent-wide African Economic Community (AEC) by the year 2025, through the gradual integration of five sub-regions. Most integration schemes in Africa, such as for instance the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)*, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)* and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)* pay tribute to these documents. However, concrete results of such comprehensive regional economic integration ventures in Africa are modest.

OAU also serves functional purposes, and it has established numerous specialized agencies and subsidiaries all over the continent. One of the most comprehensive and best-known is the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC)*, which has generated collaboration in areas from remote sensing to coping with endemic diseases. Other OAU subsidiaries include the African Bureau for Educational Sciences (BASE)*; the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAO)*; the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights (ACHPR)*; the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTR)*; the OAU Bureau for Refugees (OAU/BR)*; the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)*; the Pan-African News Agency (PANA)*; the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU)*; the Special Health Fund for Africa (SHFA)*; the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA)*; and the Union of African Railways (UAR)*.

Furthermore, OAU has actively assisted, individually or jointly with other organizations, especially the ECA*, in the establishment of a variety of more autonomous technical organizations, such as the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT)* and the Central African Mineral Resource Development Centre (CAMRDC)*, as well as more broadly-based organizations, such as the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA)*.

OAU has long been struggling with the implementation of policies and decisions. (The record is however somewhat better concerning the specialized technical agencies just referred to.) One explanation of the implementation problem is the loose and weak institutional structure of OAU and the lack of a real executive organ. Progress is also restricted by the large underpayments of obligations. By the 1994 Summit, arrears in contributions amounted to 62m. USD, with only 14 member states up-to-date with their dues. These problems seem to be the result of a deeper problem, namely the fragile political will and commitment to
the activities and strategies of OAU. It is uncertain whether this will increase in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, whatever the future impact of OAU may be, it will, most likely, remain an important forum for discussion, and its resolutions will continue to represent the expressed opinion of African governments.

**Publications:** OAU Echo/Écho de l'OUA (biannually in English and French); Annual Report.

**General Secretariat:** African Unity Hall. POB 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 77 00. Fax: (251-1) 51 30 36. Telex: 21046. **Secretary-General:** Salim Ahmed Salim.

**Members:** Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Western Sahara, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (53).

**United Nations Economic Commission for Africa — ECA**

*Commission Economique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique — CEA*

**Aims:** Acting within the framework of the United Nations (UN), and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the aims of ECA are to promote and facilitate concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa; and maintain and strengthen economic relations and cooperation among African countries as well as with other countries of the world.

In order to achieve these objectives, ECA shall make and sponsor investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments, and assist in the formulation and development of policies that promote economic and technological development in Africa. It shall also give advice and disseminate information on aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors. The Commission may make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to governments of the member countries concerned, to governments admitted in consultative capacity or to the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

**History:** ECA was established in April 1958, under Resolution 671 A (XXV) of ECOSOC, when members were eight independent African states (Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia); six colonial powers (Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom); and the then Union of South Africa. Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar and the United Kingdom administered Somaliland Protectorate became associate members.

ECA membership is open to all independent African members of the UN. During the period 1958-1982, 41 other African countries achieved independence
and subsequently assumed full membership status of ECA. South Africa and Portugal were both expelled from the Commission in 1963. Today all independent states in Africa are members of ECA.

**Organization:** Decisions of the annual plenary session determine the work of the organization. The Commission must submit for prior consideration by ECOSOC any of its proposals that is likely to have substantial effects for the international community.

The Conference of Ministers considers matters of general policy and the priorities to be assigned to the Commission’s programmes, and makes recommendations to member states in such matters. It reviews the programmes implemented in the preceding year and examines and approves the programmes proposed for the next.

Other policy-making bodies include (8):

- Conference of African Ministers of Economic Planning and Development;
- Conference of African Ministers of Finance;
- Conference of African Ministers of Industry;
- Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs;
- Conference of African Ministers of Trade;
- Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning;
- Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization;
- Conference of African Ministers of the MULPOCs (see below).

A Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, representing all member states, was established in 1979 in order to deal with matters submitted for the consideration of the Conference (meets annually).

The Executive Committee, composed of representatives of sixteen member states, assists the Executive Secretary. It meets at least twice a year.

The Secretariat, with headquarters in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), provides the services necessary for the meeting of the Conference of Ministers and the meetings of the Commission’s subsidiary bodies, carries out resolutions and implements the programmes adopted. It comprises an Executive Direction and Management Office and 10 Divisions.

The institutional structure involves six subsidiary bodies:

- Conference of Ministers of African Least-Developed Countries;
- Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa;
- Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least-Developed Countries;
- Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development;
— Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment;
— Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

There is an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (AIEPD) which is located in Dakar, Senegal.

ECA serves as the coordinating office of all UN activities in Africa. Five Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) serve as "field agents" for the implementation of ECA's regional development programmes. The MULPOCs are located in Yaoundé, Cameroon (serving Central Africa); Gisenyi, Rwanda (Great Lakes Community); Lusaka, Zambia (East and Southern Africa); Niamey, Niger (West Africa); and Tangiers, Morocco (North Africa).

Activities: Basically, ECA is an advisory and servicing body, that supports and sponsors a great variety of national, regional and international projects, programmes and organizations in most economic fields. Often, this is done in collaboration with other international and regional organizations, national authorities and aid donors. Its functions cover the following headings: agriculture; energy; environment and development; industry; information; international trade and finance; natural resources; policy and programme coordination; population; public administration, human resources and social development; science and technology; socio-economic research and planning; statistics; transport, communications and tourism.

ECA has published a number of economic strategies for African development, which have played an important role in the international discussion on development, albeit not very much in the practice of African government policies. The most important results are probably in the field of promoting technical cooperation and programmes. In combination with that it has been catalytic in the promotion and establishment of numerous African intergovernmental organizations (often in collaboration with the OAU *), such as the African Development Bank (ADB) *; the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) *; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) *; the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) *; the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA); the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) *; and the Liptak-Gourma Integrated Development Authority (LGA) *; as well as a wide range of non-governmental organizations, e.g. the African Association of Cartography (AAC); Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Services in Africa (AAASA); and Geological Society of Africa (GSA).

Publications: ECA Annual Report; Africa Index (three a year); African Population Newsletter (biannually); African Socio-Economic Indicators (annually); African Statistical Yearbook; African Trade Bulletin (biannually); Bulletin of ECA-Sponsored Institutions (irregularly); Demographic Handbook for Africa; Devindex Africa (quarterly); Directory of Activities of International Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development in Africa; ECA Environment Newsletter (three a year); Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa (quarterly/annually); Rural Progress (quarterly); Survey on Economic and Social Conditions in Africa (annually).
Executive Secretariat: Africa Hall, Box 3005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251 -1) 517 200. Fax: (1) 514 416. Telex: 21029. Executive Secretary: Kingsley Y. Amoako.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (53). (Same members as OUA, plus Morocco minus Western Sahara.)
Organizations in Northern Africa

Arab Maghreb Union — AMU
Union du Maghreb Arabe — UMA

Aims: AMU is to contribute to the progress and prosperity of member countries’ economies through the gradual establishment of a North African Common Market by the end of this century. The Treaty provides for intra-union free trade, the erection of a common external tariff, free movement of people, goods, services and capital within the region as well as joint industrial, agricultural and transport projects. AMU also includes a security dimension.

History: After the First World War several nationalist leaders in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia proposed a federal Maghreb union in order to combat French rule in the region. Moroccan and Tunisian independence in 1956 and Algerian in 1962 stimulated moves towards regional cooperation, and in October 1964 the three states together with Libya established the Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb (CPCM). Its primary objective was to create a consultative and technical organ to promote economic cooperation and coordination at the regional level. Libya’s interest in the venture gradually waned with Muammar Gaddafi’s accession to power in 1969. On the other hand, the shared cultural and religious heritage gradually brought Mauritania into the process, which assumed membership in 1975. The progress of CPCM was disrupted by the twelve-year long Algerian-Moroccan conflict over Western Sahara. This barrier to regional cooperation was removed in 1988, when the two countries agreed to revitalize diplomatic relations. This led to renewed interest in regional cooperation, and later that year all five of the region’s leaders met in Algeria to discuss the formation of a new organization. This resulted in the signing of the Treaty of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) in February 1989.

Organization: The Summit of Heads of State is the highest authority and provides general policy guidance. It meets twice a year, with rotating chairmanship. Next in rank is the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which reviews protocols submitted for approval by the Summit. The institutional structure also comprises ministerial meetings in other sectors, such as finance and economic planning, industry, agriculture, energy and transport as well as a Consultative Council, composed of twenty delegates from each country.

The Secretariat shall assist and serve the institutions of AMU. It is situated in Rabat (Morocco) and headed by a Secretary-General. There are four specialized commissions within the AMU framework: economy and finance; food security; human resources; and infrastructure.

A Court of the Arab Maghreb Union is to interpret the provisions of the treaty and settle disputes among member states arising out of its implementation.
Activities: In 1990 AMU member countries agreed to lift taxes and customs duties on selected agricultural products as a first step towards a customs union—initially intended to be fully operational by 1995. However, apart from this, the plans to create a North African Common Market have not yielded much in the way of concrete results, and recorded intra-regional trade is less than one per cent of total trade. So far, activities in this field have mainly been limited to a number of feasibility studies, for instance, on the establishment of the Maghreb Investment and Foreign Trade Bank—which is to fund common industrial and agricultural projects with an initial capital of 500m. USD—and a Maghreb Union of textile and leather industries.

At a meeting in 1993 the Ministers of Foreign Affairs agreed to a “pause” in AMU cooperation due to the fact that none of the fifteen Conventions had been signed since the inception. The organization has however continued to operate, and member countries have tried to revitalize the agreement, which resulted in a resolution in 1994 to establish a free trade zone, and after that also an agreement on the free movement of citizens.

In practice AMU has primarily focused on functional and technical cooperation, e.g. the formation of a Maghrebian Agency for Youth Tourism and a Maghrebian Union of Sport. A lot of hope is also placed on transport and communications, and planned projects *inter alia* include railways, a Trans-Maghreb highway and the formation of a Maghrebian airline.

There are several interrelated explanations for the meagre results of the AMU venture. One is the poor preconditions for economic integration in the Maghreb—including political instability. Other reasons are the fact that decision-making has been concentrated in the hands of the leaders, who seem to lack the necessary commitment to cooperation, combined with the absence of an executive organ. On the other hand, the very loose and flexible institutional structure of AMU has also enabled member countries to cooperate despite the wide political, economic and social tensions and differences existing in the region. Thus, the potential gains of the increase in meetings at ministerial level shall not be ignored, especially considering the minimal relations between member countries prior to the formation of AMU.

Furthermore, although regional relations in the foreseeable future will continue to depend on the attitudes of the leaders concerned, the ongoing political and economic liberalization processes, mainly in the form of structural adjustment and economic reform programmes, may remove some of the obstacles to more comprehensive economic cooperation and integration in the future. The gradually increasing degree of bilateral cooperation among member states in the region, which partly is a side-effect of AMU, is another aspect which is likely to be catalytic for cooperation within the AMU framework itself.

AMU was partly created to reduce member states’ dependence on Western Europe—75 per cent of member countries’ total trade is with the European Union (EU). It is therefore hoped that a unified regional market in the Maghreb combined with access to the EU market will be an impetus to increased regional relations. However, the main problem with these plans is that the Maghreb countries are not integrated enough to be able to negotiate a region-to-region accord with the EU, which, as in the past, might lead to increased competition for resources on an individual basis with EU instead of enhancing regional cooperation and integration. Hence, there is a clear risk that the existing links between individual AMU
countries and the EU will put a strain on increased intra-AMU trade and other forms of regional cooperation and integration.

Another matter of concern for AMU has been peace and security. A number of security initiatives have been launched, most of which have involved France, Spain, Italy and Portugal around a "Mediterranean security network", parallel to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), but so far none of them has been implemented.

**Secretariat:** 26-27 Rue Okba Agdal, Rabat, Morocco. Tel: (+212-7) 77 26 68. Fax: (+212-7) 77 26 93. Telex: 36 488. **Secretary-General:** Mohamed Amamou.

**Members:** Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia (5).
Organizations in West and Central Africa

CFA Franc Zone — CFA
_Zone Franc CFA — CFA_

**Aims:** The CFA Franc Zone (CFA) embraces thirteen countries, grouped in two currency zones in West and Central Africa—the Communauté Financière Africaine and Coopération Financière en Afrique Centrale, respectively—which are on a fixed exchange rate with the French franc. It provides for the free movement of currency in order to steady and support the currencies of the Francophone states and to keep their economies closely linked to that of France. The arrangement is based on four principles: i) fixed parity towards the French franc (1 French franc = 100 CFA franc); ii) guaranteed convertibility of the CFA franc towards the French franc; iii) free movement of capital throughout the zone (since August 1993 only within each currency zone); and iv) pooling of reserves.

**History:** The Franc Zone was established in 1945. With the exception of Guinea and Mauritania, all of the former colonies that comprised French West Africa (AOF) and French Equatorial Africa (AEF), plus Togo, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea, are now members of the CFA Franc Zone. During the period 1958-73 a number of former French territories left the Franc Zone. When opting for complete independence in 1958, Guinea was expelled. Mali withdrew in 1962 in order to establish its own currency, but rejoined in 1968 (the country maintained special arrangements with France during the interval). Others that have withdrawn include the three Maghreb countries—Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia (1968)—and Mauritania and Madagascar (1973). The Comoros, which became a member the year after achieving independence in 1975, has its own central bank and maintains its own exchange rate towards the French franc. It is thus a member of the Franc Zone, but not of CFA Franc Zone. Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony and never part of the French African empire, joined the CFA Franc Zone in January 1985.

France totally dominated the management of the CFA Franc Zone up until 1973, when new treaties were signed which empowered the African member countries and _inter alia_ allowed them to, by agreement, vary the fixed exchange rate should they wish to do so. No such change was made from 1948 until January 1994, when the CFA franc was devalued by 50 per cent.

**Organization:** CFA has a complex legal framework. It comprises one Lusophone and twelve Francophone countries in West and Central Africa, grouped within two currency areas, each with its own central bank.

Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo are members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)*, which is the result of the amalgamation of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) and the
West African Economic Community (CEAO). These countries share the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)*.

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon are shareholders of the Bank of Central African States (BEAC)*, and are grouped within the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC)*, which is the result of the merger of the Central African Monetary Union (CACU)* and the Central African Customs Union (UDEAC)*. (In early 1996 CEMAC had not yet commenced operations.) France's influence in the monetary system is significant, and it maintains veto power on the Board of Directors of the two central banks. The Council of Ministers meets regularly. There are also national committees in each member country.

Activities: Monetary policies in the two regions are determined in collaboration with the French central bank, and credit policies as well as banking regulations are harmonized throughout the Zone. The monetary system is fully backed by the French Treasury, which also provides the issuing banks with overdraft facilities through "operations accounts". Member governments may borrow the equivalent to 20 per cent of the previous year's fiscal receipt while refinancing of commercial banks is limited to 35 per cent. In response to the French backing of the Zone, the member countries have agreed to hold at least 65 per cent of their reserves in French francs in the French Treasury, and to effect their exchange on the Paris market.

Since 1967 the CFA franc is freely convertible into the French franc—since August 1993 only within each currency zone—at the fixed exchange rate. Most empirical evidence suggest that, although the CFA franc has followed the fluctuations of the French franc, the CFA Franc Zone system has been an advantage for its member countries from independence and at least up until the early 1970s. The system with a stable, convertible currency and overdraft facilities combined with the pooling of reserves seems to have promoted exchange rate and price stability at the same time as it has enabled member countries to acquire the capital goods needed for the productive sectors of the economy. In addition, the system has prevented member countries from being tempted to print money as a solution to financial difficulties, which in turn has guaranteed some sort of balance of payments control and budgetary discipline.

After 1973 a variety of events at the international, regional and national level have disrupted the system. The oil-price shocks and the great amount of petrodollars in circulation contributed to the debt crisis. Falling terms of trade of CFA member countries and their dependence on the fluctuations of the French franc further escalated the problems. Moreover, too "soft" credit policies within the region led to the collapse of the banking systems of many countries during the 1980s. Taken together all these (and several other) factors prevented the member countries from creating the necessary productive base for their economies.

The monetary system itself and the fact of having a hard currency also created some adverse effects, increasingly so from the late 1980s onwards. As most of the other currencies in West and Central Africa have been practically worthless—especially the Nigerian naira but also the currencies of Ghana, Gambia and Zaire—BCEAO and BEAC have also served as currency suppliers for these countries, which has put pressure on the system. In fact, the decision in August 1993 to limit
the convertibility of the CFA franc to within each currency area was partly a
response to the alarming rate of capital flight experienced by the two Central
Banks. Since that date, all monetary transfers must go through the banking system,
and, for example, a Ghanaian operator can no longer change CFA notes for
Sterling in London.

The devaluation in 1994 was preceded by a long and heated debate amongst
Africans as well as in the French administration. Many observers and policy-makers
had long demanded a devaluation in order to restore the competitiveness of the
CFA franc, while others claimed that it would not attack the root of the problem,
and emphasized the negative impact of such a decision, especially for the poorer
strata of the population. The final decision was taken when France decided to
support a devaluation. The most pressing negative effects of the devaluation were
to be offset by the Special Fund for Development (FSD), and later also by
substantial financial assistance from the IMF, the World Bank and the European
Union (EU).

Irrespective of whether the decisions to limit convertibility in August 1993 and
the devaluation in January 1994 were right or wrong, they mark a change in the
very special relationship between France and the CFA countries. The changes
actually touch upon the founding principles of the cooperation treaties, and it is
evident that France will no longer guarantee the working of the system. The future
relationship between France and the member countries of the Franc Zone can only
be speculated in, but the eventual establishment of the Economic and Monetary
Union (EMU) within the EU will for natural reasons affect the Franc Zone, and it
is very unlikely that the French obligations under the Franc Zone will be extended
to a European Central Bank.

In the short- and medium-term, the future of the Franc Zone depends on a
variety of developments. It is clear that the inflation rate of CFA member countries
must be kept low in order to prevent further devaluations of the CFA franc. The
functioning of the system also depends on to what extent the countries will manage
to cooperate and implement the provisions recently agreed upon, such as the
harmonization of commercial legislation and investment regulation, the estab-
ishment of a regulatory body which should monitor and establish common laws
for the insurance industry, and the harmonization of the social security systems of
the region.

The role of Nigeria is an important issue. There is widespread smuggling and
informal and formal trade between the CFA countries and Nigeria due to the
warped monetary and trade relations. It appears that genuine integration in the
region requires a minimum of monetary and financial coordination and co-
operation between the CFA Franc Zone countries and Nigeria.

Finally, it will be interesting to follow to what extent the 1994 creation, the
West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)* will influence economic
and monetary integration in the sub-region, and whether the West African member
countries will manage to achieve a more organized approach to trade and monetary
relations. The same goes for the Central African member countries and their new
creation, the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) *.
However, the Central African countries are struggling with even deeper problems
than their West African fellow members, and it is most uncertain if regional
integration will have any real impact on their future development (or, for that

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matter, if the common currency is the best option for all members, or if it is fixed at a proper level).

**Headquarters**: Service de la Zone Franc, Banque de France, 39 Rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, BP 140-01, Paris Cedex 01, France. Tel: (+33-1) 42 92 31 26. Fax: (+33-1) 42 92 39 88. Telex: 220932.

**Members** (CFA): Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (13).

Other Franc Zone members are: Monaco, Comoros, and the French Republic, including also Mayotte, St. Pierre & Miquelon and the Overseas Territories and Departments.

**Economic Community of West African States — ECOWAS**

**Communauté Economique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest — CEDEAO**

**Aims**: According to its founding text, the Treaty of Lagos, ECOWAS should foster cooperation and development in all fields of economic activity, particularly in the areas of industry, trade, transport, infrastructures, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions and in social and cultural matters.

The Treaty contains provisions for the establishment of a free trade area, a common external tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries over a period of fifteen years, and later for the free movement of people, services and capital. The venture attempts to eliminate disparities in the levels of development, and members negatively affected by the implementation of the Treaty and losing import duty through trade liberalization are to be compensated by the ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development (ECOWAS Fund)*.

In 1993 members agreed on a revised Treaty, the Abuja Treaty, which aims at accelerating economic integration and increasing political cooperation and integration among member countries. The new Treaty is modelled on the European Union (EU), and, in addition to the objectives contained in the Treaty of Lagos, provides *inter alia* for the establishment of a common market and a single currency in the economic field, while it envisages in the political sphere increased political cooperation in order to ensure democracy and good governance, a common foreign policy, a Regional Conflict Solution Mechanism, a West African Parliament, an Economic and Social Council and a supranational Court of Justice to replace the existing Tribunal and enforce Community decisions.

**History**: The idea for a West African community goes back to discussions in the mid-1960s. After many meetings and proposals, the ECOWAS Treaty was signed in May 1975 by fifteen West African Heads of State. The protocols bringing ECOWAS into effect were signed in Lomé (Togo) in November 1976. The organization commenced operations in March 1977. Cape Verde joined later that
year. The Abuja Treaty was signed at the ECOWAS Summit, Cotonou (Benin) in July 1993, and it has now been ratified.

**Organization:** The Authority of Heads of State and Government is the supreme authority (meets once a year). The Council of Ministers, which is responsible for giving directions for the running of the Community, consists of two representatives from each country and meet twice a year.

The Executive Secretariat is situated in Lagos (Nigeria), but plans to move to Abuja. It is headed by an Executive Secretary, elected for a four-year term, renewable once only.

The Treaty contains provisions for a Community Tribunal, which is to settle disputes between the member states and interpret the provisions of the Treaty.

ECOWAS has six Technical and Specialized Commissions: (i) Trade, Customs, Immigration, Monetary and Payments Commission; (ii) Industry, Agriculture and Natural Resources Commission; (iii) Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Commission; (iv) Social and Cultural Affairs Commission; (v) Administration and Finance Commission; and (vi) Information Commission.

The institutional structure also includes the ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development (ECOWAS Fund)*; the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG); and the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA)*, the successor of the (non-ECOWAS) West African Clearing House (WACH)*.

**Activities:** Trade liberalization and promotion is, according to ECOWAS, the principal means of promoting regional economic integration. From May 1979 no state is allowed to increase its customs tariff on goods from another member. In May 1981 ECOWAS established free trade for unprocessed agricultural goods and handicrafts. Several timetables for phased liberalization of industrial products have been agreed on. The preferential trade liberalization scheme outlines two types of goods and three different groups of countries, whereby the more developed countries are to eliminate barriers more quickly than the less developed countries. Furthermore, only products set up on a common list and made by specified community enterprises are eligible to trade liberalization.

The results of the ECOWAS trade liberalization scheme are meagre. By 1995 only slightly over 200 products are on the common list. Hence, neither a free trade area, nor a customs union have been achieved. Labour mobility is restricted and there exists no harmonization of economic policies. Overall intra-regional trade as a percentage of the total has increased insignificantly. In 1995 recorded intra-regional trade remained under 6 per cent of total trade (much of which is concentrated around Nigeria). There is however a great deal of informal trade in the region.

The lack of progress is partly due to the widespread use of safeguard measures as well as the fragile political commitment to the integration process. The perceived polarization of benefits to the more developed member countries, especially to Nigeria, is another aspect which has generated tension among member states.

ECOWAS protocols contain provisions for lost customs revenue through the ECOWAS Fund. However, compensation is only dealt with ad hoc and not as a matter of principle. Besides compensating for lost customs revenue, the Fund finances integration projects and promotes a more balanced development in the region, but both its functions have been restricted by arrears in contributions.
ECOWAS member states have however implemented some complementary integrative measures, such as the freedom of movement of individuals (came into force in July 1980), and the rights of residence, with some exceptions from Nigeria (came into force in 1989). The right to establish a commercial enterprise in another member state was agreed on in 1990 (agreement is not yet operational).

Moreover, to facilitate regional trade, capital transactions and investment in the region, ECOWAS has tried to promote financial, payments and monetary cooperation and integration. The Committee of West African Central Banks was set up by ECOWAS for this purpose. The Committee makes recommendations to the Council on monetary issues and the West African Clearing House (WACH) in 1994 (which in contrast to WACH is an ECOWAS institution). WAMA aims at establishing a single monetary zone in West Africa by the year 2000. WAMA was expected to become operational before the end of 1995.

ECOWAS has tried to promote private sector participation in the integration process. In 1984 the ECOWAS Summit approved the establishment of a private regional investment bank, Ecobank Transnational Inc. (ECOBANK), in which ECOWAS holds 10 per cent of the shares. It became operational in March 1988.

Other examples are the establishment of the West African Industrial Forum, and the First ECOWAS Trade Fair, which was staged in Dakar in May 1995.

Infrastructural development is seen as another important means of promoting closer links in the region. A programme for the development of an integrated regional road network was adopted by the 1980 Summit. This has been progressive, and the Trans-West African Highway network—which includes the Trans-Coastal Highway, between Lagos, Nigeria and Nouackchott, Mauritania (4,767 km), and the Trans-Sahelian Highway, which links Dakar, Senegal with N'Djamena, Chad (4,633 km)—is partially completed. Furthermore, ECOWAS Special Fund for Telecoms (SFT) has taken over the responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the West African network portion of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL). The SFT works in collaboration with national telecommunications administrations.

ECOWAS is engaged in various other sectors, such as agriculture, livestock breeding, fishing, public health, village and pastoral water development as well as the promotion of social integration through the Organization of Trade Unions of West Africa, the West African Youth Association, the West African Universities Association, and the West African Women's Association.

A Protocol on Mutual Assistance in Defence Matters was adopted in 1981. In 1990 a Standing Mediation Committee was formed to mediate in disputes between member states. In August that year an ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) was sent to Liberia to try to bring about a cease-fire between the warring factions, restore order, and establish an interim government until elections could be held. Three quarters of a total of 12,000 troops were from Nigeria. In September 1990, the ECOMOG failed to prevent the capture and killing of the Liberian President Samuel Doe by rebel forces, and fighting between rival groups has continued. The search for disarmament has been a failure, and by 1995 only some 2,500 soldiers had been demobilized of an estimated target of 60,000. Many soldiers formerly demobilized have also returned to rebel forces.

It is clear that the stated objectives of ECOWAS cannot and will not be accomplished in the foreseeable future. Apart from the reasons already mentioned,
yet another obstacle to progress has been the large underpayments of dues. By mid-1992 arrears in contributions to the ECOWAS Secretariat amounted to a total of 28m. USD. A committee has been set up to improve payments and monitor the payments system. Under the revised Treaty there shall be a Community Levy, based on the total value of imports from member states. The details of this tax are yet to be spelt out. Until the financial burden is eliminated, or at least reduced, member states have agreed that ECOWAS activities should focus on the key regional policies within a "minimum agenda" including: i) free movement of goods and persons; ii) trade liberalization; and iii) security and peace.

The overlapping functions of the numerous intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) in the region constitutes another serious obstacle to integration. Cooperation and coordination between different IGOs in the region is virtually non-existent, and different organizations tend to have different solutions to the same problem. Apart from that the duplication of activities is inefficient in itself, it is clear that member countries' commitment to the ECOWAS venture has been negatively affected by the fact that some member states, especially the Francophone countries, have tried to integrate amongst themselves in various other organizations, particularly within what is now the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)*, instead of trying to enhance ECOWAS cooperation. The objectives of ECOWAS and UEMOA are almost identical and it is quite safe to claim that genuine regional integration in West Africa depends on whether the two organizations manage to coordinate their activities and strive towards the same end. Another related aspect is that the donors have been reluctant to grant assistance to the various organizations until a more credible regional approach is presented.

Secretariat: Secretariat Building, Asokoro, Abuja, Nigeria. Tel: (+23-9) 523 18 58.
Executive Secretary: Eduard E. Benjamin.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (16).

West African Economic and Monetary Union
Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine — UEMOA

Aims: UEMOA aims at deeper and wider economic cooperation, harmonization and integration among its Francophone member states, with particular emphasis on trade and common market integration, and the preservation and development of the CFA Franc Zone (CFA)* system in West Africa.

History: At the Conference of Heads of State in January 1994—the same meeting at which the 50 per cent devaluation of the CFA franc was announced—member countries agreed that the West African Economic Community (CEAO) was to be amalgamated with the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) into the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA). Togo, already a participant in
UMOA, became a member, and Mauritania, which had been a member of CEAO, resigned. UEMOA became effective in August 1994.

CEAO was the third integrative endeavour of the majority of the states of the former French West Africa (AOF). CEAO was an offspring of the West African Customs Union (UDAO), established in 1959, and its successor the Customs Union of West African States (UDEAO) of 1966. A draft treaty of CEAO was adopted in 1970 and signed in April 1973, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), by Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta (present day Burkina Faso). The Treaty of Abidjan came into effect in January 1974. Benin joined shortly after. Although Togo had signed the draft treaty, it remained hesitant towards a bloc that excluded Nigeria.

UMOA was founded in May 1962, by Dahomey (present day Benin), Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta (Burkina Faso)—all part of the former French West Africa. Statutes of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)* were annexed to the Treaty, which subsequently was ratified by all except Mali. Togo joined the year after. A new Treaty was signed in 1973. Mali rejoined as a member in October 1983, when Burkina Faso withdrew its opposition.

**Organization:** UEMOA is modelled on the European Union (EU). The Summit of Heads of State is the supreme authority. The Council of Ministers, which is assisted by several permanent Committees, is the real policy-making organ (meets at least twice a year). Both are joint organs with BCEAO. The Secretariat—which is a restructured CEAO Secretariat—is located in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) and headed by a Secretary-General, appointed for a four-year term. The Court of Arbitration is to settle disputes among member countries. In the future there shall be a Commission, a Common Parliament and a supranational Court of Justice.

The present organizational structure includes the Community Development Fund (FCD)*; and the Fund for Solidarity and Economic Development of the West African Economic Community (FOSIDEO)*.

UEMOA is also referred to as the Economic and Monetary Union of West Africa.

**Activities:** The monetary relations between member states have been and remain stable. There was no change in parity between 1948 and 1994, when the common currency was devalued by 50 per cent towards the French franc. There is a high degree of monetary integration in the region and it is unlikely that this will change in the immediate future. Monetary policy is determined and implemented by BCEAO, while UEMOA supervises the distribution of credit, adopts rules on negotiable instruments, suppression of counterfeiting and forgery, and makes agreements with the external world. The Banking Commission, set up in 1990, is responsible for supervising activities of banks and financial institutions in the region. Monetary integration is elaborated upon above in the section on the CFA Franc Zone (CFA)*, therefore, the following presentation focuses mainly on what has been achieved during the CEAO era.

The primary functions of CEAO have been in the field of trade promotion, economic programmes and development finance. Intra-regional free trade for raw materials and resource-based unprocessed commodities were already implemented at the formation of CEAO in 1973. Manufactured goods are given preferential
treatment through the Regional Cooperation Tax (TCR), which came into force in 1976. Due to the differences in the levels of development between member countries, the level of TCR is separately determined for each product, enterprise, country of origin and destination by the Council of Ministers. As a consequence, it does not apply to all intra-regional trade. The system is similar to the single tax system of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)*.

The revenue of the TCR is to compensate member countries for two-thirds of the loss of revenue arising from the importation of products that are subject to the TCR. The fiscal transfers are effected through FCD, which is financed according to member countries' respective share in trade of manufactures within the community (which means that Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal contribute almost the whole Fund). The remaining third of the revenue stemming from the TCR is kept for development purposes. These funds are also distributed by FCD, which initiates and finances projects in the region with the principal purpose to encourage intra-community trade in manufactured goods and ensure a more balanced development.

Already after a few years in operation, CEAO member countries recognized that FCD only made a modest contribution to a more balanced development. This resulted in the establishment of ROSIDEC, which was created to promote economic development and regional balance by means of loans, guarantees, subsidies, and feasibility studies, with special emphasis on the less developed member states. The operations of FCD and ROSIDEC have however been restricted by shortage of funds, and, even if the two subsidiaries have made some contribution to a more balanced distribution of the perceived benefits, their overall impact on the economic development and economic integration of member countries has been limited.

Although intra-CEAO trade increased during the first years in operation, the overall results of regional economic integration are modest. The share of intra-regional trade as a proportion of total trade has not increased since 1975 and it remains at about 10 per cent. Nevertheless, as trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased during this time this amount is relatively high, and, with the exception of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), CEAO is generally considered one of the most successful regional integration schemes in Africa. The absence of exchange controls is often emphasized as an important explanation for its relative progress. The high degree of labour mobility is another reason. Yet another explanation is that the balancing and compensation mechanisms have worked, at least compared to most other integrative schemes in Africa.

CEAO integration has suffered from the typical structural problems inherent in member countries' economies, member states' failure to implement the policies actually agreed upon, and by tensions related to the distribution of costs and benefits stemming from the integration effort. Moreover, the TCR system with product-by-product negotiations and the attempt to harmonize the external tariffs in order to erect a common external tariff, which originally was intended to be operational by 1985, have been inefficient.

Although the overall record on trade and economic integration is relatively moderate, there are some concrete results of functional and technical cooperation, such as the village water supply programme; the establishment of the African Centre for Higher Studies in Management (CESAG), Dakar (Senegal); the Higher School of Fishing Science and Techniques (ISSTH), Nouadhibou (Mauritania); the
Higher School of Mines and Geology, Niamey (Niger); and the Higher School of Textile Industries, Segou (Mali).

Concerning the future of economic integration in the region, UEMOA may provide a more organized approach to regional economic integration as trade, financial and monetary relations are very interlinked. If member countries manage to increase private sector participation it may also serve as an impetus to development. The potential for genuine integration in the region would also be considerably enhanced if member countries managed to increase cooperation and coordination with the regional giant, Nigeria.

Moreover, despite several efforts to address the issue during the last decade, there continues to be an overlap and duplication of regional organizations in the region. There is a clear competition between UEMOA and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*, and the two organizations (and others) have tackled similar problems at the same time without any consultation or coordination of instruments and with different solutions. Therefore, genuine cooperation and integration in the region necessitates a more organized approach and increased coordination between the various collaboration efforts.

Publications: Rapport Annuel; Integration Africaine (biannually).

Secretariat: Rue Agostino Neto, 01 BP 643 Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso.
Tel: (+226) 30 61 87. Telex: 5212. Secretary-General: Mamadou Haidara.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (7).

Central African Customs and Economic Union
Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale — UDEAC

Aims: The primary aim is to promote closer economic integration, balanced development and diversification of the economies of member countries, by means of regional trade liberalization, the establishment of a customs union, a common investment code, and subsequently a common market. The UDEAC Treaty also contains provisions for the harmonization and coordination of industrial, fiscal, development, transport, postal, telecommunication, tourism, rural economy, science and technology policies.

History: When opting for individual self-government, the members of French Equatorial Africa (AEF)—Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon—formed the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE) in 1959. A new organization, the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), was established in December 1964, Brazzaville (Congo), to accommodate relations with Cameroon.

Only two years after its inauguration in 1966, the Central African Republic and Chad left the organization to form the Union of Central African States (UEAC) together with Congo (present day Zaire) claiming that the other countries had gained most from UDEAC. However, encouraged by concessions from the other UDEAC states and due to French pressure, the Central African Republic rejoined after only a few months.
At the tenth summit conference held in Yaoundé (Cameroon) in 1974, the member countries agreed on an entirely revised treaty which considerably widened the scope for regional integration, and *inter alia* provided for greater indigenization of the common central bank, the Bank of Central African States (BEAC)*.

Despite Chad’s withdrawal in 1968, trade relations were largely maintained and the other member countries granted bilateral concessions outside the framework of UDEAC. Therefore, negotiations for a new UDEAC membership began in the late 1970s, but were interrupted by civil war. Chad finally rejoined in December 1984. Equatorial Guinea was admitted in December 1983.

At a summit meeting in December 1981, the leaders agreed to form the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEEAC)*, which includes the six UDEAC member states, the member countries of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes States (CEPGL)*—Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire—and São Tomé and Príncipe. ECCAS began operations in 1985, but has got off to an exceedingly slow start.

Regionalism took a new turn in March 1994 with the establishment of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), which is the amalgamation of UDEAC and the Central African Monetary Union (CAMU)*, in order to provide a more rational approach to trade and monetary integration, under a restructured UDEAC Secretariat. In early 1996 CEMAC had not yet commenced operations.

**Organization:** The Council of Heads of State is the supreme authority and meets annually to formulate overall policy and coordinate customs, fiscal and economic policies of member states. The Management Committee (known also as the Council of Ministers), comprising Ministers of Finance and Economic Development, is responsible for examining various common problems and making proposals to the Council of Heads of State for final decision (meets twice yearly).

The General Secretariat is the executive organ of the union. It was substantially restructured in 1992. Since then it comprises six technical departments, one administrative department and a staff of 85 employees.

The UDEAC Solidarity Fund was set up to counteract economic and social disparities, primarily between the more developed coastal states, Cameroon and Gabon, and the less developed land-locked Central African Republic and Chad.

The Development Bank of the Central African States (BDEAC)* is the other primary subsidiary of UDEAC. It is located in Brazzaville (Congo) and was set up in December 1975 under the joint auspices of UDEAC and BEAC. Although not yet a member of UDEAC, Chad also assumed BDEAC membership. UDEAC is known also as the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa.

**Activities:** There is duty free regional trade of raw materials and unprocessed agricultural goods. A common external tariff and common rules for investment were in place in the 1960s for many products. Intra-UDEAC trade in manufacturing is governed by the operation of the “single tax” (taxe unique), which is a preferential trading system intended to stimulate industrialization by replacing all import duties for all domestic manufacturers with markets extending to several member countries. The rate of the “single tax” is determined on a product-by-product basis by the UDEAC Management Committee, and is always lower than the customs duty which would otherwise be applied. In order to secure an equitable
distribution of costs and benefits, products from the more developed member countries are often subject to higher tax rates compared to the same goods produced in the less developed countries. Thus, there are variable tax rates in different countries for the same products. Four-fifths of the tax revenue is then redistributed to compensate for lost customs revenue, while the rest is to finance development projects in the least developed member countries. The single tax system is similar to the Regional Cooperation Tax (TCR) of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)*.

The efforts aiming at economic integration and increased intra-UDEAC trade have not been successful. Intra-regional trade as a percentage of total trade has diminished since the mid-1970s, and in the early 1990s it was as low as about 3 per cent.

There are various reasons for the poor results. One is that only specified goods (and firms) are eligible for the "single tax", i.e. many goods have been excluded from preferential treatment. By 1969 the Common List included slightly over 100 products. During the 1970s, the number only increased to 131, and in the 1980s to over 200. In addition, most of the products are allocated to companies in Cameroon and Congo. Another serious weakness is that the trade liberalization scheme has failed to address non-tariff barriers to trade.

The system has resulted in a distorted trade pattern, whereby primarily foreign firms have been able to segment the regional market into separate national markets while remaining protected by the common external tariff. Because each preference is determined by the Management Committee the allocation of the preferences has been influenced by vested interests. Moreover, the system has reinforced the strength of the more developed countries and guaranteed the profitability of mostly French-owned firms. Simultaneously, the arrangement has eliminated incentives to efficient local production, and resulted in oligopolistic capital and import-intensive production as well as the duplication of plants and products throughout the region.

Furthermore, the common investment code has not attracted more foreign investments to the region as a whole, but has mainly resulted in increased competition for foreign investment between member states. The very limited labour mobility is another reason for the lack of progress. The large differences in levels of development between member states and the subsequent controversy regarding the distribution of the gains and losses of integration have also prevented progress. The purpose of the UDEAC Solidarity Fund has been to reduce regional imbalances, but its activities have been restricted by lack of funds, partly due to the difficulties in determining the size of each members contribution.

The Community’s development bank, BDEAC, was created to mobilize external and internal resources for productive investment and regional projects, mainly in the industrial and agricultural sectors, and to promote a more balanced development. Its functions have also been restricted by shortage of funds, and contrary to its stated objectives, most of the projects actually implemented have lacked both the regional dimension and been concentrated to Cameroon and Gabon, and not to the less developed member countries.

Other UDEAC activities include training courses and seminars on accounting and population problems as well as some coordination of development programmes for industry and transport. The primary focus of the transportation programme is to connect highways in Gabon and the Central African Republic to the Trans-African Highway*, which links Lagos with Mombasa.

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To sum up, the success of UDEAC has been limited. Apart from the problems mentioned above this is also due to the lack of efficient mechanisms that can defend the common interest and ensure implementation. This is connected to the low political commitment to the integration process. The future of UDEAC is primarily dependent on whether the new undertaking, CEMAC, will be able to revitalize regionalism in Central Africa, and to a certain extent also on the future of the CFA Franc Zone (CFA).

Publications: Annuaire du commerce extérieur de l’UDEAC; Bulletin de liaison des statistiques de l’UDEAC; Bulletin d’information de l’UDEAC (quarterly); Bulletin des Statistiques Générales (quarterly); Journal officiel de l’UDEAC; Code des douanes (annually); Tarif douanier (annually); Plan comptable des banques et établissements financiers; Plan comptable général de l’Etat (manual and documents); and Réglementation douanière.


Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (6).
Organizations in Eastern and Southern Africa

Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States — PTA
Zone d’Echanges Préférentielle pour l’Afrique Orientale et Australe — ZEP

Aims: To promote cooperation and development in all areas of economic activity—particularly in the fields of trade, customs, payments, industry, transport, communications, agriculture and natural resources—with the aim of raising the standard of living of its peoples, fostering closer relations among its member states, and contributing to the progress and development of the African continent in line with the Lagos Plan of Action. A preferential trade area is to be considered as only a first step towards the formation of an Economic Community of Eastern and Southern Africa.

History: Ever since the 1960s, ECA has actively promoted regional cooperation and integration as the most viable development strategy for the African continent. PTA is very much a result of this regional strategy. The founding Treaty was signed in December 1981, by Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia. Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti and Rwanda also signed before the end of 1981. In July, 1982, Zimbabwe became the fourteenth country to sign before the Treaty came into force in September 1983. Tanzania joined in 1985. Since then Angola, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles and Sudan have also assumed membership.

A decision to transform PTA into the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)* was taken at the Kampala Summit in November 1993 in order to widen and deepen the scope for cooperation and integration. This transformation should be seen in the perspective of the competition with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)*, since 1992 the Southern African Development Community (SADC)*. COMESA was officially inaugurated in December 1994 (and then Zaire became the 23rd member.)

Organization: The Summit of Heads of State is the supreme authority and determines overall strategy (meets annually). The Council of Ministers also meets regularly to coordinate policy and determine tariff reductions.

The Intergovernmental Commission of Experts is responsible for the implementation of PTA programmes and projects, and is assisted by various specialized committees: i) Customs and Trade; ii) Clearing and Payments; iii) Agricultural Cooperation; iv) Industrial Cooperation; v) Transport and Communications; and vi) Committee on Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

The Secretariat, which is headed by a Secretary-General appointed by the Summit, is located in Lusaka (Zambia) and began operations in 1984. It is an administrative and servicing body.
There is also a Tribunal, which is to settle disputes among the member countries that may arise out of the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty.

The two most important subsidiaries of PTA are the PTA Clearing House (now the COMESA-CH)*, which was established in 1984 with the purpose to enable member states to trade in national currencies, and the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank)*, established in 1986 with headquarters in Bujumbura (Burundi). The Bank was temporarily, and since 1994 permanently, relocated to Nairobi (Kenya).

Activities: The efforts to promote intra-regional trade by reducing customs duties and non-tariff barriers to trade have dominated the work of PTA. The preferential trading system is based on the principles of non-discrimination and equal treatment, and initially regional trade was liberalized through product-by-product negotiations by which selected goods were put on the Common List of Goods. The Treaty provided for progressive tariff reductions on goods on the Common List of 25 per cent every two years, in the hope that tariffs would be eliminated within ten years. The 1987 Summit changed the proposed reduction of tariff rates from 25 per cent every two years to 10 per cent every two years, which subsequently led to member countries managing to implement the first 10 per cent tariff reduction on goods on the Common List that year. In January 1993 member states agreed to abandon the Common List and reduce import duties on all goods of local origin by 60 per cent. The decision was amended to 70 per cent in 1994.

Although the implementation of tariff liberalization has improved in the 1990s, intra-regional trade as a percentage of total trade has decreased slightly since the early 1980s, and in 1993 total regional trade amounted to 1.6m USD, which is equivalent to slightly over 5 per cent of total trade.

There are various reasons for the limited impact of PTA trade cooperation scheme. First of all, the Common List has not had great effect on intra-regional trade. Initially it was very short and failed to include some important goods. Moreover, although the rules of origin also have been relaxed, they remain complex. Taken together, this has meant that rather few PTA products have actually been eligible for preferential treatment. The fact that it has often taken several years before the tariff reductions granted have actually been published, and the numerous appeals to reduce tariffs, have also prevented an increase of regional trade. Yet another reason for the lack of implementation is that member states have not complied with the agreed timetable for tariff reductions. Furthermore, it is also clear that the pattern of regional trade has not responded to the tariff reductions actually implemented.

Moreover, about two-thirds of the recorded intra-PTA trade is concentrated to two poles: Kenya and Zimbabwe. With some minor exceptions—e.g. softened rules of origin, slower phasing of tariff reductions, and slightly lower duties—PTA contains no balancing mechanism, which, in common with most other integration schemes in Africa, has restricted implementation and led to disputes regarding the perceived benefits of integration.

The PTA Clearing House (PTACH), now the COMESA-CH, is another means to promote regional trade. It is to be seen as the first step towards a monetary and payments zone. Trade going through the Clearing House does not require hard currency for each separate trade transaction, but only for settling the net balance after two months. Hence, importers pay for imports in local currency while
exporters are paid for exports in their local currency. Trade is accounted for in the PTA Unit of Account (UAPTA), which is equivalent to a Special Drawing Right. In 1985 ten per cent of intra-regional trade passed through the Clearing House. The figures have gradually increased over time, and data for 1994 reveal that about 70 per cent of the eligible PTA trade transactions passed through the Clearing House, of which about 25 per cent were settled in national currencies. The liberalization of the current account of the balance of payments that many of the PTA member countries have undertaken as part of their structural adjustment programmes has reduced the relevance and use of the Clearing House in recent years. Since August 1988 the Clearing House issues the PTA Travellers Cheques, which are intended to facilitate travel and tourism within the region. In 1994, total sales reached 10.7m. UAPTA.

The PTA Bank (also known by the acronyms ESADB or ESATDB) began operations in 1989, with the purpose to promote economic and social development, intra-regional trade, and support and finance projects designed to make member countries' economies more complementary. Although activities appeared to pick up speed in 1993, when 13 project loans for a total amount of 27.1m. UAPTA were approved, lending and banking operations have been disrupted by lack of funds, management problems and disputes between member countries.

PTA has implemented some complementary integrative measures, designed to improve contacts and relations between member states and simplify customs clearance, transit and cross-border transports, such as the Road Customs Transit Declaration Document (RCDT); the Regional Customs Bond Guarantee Scheme; the Programme for Trade Information (TINET, COMET under COMESA); the Automated System of Customs Data (ASYCUDA); the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FCCI); Trade Fairs; the Association of Commercial Banks; the Federation of National Association of Women in Business (FEMCOM); the Third Party Motor Vehicle Insurance Scheme (Yellow Card); and the PTA Reinsurance Corporation (ZEPRE).

The role of activities in other sectors has increased over time. Some examples of industrial joint ventures include a metallurgical technology centre in Zimbabwe; a leather products institute in Ethiopia; and a fertilizer plant in Uganda. The transport programme has also managed to establish the PTA Aircraft Maintenance Centres; harmonize flight schedules of PTA airlines; and member states have agreed on an inland water and maritime transportation system. Agriculture and food security is yet another sector of cooperation. PTA has become increasingly dependent on donor financing for many projects in these and other sectors, and during 1994 the donors contributed 19.2m. USD, which is more than four times as much as paid-in membership fees.

There are a number of complex reasons for the limited success of PTA cooperation (besides those particular problems related to regional trade integration mentioned above). First, it is obvious that progress has been restricted by poverty, political heterogeneity and instability, macro-economic instability, finance and payments restrictions, lack of complementarities, inadequate transportation, and poor economic links between member countries. Furthermore, many of the regional programmes have not been integrated within national programmes. The weak institutional structure and the absence of any mechanism that could govern and ensure implementation are other explanations. Finally, operations have been
obstructed by the fact that only a few members have met their obligations in full—
total membership contributions for 1994 amounted to 4.6m. USD out of 9.9m. USD due.

Publications: PTA Trade Information Newsletter (monthly); Official Trade and
Investment Journal of the PTA; Annual Report.

Members (PTA): Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya,
Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sey-
chelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (22).
(Zaire joined COMESA in 1994.)

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa — COMESA

Aims: The aim of COMESA is to promote development and regional cooperation
and integration in all fields of economic activity, with particular emphasis on the
establishment of a full free trade area by the year 2000, a customs union with a
common external tariff ten years after COMESA comes into force, a payments
union and subsequently a common market. There is also a peace, security and
foreign policy dimension of the venture, because they are seen as preconditions for
enhanced development in the region.

History: COMESA is the direct continuation of the Preferential Trade Area for
Eastern and Southern African States (PTA)*, which was founded with the active
support of ECA* in 1981, Lusaka (Zambia). The Treaty was signed by 15 (now 20)
of the 22 (now 23) member countries at the Kampala Summit in November 1993,
and came into force in December 1994.

The transformation into a new organization should be understood in the con-
text of the changing post-Cold War global political economy and the ongoing
competition with the Southern African Development Community (SADC),
formerly the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)*,
regarding which will be the main integration organization in the region.

Organization: COMESA is intended to remove the organizational weaknesses
inherent in the PTA venture, thus strengthening the existing institutions while also
creating some new ones. In addition, a number of detailed Protocols are supposed
to ensure efficient implementation.

The annual Summit of Heads of State is the supreme organ and provides
overall policy guidance.

The Council of Ministers is the main coordinating body (meets regularly).
Sectorial Ministerial Meetings are responsible for sectoral development and are
assisted by various Committees: i) Customs and Trade; ii) Monetary Economics; iii)
Clearing and Payments; iv) Agricultural Cooperation; v) Industrial Cooperation; vi)
Transport and Communications; and vii) Committee on Lesotho, Namibia and
Swaziland. (The private sector is involved through a Consultative Committee.)

The role of the Secretariat has been strengthened compared to what it was
within the framework of PTA, and it is to have a more active coordinating role and
provide liaison with other institutions and supervise implementation.
A Court of Justice has replaced the PTA Tribunal. It is to settle disputes between states that may arise due to the implementation of the Treaty, and enforce binding decisions on member states.

The COMESA structure involves various specialized agencies or bodies, the most important being the COMESA Clearing House (COMESA-CH) in Harare (Zimbabwe), and the Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank (PTA Bank) *, which was established in 1990 and originally located at Bujumbura (Burundi), but moved to Nairobi (Kenya) in 1994.

**Activities:** In accordance with PTA, the liberalization of tariffs and non-tariff barriers to intra-regional trade is an important characteristic of the COMESA venture. There are two main innovations of COMESA: i) the approach does not only focus on trade barrier liberalization, but also emphasizes the stimulation of production and investment as well as monetary and financial cooperation and integration; and ii) the private sector is seen as the engine of growth that is to facilitate domestic cross-border trade and internal and external investment in all economic sectors, including infrastructure.

There have been some difficulties in implementing the trade liberalization scheme agreed upon. In 1993 and 1994, members renewed their commitment to the integration process and agreed on a reduction of import duties on all goods. There have been significant reductions in this process, and some countries have reduced tariffs by 70 per cent, some with 60 per cent, while others have failed to meet their obligations. However, the rules of origin are strict and subsidiaries of foreign firms do not enjoy trade preferences.

It is still too early to say if COMESA will be more successful than PTA. Trade barriers are likely to be gradually reduced but this may be a result more of structural adjustment programmes and the rules of the GATT/WTO than COMESA itself. Moreover, it remains to be seen what impact COMESA will have on the share of intra-regional trade, which still remains at about the same level as in the early 1980s. In 1994 total registered intra-regional trade amounted to 1.64m. USD, which is equivalent to less than 6 per cent of total trade. In addition, the bulk of aggregated intra-regional trade is concentrated to two trading poles: Kenya and Zimbabwe, which account for about two-thirds of total COMESA trade.

COMESA continues the operations initiated under the PTA framework designed to complement trade relations and promote private sector participation (for a list of the various measures see the section on PTA above).

The East and Southern African Trade and Development Bank began operating in 1989, but its activities have been disrupted by financial and managerial difficulties. It continues as a COMESA institution, which is also the case for the PTA Clearing House, now the COMESA Clearing House (cf. section on PTA).

Due to the current and capital account liberalization included in the structural adjustment programmes carried out by most countries in the region, the relevance and use of the Clearing House has decreased in recent years. However, it has been announced that the Clearing House is to coordinate the efforts aimed at enhancing and sustaining monetary integration and cooperation among member countries. The Monetary Committee is currently investigating the scope for this type of integration. Another interesting issue currently being investigated concerns the scope for harmonization of structural adjustment programmes at the regional level.
The operations of COMESA have been disrupted by the large underpayments of dues—by 1994 only six of the member countries had meet their obligations in full and total membership fees that year reached 4.6m. USD out of a total of 9.9m. USD due.

COMESA has also been negatively affected by the uncertainty concerning the division of labour with the Southern African Development Community (SADC). In the 1980s the organizations were largely complementary but since the early 1990s the overlap between the two ventures has become obvious. A PTA Summit in 1993 proposed a COMESA-SADC merger. After that a committee was set up jointly by PTA/COMESA and SADC to suggest solutions on their future relations. After the report was delivered, the SADC Heads of State suggested splitting COMESA into a Northern and a Southern bloc (which would comprise all the SADC countries), while PTA/COMESA suggested continued discussions on the matter.

There is also uncertainty regarding several members’ commitment to the organization. In late 1995 Zimbabwe and some other member countries had still not yet ratified the COMESA Treaty. The fact that Mauritius joined SADC in 1995 may also question its commitment to COMESA.

Both PTA/COMESA and SADC have desired a majority-ruled South Africa to assume membership (ANC maintained observer status within both organizations). South Africa joined SADC in 1994 but had not assumed COMESA membership in early 1996. It is clear that a regional organization excluding South Africa (and Botswana) will be of limited relevance for regional economic integration in Southern Africa.

Apart from the obvious overlap with SADC, in a longer perspective there may also be some duplication of functions between COMESA and other integrative schemes in the region, such as the Southern African Customs Union (SACU)*, the East African Community (EAC)*, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEEAC)*, and possibly also the Cross-Border Initiative (CBI)*. In addition, there are numerous bilateral agreements in the region. It is quite clear that genuine regional economic integration cannot be achieved without a minimum degree of coordination of the operations of most of these schemes.

**Secretariat:** POB 30051, Lusaka, Zambia. Tel: (+260-1) 22 97 25. Telex: 40127.
**Secretary-General:** Dr. Bingu Wa Mutharika.

**Members:** Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (23).

**Southern African Development Coordination Conference — SADCC**

**Aims:** According to the 1980 Lusaka Declaration, SADCC’s aims are:

— the reduction of economic dependence, particularly, but not only, on the Republic of South Africa;
— the forging of links to create a genuine and equitable regional integration;
— the mobilization of resources to promote the implementation of national, interstate and regional policies;
— the concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation.

As it was obvious that the regional dominance of South Africa was reinforced by its transport system, an adequate and integrated regional transport and communications network was seen as a necessary prerequisite for progress in other areas of activity. The member countries also agreed to cooperate in other sectors, such as energy, livestock and disease control, agriculture and natural resources, food security, soil and water conservation, mining, industry and trade, and manpower training and development.

**History:** In the late 1970s, the South African Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, tried to launch the Constellation of Southern African States (CONSAS). As a response, the neighbouring states, with the Front Line State (FLS) at the forefront—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia (later also including Zimbabwe and Namibia)—initiated the plan for economic liberation and cooperation in Southern Africa. Under the auspices of FLS, a secretariat and documentation unit were set up in 1978 and 1979. The plan for economic liberation was finally made public at the first Southern African Development Coordination Conference, organized by FLS in Arusha (Tanzania) in July 1979. The group was later joined by Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe (formally still not independent). On April 1, 1980, a regional economic summit was held in Lusaka, Zambia, and the nine founding members adopted a strategy for cooperation entitled “Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation”.

The donor community was also active in the creation of SADCC. The venture enabled donor countries to assist the Southern African countries in their strategy for economic liberation, especially regarding overland transportation and communications.

Namibia joined SADCC as its tenth member on independence in 1990. Zaire’s application has been rejected. In order to adapt to the challenges of the 1990s and the prospects of a majority-ruled South Africa, the organization was transformed into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992. (Since then South Africa and Mauritius have also joined.)

**Organization:** The annual Summit of Heads of State and Government is the supreme institution (decisions are taken only by consensus). The Council of Ministers is responsible for overall policy implementation and the supervision of SADCC institutions. It shall adopt a programme of action and designate liable member states for the different sectors of cooperation. The Council shall also convene and organize the Annual Consultative Conference (i.e. “the donor conference”). Ministers in the various fields of cooperation meet in Sectoral Committees of Ministers to review progress and present new projects.

The Standing Committee of Officials consists of a senior civil servant from each member country, the so-called country contact point. The Committee functions primarily as a technical advisory council to the Council of Ministers. In order
to render cooperation more effective the Committee may also appoint Sectoral Sub-Committees of Officials.

The Secretariat, established in 1982, is situated in Gaborone (Botswana). It is responsible for the general servicing of and liaison with SADCC institutions. The Executive Secretary, who reports to the Council, gives administrative support and assists in coordination and planning.

The SADCC venture aims at a minimum of common institutions. For that purpose, member countries are given responsibility for different economic sectors inside the regional whole, meaning that each member country functions as a Sector Coordinating Unit (SCU), which is responsible for initiating and coordinating programmes and projects within its sector of responsibility. Technically speaking, the SCUs are not part of the SADCC institutional framework but are national units under the auspices of the national ministries.

The Summit may also establish more autonomous Sectoral Commissions (replacing the SCUs) in order to deepen and promote efficient cooperation. Each such Commission shall be governed by a legal Convention, and report to the Council. One such Commission has been established, the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC)*, located in Maputo, Mozambique.

**Activities:** SADCC's principal function has been to coordinate the allocation of a great number of projects in various sectors and sub-sectors—listed in the Programme of Action—and to mobilize resources for the implementation of these projects. Before the transformation into SADC the sector responsibilities were distributed as follows:

- **Angola**
  - Energy;
- **Botswana**
  - Agricultural research; Livestock production and animal disease control;
- **Lesotho**
  - Environment and land management; Tourism;
- **Malawi**
  - Inland fisheries, forestry and wildlife;
- **Mozambique**
  - Transport and communications; Culture and information;
- **Namibia**
  - Marine fisheries and resources;
- **Swaziland**
  - Human resources development;
- **Tanzania**
  - Industry and trade;
- **Zambia**
  - Mining;
- **Zimbabwe**
  - Food, agriculture and natural resources.

The national ministries are responsible for implementation and project coordination. Thus, implementation depends heavily on the capacity of the responsible national ministry and the SCU to mobilize national and international finance.

By July 1992 the Programme of Action comprised 518 projects of various sizes within ten different sectors. The total cost is estimated to about 8,500m. USD, of which 3,700m. USD were secured and an additional 500m. USD were under negotiation. Projects in the fields of transport and communications have dominated SADCC cooperation until the 1990s, after which priority, at least on paper, has gradually shifted towards investment in the productive sectors. The main emphasis of the transport and communications sector has been the rehabilitation of the ports of Beira, Maputo and Dar es Salaam, and the construction and improvement of
railways, roads and some other infrastructures all over the region. The bulk of SADCC's projects are implemented in close collaboration with aid donors.

If the work of SADCC is evaluated according to its stated objectives, its success is limited. Although the organization clearly has mobilized financial resources, that has not been its main objective, and the exact amount compared to what would otherwise have been transferred to the region by bilateral aid channels can only be speculated. However, in practice SADCC has not been concerned with "collective self-reliance" and conventional forms of economic integration but has primarily put emphasis on the implementation of a great number of projects in various clearly defined sectors, particularly within the sectors of transport and communications, energy and food security. If SADCC is evaluated according to such a considerably less ambitious scale, most analysts consider it as relatively successful.

Moreover, as a flexible and widely used forum for discussion SADCC has clearly had a stabilizing impact on a region haunted by political and economic instability. It is therefore safe to say that SADCC has prepared the ground for more genuine cooperation and integration in the future and been a necessary precondition for the creation of SADC.

If characterized as a project coordination venture, there are at least two major partly interrelated weaknesses of SADCC. Firstly, there is a manifest dependence on donor funding, on average the donor community finances up to 90 per cent of the total of implemented projects—this varies however across sectors and the donors have for instance been very generous in financing transport and communications, but very restrictive in the support of industry and trade projects and programmes. Since members have not managed to mobilize their own resources and no project priority mechanism exists, project implementation and project design have to a large extent been determined by the donors and have not been guided by the need of each sector and what the member countries have deemed feasible.

The second major problem of the SADCC approach is, very simplified, connected to the fact that many projects have neither been integrated within national development programmes, nor had a clear regional dimension.

Members (SADCC): Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (10). (South Africa and Mauritius became members of SADC in 1994 and 1995 respectively.)

**Southern African Development Community — SADC**

**Aims:** The Windhoek Declaration lists three main objectives of SADC cooperation:

1. Deeper economic cooperation and integration, on the basis of balance, equity and mutual benefit, providing for cross-border investment and trade, and freer movement of factors of production, goods and services across national borders;
2. Common economic, political and social values and systems, enhancing enterprise and competitiveness, democracy and good governance, respect for the rule of
law and the guarantee of human rights, popular participation and alleviation of poverty;

3. Strengthening regional solidarity, peace and security, in order for the people of
the region to live and work together in peace and harmony.

In order to accomplish these objectives, member states have agreed to cooperate in
the following sectors:

a) food security, land and agriculture; b) infrastructure and services; c) industry,
trade, investment and finance; d) human resources development, science and
technology; e) natural resources and environment; f) social welfare, information
and culture; g) politics, diplomacy, international relations, peace and security.

**History:** With some significant modifications in objectives and modes of opera-
tion, SADC is the direct continuation of the Southern African Development
Coordination Conference (SADCC)*, founded in 1980. The decision to transform
SADCC from being a loosely-structured project and development coordination
conference to a more formalized development and integration community was
taken at the Windhoek Summit in August 1992. All member countries had ratified
the Treaty when the leaders met at the 1993 Summit. South Africa joined in August

**Organization:** SADC builds on the organizational structure of SADCC. The
major institutional innovation is that there is a Treaty which makes SADC a legal
entity, places binding obligations on its member states and provides for strength-
ened common institutions at the regional level.

The Summit of Heads of State or Government is the supreme institution. It
meets at least annually, and unless otherwise provided in the Treaty, the decisions
shall be by consensus and shall be binding.

The Council of Ministers, preferably comprised of ministers responsible for
economic planning or finance, meets at least annually. The Council is responsible
for implementation of decisions, the supervision of SADC’s institutions, and the
organization of the Annual Consultative Conference (the so-called donor con-
fERENCE). Furthermore, Sectoral Committees of Ministers, comprised of ministers in
the various sectors of cooperation, is to review sector programmes and present
new projects.

The Standing Committee of Officials functions as a technical advisory body
responsible to the Council. The Committee consists of one permanent secretary (or
an official of equivalent rank) from each member state—i.e. each member’s so-
called country contact point. The Committee may also appoint Sectoral Sub-
Committees of Officials.

The Secretariat is the executive and administrative organ. It is responsible for
coordinating and harmonizing member states' policies and strategies and the
general liaison and servicing of the SADC institutions.

Sectoral Commissions, responsible to the Council, shall guide and coordinate
integrative policies and programmes in designated sectoral areas. Sectoral proto-
cols, approved by the Summit, are legally binding agreements that prescribe the
composition, powers, functions, procedures and other matters related to each such
Commission. By early 1996 members had agreed to create a Southern African
Power Pool (SAPP) and the “Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC Region” was approved, but there were no formalized protocols for the other sectors. One Sectoral Commission was established during the SADCC era, namely the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC)*, located in Maputo, Mozambique. Until additional Commissions are established, the SADCC structure remains with each member country and relevant ministry functioning as Sector Coordinating Unit (SCU) within its sector or sub-sector of responsibility.

The Treaty provides for a Tribunal and a Common Parliament (which are not yet established).

**Activities:** SADC’s objectives are much more ambitious compared to those of SADCC’s. The scope and strategy for cooperation are currently being investigated and prepared in most sectors. In the meantime SADC continues the Programme of Action worked out by SADCC. Sector responsibilities are distributed as follows:

- **Angola** - Energy;
- **Botswana** - Agricultural research; Livestock production and animal disease control;
- **Lesotho** - Environment and land management; Tourism;
- **Malawi** - Inland fisheries, forestry and wildlife;
- **Mozambique** - Transport and communications; Culture and information;
- **Namibia** - Marine fisheries and resources;
- **South Africa** - Finance and investment;
- **Swaziland** - Human resources development;
- **Tanzania** - Industry and trade;
- **Zambia** - Mining; Employment and labour;
- **Zimbabwe** - Food, agriculture and natural resources.

(By early 1996 Mauritius had not yet been allocated a sectoral responsibility.)

There has been concern regarding the fact that the Programme of Action grew too fast in the past. In 1991 the Programme of Action comprised 559 projects with an estimated cost of over 8,500m. USD, but by August 1994 it had been reduced to about 400 projects, valued at slightly more than 8,000m. USD. About half of the funding is secured.

Transport and communications, energy, and food security are the most important sectors by value. Since the late 1980s, and particularly through the establishment of SADC, member states have put greater emphasis on investment in production and conventional forms of economic integration. There are also greater efforts to involve the private sector in the integration process. However, it still remains to be seen whether SADC member countries will manage to deal with trade liberalization, economic integration and private sector participation.

Member countries also place a lot of hope on the newly created finance and investment sector, coordinated by South Africa, but although there are large potential benefits in this field, it will take some time before cooperation picks up speed, if ever, due *inter alia* to the differences in the levels of development and economic structure between member states.

Another new sector is politics, diplomacy, international relations, peace and security. In 1994 it was announced that the Front Line States (FLS) were to be
dismantled and integrated within SADC. After lengthy discussions on various organizational alternatives, the Council of Ministers decided to establish a SADC organ which should not report through the normal SADC structures but directly to the Summit. Its chairmanship and secretariat will rotate between member countries on a yearly basis, with Zimbabwe first.

Concerning the future of SADC, the SADC Treaty contains some ambiguities. Although the Sector Coordinating Units (SCUs) are critical to SADC cooperation these are not mentioned in the Treaty. It still remains to be seen whether additional Sectoral Commissions will be established and how they will be structured. Moreover, it is not clear how the undermanaged and weak Secretariat will be strengthened.

Furthermore, SADC is extremely dependent on donor funding. Considering the fact that the amount of aid is decreasing and that the member states have not been able to mobilize very many internal resources, it is not clear how SADC activities will be financed in the future. It is also uncertain how committed member states are to SADC programmes, especially when and if SADC moves beyond project coordination towards the more complicated process of integration. It is also ambiguous to what extent the regional programmes will be integrated within national development plans.

Another crucial factor is whether South Africa's dominance will be of benefit to the whole region and promote a stable and balanced development or whether South Africa's dominance will have negative effects for the rest of the countries in the region.

Yet another contentious issue concerns the overlap and competition with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). All SADC members, except South Africa and Botswana, are members of COMESA. Due to the fact that the objectives and strategies of the two organizations are very similar, genuine and efficient cooperation and integration in the region requires that their operations, one way or the other, are coordinated. The relationship with other integrative schemes, such as the Cross-Border Initiative (CBI)*, the East African Community (EAC)*, the Southern African Customs Union (SACU)* and the numerous bilateral agreements existing in the region also requires a minimum of coordination of policies in order to prevent duplication of efforts.

Publications: SPLASH; SADC Weekly News Briefing; Southern African News Features; Annual Report; and numerous reports and studies from the sectors.

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Members: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (12).

South African Customs Union — SACU

Aims: SACU is a customs union agreement between Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland (BLNS) and South Africa, that provides for the absence of tariffs, duties
and quantitative restrictions on trade within the area and for a common external tariff towards third parties. It also includes various measures designed to deal with the needs of the less developed BLNS countries, the most important being the compensation for lost customs revenue.

**History:** The economic, political and social linkages among the countries of the region have deep historical roots. The origins of economic integration in the region date as far back as 1889, when the Cape Colony and the landlocked Orange Free State formed a customs union, with Basutoland (present day Lesotho) and Bechuanaland (Botswana) joining in 1891 and 1893 respectively. In 1889 the Orange Free State also formed a free trade area with the South African Republic (Transvaal), which was joined by Swaziland in 1894. The formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 led to the establishment of the South African Customs Union by the British colony of South Africa and what are now Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS). South West Africa (Namibia) was included in 1915.

With time the smaller members realized that the customs union was inadequate, and after achieving independence they managed to negotiate a new arrangement which more accurately served their needs. The agreement establishing the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) was signed in December 1969. It was modified in 1976, and the provisions for shared customs revenue and infant industry protection constituted the most important innovations.

Namibia became an official member on achieving independence in 1990. Due to the new realities of the region, the SACU agreement is currently being renegotiated, and a new agreement will hopefully be signed in 1997.

**Organization:** All important policies regulating activities within SACU and with third parties are determined and administered by the South African Board of Tariffs and Trade, in which the BLNS countries are not represented. The only action required of South Africa is to give the other participating countries "adequate" notice on eventual policy changes. The principal administrative function is to collect external tariffs and internal sales and excise duties, which are held as part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of South Africa, and annually distribute the revenue to signatories according to an agreed formula.

The Customs Union Commission, composed of officials from each participating government, is one of the few common organs of SACU. It is a consultative body which shall only discuss matters and then report to the respective governments. A main item on the agenda is determining the revenue shares for the next fiscal year. The Commission has set up various sub-committees: the Customs Technical Liaison Committee (which is central to the technical work of revenue distribution); the Trade and Industry Liaison Committee; and the Transport Liaison Committee.

**Activities:** The essence of the SACU arrangement is the absence of tariffs and quotas on intra-regional trade; that trade of goods within the region is subject to the same excise and sales duties; the common external tariff towards the outside world; and the sharing of customs revenue. It also includes measures for the protection of infant industries and mutual non-discrimination in transport for goods (and passengers).
These principles are qualified in some respects. For instance, duty-free imports from outside the region may apply to goods needed for relief operations, goods imported under technical assistance agreements or multilateral international agreements, and freedom of transport may be restricted due to health and security, animal or health diseases, and public morals etc. In general, member countries have no right to restrict intra-SACU imports to protect their own industries, except as a means of protecting infant industries (the period of protection cannot exceed eight years). Furthermore, specified industries of major importance to the country in question may also be granted special tariff assistance (for a specified period of time only). In addition, in some cases sales duties may differ between countries. These saving clauses are however not widely applied and have had no significant impact on SACU relations.

The trade relations in SACU are extremely asymmetric. The BLNS countries are heavily dependent on trade with South Africa, while their mutual trade is very modest. In 1993 recorded trade between the BLNS countries and South Africa as a percentage of total trade was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Exports to South Africa</th>
<th>Imports from South Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South African imports from BLNS as a percentage of total imports is modest (below 4 per cent). However, the combined SACU market is South Africa’s most important export market (excluding non-classified goods, mainly gold). It accounts for over 15 per cent of South African total exports, which is equivalent to about 70 per cent of South Africa’s exports to Africa. With respect to manufactured exports, the SACU market is even more important and represents over 30 per cent of South Africa’s total manufactured exports (and the proportion is increasing).

The sharing of customs revenues is an important feature of the SACU arrangement. Because BLNS are considered to derive considerable disadvantages from holding SACU membership they are compensated with a larger share than South Africa. The unique aspect of the customs union agreement is that the smaller countries are also compensated for their imports originating in South Africa. The total payments due are arrived at by enhancing 1.42 to the total value of each of the BLNS countries’ imports, dutiable production and consumption.

The revenue from the customs revenue pool makes up a significant portion of government revenue for each one of the smaller countries: Botswana 15 % (90/91); Lesotho: 57 % (90/91); Namibia: 44 % (91/92); Swaziland: 32 % (89/90) (and South Africa: 9 % in 1991/92).

The enhanced share of total SACU revenue of the BLNS countries has increased sharply during the last decade. In 1969/70 the BLS received less than 3 per cent of the common revenue (excluding Namibia). In 1989/90 the BLSN countries’ aggregated share of the total SACU common revenue was 18 per cent and by 1992/93 it had increased to nearly 34 per cent (2,996m. Rand). The main reason for this significant rise is the amendment of the SACU arrangement in 1976, whereby a stabilization mechanism was introduced which allowed the enhanced revenue of BLNS only to fluctuate between 17-23 per cent. The rapid increase in
Botswanan imports, the accession of Namibia to formal membership, and the slow growth in South Africa are other explanations.

The record of SACU is not clear-cut and depends on how it is measured. It is nonetheless difficult to dispute that the arrangement has served South Africa's economic and political purposes. The structure of intra-SACU trade is very much a result of South Africa's trade policy. In order to protect industries within the union, particularly within South Africa, extra-regional imports have been subject to very high tariffs, sometimes up to 100 per cent. In numerous cases, the smaller partners' attempts to supply the broader SACU market have been blocked by various devices such as local content regulation, standards, quality requirements, procurement rules and the regulatory regime as well as by aggressive retaliatory action by South African producers, such as price dumping and pressure on retail outlets. South Africa's market dominance has been further strengthened by the absence of a common export promotion policy and the large South African subsidies to domestic manufacturers, which the poorer countries have not been able to match.

The one aspect South Africa has been most discontented with is the discrepancy since the late 1980s between its revenue and its contribution to the common pool. The gap is, according to South Africa, primarily a result of the stabilization mechanism. South Africa's domestic concerns and the widened budget deficit make this aspect more difficult to accept.

Concerning the effects of SACU for the BLSN countries, the picture is more ambiguous. It is obvious that they have been adversely affected by the price-raising effect of the common external tariff and the very complicated trading system, which is solely designed for South Africa's needs. It is also evident that the BLNS countries would have needed greater opportunities for infant industry protection in order to be able to resist South African market dominance. South Africa's aggressive export strategy and the absence of a common export promotion strategy for the whole area is another issue that has prevented local production in these countries. Furthermore, the BLNS countries have been compensated for lost customs revenue through fiscal transfers, which has not necessarily attacked the root of the problem, i.e. the weak local production capacities. The time lag in the receipt of the yearly common revenue of BLNS has been another matter of contention. The BLNS countries' revenues are distributed according to a calculated level, and the exact sum is only settled after two years. In effect, this means that the government concerned will only receive revenue based on the level of imported goods two years back even if there has been a significant increase of dutiable imports during the two years. The loss is equivalent to what otherwise could had been invested in income-earning assets.

Nevertheless, in spite of all its deficiencies, much empirical evidence suggests that compared with no agreement at all the SACU arrangement seems to have also benefited the poorer states. It has given them access to South African markets while also being compensated, especially since the late 1980s. The arrangement has also relieved them of the burden of collecting their own customs revenue.

The future of SACU depends on several factors. Firstly, of course, on the outcome of the renegotiation of the present agreement. The negotiations are being handled by the Customs Union Task Force and address all the negative aspects of the arrangement mentioned above, and many others. All member countries, except Botswana, are also participating in the Common Monetary Area (CMA)*. The two arrangements are often dealt with and analyzed individually, but there appear to be
some potential gains from coordinating the activities of the two organizations in the future. Another important aspect is the outcome of the negotiations between the European Union (EU) and South Africa on a free trade area agreement, as it will affect all SACU members.

In a longer term perspective it may also be necessary to have coordination of activities between SACU and some of the other integration schemes in the region—e.g. the Southern African Development Community (SADC)*, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)*, the Cross-Border Initiative (CBI)* and the numerous bilateral agreements—in order to minimize inefficiencies, inconsistencies and duplication of efforts. Considering that SACU/CMA represents a very high degree of formal integration it is not impossible that SACU/CMA may become the building block(s) for increased regional integration in Southern Africa sometime in the future.

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Members: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland (5).

Common Monetary Area — CMA

Aims: The purpose of the CMA is to promote development, intra-regional trade and capital flows by means of monetary and financial integration. Essential features are the fixed exchange rate between the South African Rand and the national currencies of Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (LNS); integrated capital and financial markets; and uniform exchange controls towards the rest of the world.

History: Despite South African currency being used as the sole currency in what are now Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland ever since the end of the nineteenth century, there was never any formal agreement between the countries involved. The other states have had no currencies of their own and no means of monetary policy, which in effect has implied that they have lacked essential attributes of sovereignty.

In 1972 Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland jointly initiated negotiations with the Republic of South Africa, with the objective of reaching a formal agreement—comparable to the agreement establishing the Southern African Customs Union (SACU)* in 1969—setting forth the rights and obligations of each of the participating parties. The negotiations resulted in the Rand Monetary Area (RMA) agreement, which was signed in 1974 by Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. Botswana withdrew and created its own central bank and currency (pula) in 1976, which started at par with the Rand but has diverged since. Swaziland also established its own central bank and issued its own currency (lijageni) but remained within the monetary zone. Lesotho followed suit in 1980 when the Lesotho Monetary Authority (LMA), which became Lesotho Central Bank in 1982, began to issue the loti (malotis). These currencies circulated at par alongside the Rand, which remained legal tender in the two countries.

After Swaziland inter alia decided to have its own jurisdiction regarding the right to revalue or devalue against the Rand—which it has not yet exercised—the ar-
rangement was transformed in April 1986, into the Common Monetary Area (CMA). The agreement was amended in 1989, and the two smaller states achieved further monetary discretion.

Namibia has automatically been included as a member by virtue of its relationship with South Africa. On achieving independence in 1990 Namibia joined formally with the signing of the Multilateral Monetary Area Agreement (in March 1992). Namibia has announced it may delink the Namibian dollar (introduced in 1993) sometime in the future.

**Organization:** CMA is totally dominated by South Africa, and the other signatories have no influence over South African monetary policy and exchange regulations. In return they have unrestricted access to South African capital and financial markets. In order to facilitate implementation South Africa has a formal obligation to "consult" the other member states before important policy changes are made. There is a Commission with one representative from each signatory state, which is entitled to make recommendations to member countries.

Each of the LNS countries has its own central bank and issues its own national currency. The issuing of national currencies has to be 100 per cent backed by deposits of gold, Rand or convertible currencies in the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the South African Reserve Bank. Besides managing the foreign and gold reserve, central bank functions include the monitoring of financial and banking developments and the dissemination of statistical information on banking etc.

**Activities:** Although the monetary system has gradually been transformed and relaxed over time in order to offset some of the costs of complete monetary integration for the LNS countries, the Rand totally dominates the area and is used in most monetary cross-border transactions with the outside world as well as within the region.

The CMA arrangement is quite flexible and accommodates member countries' needs relatively well. Since 1989 the smaller countries have achieved more discretion and negotiated the right to manage their own foreign and gold reserves, including the right to hold 100 per cent of reserves in other currencies but the Rand (formerly 65 per cent of reserves had to be held in Rand). In addition, since this date the issuing of national currencies can be backed not only by rand assets but also by other convertible foreign currencies or gold. Furthermore, they also negotiated some minor instruments by which they are able to influence monetary matters, e.g. the Banking Act and the Minimum Local Assets Requirement.

Lesotho and Namibia—Swaziland up until the formation of CMA in 1986 — are compensated for loss of seigniorage. Compensation is based on the estimated circulation of rand in these countries and for what they would have earned if two-thirds of this amount of rand had been invested in income-earning assets.

By and large South Africa has benefited economically and politically from the monetary arrangement. One problem for South Africa has been the uncertainty involved in calculating the amount of rand circulated in the other countries, which has caused some difficulty in determining monetary policy.

Concerning the smaller countries, CMA has been both beneficial and costly. The costs include that the negative effects of the international sanctions against the apartheid regime, South Africa's import substitution policy and its volatile monetary and exchange markets have also been transmitted to the LNS countries.
As a result, the LSN currencies have appreciated towards other currencies hand in hand with the appreciation of the rand. However, these costs will probably be reduced in the future as a more realistic exchange rate is in the making.

Other problems of the arrangement are primarily related to the fact that the smaller countries have very limited control over monetary matters. Because the issuing of national currencies has to be 100 per cent backed by gold, rand and other convertible currencies, there is no room to use "inflation tax". Public loans can only be taken at commercial rates, which increases the risk of crowding out private investments. Furthermore, interest rates can only slightly deviate from the South African one, and due to the low effective demand for capital in the poorer countries and the absence of exchange controls, the LSN countries have in effect been exporters of capital. This has further concentrated development to South Africa and led to unemployment and reduced output in the smaller countries.

In addition, the heavy dependence on the common revenue pool of SACU as a source of government income means that the only (real) monetary and fiscal policy instrument available has been to affect the government expenditure level. Needless to say, this is very difficult, the implication being that the LSN countries are extremely dependent on foreign aid for the stimulation of local production, development and employment.

Nevertheless, compared with no agreement at all, the CMA arrangement seems to have reduced uncertainty and transaction costs and increased price and exchange rate stability. The access to South African capital and financial markets has resulted in there being no shortage of liquidity. The smaller members have also been able to use the rand for external and intra-CMA transactions. All these factors have promoted trade, capital flows, labour migration remittances and tourism etc. It should also be pointed out that the high degree of labour mobility is one important reason why the system has worked relatively well so far.

Concerning the future of the system, it is doubtful whether any country would stand to gain anything from leaving CMA under the present circumstances. However, future realignments of exchange rates are possible and especially Namibia has declared that the country will delink from the parity. Furthermore, if labour mobility is restricted, for one reason or another, it might put pressure on the arrangement.

Office: c/o South African Reserve Bank. 370 Church St, POB 427, Pretoria 0001, Republic of South Africa. Tel: (+27-12) 313 33 11. Fax: (+27-12) 313 31 97.

Members: Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland (4).
PART II

OTHER REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN AFRICA
Africa Project Development Facility — APDF

Aims: Assist and guide the private sector in sub-Saharan Africa by providing advisory services for entrepreneurs.

History: Established in 1986 by ADB*, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and UNDP.

Organization: It is managed with IFC (affiliated to the World Bank Group) as the executive agency, and funded by ADB, IFC, UNDP and the donors.

Activities: Advises African entrepreneurs and foreign investors seeking to start businesses or expand existing ones, and helps them identify and prepare viable projects. APDF does not finance projects, but assists entrepreneurs in obtaining debt and equity financing and identifying business partners, both foreign and domestic. Since its inception it has helped to raise 166m. USD for over 130 projects, which are estimated to have created 13,000 jobs and generated annual foreign exchange earnings of 124m. USD (Dec. 1992). It publishes brochures and annual reports etc.

Regional Office: POB 869, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 21 96 97. Fax: (+225) 21 6151.

Africa Reinsurance Corporation — AFRICARE
Société Africaine de Réassurance

Aims: Promote the development of insurance and reinsurance industry in Africa, and the growth of national, regional and sub-regional underwriting and retention capacities in order to support economic development in general.

History: Founded in February 1976, Lagos (Nigeria), with the assistance of ADB*, after several years of study and negotiation between governments and their insurers. Commenced operations in 1978.

Organization: AFRICARE is associated with and partly owned by ADB (10 per cent). Structure involves General Assembly; Board of Directors; Secretariat; General Manager; Secretary-General. Authorized capital: 30m. USD. Paid-up capital: 9.7m. USD (June 1991).

Secretariat: Reinsurance House, 46 Marina, PMB 12765, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel: (234-1) 66 52 82. Telex: 22647. Secretary-General: Bakary Kamara.


African Accounting Council — AAC
Conseil Africain de la Comptabilité — CAC

Aims: Establish standard accounting procedures; facilitate the circulation of management information among member countries; encourage education and further training in accountancy and related fields; and promote and carry out studies and research.

History: Established June 1979, Algiers (Algeria), at meeting of delegates of bodies entrusted with accounting standardization in African countries.

Organization: Assembly of delegates of member states (meets every three years), elects a five-member Executive Committee (meets at least once a year) and Secretary-General, all for three-year terms. There is a small administrative Secretariat.

Activities: Provides assistance to institutions in member countries dealing with standardization of accounting, and to African countries and other bodies concerned with this question. Publications: CAC Information and Liaison Bulletin (every two months in English/French); African Accounting Magazine (quarterly in English/French).

Secretariat: 17 Ave du Port, Bldg SNC2, BP 11223 KINI, Kinshasa, Zaire. Tel: (+243-12) 234 48. Fax: (+243-12) 244 86. Secretary-General: Prof. Kinzoni Mvutukidz Nginduk.

African Air Tariff Conference — AFRATC
Aims: Ensure an orderly growth of air transport services to, from and within Africa; study, advise and coordinate all tariffs and matters relating to scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services of concern to its members; and act as a machinery for negotiating all tariff matters relating to African air transport services.
History: Set up 1980 by the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) *, which was established in 1969 as a specialized body of the African Airlines Association (AFRAA) *.
Organization: AFRAA is to implement, organize and coordinate its activities.
Activities: AFRATC is currently operating on an experimental basis.
Contact: c/o AFRAA. POB 20116, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 50 26 45. Fax: (+254-2) 50 25 04.

African Airlines Association — AFRAA
Association des Compagnies Aériennes Africaines
Aims: Promote the development of safe, reliable, economical and efficient air transport communications to, from, within and through Africa; foster closer commercial and technical cooperation among African air transport companies; and serve as a common forum for the articulation of the views of member airlines on matters and problems of common interest.
Organization: General Assembly, composed of chief executives of member airlines; Executive Committee elected on a sub-regional basis; Standing Committees and a number of specialized committees; Secretariat serves as the administrative, coordinative and research centre.
Activities: AFRAA published the first continent-wide timetable in 1988. Members have agreed on standardization of training syllabi; promotion of technical cooperation; maintains Research Bureau. AFRAA works closely with the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) * and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); and coordinates the activities of African Air Tariff Conference (AFRATC) *. Publications: AFRAA Bulletin.
Headquarters: POB 20116, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 50 26 45. Fax: (+254-2) 50 25 04. Secretary-General: Captain Mohammed Ahmed.
African Association for Literacy and Adult Education — AALAE

Aims: Promote adult education and literacy in Africa.

History: Founded 1984 by merger of the African Adult Education Association and the AFROLIT Society.

Organization: General Assembly meets every three years; Secretariat coordinates and services network of educators in each country.

Activities: Studies the problems involved in adult education; formulates programmes and policies implemented by networks of national educators; promotes exchange of information. Publications: The Spider Newsletter (quarterly in French and English); Regional Conference Report (every three years); Journal (biannually).

Secretariat: POB 50768, Finance House, 6th Floor, Loita St, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 22 23 91. Fax: (+254-2) 34 08 49. Telex: 22096. Secretary-General: Paul Wangoolaa.

Members: 21 national education associations and 85 institutions (not specified).

African Association for Public Administration and Management — AAPAM

Association Africaine d'Administration et de Gestion Publiques

Aims: Provide senior officials with opportunities for exchanging ideas and experiences in order to foster public administration and management in Africa; promote the study of professional techniques and encourage research, in particular on African administrative problems.

History: Founded in 1971.

Activities: Organizes seminars, workshops and conferences on topical issues; provides consultancy services; undertakes research; promotes inter-country schemes for exchange of public servants and managers. Publications: Quarterly AAPAM Newsletter; African Journal of Public Administration and Management (AJPAM) (biannually).

Secretariat: POB 61862, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 51 72 00. Fax: (+254-2) 52 18 45. Secretary-General: O. A. Wafula.

Members: Botswana, Egypt, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia (10).

African Bureau for Educational Sciences

Bureau Africain des Sciences de l'Education — BASE

Aims: Encourage and conduct educational research at all levels; promote regional and sub-regional scientific cooperation; and coordinate activities of national research centres and institutes.


Organization: Executive Committee, composed of nine Education Ministers and representatives of ECA*, OAU* and Arab League (AL)*, meets every two years; Advisory International Scientific Committee. BASE is aided by UNESCO and OAU; Central Secretariat is supported by Zaire.

Activities: Encourages harmonization of educational, scientific and technical research activities; conducts research in various fields of education; holds and organizes conferences and seminars. Publications: Bulletin d'information (quarterly); Annuaire africain des sciences de l'éducation (three a year); Répertoire africain des institutions de recherche (annually); series; scientific dossiers; proceedings of conferences.

Secretariat: 29 Ave de la Justice, BP 1764, Kinshasa, Zaire. Tel: (+243-12) 220 06. Telex: 21166.

Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco,
Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (39).

**African Business Round Table — ABRT**

**Aims:** Strengthen Africa’s private sector; promote inter-African trade and investment; and encourage foreign investment in Africa.

**History:** Established in 1990 by ADB* in its quest to promote private sector participation in the development of Africa.

**Organization:** ABRT is an informal forum composed of the chief executives of Africa’s leading corporations. Annual meetings are chaired by the Executive President of ADB. It is administered by the ADB Secretariat. Also known by the acronym ABR.

**Activities:** Holds annual meetings. In 1994 ABRT, in cooperation with ADB, proposed the establishment of an African Investment Bank, which was to provide financial services to African companies.

**Contact:** c/o ADB. Ave Joseph Anoma, BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d’Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 20 48 72. Fax: (+225) 20 49 00. Telex: 23717.

**African Capacity Building Foundation — ACBF**

*Foundation pour le Renforcement des Capacités en Afrique*

**Aims:** Build and strengthen human and institutional capacities in policy analysis and development management in sub-Saharan Africa.

**History:** Launched in 1991 as a joint effort of donors and African governments.

**Organization:** Board of Governors provides broad policy guidance; Executive Board guides and approves programmes; Committees for Operations and Finance; Administrative Secretariat.

**Activities:** Sponsors 26 national and some regional economic policy and development research centres in sub-Saharan Africa. By 1995 total commitments amounted to approx. 58m. USD.

**Secretariat:** POB 1562, Harare, Zimbabwe. Tel: (+263-4) 70 29 31. Fax: (+263-4) 70 29 15.

**Executive Secretary:** Abel L. Thoahlane.

**Members:** Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Zaire and Zimbabwe (12).

**Other members:** ADB, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, UNDP, USA and World Bank (14).

**African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development — ACARTSOD**

*Centr African de Recherche Appliquée et de Formation en Matière de Développement Social — CAFRADES*

**Aims:** Promote and coordinate research and training in social development, and assist in formulating social development strategies and programmes. In so doing it shall adopt an interdisciplinary approach and encourage independent, indigenous intellectual efforts based on real needs and priorities.

**History:** Founded 1977, Tripoli (Libya), by Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, under the joint auspices of OAU* and ECA*.

**Organization:** ACARTSOD is a specialized body of OAU. Council of Ministers; Governing Board, comprising representatives of OAU, ECA and two representatives of each of the four sub-regions of Africa; Technical Advisory Committee; Secretariat.

**Activities:** Offers training and research programmes; assists universities and institutes in the field of training; promotes indigenous research and teaching materials; maintains relations with other research institutions within and outside the region; organizes seminars; provides documentation services. **Publications:** ACARTSOD Newsletter (biannually); Directory of Training and Research Institutions for Social Development in Africa; Social

**Headquarters:** Africa Centre, Wahda Quarter, Zawia Rd, POB 80606, Tripoli, Libya. Tel: (+218-21) 83 36 40. Fax: (+218-21) 832357. **Executive Director:** Dr. Mohammed El-Mustapha Kabbaj.

**Members:** Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Zaire (24).

**African Centre for Meteorological Applications and Development — ACMAD**

*Centre Africain pour les Applications Météorologiques et le Développement*

**Aims:** Assist member states in the development of meteorology and its applications.

**History:** Established in 1987.

**Activities:** Monitors and forecasts weather and climatic conditions over the continent; conducts applied research and promotes the development of methods for the application of meteorology for activities such as food production, water resources management and new and renewable energy management; maintains receiving satellite station to assist national meteorological services; trains African scientists and technicians; organizes workshops and seminars.

**Headquarters:** POB 13184, Niamey, Niger. Tel: (+227) 72 31 60. Fax: (+227) 73 49 92. Telex: 5562 N. **Director-General:** M. S. Boulaya.

**Members:** All member states of the ECA.*

**African Centre for Monetary Studies — ACMS**

*Centre Africain les Études Monétaires — CAEM*

**Aims:** Assist African countries in the formulation and coordination of their monetary, financial and banking policies; promote better understanding of banking and monetary matters; and study the effect of international monetary developments on the African countries.

**History:** Founded in August 1975 by the OAU* Heads of State and Government as an organ of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB)*. Commenced operations in 1978. It is currently being restructured.

**Organization:** ACMS is integrated within the framework of AACB, and enjoys status of a specialized agency of OAU. Assembly of Governors is supreme organ; Governing Council is composed of the Chairmen of the four sub-regional committees of AACB; Directorate. **Activities:** Undertakes research and provides courses and training programmes on national accounting, financial programming, statistics, adjustment programmes and other issues related to money and finance; convenes seminars; organizes inter-bank exchange programmes. **Publications:** Financial News (monthly); Money, Banking and Finance in Africa; Financial Journal (biannually); Annual Report.

**Office:** 15 Blvd F. Roosevelt, BP 1791, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 38 21. Fax: (+221) 23 77 60. Telex: 61256. **Director:** Jean-Marie Gankou.

**Members:** All independent countries south of the Sahara (47).

**African Civil Aviation Commission — AFCAC**

*Commission de l'Aviation Civile Africaine — CAFAC*

**Aims:** Encourage coordination and cooperation in all civil aviation activities; promote coordination, better utilization and development of African air transport systems; and encourage common commercial air standards and recommendations consonant with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

**History:** Established January 1969, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), as a specialized agency of OAU*, following signing of provisional constitution by 28 states, coming into force January
1972. Also known as Pan-African Civil Aviation Commission. It was substantially revised in 1974.

**Organization**: Plenary session (every three years) elects Bureau, consisting of President and Vice-President for each of five sub-regions; Secretariat (at present provided by ICAO). Institutional structure involves: Air Transport and Technical Committee. Works closely with ICAO and African Airlines Association (AFRAA)*.

**Activities**: Formulates plans for operation of air services within and outside Africa; compiles statistics and undertakes studies on various topics, including standardization of flying equipment, ground services, commercial policies and intra-African fare structures; provides technical and judicial assistance to member countries; offers training programmes; and organizes working groups and seminars.

**Secretariat**: 15 Blvd de la République, BP 2356, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 20 30. Fax: (+221) 23 26 61. Telex: 61182. **Secretary-General**: J. R. Razafy.

**Members**: All OAU member states.

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**African Commission on Human and People's Rights — ACHPR**

**Aims**: Monitor, promote and protect human and people's rights in Africa.

**History**: Created in 1987 pursuant to the provision of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights.

**Organization**: This is a specialized agency of OAU*, and its Secretariat is an integral part of OAU General Secretariat. Commission composed of eleven members, one from each sub-region in Africa, elected by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It meets twice a year for two weeks in March and October.

**Activities**: Investigates claims of human and people's rights abuses perpetrated by signatory governments. Claims may be brought by other African governments, the victims themselves, or by a third party.

**Office**: Kairaba Ave, POB 673, Banjul, Gambia. Tel: (+241) 960 42. Telex: 2346. **Head Officer**: Germain Baricako.

**Members**: All OAU member states (49 out of 53 states had signed the Treaty by 1995).

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**African Cultural Institute**

*Institut Culturel Africain — ICA*

**Aims**: Promote cultural and scientific development and cultural cooperation in Africa; broaden access and popular participation in cultural life; and assist in the formulation and preparation of cultural policies and programmes.

**History**: Established January 1971, Fort Lamy (present day N'Djamena), Chad, as a specialized agency of the then African and Mauritanian Common Organization (OCAM) in the form of African and Mauritanian Cultural Institute (ICAM). Present name adopted May 1976, Dakar (Senegal). It has continued operations after the dissolution of OCAM in 1985.

**Organization**: Executive Council, composed of ministers responsible for culture in member states; General Directorate, comprising Director-General and Deputy Director-General.

**Activities**: Promotes artistic creation, including the organization of “Grand Prix ICA” to support and encourage research and creativity in arts, literature and social and human sciences; disseminates cultural information; coordinates cultural cooperation; conducts research and provides training of cultural action personnel through its centres.

**Publications**: ICA-Information (quarterly in English and French); conference and seminar reports.

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* The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
Headquarters: 13 Ave Président Bourguiba, BP 01, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 24 78 82. Telex: 61334. Director-General: Messanvi Kokou Kekeb.

Members: 18 African states.

African Development Bank Group — ADB Group
Groupe de la Banque Africaine de Développement

Aims: This term refers to the group of development financing institutions comprising African Development Bank (ADB)* and its major affiliates, the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF)* and the African Development Fund (ADF)*. The overall aim of the ADB Group is to help African countries improve the living conditions in Africa, primarily through the financing and execution, individually or jointly, of investment and development projects.

History: ADB was established August 1963, and the ADF and NTF were created in 1973 and 1976 respectively.

Organization: The ADB Group is not an organization as such. ADB functions as the mother organization of the other subsidiaries.

Activities: Operations are carried out by the three institutions separately. By the end of 1993 cumulative commitments since the beginning of operations for the Group as a whole were 27,843m. USD, while disbursements reached 15,071m. USD.

ADB Headquarters: Ave Joseph Anoma, BP 1387, Abdijan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 20 44 44. Fax: (+225) 22 78 39. Telex: 23717. ADB Executive President: Omar Kabbaj.

Members: All ADB member states.

African Development Fund — ADF

Aims: Grant interest-free loans for projects in the least developed countries in Africa with repayment over 50 years (including a ten-year grace period) and a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum.

History: Set up in November 1972 as a subsidiary of the African Development Bank (ADB)*, to enable non-African countries to provide funds. Commenced operations in August 1973.

Organization: ADF is part of the African Development Bank Group (ADB Group)*. It is managed and administered by ADB. Capital is provided by the 25 non-African ADB member countries.

Activities: Offers interest-free loans and grants for project feasibility studies to the poorest countries in Africa. By the end of 1993 cumulative commitments since the beginning of operations amounted to 10,201m. USD, while total disbursements were 5,099m. USD. In 1993, the Fund approved loans for 894m. USD, while disbursements were 704m. USD. Replenishment funds have been withheld during 1993 and 1994 due to the anticipated high administrative costs and poor lending policies of the ADB Group.

Contact: c/o ADB. Ave Joseph Anoma, BP 1387, Abdijan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 20 44 44. Fax: (+225) 22 78 39. Telex: 23717.

Members: All ADB member states.

African Economic Research Consortium — AERC
Consortium pour la Recherche Economique en Afrique — CREA

Aims: Strengthen African capacity for conducting independent, rigorous inquiry into problems pertinent to the management of economies in sub-Saharan Africa.

History: AERC grew out of a venture initiated in 1984 to overcome the hurdles to quality research within the local institutions in Eastern and Southern Africa. It was established in 1988.

Organization: Executive Board; Advisory Committee of researchers; Secretariat. Supported by the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)*, the Rockefeller Foundation and several donors.
Activities: Assists in the strengthening of national institutions and capacities; offers masters programme aimed at strengthening masters-level economics training in Anglophone Africa; encourages contact with economists and policy-makers in other regions in and outside Africa; convenes seminars and workshops on relevant matters; publishes and finances research commissions. Publications: Eastern Africa Economic Review; special papers; research papers; working papers.

Headquarters: Mama Ngina St, International House, 8th Floor, POB 62882, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 22 52 34. Fax: (+254-2) 21 93 08. Telex: 22480. Executive Director: Dr. Benno J. Ndulu.

Members: Botswana, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zaire and Zimbabwe (6).

Other members: ADB, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, UNDP, USA and the World Bank (14).

African Export Import Bank — AFREXIMBANK

Aims: Increase the volume of African exports and intra-African trade by financing exporters and importers through trade finance institutions, such as commercial banks.

History: Created by ADB *. Became operational in December 1993.


Headquarters: World Trade Center Building, POB 404 Gezira, 1191 Cerniche el-Nil, Cairo, Egypt 11451. Fax: (+20-2) 578 02 77. Executive Secretary: J. W. T. Otieno.

African Feed Resources Network — AFRNET

Aims: Support and assist farmers in finding effective ways to feed their livestock.

History: Created in 1991, by the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), since 1995 the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) *, as a result of the amalgamation of three African fodder research networks.

Organization: Integrated within the framework of ILRI.

Contact: c/o ILRI. POB 46847, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 63 20 13. Fax: (+254-2) 25774.


Non-African members: USA, Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom (8).

African Groundnut Council — AGC

Conseil Africain de l'Arachide — CAA

Aims: Ensure remunerative prices for groundnut and its by-products on the world market; advise producing countries on marketing policies; organize exchange of technical and scientific information, and information on production, marketing and possible uses of groundnuts, especially with regard to alternative uses of groundnuts.

History: Founded June 1964, Dakar (Senegal), following agreement 1962 between governments of Nigeria and Senegal. Statutes revised October 1968, Niamey (Niger).

Organization: Council of Ministers is supreme authority; Council of Representatives meets at least twice a year; Specialized Committees (7); Executive Secretariat with three Departments: Economic and Commercial; Scientific and Technical; and European Office (Brussels).

Activities: Administers Compensation Fund, created January 1981; disseminates information on groundnut production and consumption; and promotes policy harmonization.

Publications: Arachide Action (journal published by European office); Groundnut Review; Newsletter (French and English); leaflets and information brochures.
Executive Secretariat: Trade Fair Complex, Badagry Expressway Km 15, POB 3025, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel and fax: (+234-1) 88 09 82. Telex: 21366. Executive Secretary: Alhaji Mour Mamadou Samb.
Members: Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Zaire (7).

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning — AIEDP
Institut Africain de Développement Economique et de Planification — IDEP
Aims: Train economic development planners; conduct research; and provide advisory services on economic development and planning.
History: Established in 1962 as a specialized body of ECA*.
Organization: Integrated within the ECA framework. Governing Board; Advisory Board on Studies and Research; Secretariat.
Activities: Trains development planners; provides advisory service; undertakes research on development planning. In 1994-95 the Institute conducted a study to devise a flexible and pragmatic plan for the rationalization of the numerous Francophone and Anglophone intergovernmental organizations existing in West Africa. Maintains library of books, journals and documents.
Headquarters: BP 3186, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 10 20. Fax: (+221) 22 29 64. Telex: 51579. Director: Dr. Jeggan C. Senghor.
Members: All member states of ECA.

African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research — AIHTTR
Institut Africain de Formation Technique Supérieure et de Recherches
Aims: Develop technical manpower for the development of Africa and assist member states in the development of natural resources, industry and technology.
Activities: Involved in agricultural engineering and food technology, mechanical engineering, electronics; communication technology; publishes periodical research materials; and offers technical teachers training.
Members: Chad, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe (14).

African Insurance Organization — AIO
Aims: Strengthen the insurance and reinsurance industry in Africa; promote regional cooperation; and promote training of insurance staff in Africa.
History: Founded in 1972.
Organization: Annual Conference of supervisory authorities insurers, reinsurers and brokers; Secretariat coordinates and administers operations.
Activities: Arranges meetings for reinsurers, brokers, consultants, and supervisory authorities; created the African Insurance Educators’ Agency, the Association of African Insurance Brokers and the Association of African Insurance Supervisory Authorities; established African insurance pools for aviation, petroleum, and fire risks.
Office: BP 5860, Douala, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 43 26 55. Fax: (+237) 43 20 08. Telex: 5504. Secretary-General: Yoseph Asefa.
Members: Supervisory authorities, insurers, reinsurers, brokers in 42 African countries.

African Management Services Company — AMSCO
Aims: Provide management and training services to private companies and public sector institutions in Africa.
History: Created in April 1989 by ADB* in cooperation with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and UNDP.
Organization: AMSCO is a company jointly owned by ADB, IFC, UNDP and private investors. It is administered by ADB.

Activities: Clients are usually private companies in need of a temporary management strengthening, but also state owned enterprises preparing for privatization have benefited from AMSCO's know-how and management assistance. Many of AMSCO's activities are funded by the donors.

Contact: c/o ADB. Ave Joseph Anoma, BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 20 48 72. Fax: (+225) 20 49 00. Telex: 23717.

African Network of Administrative Information — ANAI
Réseau Africain d'Information Administrative

Aims: Provide administrators, policy-makers, trainers and researchers with relevant and accurate information in the field of development administration.

History: Created January 1981, Tangiers (Morocco), with the assistance of UN, as a project of the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)*.

Organization: ANAI is a specialized body of CAFRAD.

Activities: Studies and publishes work on information sources and methodology, with emphasis on three lines of operation: (i) CAFRAD as central clearing house; (ii) schools and institutes of public administration as local points; (iii) local libraries, governmental documentation centres as collaborators. Works together with the Pan-African Documentation and Information Service (PADIS)*.

Contact: c/o Division of Documentation, CAFRAD, 19 Rue Abu-El-Ala-El Maâri, BP 310. Tangiers, Morocco. Tel: (+212-9) 36601. Telex: 33664. Director: E. S. Asiedu.


African Oil Palm Development Association — AFOPDA

Aims: Increase member countries' production of and investment in palm oil and recapture market shares.

History: Established in 1985 by ten palm oil producing countries.

Organization: General Assembly; Executive Council; Executive Secretariat.

Secretariat: 15 BP 341, Abidjan 15, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 25 15 18. Executive Secretary: Baudelaire Sourou.

Members: Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Togo and Zaire (8).

African Organization of Cartography and Remote Sensing — AOCRS
Organisation Africaine de Cartographie et de Télédétection — OACT

Aims: Promote the development of cartography and remote sensing; and promote exploration and development of surveys.


Organization: General Assembly of representatives from each participating member state; Executive Board; Secretariat.

Activities: Maintains four regional training centres in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Nigeria and Tunisia; supports the establishment of training institutions in member countries; organizes conferences and meetings on remote sensing and cartography matters.

Secretariat: BP 102, 5 Route de Badjabah, 1640 Hussein Dey, Algiers, Algeria. Tel: (+213-2) 77 79 38. Fax: (+213-2) 77 79 34. Secretary-General: Dr. Mohamed Boualga.

African Petroleum Producers' Association — APPA
Aims: Promote cooperation, coordination and consultation among African petroleum producers and support efforts at stabilizing prices.
History: Established in 1987, Lagos (Nigeria), by eight African petroleum producing countries.
Organization: The Council of Ministers is supreme authority. It comprises ministers responsible for the hydrocarbon sector of each country (meets twice a year); Committee of Experts; Executive Secretariat coordinates activities.
Activities: Promotes technical projects; undertakes studies; supports and coordinates task forces; organizes and holds seminars and workshops. Publications: APPA Bulletin (biannually).
Executive Secretariat: POB 1097, Brazzaville, Congo. Tel: (+242) 83 64 38. Fax: (+242) 83 67 99. Telex: 5552.
Members: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria and Zaire (11).

African Posts and Telecommunications Union
Union Africaine des Postes et Télécommunications — UAPT
Aims: Coordinate and improve postal and telecommunications services between member countries' administrations.
History: Established December 1961 within the then Africa and Malagasy Union (UAM), later the African and Mauritanian Common Organization (OCAM). Reorganized and present name adopted 1975. Continued operations after the dissolution of OCAM in 1985.
Organization: Ministerial Council is supreme body. Executive Committee; Education Committee; Secretariat with three Commissions: Posts and Financial Services, Telecommunications, Administration and Budget Affairs.
Activities: Conducts research on tariff and regulation problems; organizes seminars and study sessions; assists in the establishment of multinational schools and training institutes; coordinates teaching practices. Publications: UAPT Revue; meeting documents; guides and information booklets.
Headquarters: Ave Patrice Lumumba, BP 44, Brazzaville, Congo. Tel: (+242) 83 27 78. Telex: 5212. Secretary-General: Mahmoudou Samoura.

African Regional Centre for Engineering, Design and Manufacturing — ARCEDEM
Centre Régional Africain de Conception et de Fabrication Techniques
Aims: Design, develop and adopt machinery and equipment; offer engineering consultancy services; provide training; and disseminate information on engineering design and manufacturing.
History: Established 1980 at Ibadan (Nigeria), under the aegis of ECA* and OAU*.
Organization: Annual Assembly; Executive Board; Centre headed by Director.
Activities: Designs and develops prototypes of agriculture machinery; manufactures spare parts; provides training and advisory services. Publications: ARCEDEM Bulletin (quarterly in English and French).
Members: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zaire and Zambia (22).

African Regional Centre for Labour Administration
Centre Régional Africain d'Administration du Travail — CRADAT
Aims: Provide advanced training for labour inspectors.
Organization: General Assembly composed of one representative from each signatory; Executive Committee; Secretariat headed by Director. CRADAT enjoys observer status of OAU*.
Activities: Offers administrative and refresher courses for civil servants of the ministries of labour and social affairs.
Secretariat: BP 1055, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 22 33 75. Director: Guissogo Nkomo Thomas.
Members: All French-speaking OAU member states.

African Regional Centre for Solar Energy — ARCSE
Centre Régional Africain pour l’Energie Solaire — CRAES
Aims: Promote the development and utilization of renewable sources of energy in general, and of solar, wind and biogas energy in particular; promote multilateral cooperation within these fields; disseminate results of solar energy studies.
History: Established November 1979, by UNESCO and member states, with the assistance of ECA* and OAU*. Commenced operations in 1987. Also known as Regional Centre for Solar Energy Research and Development.
Activities: Provides advisory services in planning and formulation of solar energy strategies; designs and produces solar apparatus adapted to national needs and conditions; promotes cooperation; trains engineers and technicians; prepares and convenes conferences, workshops and seminars. Publications: Who's Who in the field of solar energy in Africa; Solar Energy Magazine of Africa (SEMA) (biannually).
Members: Angola, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia (23).

African Regional Centre for Technology — ARCT
Centre Régional Africain de Technologie — CRAT
Aims: Contribute to the development and use of indigenous technology in Africa; facilitate access to imported technology; and assist in the establishment of national technology centres.
History: Established in November 1977, Kaduna (Nigeria), under the joint auspices of OAU* and ECA*.
Organization: Governing Council, composed of ministers responsible for technology in member states; Executive Council; Director heads Secretariat.
Activities: Promotes development of indigenous technology and human resources; disseminates information and maintains data base on technological requirements and on natural resources; organizes workshops and technology fairs. The Centre is sponsored by ECA. Publications: African Technodevelopment Bulletin (biannually); Alert Africa Newsletter (quarterly); and Infonet (biannually).
Secretariat: Ave Djilly Mbaye, BP 2435, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 22 77 12. Fax: (+221) 22 77 13. Telex: 61282. Director: Dr. B.J. Oluféagba.
Members: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius,
Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia (29).

**African Regional Industrial Property Organization — ARIPO**

**Aims:** Promote the development and the harmonization of industrial property laws; foster cooperation among member states in matters related to industrial property.


**Organization:** Council, composed of heads of offices dealing with industrial property administrations of member states; Administrative Secretariat relies on the assistance lent by WIPO.

**Activities:** Establishes and protects patents valid in all contracting states; provides services; promotes contacts between member countries and clients; organizes conferences, workshops and seminars; maintains Patent Documentation and Information Centre, including a library of US, European and other patents and a database with information on Africa.

**Publications:** Guide on Patent Procedure; Patent Protection in Africa; Patents: Source of Information; Annual Report; Patent and Industrial Design Journal; handbooks etc.

**Headquarters:** POB 4228, Harare, Zimbabwe. Tel: (+263-4) 79 43 38. Fax: (+263-4) 79 48 40. Telex: 24063. **Director-General:** Anderson R. Zikonda.

**Members:** Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (15).

**African Regional Institute for Statistics — AFRISTAT**

**Aims:** Coordinate, compile and standardize economic statistical procedures and economic studies among the Francophone states in West and Central Africa.

**History:** Established in 1991 by the Council of Ministers of the CFA Franc Zone (CFA)*.

**Organization:** Integrated within the framework of the French Franc Zone in Africa.

**Contact:** c/o Service de la Zone Franc, Banque de France, 39 Rue Croix-des-Petits-Chaps, BP 140-01, Paris Cedex 01, France. Tel: (+33-1) 42 92 31 26. Fax: (+33-1) 42 92 39 88. Telex: 220932.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (14) (plus France).

**African Regional Organization for Standardization — ARSO**

*Organisation Régionale Africain de Normalisation — ORAN*

**Aims:** Promote industrial and consumer standardization, quality control, certification and metrology on the continent, thereby encouraging economic, social and industrial development and assisting in consumer protection and human safety; promote the exchange of information on standards, technical regulations and related subjects; and coordinate participation in international standardization activities.

**History:** Established January 1977, Accra (Ghana), at a conference held under the auspices of ECA*. Previously referred to as African Regional Standards Organization.

**Organization:** General Assembly; Governing Council; Technical Committees; Secretariat headed by Secretary-General.

**Activities:** Carries out quality control, metrology, laboratory testing and certification; organizes documentation and information systems; provides training; collaborates with national, regional and international organizations in order to develop African regional standards; assists national member organizations and publishes information on their acti-
vities. **Publications:** ARSO Newsletter (biannually); catalogues of African regional standards; directories; bibliographies and technical papers.

**Secretariat:** 12th Floor, City Hall Annexe, Muindi Mbingu St, POB 57363, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 33 08 82. Fax: (+254-2) 21 87 92. Telex: 22097. **Secretary-General:** Zawdu Felleke.

**Members:** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia (21).

**African Social and Environmental Studies Programme**

**Aims:** Develop and disseminate educational material on social studies, environmental studies as well as primary health care and child survival.

**History:** Founded in 1968.

**Activities:** Some educational material has been produced. **Publications:** African Social Studies Forum (biannually); teaching guides.

**Headquarters:** POB 44777, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel and fax: (+254-2) 74 79 60. **Executive Director:** Dr. Peter Muyanda Mutebi.

**Members:** 17 African countries.

**African Society for the Development of the Millet- and Sorghum-Based Food Industry**

**Société Africaine du Développement de l'Industrie Alimentaire du Millet et du Sorgho — SADIAMIL**

**Aims:** Promote and establish facilities to process millet, sorghum and other grains produced by member states.

**History:** Founded in April 1972, on the proposal of the government of Niger which wished to make available the gains obtained by its national Society for the Treatment of Millet (SOTRAMIL).

**Organization:** Board of Governors appoints Directorate, composed of Director-General, two administrators and two deputy administrators.

**Activities:** Provides technical assistance; trains workers and technicians from grain industries; carries out engineering studies; and promotes the construction of facilities of locally produced millet, sorghum and other grains.

**Headquarters:** Niamey, Niger.

**Members:** Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Sudan (5).

**African Solidarity Fund**

**Fonds de Solidarité Africain — FSA**

**Aims:** Promote economic development through the financing of investment projects which cover several member states.


**Organization:** Governing Council (meets annually), comprising Administrators appointed by each signatory; Director-General heads Secretariat. Half of the capital is provided by France.

**Activities:** Finances and promotes execution of investment projects. Methods of intervention: improvement of interest rates; guarantee of loans; extension of duration of loans.

**Secretariat:** BP 382, Niamey, Niger. Tel: (+227) 72 26 32. Telex: SOLAF 5247 NI.

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**Footnote:** The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Zaire (14) (plus France).

African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control — ASCOBIC
Conférence Permanente Africaine sur le Contrôle Bibliographique
Aims: Promote and coordinate the development of bibliographical control and related matters in Africa.
Organization: Annual Assembly of representatives from each signatory; Administrative Secretariat; Executive Secretary. Supported by UNESCO.
Activities: Organizes regional and national seminars on bibliographic topics; disseminates and publishes information on bibliographic matters. Publications: ASCOBIC Newsletter; Afrilibriol (review).
Headquarters: Tanzania Library Services Board, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Members: Bibliographic institutions in 13 countries.

African Timber Association — ATO
Organisation Africaine des Bois
Aims: Study and coordinate ways of ensuring the optimum utilization and conservation of member countries' forests; improve and stabilize markets for timber; and encourage technical cooperation amongst members.
History: Established May 1975, Bangui (Central African Republic), as Inter-African Organization for Forestry Economy and Marketing of Timber, at a ministerial meeting of African timber-producing and exporting countries.
Organization: Council of Ministers is supreme organ (meets annually); Secretary-General is head of institution.
Activities: Seeks to stabilize and influence prices of wood and wood products through a continuous flow of information and research on forestry matters; attempts to ensure easier access to markets for producers; coordinates members' policies so as to provide for a united stand towards carriers in order to ensure acceptable prices for transport services.
Publications: ATO-Information (every two months); Annual Report.

African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development
Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche Administratives pour le Développement — CAFRAD
Aims: Organize scientific meetings and training courses for high ranking officials in the field of administration in general; compile, analyze and disseminate documentation and research on development issues and the structure, organization and administrative methods of the different African countries; and provide consultative service for governments and organizations.
History: Founded in 1964, by provisional Agreement between UNESCO and Morocco, replaced in 1967, Tangiers (Morocco), on signature of Multilateral Agreement by eleven member states.
Organization: Governing Board, consisting of one representative of each member state, meets once a year; Scientific Council composed of three to six members meets annually; Secretariat.
Activities: Conducts research studies and offers training courses on various issues related to administration and management development; holds seminars, workshops and conferences; provides consultancy services. Library and Documentation Centre was set up in 1965 (holds 20,000 volumes). Set up the African Network of Administrative Information
(ANAI)* in 1985. **Publications:** Administrative Abstracts (quarterly in English/French); African Administrative Studies (biannually in English/French); CAFRAD News (three times a year in Arabic, English and French); CAFRAD Information Bulletin (in Arabic/English/French).

**Headquarters:** Ave Mohamed V, BP 310, Tangiers, Morocco. Tel: (+212-9) 94 26 24. Fax: (+212-9) 94 14 15. Telex: 33664. **Director-General:** Mamadou Thiam.

**Members:** Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia (35).

**Afro-Asian Housing Organization — AAHO**

**Aims:** Promote cooperation between African and Asian countries in housing construction, physical planning and related matters.

**History:** Founded in 1965.

**Headquarters:** POB 5623, 28 Ramses Ave, Cairo, Egypt. **Secretary-General:** Hassan M. Hassan.

**Members:** 18 countries.

**Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation — AAPSO**

**Aims:** Act among and for the people of Africa and Asia in their struggle for genuine independence, sovereignty, socio-economic development, peace and disarmament.

**History:** Founded in 1957.

**Organization:** Congress of representatives is supreme organ and elects Presidium; Secretariat.

**Activities:** Organizes conferences and meetings. **Publications:** Afro-Asian Solidarity (quarterly in English, French and Arabic); Development and Socio-Economic Progress (quarterly).

**Office:** 89 Abdel Aziz Al-Seoud Street, 11 559-61 Mamel el-Rada, Cairo, Egypt. Tel: (+20-2) 363 60 81. Fax: (+20-2) 363 73 61. Telex: 92627. **Secretary-General:** Nouri Abdel El-Razzak.

**Members:** 82 national committees and 10 European associates.

**Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization — AARRO**

**Aims:** Develop a better understanding among members of rural welfare problems; encourage coordination of efforts for eradicating hunger, malnutrition, thirst, disease, illiteracy and poverty amongst the rural people; and provide assistance in the forming of organizations of farmers and other rural people.

**History:** Established in 1962.

**Activities:** Provides training and conducts research on development issues; promotes exchange of information; offers assistance in the formation of organizations of farmers and rural people; organizes international conferences and seminars; and awards approx. 100 individual training fellowships at nine institutes in Egypt, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. **Publications:** Rural Reconstruction (biannually); AARRO Newsletter (quarterly); conference and committee reports.

**Headquarters:** Plot No. 2, State Guest House Complex, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021, India. Tel: (+91-11) 60 04 75. Fax: (+91-11) 67 20 45. Telex: 72326. **Secretary-General:** Ahmed Abdelwaheed Khalil.

**Members:** Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tunisia (12). (Plus 12 Asian members.)
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation  
_Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique — ACCT_

**Aims:** Promote cultural cooperation and the exchange of knowledge of the cultures of French-speaking countries; provide technical assistance and cooperation and improve relations between member countries.

**History:** Established in 1970, Niamey (Niger), on the initiative of France.

**Organization:** General Conference of Heads of State (biannually); Council of Ministers (CMF); Permanent Council (CPF) of 18; Permanent Ministerial Committee; Assembly of Parliamentarians; Standing Committees; General Secretariat, which has several national and regional offices, is headed by Secretary-General who serves a four-year term (renewable once). ACCT has several subsidiaries and specialized bodies.

**Activities:** Technical and financial assistance has been given to projects in every member country, mainly to aid rural people; undertakes various activities to promote culture and communication among Francophone countries; offers training and education; provides online information. ACCT conducts many of its activities in collaboration with other agencies, organizations and governments. **Publications:** Lettre de la Francophonie (monthly).

**General Secretariat:** 13 Quai André Citroën, 75015 Paris, France. Tel: (+33-1) 44 37 33 00. Fax: (+33-1) 45 79 14 98. Telex: 201916. **Secretary-General:** Jean-Louis Roy.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire (23).

**Non-African members:** Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Dominica, France, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, Romania, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

**Associate members:** Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, St. Lucia (5).

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Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar  
_Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et Madagascar — ASECNA_

**Aims:** Promote safe air traffic communications in member states.

**History:** Established December 1959, St. Louis (Senegal), as an agency of the then African and Malagasy Union (UAM), later the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM). Convention modified July 1960, May 1966, and replaced by new convention December 1974, Dakar (Senegal). It has continued operations after the dissolution of OCAM in 1985.

**Organization:** Committee comprising Ministers of Civil Aviation of member states is supreme authority. Director-General heads Secretariat. ASECNA maintains branches in each member state.

**Activities:** Functions as a forum for discussion and information; coordinates meteorological forecasts; provides training for air-traffic controllers, meteorologists and airport firefighters.

**Secretariat:** BP 8132, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 20 10 80. Fax: (+221) 20 06 00. Telex: 31519. **Director-General:** Maurice Rajaoefatra

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (14) (plus France).

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Air Afrique — AA

**Aims:** Link the ownership countries closer together and reduce costs of international flights and of building airport facilities.

**History:** Set up by some Francophone countries in 1961, with the assistance of France.

**Organization:** AA is a jointly owned commercial enterprise. The eleven participating governments own about 80 per cent of the shares. The rest are primarily owned by Sodetraf, a subsidiary of Air France.
Activities: Air Afrique serves mainly international African and intercontinental flights, including flights to New York, Paris and since the end of 1994 also London. The company encountered a financial crisis in the late 1980s and launched a recovery programme, including an investment programme in 1989. The company has embarked on joint ventures with other airlines, e.g. South African Airlines. It will also have its own cargo services structure in 1995.

Office: Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (11).

Arab Air Carriers' Organization — AACO

Aims: Promote and coordinate cooperation in the activities of Arab airline companies.

History: Established in 1965.

Organization: General Assembly of representatives of signatories; Executive Board; Administrative Secretariat.

Activities: Publishes monthly statistical bulletins and research documents on aviation in the Arab world.

Headquarters: POB 930 039, Amman, Jordan. Tel: (+962-6) 683 381. Fax: (962-6) 683 383. Telex: 24375. Secretary-General: Adli Dajani.

Members: 13 Arab air carriers.

Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development — AAAID

Aims: Ensure food security and promote agricultural development in the Arab world.

History: Created in 1976.

Organization: Board of Governors is supreme organ, and elects Executive Board and President; Secretariat. Authorized capital: 542m. USD. Paid-up capital: 345m. USD (Dec. 1987).

Activities: Acts principally by equity participation in agricultural projects. Activities started in Sudan because of its unexplored agricultural resources, but have also spread to other countries. Several agricultural companies have been established in different member states.

Publications: Annual Report (in English/Arabic).

Secretariat: POB 2102, Khartoum, Sudan. Tel: (+249-11) 737 52. Fax: (+249-11) 726 00. Telex: 23017. President: Dr. Husain Yousef Al-Ani.

Members: Algeria, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia (7).

Asian members: Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and United Arab Emirates (8).

Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa — ABEDA

Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique — BADEA

Aims: Provide loans, grants and technical assistance to non-Arab African countries for the financing of development projects, thereby strengthening friendship and solidarity between Arabs and Africans.

History: Established in 1974 as a consequence of the desire of the Arab League (AL)* countries to assist the African states that had been adversely affected by the oil price inflation of the early 1970s. Subscribing countries are AL member countries, except Djibouti, Somalia and Yemen. Operations began in 1975. In 1977 the Special Arab Assistance Fund for Africa (SAAFA) was integrated with the Bank.

Organization: The supreme organ of the Bank is the Board of Governors, formed by Finance Ministers (meets annually); Board of Directors (meets three times a year) appoints President of the Bank (five-year term, renewable). Paid-up capital: 1,045.8m. USD (Dec. 1992).

Activities: The Bank bases two-thirds of its activities on infrastructures and the agriculture sector, which are considered to meet the real needs of the African countries. By March 1994
cumulative approved loans and grants amounted to 1,432m. USD. **Publications:** Annual Report; Co-operation for Development; studies on Afro-Arab cooperation.

**Headquarters:** Sayed Abdar Rahman el-Mahdi Ave, POB 2640, Khartoum, Sudan. Tel (+249-11) 736 46. Fax: (+249-11) 706 00. Telex: 22248. **Director-General:** Ahmad Al-Harti Al-Ouardi.

**Members:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia (6).

**Asian members:** Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and United Arab Emirates (11).

**Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development — AFESD**

**Aims:** Promote, individually or jointly, economic and social development projects in the Arab world through the financing of easy loans, investment promotion and technical assistance.

**History:** Established May 1968 by the Economic Council of the Arab League (AL) Commenced operations in 1973.

**Organization:** Board of Governors is the supreme authority; Board of Directors (eight representatives from the Board of Governors); Executive Secretariat.

**Activities:** By 1992 the Fund had made 262 loans for projects in 17 countries since the beginning of its operations and total commitments amounted to 5,273m. USD, while disbursements were 2,499m. USD. During 1991 AFESD approved 11 loans totalling 603.5m. USD, and technical assistance grants for 11.8m. USD.

**Headquarters:** POB 21923, Safat, 13080 Kuwait. Tel: (+965) 245 15 80. Fax: (+965) 241 67 58. Telex: 22153. **Director-General:** Abdlatif Yousuf Al-Hamad.

**Members:** Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia (9).

**Asian members:** Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (12).

**Arab League — AL**

**Aims:** Strengthen the close ties linking the Arab countries and coordinate their policies and activities, particularly with regard to economic and financial affairs, security and defence, communications, cultural affairs, social affairs, health, law and nationality and entry affairs.

**History:** Established March 1945, on signature of the Pact of the League of Arab States. Amended in 1950 by Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation. In March 1979 Egypt was suspended and the headquarters were moved to Tunis, until Egypt's readmission in May 1989. The Comoros joined in September 1993.

**Organization:** The Council of Ministers is the highest authority. Unanimous decisions of the Council are binding upon all member states while majority decisions are binding only on those which have accepted them; Secretariat, with nine departments. AL is also known as the League of Arab States (LAS). Structure involves: Administrative Tribunal of the Arab League and Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African Countries.

**Activities:** Programme of Action is carried out by the numerous Committees (14) and Specialized Agencies (16), which cover most areas of activity. **Publications:** Information Bulletin (daily in Arabic and English); Journal of Arabic Affairs (quarterly); bulletins of treaties and agreements concluded among the member states.

**Secretariat:** Arab League Building, Midan Attahhir, Tahrir Square, POB 11642, Cairo, Egypt. Tel: (+20-2) 575 05 11. Fax: (+20-2) 577 56 26. Telex: 92111. **Secretary-General:** Dr. Ahmad Esmat Abd Al-Meguid.

**Members:** Algeria, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia (10).

**Asian members:** Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (12).
Arab Monetary Fund — AMF
Aims: Assist member countries in their balance of payments difficulties and stabilize exchange rates and make them mutually convertible as a step towards the goal of Arab economic integration.
Organization: Board of Governors; Board of Executive Directors; Executive Secretariat.
Activities: Functions both as a fund and as a bank; offers short- and medium-term loans to finance balance of payments deficits; attempts to coordinate monetary and trade financing policies; provides technical assistance and consultancy. Cumulative approved loans between 1974-94: 1940.4m. SDR. In 1994 AMF approved four loans amounting to 190.2m. SDR.
Publications: Arab Countries: Economic Indicators; Foreign Trade of Arab Countries; Arab Economic Report.
Headquarters: P.O.B. 2818, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Tel: (+971-2) 21 50 00. Fax: (+971-2) 32 64 54. Telex: 22989. Director-General: Dr. Jassim Al-Manai.
Members: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia (8).
Asian members: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (12).

Arab Union of Railways — AUR
Aims: Stimulate the expansion and coordination of Arab railways, particularly regional and international railway links.
History: Established in 1979.
Organization: General Assembly of railway authorities of member countries; Executive Committee; Administrative Secretariat.
Activities: Organizes conferences and seminars; disseminates information. Publications: Arab Railways (quarterly); Statistics of Arab railways (annually); glossary of railway terms (in Arabic/French/English/German).
Secretariat: P.O.B. 6599, Aleppo, Syria. Tel: (+963-21) 22 03 02. Fax: (+963-21) 33 10 09.
Members: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (5).
Asian members: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria (5).

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee — AALCC
Comité Consultatif Juridique Afrique-Asie
Aims: Serve as an advisory body of legal experts to the participating countries; examine legal matters before the International Law Commission and other UN agencies; and be a forum for Afro-Asian cooperation in international law and economic relations.
History: AALCC grew out of the Asian Legal Consultative Committee (ALCC), established in 1956. Present name was adopted in April 1958 when decision was taken to accept participation of African countries.
Organization: Annual Sessions are held by rotation in countries participating in the Committee; Secretariat, with a staff of 20-30, works in consultation with the Liaison Officers of the member countries. AALCC maintains permanent office in UN.
Activities: Prepares background material and arranges exchange of views on important questions which are to come up before diplomatic conferences; offers advice on any question of interest to a member state; trains officers of member states in the technique of research and handling of international legal questions; promotes arbitration as a means of settling international commercial disputes.
Secretariat: 27 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi 110024, India. Tel: (+91-11) 641 42 65, Fax (+91-11) 645 13 44. Secretary-General: Tang Chemyan.
Members: 44 African and Asian countries.
Association of African Central Banks — AACB

Association des Banques Centrales Africaines — ABCA

Aims: Promote cooperation in monetary, banking and financial matters; assist in policy formulation; carry out analysis on economic issues and on the management of currencies in Africa; provide a forum for views and information on matters of interest to monetary and financial stability in Africa.

History: Established 1968, Accra (Ghana), by Conference of Governors of African Central Banks.

Organization: Assembly of Governors (meets every two years); Executive Committee composed of President, Vice-President and the Chairmen of each of four sub-regional Committees; Secretariat.

Activities: Collects and disseminates data on international payments and financial systems, the role of financial institutions in mobilizing domestic resources, financing of exports, tied aid and private investments etc; conducts research; offers study courses; and provides technical assistance. The African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS)* was established in 1975 as a subsidiary organ. AACB assisted in the setting up of the West African Clearing House (WACH)* as well as the Central African Clearing House (CACH)*.

Secretariat: 15 Blvd F. Roosevelt, BP 1791, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 38 21. Fax: (+221) 23 77 60. Telex: 61256. Secretary-General: Prof. Jean Marie Gaukou.

Members: 36 central banks representing 47 African countries.

Association of African Development Finance Institutions — AADFI

Association des Institutions Africaines de Financement du Développement — ALAFD

Aims: Promote cooperation amongst African development banks in matters relating to development of project design and finance.

History: Founded in 1975 on the initiative of ADB*.

Organization: Sponsored and hosted by ADB. General Assembly composed of directors of member institutions; Executive Committee; Secretariat.

Office: BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 20 44 44. Fax: (+225) 22 78 39. Telex: 23717. Secretary-General: J. A. Kammond.

Members: 83 institutions in 53 African and non-African countries.

Association of African Industrial Technology Organizations — AAITO

Association des Organisations Africaines de Technologie Industrielle

Aims: Promote cooperation, coordination and development in the field of industrial technology.

History: Established in May 1977, Lagos (Nigeria) by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU (STRC)*.

Organization: AAITO is managed and administered by STRC.

Contact: c/o STRC, PMB 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel: (+234-1) 63 32 89. Fax: (234-1) 63 60 93. Telex: 22199.

Members: All OAU member states are potential members.

Association of African Tax Administrators — AATA

Association de Gestion Fiscale en Afrique

Aims: Promote cooperation among African countries in the fields of taxation policy, legislation and administration; study tax systems, policies and tax administrations; and promote training and research in the field.

History: Founded 1980 with the active assistance of ECA*.

Organization: General Assembly of representatives from each signatory; Governing Board; Secretariat.
Activities: Holds meetings of technical and administrative personnel for exchange of ideas and experiences; organizes seminars and training workshops; collects and disseminates information; collaborates with other relevant organizations.
Secretariat: POB 13255, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 22 41 57. Fax: (+237) 22 41 51.
Secretary-General: Owana Pascal-Babylon.

Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations — AATPO
Association des Organisations Africaines de Promotion Commerciale — AOAPC
Aims: Encourage regular contact between African states in trade matters; assist in the harmonization of their commercial policies in order to promote increased trade between African countries; and bring African business organizations and business together.
History: Founded January 1974, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), following proposal of the 5th OAU*/ECA* joint meeting on trade and development held in Geneva, August 1970.
Organization: General Assembly is held every two years; Bureau; Sub-Regional Conferences (4); Secretariat.
Activities: AATPO cooperates with national, sub-regional and regional organizations and institutions dealing with trade-related matters; hosts and organizes meetings and seminars; maintains Trade Information Centre. Publications: AATPO FLASH: African Trade (monthly); Directory of Trade Promotion Institutions in Africa; Directory of State Trading Organizations; Directory of Exporters and Impotters of Food Products in Africa.
Secretariat: 9 Rue Antaki, Pavillon International, BP 23, Tangiers, Morocco. Tel: (+212-9) 416 87. Telex: 33695. Secretary-General: Dr. Roland Ekotome Ubogu.

Association of Coffee Producing Countries — ACPC
Aims: Coordinate policies and efforts of coffee producing countries in order to secure a stable situation in the world coffee market.
History: Founded in 1993.
Contact: c/o Brazilian Embassy, 32 Green St, London W1Y 4AT, England. Tel: (+44-71) 499 08 77. Fax: (+44-71) 493 47 90. Secretary-General: Robério Oliveira Silva.

Association of Regional and Sub-Regional Institutions for Development Financing in West Africa (ARSIDFWA)*
Association des Institutions Régionales et Sousrégionales de Financement du Développement en Afrique de l'Ouest
Aims: Harmonize members' activities in order to prevent duplication of efforts; avoid competition in the search for development funds; promote complementarity of action; coordinate and adapt to the demands of economic integration and cooperation in West Africa.
Organization: This is a loosely structured network of intra-regional development finance institutions, administered and coordinated by the West African Development Bank (BOAD)*.
Contact: c/o BOAD. BP 1172, Lomé, Togo. Tel: (+228) 21 42 44. Fax: (+228) 21 52 67. Telex: 5289.

* The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
Members: Six regional organizations: ADB*; African Solidarity Fund (ASF)*; ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development (ECOWAS-Fund)*; Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund of the Entente Council (FEGECE)*; Fund for Solidarity and Economic Development of the West African Economic Community (FOSIDEC)*; and BOAD.

Association of Southern African States — ASAS
Aims: Promote regional security and defence, peace and stability through political cooperation, peace-making, peace-keeping, conflict prevention, management and resolution; coordinate and harmonize, as far as possible, policy on international issues, diplomacy and human rights; promote and enhance the development of democratic institutions and good governance in Southern Africa.

History: At the Southern African Development Community (SADC)* Summit in August 1994, leaders agreed to disband the Front Line States (FLS)—Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe—and have its functions taken over by a new SADC sector, which would deal with politics, diplomacy, international relations, peace, defence and security. They also agreed on the establishment of ASAS as a political arm of SADC. In 1996 however SADC agreed to form a SADC organ (of similar type to ASAS). It is therefore very uncertain if ASAS itself will materialize.

Organization: ASAS will function independently of the SADC Secretariat. It will operate at Heads of State level and meet as and when it is necessary. ASAS will thus preserve some key features of the discontinued FLS.

Activities: Formally speaking ASAS has not yet got off the ground, but leaders still maintain relations through other fora.

Members: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (12).

Bank of Central African States
Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale — BEAC
Aims: BEAC is the exclusive issuing house of the CFA franc in Central Africa (100 CFA franc = 1 French franc). The Bank shall devise and implement monetary policy; monitor compliance by the banks with the banking and credit regulations; and assist the banks, financial establishments and governments of member states.


Organization: BEAC is the sister organization of Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)* within the CFA Franc Zone (CFA)*. Monetary Committee of Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs is supreme authority (meets annually); Administrative Council of twelve (four appointed by Cameroon, four by France and one by each of other members); College of Censor, a supervisory Committee of three (from Cameroon, France and Gabon); National Monetary Committee in each member state; Secretariat. Capital: 40,000m. CFA franc. Reserves: 163,500 CFA franc (Jan. 1993). Also known as Central Bank of Central African States.

Activities: Issues the CFA franc in Central Africa; designs and implements common monetary and banking policy; there is a common pooling of reserves; operates a central financial and economic data management and reporting system for its six African members. The Joint Reserve Fund, which is deposited in the French Treasury, ensures convertibility

**Headquarters:** Ave Mgr François Xavier Vogt, BP 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 23 40 30. Fax: (+237) 23 33 29. Telex: 8343. **President:** Jean-Félix Mamelepot.

**Members:** Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (6). (France is a non-member participant.)

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**Cattle and Livestock Economic Community of the Entente Council**

*Communauté Économique du Bétail et de la Viande du Conseil de l’Entente — CEBV*

**Aims:** Promote the production, processing and marketing of cattle and livestock in the region; encourage cooperation towards the establishment of a Cattle and Meat Common Market; coordinate activities and technical cooperation in order to combat drought and cattle disease; and negotiate a common stand on legal matters and towards third countries.

**History:** Established May 1970, Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), as an institution of the Entente Council (EC)*, founded in 1959.

**Organization:** Integrated within the framework of EC. Overall policy determined by the Council of Ministers, composed of two ministers from each member state. Secretariat administered by Executive Secretary, appointed by the EC Conference of Heads of States. CEBV is also known as Cattle and Meat Economic Community of the Council of the Entente States, Economic Community for Meat and Livestock and as Livestock and Meat Community of the Entente Council.

**Activities:** Works out development programmes; takes an active role in negotiating technical cooperation, financial credits and legislation; collects and disseminates statistical data relating to cattle and meat, and on the sale of meat and livestock; coordinates programmes for the elimination of epizootic diseases. **Publications:** Revue CEBV d’information technique et économique.

**Secretariat:** BP 638, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. **Executive Secretary:** Dr. Aloua Moussa.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Niger and Togo (5).

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**Central African Clearing House — CACH**

*Chambre de Compensation de l’Afrique Centrale*

**Aims:** Promote the use of national currencies in intra-regional trade in order to save foreign exchange; achieve economies in the use of currency reserves; and encourage trade liberalization and monetary cooperation among member countries.

**History:** Established January 1979, by the Bank of the Central African States (BEAC)*—then consisting of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon—and the Central Bank of Zaire, with the assistance of the Association of African Central Banks (AACB)*. Agreement came into force 1982. Burundi, Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe assumed membership after the formation of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEBAC)* in 1983.

**Organization:** Council of Ministers; Exchange and Clearing Committees; Sub-Committees; Executive Secretariat is responsible for coordination and supervision of activities.

**Activities:** Channels current account transactions between nationals of participating countries (except those specified by the Exchange and Clearing Committee); organizes seminars and workshops; undertakes study tours to member countries. Concerning intergovernmental grants and loans, parties may decide, after consultation with their central banks, to route these transactions through the Clearing House.

**Secretariat:** BP 5513, Kinshasa, Zaire.
Members: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, São Tomé and Principe and Zaire (10).

Central African Economic and Monetary Community  
Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l’Afrique Centrale — CEMAC
Aims: Promote wider and deeper economic integration, with emphasis on the preservation of the CFA Franc Zone (CFA)* system in Central Africa; and promote trade and common market integration in the subregion.
History: Working Groups initiated by the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)*, proposed a new formation under a restructured UDEAC Secretariat. Treaty signed by UDEAC leaders in March 1994. CEMAC still lacked organizational structure in 1995. Also known as Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States.
Contact: c/o UDEAC. BP 969, Bangui, Central African Republic. Tel: (+236-61) 61 09 22. Fax: (+236-61) 61 21 36. Telex: 5254 RC.
Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (6).

Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre — CAMRDC  
Centre de Mise en Valeur des Ressources Minérales d’Afrique Centrale
Aims: Assist member states in the development and rational exploitation of mineral resources; disseminate information on resources in geology and mining; offer practical courses in relevant fields.
History: Created with the assistance of ECA* and OAU*.
Organization: Governing Council (meets annually); Technical Advisory Committee; Secretariat. Parallel organization to the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC)*.
Activities: Provides advisory and laboratory services for the formulation of national mineral exploitation policies; organizes practical courses for technicians and professionals; provides consultancy and advisory services; publishes monographs and evaluation reports.
Headquarters: POB 579, Brazzaville, Congo. Tel: (+242) 81 19 16. Fax: (+242) 83 39 87.
Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Zaire (6).

Central African Monetary Union — CAMU  
Zone Monétaire Centrale Africaine
Aims: Preserve the CFA Franc Zone (CFA)* system in Central Africa through the harmonization and coordination of member countries’ monetary and exchange policies.
History: Established November 1972, Brazzaville (Congo), by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Gabon. The Bank of Central African States (BEAC)* was established by the same Convention. Equatorial Guinea assumed membership in January 1985. In 1994 it was merged with the Central African Customs Union (UDEAC)* into the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC)*, which has not yet got off the ground.
Organization: Monetary Committee consisting of Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs of member states meets annually. CAMU is administered by BEAC. Reserve Fund, deposited in the French Treasury in a certain Operations Account, ensures external convertibility of the CFA Franc. Also referred to as Central African Monetary System.
Activities: Harmonizes monetary policies; controls external payments and the general exchange regime. Catalytic in the establishment of the Central African Clearing House (CACH)* in 1979 in order to promote regional trade.
Contact: c/o BEAC. Ave Mgr François Xavier Vogt, BP 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 23 40 30. Fax: (+237) 23 33 29. Telex: 8343.
Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (6). (France is a non-member participant.)

Central Bank of West African States
Banque Centrale des États de l’Afrique de l'Ouest — BCEAO
Aims: BCEAO is the issuing house for the currency of French-speaking West Africa, which is on a fixed exchange rate to the French franc (100 CFA franc = 1 French franc). It determines and implements monetary policy and monitors its compliance in order to manage the CFA Franc Zone (CFA)* system in West Africa.
Organization: Both the Annual Conference of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers are common organs with UEMOA. Council appoints Governor for six-year term and determines monetary and credit policy; Board of Directors composed of two directors appointed by each member state (plus France); National Credit Committees. BCEAO is parallel to Bank of Central African States (BEAC)*.
Activities: Issues the CFA franc in West Africa, while monetary and banking policy is determined by UEMOA. Created the West African Centre for Bank Training and Research (COFEB)* in 1977. Publications: Bulletin mensuel d'informations; Notes d'Information et Statistiques (monthly); Rapport Annuel.
Headquarters: Ave Abdoulaye Fadiga, BP 3108, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 16 15. Fax: (+221) 23 93 35. Telex: 21815. Governor: Charles Konan Banny.
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (7).

Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology
Centre d'Agrométéorologie et d'Hydrologie Opérationnelle — AGRHYMET
Aims: Train personnel from member countries on hydrology and agrometeorology in order to combat chronic drought in the region.
Organization: AGRHYMET is a specialized training institute of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).*
Contact: c/o CILSS, BP 7049, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226-3) 30 67 58. Fax: (+226-3) 30 67 57. Telex: 5263.
Members: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (9).

Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies through Oral Traditions
Centre d'Études Linguistiques et Historiques par la Tradition Orale — CELTHO
Aims: Promote and coordinate research and studies on oral traditions in West Africa.
History: Established 1968, Niamey, on adoption of agreement between Niger and UNESCO, as Regional Documentation Centre on Oral Traditions (CRDTO).
Office: BP 878, Niamey, Niger. Tel: (+227) 72 34 14.
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (17).

* The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
Centre for Research and Documentation on Oral Traditions and African Languages
Centre Régional de Recherche et de Documentation pour les Traditions Orales et le Développement des Langues Africaines — CERDOTOLA

**Aims:** Coordinate research on Central African oral traditions and languages.

**History:** Established in August 1977, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

**Organization:** Administrative Council; Executive Secretariat; Director; national groups. Similar centre as Eastern African Centre for Research in Oral Traditions and African National Languages (EACROTANAL) *

**Activities:** Collects recordings of traditional songs and tales in Central African languages. National representatives meet annually to coordinate programmes. Publishes research reports, linguistic atlas, dictionaries, children's reading books and records of traditional music etc.

**Headquarters:** BP 479, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 23 05 46. **Director:** Soundjock Soundjock.

**Members:** Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo and Zaire (6).

**Associate members:** Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe (3).

Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation for the Arab Region

**Aims:** Coordinate and encourage cooperation and development of social science research and documentation bodies in the Arab world.

**History:** Founded in 1978.

**Publications:** Newsletter (three times a year); Arab Comnet (three times a year).

**Headquarters:** Zamalek PO, Cairo, Egypt. Tel: (+20-2) 347 20 99. Fax: (+20-2) 347 00 19.

**Members:** Egypt and Tunisia (2).

Asian members: Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (3).

Centre for the Coordination of Social Science Research and Documentation in Africa South of the Sahara

*Centre de Coordination des Recherches et de la Documentation en Sciences Sociales en Afrique Sub-Saharienne — CERDAS*

**Aims:** Contribute to the development of the social sciences through promotion of cooperation among social science research and documentation institutions.

**History:** Established September 1964, on agreement between the government of Zaire and UNESCO.

**Organization:** Administrative Council, composed of representatives of seven member states. Secretariat is financed by government of Zaire and UNESCO.

**Publications:** Cerdas Liaison; directories; documents; proceedings of all meetings.

**Secretariat:** BP 127, Kinshasa XI, Zaire. Tel: (+243-12) 301 23. Telex: 98223068.

**Members:** Not available.

Centre for the Development of Industry — CDI

**Aims:** Encourage investment in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)* by providing contacts and assistance; hold promotion meetings and conferences; and assist in the financing of feasibility studies.

**History:** Established 1977 as a joint institution of ACP and what is now the European Union (EU), within the framework of the Lomé Convention.

**Headquarters:** 52 Ave Hermann Debroux, 1160 Brussels, Belgium. Tel: (+32-2) 679 18 11. Fax: (+32-2) 675 26 03. **Director:** Surendra Sharma.

**Members:** All member states of the Lomé Convention.

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* The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
Centre for Training in Road Maintenance
Centre Régional de Formation d'Entretien des Routes — CERFER
Aims: Train and educate personnel for the maintenance and building of roads.
History: Established 1969, Lomé (Togo), as a specialized body of the Entente Council (EC) 
Contact: c/o Entente Council, 01 BP 3734, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 33 28 35. Fax: (+225) 33 11 49. Telex: 23558.
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Togo (5).

Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Africa — CIRDA
Aims: Promote integrated rural development and improve the production, income and living conditions of small-scale farmers and other needy rural groups.
Organization: CIRDA is primarily a network for national institutions, which is coordinated by the Secretariat located in Arusha. It enjoys observer status of OAU*.
Activities: Provides technical support; functions as a forum of discussion and exchange of ideas for national institutions. Large underpayments of contributions by member states have restricted operations. Publications: Rural Africa (biannually).
Members: 17 African countries.

Club of the Sahel
Club du Sahel
Aims: Provide an informal framework to bring together aid donors, African regional organizations and member countries in order to raise aid funds and coordinate strategies in key development sectors and for the long-term development of the Sahel region.
History: Founded December 1975, Nouakchott (Mauritania) with the approval of Sahelian countries grouped within the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in collaboration with donor countries grouped within the framework of OECD. Inaugurated March 1976, Dakar (Senegal).
Organization: It is an informal forum with ministerial meetings held under the joint presidency of a representative of a CILSS member country and a OECD donor country. Also known as the Sahel Club, Friends of the Sahel or Club of Friends of the Sahel.
Activities: Helps to raise aid funds for the development of the Sahel; promotes and conducts programmes and policy studies to develop water resources, transport and communications, livestock and agriculture, ecology, forestry and village water supplies; sponsors training of local personnel; collects and publishes information and aid statistics; organizes workshops, symposia and seminars.
Contact: c/o CILSS, BP 7049, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226-3) 30 67 58. Fax: (+226-3) 30 67 57. Telex: 5263.
Members: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (9).
Non-African members: Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and USA (8).

Cocoa Producers' Alliance — CPA
Aims: Control and promote production and consumption of cocoa; ensure adequate supplies at remunerative prices; discuss problems of mutual concern to producers; exchange scientific and technical information.
History: Founded May 1962, by producer countries representing a wide majority of world cocoa production.
Organization: Council of Ministers composed of ministers responsible for cocoa production in member countries is supreme organ; Secretariat coordinates and administers operations.

Secretariat: POB 1718, Western House, 8-10 Broad St, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel: (+234-1) 263 55 06. Fax: (+234-1) 263 56 84. Telex: 28288. Secretary-General: Djeumo Silas Kamga.

Members: Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe and Togo (7).

Non-African members: Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Malaysia, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago (6).

Comesa Bankers’ Association

Aims: Promote cooperation and exchange of information amongst banks within the area of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)*.

History: Ever since the establishment of Comesa Bankers’ Association in 1993 the COMESA Clearing House (COMESA-CH)* has been performing the functions of its Secretariat, and it will continue to do so until 1997.

Organization: Integrated within the framework of COMESA. Meeting of Central Bank Governors is supreme authority.

Activities: During 1994 the Association convened three national workshops on the operation of the COMESA institutions in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Swaziland, as well as seminars on fraud detection and on efforts towards currency convertibility. Publications: COMESA Bankers’ Newsletter; COMESA Bankers’ Almanac.

Contact: c/o COMESA Clearing House. POB 2940, Union Ave 120, Harare, Zimbabwe. Tel: (+263-4) 79 39 11. Fax: (+263-4) 73 08 19. Telex: 26166 PTACH.

Members: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (23).

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Clearing House — COMESA-CH

Aims: Promote the use of national currencies in the settlement of transactions between member states; establish an adequate machinery for the settlement of payments among member countries; encourage intra-regional trade liberalization and monetary and financial cooperation and integration.

History: Established in 1984 as a specialized body of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA)*, since 1994 the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)*.

Organization: Integrated within the COMESA framework. Conference of Heads of State; Council of Ministers; Executive Committee for Clearing and Payments; Secretariat.

Activities: The cumulative transactions channelled through the CH since its inception, inclusive of trade, services and travellers cheques, amounts to 2.5m. UAPTA (SDR) (end of 1994). After a relatively reasonable increase in the use of the CH during 1985-1989 it has experienced a declining trend in the 1990s, primarily due to current account liberalization as part of structural adjustment programmes and armed conflicts in the region. In 1994 the total value of transactions channelled through the CH was 136.5m. UAPTA, which is a 31 per cent decrease compared to 1993 (transactions is equivalent to 24 per cent of total intra-regional trade). COMESA-CH hosts the Comesa Bankers’ Association*. Publications: Annual Report; brochures.

Headquarters: POB 2940, Union Ave 120, Harare, Zimbabwe. Tel: (+263-4) 79 39 11. Fax: (+263-4) 73 08 19. Telex: 26166 PTACH. Executive Secretary: Daniel B. Marampe.

Members: Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (23).
Commonwealth — C

Aims: The Commonwealth is an association of 52 independent and sovereign states. It includes the United Kingdom and most of its former dependencies. It has no written constitution but member states subscribe to the ideals of a number of Declarations, which all aim to promote common interests and closer relations among member states in most fields of activity, e.g. political affairs, economic affairs, international affairs, law, human rights, science and technology etc.

History: The Commonwealth evolved from the British empire and was formally established in 1931. The Secretariat was established by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in 1965 (and restructured in 1993). The Declaration of Commonwealth Principles was unanimously approved by CHOGM in 1977.

Organization: CHOGM is held every two years in different capitals. Meetings at ministerial and official level are also held regularly. Secretariat includes 13 Divisions. There exists a large number of subsidiary organizations, covering most areas of activity (mostly located in the United Kingdom).

Activities: Although the functions of the Commonwealth are very wide, most activities can be grouped under the following: international affairs; law; economic cooperation; technical cooperation and development assistance; agriculture; science and technology; and human resources and education. Since 1991 emphasis has been placed on three priority areas: political programmes (including democracy and elections, pluralism, human rights and good governance), socio-economic activities (including sustainable development), and development cooperation. Publications: Commonwealth Currents (every two months); Commonwealth Declarations 1971-91; The Commonwealth Factbook; The Commonwealth Yearbook; numerous reports, studies and papers (catalogue available).


Members: Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (18).

Non-African members: Antigua & Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalan, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Nauru, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Trinidad & Tobago, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, Vanuatu and Western Samoa (34).

Commonwealth Development Corporation — CDC

Aims: Provide equity and loan capital to companies in the Commonwealth (C) * in order to enable them to develop efficient and profitable enterprises; and promote, control and manage companies and projects.

Organization: CDC is a shareholding company, jointly owned by all the Commonwealth countries.

Activities: Investigates, formulates and supports project proposals for the expansion of new and existing industries, including agriculture, fisheries, industry, roads, transport and tourism etc.

Headquarters: Bessborough Gardens, London SW1V 2JQ, United Kingdom. Tel: (+44-71) 828 44 88. Fax: (+44-71) 826 6505. Chief Executive: Dr. Roy Reynolds.

Members: All member countries of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa

Aims: Promote coordination and cooperation in the medical and public health fields among Commonwealth (C) * governments of the region.
History: Established in 1974 as a specialized body of the Commonwealth.
Organization: The Health Secretariat is closely linked with, and assisted financially (through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation) by the Commonwealth Secretariat. It is responsible to and services the meetings of the Conference of Ministers of Health of East, Central and Southern Africa. Chief Medical Officers and Advisors of member countries meet annually.
Office: POB 1009, Arusha, Tanzania. Tel: (+255-57) 2961, 2962. Regional Secretary: Prof. A. M. Nhonoli.
Members: Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (13).

Community Development Fund
Fonds Communautaire de Développement — FCD
Aims: Compensate for loss of customs revenue resulting from the implementation of the provisions of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)*, and initiate and finance projects in order to promote development, with particular emphasis on the less developed member countries.
History: Created under the terms of the Treaty establishing CECAO, signed in April 1973. Amalgamated with the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) into the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)* in 1994.
Organization: The Fund is managed by UEMOA General Secretariat, and is financed by members' contributions according to their respective share in trade of manufacturers within the region.
Activities: Two-thirds of the funds are budgetary transfers to member countries as compensation for lost customs revenue. The remaining third is kept for the financing of development programmes and projects in the least developed member countries.
Activities: have however been restricted by overdue contributions.
Contact: c/o UEMOA. Rue Agostino Neto, BP 643, Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226) 30 61 87. Telex: 5212.
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (7).

Conférence Intra-africaine des Marchés d'Assurances — CIMA
Aims: Control, coordinate and promote cooperation in the field of insurance industry among its Central and West African member states.
History: Established by the Council of Ministers of the Franc Zone (CFA)* in April 1992. A Council of Ministers responsible for the insurance industry was to be created as well as a secretariat, located in Libreville (Gabon). In the transitional period, CIMA is administered and coordinated by the Franc Zone Secretariat. A code of Franc Zone Secretariat came into effect in early 1995.
Contact: c/o Service de la Zone Franc, Banque de France, 39 Rue Croix-des-Petits-Chaps, BP 140-01, Paris Cedex 01, France. Tel: (+33-1) 42 92 31 26. Fax: (+33-1) 42 92 39 88. Telex: 220932.

Conference of Agriculture Ministers of Central and West Africa
Aims: Harmonize sector-based policies; form regional economic areas for major products and lay the foundation for the integration of agricultural policies.

* The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
History: Launched in 1989 on the initiative of the Minister of Agriculture of Senegal with French support.

Activities: Operations include eight programmes, one for every participating country, which are reported to proceed satisfactorily with support from a variety of services.

Members: 8 countries in West and Central Africa (plus France).

Council of Arab Economic Unity

Aims: Promote unity and solidarity among its member states through economic cooperation and integration, including the formation of an Arab Common Market.

History: First meeting of Council of Ministers was held in 1964.

Organization: Council of Ministers, composed of ministers of economy, finance and trade, meets twice yearly; Standing Committees (7); several Ad Hoc Committees; Executive Secretariat coordinates operations and ensures implementation.

Activities: Although numerous agreements have been adopted and some customs duties and taxes have been eliminated, progress towards increased integration and a common market has been restricted by tariffs as well as by quantitative, administrative and monetary restrictions. Secretariat compiles statistics, undertakes research and publishes studies on common economic problems. A number of joint organizations and companies have been established to promote common interests and achieve economies of scale, e.g. Arab Company for Industrial Development; Arab Company for Livestock Development; Arab Federation of Textile Industries; Arab Union of Food Industries. Publications: Arab Economic Unity Bulletin (biannually); Annual Bulletin for Arab Countries' Foreign Trade Statistics; Annual Bulletin for Official Exchange Rates of Arab Currencies.

Headquarters: POB 1, Mohammed Fareed, Cairo, Egypt. Tel: (+20-2) 75 53 21.

Secretary-General: Mahdi Obeidi.

Members: Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia and Sudan (5).

Arab members: Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (7).

Cross-Border Initiative — CBI

Aims: Facilitate, promote and create conditions for increased private cross-border investment, trade, payments and economic integration between the participating countries, in particular through tariff and non-tariff liberalization, liberalization of exchange regimes, deregulation of investment procedures, strengthening of financial services in member countries and promotion of cross-border movement of goods and persons.

History: Launched in 1992 by ADB*, European Union (EU) and the World Bank (WB), after extensive discussions with regional institutions and public and private sector representatives. All member states of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) , the Southern African Development Community (SADC)* and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)* were invited to join the initiative.

Organization: CBI is a framework of jointly agreed policies that are supposed to be consistent both with the envisaged ongoing structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) as well as existing regional arrangements. It is not a new institution or a substitute for ongoing institutions or reform programmes. Ministerial meetings were held during 1992–1995. There is a Steering Committee. Technical Working Groups (TWG), composed of both public and private representatives in each participating country, ensure national implementation as agreed under the country programme and Common Programme of Action (CPA). Imani Development (Pvt) Ltd. functions as advisory committee and secretariat to the TWG and national institutions.

Activities: By participating in the CBI, members have committed themselves to implement a wide range of policies aimed at sustaining SAPs as well as enhanced regional economic integration. The Initiative encourages and promotes member states to implement integrative policies and grant concessions on a reciprocal basis to other member states. The
participating countries are supported by EU, WB, IMF and ADB through institutional support, grants and balance of payments support.

Administrative Secretariat: c/o Imani Development (Pvt) Ltd. ZDB House, 99 Rotten Row, POB 4990, Harare, Zimbabwe. Tel: (+263-4) 72 84 11. Fax: (+263-4) 72 84 12. Telex: 22706 IMANI ZW.

Members: Burundi, Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (14).

Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa — DLCO-EA
Organisation de Lutte Contre le Criquet Pilérolin dans l'Est Africain

Aims: Promote the most effective control of desert locust, migratory locust and grain-eating birds in the member countries; carry out research; and offer services in the co-ordination and implementation of national action against the desert locust in East Africa.


Organization: Annual Council composed of one delegate from each member, appoints Executive Committee and Director.

Activities: Assists member countries in the monitoring and extermination of desert locusts and other migratory pests, such as the quelea-quelea, the army worm and the tsetse fly; maintains vehicles and anti-locust equipment to supplement national efforts as well as an air unit for survey and control; conducts operational training and research programmes. Maintains bases in Ethiopia (2), Somalia (2), Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, and Djibouti.

Publications: Desert Locust Situation Reports (monthly); Annual Report; periodical technical reports.


Members: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda (7). (Plus France.)

Development Bank of the Central African States
Banque de Développement des Etats de l’Afrique Centrale — BDEAC

Aims: Mobilize external and internal finance and execute regional development integration projects in the region, particularly within the industrial and agricultural sectors, in order to promote a more balanced development.

History: Set up December 1975 jointly by the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)* and the Bank of Central African States (BEAC) as a result of revised treaty. Although not yet a member of UDEAC, Chad was also included. Equatorial Guinea joined in December 1983.

Organization: BDEAC is the primary subsidiary of UDEAC, with its own Secretariat in Brazzaville, Congo. It is owned in equal shares by member countries and BEAC, with lesser shares by ADB*, Germany, France and Kuwait. Paid-up capital: 57,250m. CFA franc (mid-1993). Also referred to as Central African States Development Bank.

Activities: Most projects have been national in character and lacked the regional dimension. Projects implemented and supported have mainly been infrastructural projects and the bulk have been distributed to Cameroon and Gabon, instead of the least developed member states, i.e. Central African Republic and Chad.

Headquarters: Place du Gouvernement, BP 1177, Brazzaville, Congo. Tel: (+242) 81 02 12. Fax: (+242) 83 02 66. Telex: 5306. Director-General: Jean-Marie Mbioka.

Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (6). (Plus ADB, France, Germany and Kuwait.)
Development Bank of the Great Lakes States
Banque de Développement des Etats des Grands Lacs — BDEGL

Aims: Promote the integrated economic and social development of member states through the mobilization of public and private, domestic and external, financial resources for the financing of national and regional projects; and provide member states and their national development institutions with technical and financial assistance for the study, preparation and implementation of such projects.


Organization: General Meeting of Shareholders (meets yearly), consists of representatives of member states, national finance institutions and holders of the other category of shares; Board of Directors, composed of eight members with four-year terms meets quarterly; Steering Committee of four meets monthly; Executive Secretariat.

Secretariat: 22 Ave Président-Mobutu, BP 3355, Goma, Zaire.

Members: Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire (3).

East African Community — EAC

Aims: Promote political and economic integration and cooperation among its three member states. As a first step towards more complete and balanced integration, priority is given to transport and communications, trade and industry, investments, security and peace, immigration and movement of people.

History: Originally established in 1967, but collapsed in 1977 due to the economic differences, particularly between the more developed Kenya and the less developed Tanzania, but also because of political disputes between the leaders, especially between Julius Nyerere and Idi Amin. Formal commitment renewed by the three Presidents in December 1993, Arusha (Tanzania). Final Protocol signed at Kampala, (Uganda), November 1994.

Organization: Summit of Heads of State is supreme authority; Council of Ministers; Executive Secretariat, which will be located in the former EAC headquarters in Arusha, and headed by a Kenyan Executive Secretary (elected for 5 years), with two deputies from Uganda and Tanzania. The Secretariat is to coordinate and monitor implementation carried out by national institutions.

Activities: Committees in collaboration with national institutions are currently reviewing the scope for integration in priority fields, e.g. trade, industry, transport and communications, agriculture, private sector involvement, payments, investment, monetary cooperation, border security, free movement of persons, joint services etc. The national currencies were made convertible in November 1995. The regional transport networks were restarted in January 1996, with the reopening of the railway and ferry connections between the countries.

Secretariat: Arusha International Conference Centre, Arusha, Tanzania. Executive Secretary: Francis Muthaura.

Members: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (3).

East African Development Bank — EADB

Aims: Promote industrial development within the three member countries through the mobilization of resources for the financing of development and investment projects. Emphasis should be given to the greatest need among the member countries in the following order: Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

History: Established in June 1967 by the East African Community (EAC) * Continued operations despite the collapse of EAC in 1977. There are plans to reintegrate EADB within the framework of the now revived EAC.
**Organization:** Board of Governors is supreme authority. The three member countries each hold 25.78 per cent of equity capital. The rest of the shares are owned by ADB* and English commercial banks. Paid-up capital: 25.4 SDR (1991).

**Activities:** EABD has prioritized industrial projects and investment in production, and almost exclusively those projects co-financed with other sources. Since 1992 EABD has undergone an intensive restructuring programme, streamlining and downsizing operations, and attempts to improve the quality of its portfolio.

**Secretariat:** 4 Nile Ave, POB 7128, Kampala, Uganda. Tel: (+251-41) 23 00 21. Fax: (+251-41) 25 97 63. Telex: 61074. **Director-General:** F. R. Tibeita.

**Members:** Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (3).

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**East African Tuberculosis Investigation Centre — EATIC**

**Aims:** Develop new diagnostic and curative approaches to the tuberculosis problem; and conduct and coordinate research on tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

**History:** Established as a research institute of the former East African Community (EAC)*. Continued operations after the dissolution of EAC in 1977.

**Organization:** Council of Ministers; Executive Board; Administrative Office headed by Director.

**Activities:** Development of short-course chemotherapeutic regimens (tuberculosis) and mass case-finding approaches; mycobacteriological laboratories in Nairobi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Lusaka; clinical centres in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. **Publications:** Annual Report; research findings in specialized journals.

**Office:** POB 47855, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 33 24 66. Telex: 22272.

**Members:** Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (3).

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**East and Southern African Banking Supervisors Group — ESAF**

**Aims:** Coordinate, harmonize and standardize banking supervisory principles and practices in the region in order to sustain and stabilize international and regional integration; develop highly professional supervisors; and set in place structures enabling bank supervision to be performed capably and effectively (using internationally accepted standards).

**History:** Inaugurated in July 1993, under the auspices of the Basle Committee for Banking Supervision to facilitate East and Southern Africa’s integration in the international system.

**Organization:** Board of Governors, composed of member countries’ Central Bank Governors; Committee of Officials; Steering Committee for training. ESAF is administered by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB).

**Activities:** Offers a course in banking supervision held at the South African Reserve Bank in September every year; convenes meetings and seminars.

**Headquarters:** c/o SARB, 370 Church St, POB 427, Pretoria 0001, Republic of South Africa. Tel: (+27-12) 313 33 11. Fax: (+27-12) 313 31 97.

**Members:** Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (15).

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**Eastern African Centre for Research in Oral Traditions and African National Languages — EACROTANAL**

**Aims:** Encourage and coordinate research, collection, analysis, conservation and diffusion of oral traditions and national languages.

**History:** Established 1979, Zanzibar, following the recommendation of the 1972 General Conference of UNESCO and agreement of member states in 1974.

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* The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
Organization: Administrative Council consisting of representatives of member states directs Secretariat. Parallel organization to Centre for Research and Documentation on Oral Traditions and African Languages (CERDOTOLA) in Central Africa.

Activities: Collects information, research and traditional songs in Eastern African languages. Publications: EACROTANAL Information, Studies and Documents.

Secretariat: POB 600, Zanzibar, Tanzania. Tel: (+255-54) 30786.

Members: Burundi, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania (6).

Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute — ESAMI

Aims: Improve the performance and effectiveness of management in the region’s public and private sector through management development programmes, training, research and consultancies.

History: Created in 1974 by the East African Community (EAC) as a management development centre for the private sector. After the breakdown of EAC in 1977 the membership was expanded. Present name adopted 1980.

Organization: Governing Board; Management Team; Director-General heads Secretariat which collaborates with national management institutions.

Activities: Offers about 50 short-term, in-service management development training programmes in Arusha and about half as many in the region. These are attended by more than 1,500 persons; workshops and seminars. About 90 per cent of its revenue is earned from course fees and consultancy services.

Secretariat: POB 3030, Arusha, Tanzania. Tel: (+255-57) 2881. Telex: 42076.


Eastern and Southern African Initiative in Debt and Reserves Management — ESAIDARM

Aims: Promote the development of regional expertise, capacity, systems, products and services to enable member states to manage their debt and reserves more effectively; mobilize financial and technical resources to this end; promote cooperation, networking and research in the field.


Organization: Policies determined by Board of Governors, composed of Governors of Central Bank and Permanent Secretaries for debt and reserve management. Daily operations overseen by Executive Committee (chaired by Governor of Bank of Uganda). The initiative is administered by a Secretariat.

Activities: Arranges seminars, workshops and conferences; offers training courses and programmes; provides a forum for exchange and networking; prepares national capacity building plans and strategies; publishes information, studies and handbooks on debt and reserve management; maintains hotline/online services. Publications: ESAIDARM Newsletter; Annual Report; studies.

Secretariat: Cabs Centre, 11th Floor, Jason Moyo Ave, Harare, Zimbabwe. Tel: (+263-4) 72 29 54. Fax: (+263-4) 70 86 59. Telex: 22704. Executive Director: Dr. Peter A. Hall.

Members: Angola, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (10).
Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre — ESAMRDC

Centre de Mise en Valeur des Ressources Minérales de l’Afrique de l’Est et du Sud

Aims: Provide information and promote technical cooperation on the development and exploitation of mineral resources; and offer practical courses in geology, mining and laboratory services.

History: Established 1976, with the assistance of ECA* as the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre (EAMRDC).

Organization: Governing Council (meets annually) comprises Director-General, one representative appointed by each member country, one additional representative of host country, and one representative of ECA; Technical Advisory Committee; Secretariat. Parallel organization to the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC)*.

Activities: Provides advice and guidance on planning, implementation and evaluation of geological, geochemical, geophysical and hydrogeological prospecting and exploration projects, and on technical and economic preliminary feasibility studies on mining and mineral processing; organizes short-term courses and seminars for technicians and professionals; offers specialized laboratory services; maintains documentation centre.

Publications: Newsletter; bibliographies; abstracts.


Members: Angola, Comoros, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda (6).

Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank — PTA Bank

Aims: Undertake standard development bank activities, such as granting loans and funding investment projects, in order to promote development and increased trade between member countries.


Organization: Integrated within the framework of COMESA. Summit of Heads of State and Government; Council of Ministers; Board of Directors; Secretariat; and President. By 1994, 14 member states plus ADB* held shares in the Bank. Total subscribed capital by the end of 1993 was 73.6m. SDR. Known also as Commercial and Development Bank for Eastern and Southern African or by the acronyms ESADB or ESATDB.

Activities: Operations have been restricted by disputes between member countries, management problems, including allegations of financial irregularities, and serious arrears in contributions. In 1993 activities picked up speed and 13 projects of a value of 27.1m. SDR, were approved, primarily in the sectors of energy, infrastructure and export financing.

Headquarters: Nairobi, Kenya.

Members: 14 out of 23 COMESA member states plus ADB.

Ecobank Transnational Inc. — ECOBANK

Aims: This is a regional investment bank intended to promote trade and the involvement of the private sector in the West African economic integration process.

History: Established in 1984 by agreement of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government who gave political support and permitted the ECOWAS Fund* to subscribe to the share capital. The Bank began operations in 1988.

Organization: ECOWAS Fund holds 10 per cent of the shares and the rest are primarily held by private investors and the West African Chambers of Commerce. Branches are located in Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo.
Headquarters: Lomé, Togo.
Members: ECOWAS Fund, West African Chambers of Commerce and private shareholders.

Economic Community of Central African States — ECCAS
Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale — CEEAC
Aims: Promote regional cooperation and integration by abolishing trade restrictions between member states; establish a common external tariff, link commercial banks and set up a development fund, over a period of twelve years.
History: The decision to create ECCAS was taken during Conference of the Heads of State of Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)* — which includes Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon — in December 1981, Libreville (Gabon), following recommendations by OAU* and ECA*. Constitutive Conference held in Libreville, October 1983. Operational since 1985.
Organization: Summit of Heads of State and Government is supreme authority; Council of Ministers; Committees; Executive Secretariat.
Secretariat: Présidence de la République, BP 2112, Libreville, Gabon. Tel: (+241) 73 35 47.
Secretary-General: Kasasa Mutari Chiyanta.
Members: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe and Zaire (10).

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
Communauté Économique des Pays des Grands Lacs — CEPGL
Aims: Establish a regional common market and ensure the security of member states through the coordination and harmonization of member countries' social, economic, commercial, scientific, cultural, political, military, financial, technical and touristic policies.
History: The initiative to reconstruct the traditional links between the countries that existed prior to independence resulted in the presentation of a draft convention in June, 1974. CEPGL was established in September 1976, Gisenyi (Rwanda), by Heads of State of member countries and with the active assistance of ECA*.
Organization: Conference of Heads of State is supreme authority (meets annually); Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs meets twice a year; Executive Secretariat; Security Commission and Arbitration Commission. Specialized Technical Commissions (5): political and juridical matters; social and cultural matters; planning; industry, agriculture and natural resources; commerce, finance, immigration and tourism; and public works, transport and energy.
Activities: There is negligible progress in the liberalization of intra-regional trade (which remains at about 1 per cent of total trade). Priority has been given to projects, carried out by the three Specialized Agencies: Development Bank of the Great Lakes States (BDEGL)*; Energy Organization of the Great Lakes Countries (EGL)*; and Institute of Agricultural Research (IRAZ)*. Since 1978 there is a Monetary Arrangement among Central Banks, and a Social Security Convention (amended in 1980), including specific arrangements on postal organization and free movement of officials and businessmen. Four joint enterprises have been established, producing electric power, glass bottles, cement and hoes. In 1994 two extraordinary summit meetings focused on efforts to revive economic integration and security matters in the region. Publications: Grand Lacs (quarterly review); Journal officiel de la CEPGL (biannually in French).
Executive Secretariat: BP 58, Gisenyi, Rwanda. Tel: (+250) 402 28. Fax: (+250) 407 85. Telex: 602. Executive Secretary: Antonio Nouwayo.
Members: Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire (3).
ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development — ECOWAS Fund

Fonds de la CEDEAO

Aims: Compensate for lost customs revenue arising out of the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*; encourage cooperation and development in economic activity, particularly in the fields of trade, industry, infrastructures, energy, natural resources, commerce and finance, for the purpose of raising living standards, promoting balanced development, increasing and maintaining economic stability and fostering security.

History: Founded in November 1976, Lomé (Togo), by Heads of State of all the members of ECOWAS. In 1988 it was agreed that the Fund should be opened to non-regional participants.

Organization: Integrated within the framework of ECOWAS. Board of Directors of sixteen administers the Fund; Management Committee, comprising Managing Director (elected for a renewable term of four years), Deputy Managing Director and Heads of Departments. Annual budget (1994): approx. 6m. USD.

Activities: Compensates member states for losses in revenue arising from the implementation of the provisions of the ECOWAS Treaty pertaining to trade liberalization; provides financial support and mobilizes external and internal resources for ECOWAS projects, e.g. national and inter-state telecommunications projects and infrastructural projects. In 1988 cooperation agreements were reached with ADB* and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB)* on the co-financing of projects and joint training of staff. The operational activities of the Fund have been slowed down due to financial constraints arising from arrears of contributions.

Secretariat: BP 2704, Blvd du 13 Janvier, Lomé, Togo. Tel: (+228) 21 68 64. Fax: (+228) 21 86 84. Telex: 5339TG. Managing Director: Samuel Kye Apea.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (16).

Endego*²

Aims: Endego is a Swahili word for brotherhood. The objectives of the group are mainly consultation and coordination of regional issues, bolstering cooperation in development domains, exchanging data and know-how in areas of common interest, particularly with respect to the resources of the Nile river basin.

History: Launched by Egypt and signed by delegates from member states in November 1983.

Organization: Endego has not led to the establishment of an authority. Consultative gatherings have only led to the establishment of ad hoc technical committees and preparation committees, whose proposals have not materialized.

Members: Central African Republic, Egypt, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Zaire (6).

Energy Organization of the Great Lakes Countries

Organisation de la CEPLG pour l'Energie — EGL

Aims: Promote the development and exploitation of energy and natural resources in the region.

History: Established August 1974, as Association sans But Lucratif pour l'Etude de l'Electrification de la Région des Grands Lacs, before becoming a specialized body of the

*² The information on this organization is taken from sources older than 1990 or is uncertain for other reasons.
Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)*, at the 3rd Conference of Heads of States, December 1979, Lubumbashi (Zaire), when current name was adopted. **Organization:** General Assembly of representatives of each member state; Management Committee; Board of Auditors; Secretariat. **Activities:** Construction of a dam on the Ruuzzi River; exploitation of methane gas of Lake Kivu; extraction and utilization of peat; conducted feasibility studies on other sources of energy. **Headquarters:** BP 1912, Bujumbura, Burundi. **Members:** Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire (3).

**Entente Council — EC**

**Conseil de l'Entente — CE**

**Aims:** Promote development and political and economic cooperation through the harmonization and strengthening of policies of its Francophone member states on the basis of friendship, brotherhood and solidarity. **History:** The organization was established in May 1959, by Côte d'Ivoire and Upper Volta (present day Burkina Faso) on the initiative of President Houphouët-Boigny of Côte d'Ivoire. Niger and Dahomey (Benin) joined shortly after. Togo assumed membership in June 1966. **Organization:** Conference of Heads of State meets twice a year to determine overall policy; Council of Foreign Ministers (meets twice a year); Regional Commissions. Mutual Aid and Loan Guaranty Fund of the Entente Council (FEGECE)* is the main subsidiary and functions as Administrative Secretariat of the Council. Other subsidiaries include: Cattle and Livestock Economic Community of the Entente Council (CEBV)*; Regional Centre for Maritime Training and Apprenticeship (CREAM)*; Regional Centre for Training in Road Maintenance (CERFER)*. Also known as Council of the Entente. **Activities:** Initially, member countries had political aims, but apart from being an informal forum for political discussion the activities actually carried out are strictly economic, and are implemented by the Regional Commissions and FEGECE, CEBV, CREAM and CERFER. The work of EC has been characterized by substantial French influence and contact. **Publications:** Entente Africaine (quarterly); Rapport d'activités (annually). **Contact:** c/o FEGECE. BP 3734, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 33 28 35. Fax: (+225) 33 11 49. Telex: 23558. **Secretary Administrator:** Paul Kaya. **Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Togo (5).

**FAO African Commission on Agricultural Statistics**

**Aims:** Advise members on the development of food and agricultural statistics. **History:** Established 1961, by the FAO Conference under Article VI-I of its Constitution. First session held in October 1962. **Organization:** Commission composed of representatives from each member state meets annually; Executive Committee; administered by FAO Regional Office for Africa.* **Activities:** Functions as forum for the exchange of ideas and information; offers advice on agricultural and food statistics. **Contact:** c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd, POB 1628, Accra, Ghana. Tel: (+233) 66 68 51. Fax: (+233) 66 84 27. Telex: 2139. **Members:** Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia (38).

**FAO African Forestry and Wildlife Commission**

**Aims:** Advise governments on the development and implementation of rational forestry and wildlife policies.
Organization: Commission composed of representatives of each participating state meets annually and elects Executive Committee; Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks. Administered by FAO Regional Office for Africa*.
Activities: Provides a forum for exchange of ideas and information on the formulation of forestry and wildlife policy. Commission offers advice, reviews and coordinates research and implementation of policies at a regional level.
Contact: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd, POB 1628, Accra, Ghana. Tel: (+233) 66 68 51. Fax: (+233) 66 84 27. Telex: 2139.

FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa
FAO Commission du Lutte Contre le Criquet Pélerin en Afrique du Nord-Ouest
Aims: Control the desert locust in member countries through research and active measures.
History: Created 1971 by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference under Article XIV of the Constitution. Replaced FAO North-West Desert Locust Research and Control Coordination Sub-Committee, which had been a subsidiary body of FAO Desert Locust Control Committee. Agreement amended 1977.
Organization: Commission meets annually and elects Executive Committee. Administered by FAO Headquarters in Rome.
Activities: Promotes and coordinates locust research, survey and control; offers technical assistance to member states in order to build up adequate control potential.
Contact: c/o FAO. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy. Tel: (+39-6) 522 51. Fax: (+39-6) 522 51 55. Telex: 625 852.
Members: Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (4).

FAO Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis
Aims: Develop and implement policies and programmes in order to fight animal trypanosomiasis.
History: Created by the FAO Conference in 1979.
Organization: Commission meets annually; Executive Committee. Administered by FAO Headquarters in Rome.
Contact: c/o FAO. Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy. Tel: (+39-6) 522 51. Fax: (+39-6) 522 51 55. Telex: 625 852.
Members: 39 African states.

FAO Regional Office for Africa
Aims: The overall aim of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is to combat malnutrition and hunger; coordinate development programmes in the whole range of food and agriculture, including forestry and fisheries; and promote education, training and the building up of national capacities in these fields.
History: FAO was established in October 1945. The FAO Regional Office for Africa was established in conjunction with ECA* in order to coordinate and implement FAO activities in Africa.
Organization: FAO Regional Conference for Africa meets every two years, with representatives of member countries and FAO, ECA and OAU*.
Activities: Carries out a wide range of activities, which can be categorized under the following headings: agriculture, food security and emergency relief, environment, nutrition,
fisheries, forestry, processing and marketing, investments and finance, information and research. FAO publishes extensively on these and related matters.


Members: All independent African states.

Federation of African Chambers of Commerce — FACC
Fédération des Chambres de Commerce Africaines

Aims: Promote trade and investment cooperation among business operators in Africa.

History: Founded in 1983 by ECA*.

Organization: Managed and administered by ECA.

Activities: Trade and investment promotion; transit and transport promotion.

Publications: African Trade Directory (biannually).

Contact: c/o ECA. Africa Hall, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 72 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 44 16. Telex: 21029. President: Chief Adyeni O. Lawson.


Fund for Solidarity and Economic Development of the West African Economic Community
Fonds de Solidarité et d’Intervention pour le Développement de la Communauté de l’Afrique de l’Ouest — FOSIDECA

Aims: Support the economic development of member countries and contribute to regional balance by granting and guaranteeing loans for projects, financing of studies and the granting of subsidies.

History: Established October 1978, Bamako (Mali), by Heads of State of the West African Economic Community (CEAO), since 1994 the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)*, when it was recognized that the Community Development Fund (FCD)* was not enough for securing balanced development. First programme of subsidies approved October 1980.

Organization: A specialized body within the framework of UEMOA. Council of Ministers; Board of Directors; Specialist Bureaus for agriculture and industry. Financed by annual contributions by member states. Also known as the Solidarity and Intervention Fund.

Activities: Grants loans, guarantees, subsidies and conducts feasibility studies on development projects, with priority on the least developed member countries. Serious arrears in contributions and general lack of funds have restricted operations.


Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (7).

Gambia River Basin Development Organization
Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur de Fleuve Gambie — OMVG

Aims: Promote the joint development of the resources of the Gambia River basin.


Organization: Council of Ministers is head authority; Technical Committees; Executive Secretariat. Administrative budget (1993): 116.3m francs CFA. Also known as Gambia River Development Organization.

Activities: A dam on the Gambia River for hydroelectric power and irrigation has been proposed. Feasibility studies began in 1993 on the construction of a bridge over the same river. Studies on the agricultural development of the Kayanga/Geba and Koliba/Corubal river basins commenced in 1993. Other prospected plans include the integration of
investments in electric energy production and transmission within the region and a hydraulic plan of the Gambia river. Maintains documentation centre. **Secretariat:** BP 2353, 13 Passage Le Blanc, Dakar, Senegal. Tel (+221) 22 31 59. Fax: (+221) 22 59 26. Telex: 51487. **Executive Secretary:** Mamadou Nasirou Diallo. **Members:** Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal (4).

**Indian Ocean Commission — IOC**  
*Commission de l'Ocean Indien — COI*

**Aims:** Promote regional economic cooperation and integration among the countries of the South West Indian Ocean.  
**History:** Founded in December 1982, by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles, with Comoros joining in 1986.  
**Organization:** Meeting of Heads of States determines overall policy; Council of Ministers; Permanent Technical Committees cover: tuna-fishing; regional industrial cooperation; regional trade and commerce; tourism; environment; maritime transport; handicrafts; sports. Secretariat coordinates permanent liaison committees in each member state.  
**Activities:** There are programmes for air and sea links and telecommunications; commerce and regional trade liberalization; environmental protection; natural resources; fishing; industrial cooperation; petroleum prospecting; scientific training and research; tourism; reinforcement of meteorological services; and trade liberalization. An annual regional trade fair is organized. Established the Indian Ocean Zone of Peace (IOZOP). Since 1985 there is also the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation (IOMAC), which provides a framework for dealing with marine resources and environmental issues. **Publications:** Guide Import/Export; The Indian Ocean Newsletter.  
**Secretariat:** Q4, Ave Sir Guy Forget, BP 7, Quatre Bornes, Mauritius. Tel: (+230) 425 95 64. Fax: (+230) 425 12 09. Telex: 5273. **Secretary-General:** J. Bonnelame.  
**Members:** Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles (4). (Plus France representing the French Overseas Department of Réunion.)

**Institut d'Ophtalmologie Tropicale Africaine — IOTA**

**Aims:** Undertake research, provide training and specialized care in ophthalmology.  
**History:** Founded by the French colonial administration in 1952. Integrated as a research institute within the framework of the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)* at the latter's establishment in 1960. In 1990 it was declared that OCCGE was to be amalgamated with the West African Health Community (WAHC)* into the West African Health Organization (WAHO)* (still subject to ratification in 1995).  
**Organization:** Council of Ministers of OCCGE; Executive Board; Secretariat.  
**Office:** BP 248, Bamako, Mali. Tel: (+223) 22 34 21. Fax: (+223) 22 51 86. **Director:** Dr. Serge Resnikoff.  
**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (9).

**Institute of Agricultural Research**  
*Institute de Recherche Agronomique et Zoologique — IRAZ*

**Aims:** Conduct agricultural research.  
**Organization:** IRAZ is a specialized agency of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)*.  
**Office:** BP 91, Gitega, Burundi.  
**Members:** Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire (3).
Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources — IBAR

Aims: Collect and disseminate information on veterinary matters as well as livestock production and health.

History: Founded 1953 as a specialized body of what is now the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU (STRC)*.

Organization: IBAR is under the supervision of SCTR (whose headquarters is located in Lagos, Nigeria). There is an Advisory Board and a Director heads the Bureau.

Activities: Publishes information on animal health and production. Publications: IBAR Information Leaflets; Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa (quarterly); Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa (in English/French).

Office: POB 30786, Nairobi, Kenya.

Members: All OAU member states.

Inter-African Bureau for Soils

Bureau Interafrique des Sols — BIS

Aims: Promote coordination and cooperation in the field of conservation and utilization of soil.

History: Established on the recommendation of the African Soil Conference, November 1948, Goma, (present day Zaire). Subsequently became a specialized body of what is now the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU (STRC)*.

Organization: BIS is supervised and managed by STRC.

Activities: Maintains working relations with organizations and institutions in Africa and elsewhere concerned with soil conservation; disseminates information and documentation; provides advisory services. Publications: African Soils (in English and French).

Contact: c/o STRC. PMB 2359, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel: (+234-1) 63 32 89. Fax: (+234-1) 263 60 93. Telex: 22199.

Members: All OAU member states.

Inter-African Coffee Organization — IACO

Organisation Interafrique du Café — OLAC

Aims: Ensure a united policy on the marketing of coffee; coordinate, as far as possible, trade policies of member states in order to ensure the optimum prices for coffee exports from African producers; and collaborate with national, regional and international organizations with similar aims.


Organization: General Assembly meets annually; Board of Directors meets quarterly to direct policy; Secretariat administers and coordinates activities. Financial contribution of each member state is based on its export (member countries account for about 97 per cent of African coffee exports).


Secretariat: BPV 210, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 21 61 31. Telex: 28173.

Secretary-General: Arenga Warku.

Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies — ICHS
Comité Interafrican d'Etudes Hydrauliques — CIEH
Aims: Foster cooperation in the field of hydraulic studies, hydrogeology, climatology, urban sanitation and other water sciences; coordinate and conduct research; provide technical assistance on issues of regional importance.
Organization: Council of Ministers, composed of one representative from each member state, meets every two years to determine overall policy and appoint Secretary-General; Technical Bureau; Technical Departments.
Activities: Coordinates research and projects, and offers technical advice and assistance. Operations are carried out under the coordination of Technical Departments, which cover: agroclimatology, hydrology, hydrogeology, water sciences, urban and rural hydraulics, river hydraulics, agricultural hydraulics and major hydroengineering projects. Documentation and Information Centre provides for exchange of information, publications and research.
Publications: scientific and technical research studies; Bulletin de liaison technique (quarterly); ICHS Liaison Bulletin (quarterly in French, English).
Headquarters: 01 BP 369, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226-3) 30 71 12. Fax: (+226-3) 36 24 41. Telex: 5277. Secretary-General: Amadou Cissé.
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (12).

Inter-African Conference on Insurance Markets — CIRNA
Aims: Implement a single insurance law for all member states, replacing disparate national laws, and establish a regional supervisory commission, with sole jurisdiction to issue and withdraw authorizations.
History: The former International Conference on African States Insurance Controls (CICA) was limited to coordinating national controls, and was subsequently replaced by a CIRNA Treaty in 1992. By late 1995 activities had not yet got off the ground.
Organization: Council of Ministers; Executive Board, comprising representatives of member states' ministries responsible for insurance; Secretariat is to be located in Libreville (Gabon), to which will be attached the supervisory body. By late 1995 it still lacked structure.
Members: Membership is open to all member states of the French Franc Zone in Africa.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission — IAPSC
Aims: Improve agricultural production in Africa; train staff involved in agricultural activities; give advice on technical, administrative and legislative measures preventing the introduction of diseases, pests, and other plant enemies in Africa;
Organization: Supervised by STRC. General Assembly of experts meets every two years; Executive Committee of twelve experts selected as a regional and expertise basic network of consultant scientists; Scientific Secretariat.
Activities: Coordinates programmes with relevant national institutions; has set up plant quarantine stations and seed health testing laboratories; trains staff from member countries involved in agriculture; maintains library on phytosanitary scientific documentation and information. Publications: IAPSC News (monthly); African Journal of Plant Protection (biannually).
Scientific Secretariat: POB 4170, N’longtak, Yaoundé, Cameroon.
Members: All OAU member states.
Inter-African Rural Radio Training Centre — CIERRO
Aims: Train and educate rural radio station personnel and staff.
Organization: CIERRO is a specialized training institute of the Union of National Radio
and Television Broadcasters (URTNA)*. The centre is located in Ouagadougou (Burkina
Faso).
Contact: c/o URTNA. BP 3237, 101 Rue Carnot, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 21 59 70.
Fax: (+221) 22 51 13. Telex: 650.
Members: 49 African countries.

Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development — IGADD
Aims: Coordinate and promote measures designed to combat the effects of drought and
desertification in the region.
History: Established January 1986 by six drought affected states. Mandate and scope of
cooperation widened after meeting of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa
(Ethiopia) in 1995, where it was also agreed to strive for peace and conflict prevention and
economic cooperation and integration, with initial priority given to infrastructure and food
security.
Organization: Summit of Heads of State; Council of Ministers; Technical Committees;
Executive Secretariat.
Activities: IGADD has focused on desertification control, environmental protection, food
security, agricultural research, water resources management, fisheries and manpower
development. Operations have been hampered by arrears in contributions. It is still unclear
if the effort to revitalize the organization in 1995 will have any effect. Publications:
IGADD News (biannually); Annual Report; Food Situation Report (quarterly); Agromet
Bulletin (quarterly).
Secretariat: BP 2653, Djibouti. Tel: (+253) 35 40 50. Fax: (+253) 35 69 94. Telex: 5978.
Executive Secretary: Dr. David Stephen Muduuli.

International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and
Archives in Africa
Aims: Promote the development and capacity of libraries, documentation centres and
archives in Africa.
History: Founded in 1957 with the assistance of UNESCO.
Activities: Trains librarians, archivists and documentalists. Operates regional centres for
the training of archivists in Dakar (Senegal) and Accra (Ghana). The Association is partly
funded by UNESCO.
Office: BP 375, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 24 09 54. Secretary-General: Zacheus Sunday
Ali.

International Centre for Research in Agroforestry — ICRAF
Aims: Mitigate tropical deforestation, land depletion, and rural poverty through improved
agroforestry systems.
History: Founded in 1977 by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural
Research (CGIAR), which is a specialized body of the World Bank Group.
Organization: One of 18 international agricultural research centres coming under and
largely funded by CGIAR (and the donors). Executive Board; Technical Advisory
Committee; Secretariat.
Activities: Runs agroforestry research stations in Latin America, Asia and Machakos,
Kenya; research projects in Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and
Zimbabwe; disseminates information; maintains specialized library.
Headquarters: UN Avenue, POB 30677, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 52 14 50. Fax:
(+254-2) 52 10 01. Telex: (987) 22048. Director-General: Pedro A. Sanchez.
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology — ICIPE
Aims: Carry out research in entomology.
History: Founded in 1970 as a response to the anticipated demand for basic scientific research in the field. Originally located in Nairobi. New headquarters in Dudville (Kenya).
Activities: After a crisis in the 1980s there has been a focus on more applied research, and today ICIPE is an internationally recognized research and training institute. Programme includes research on crop pests, livestock ticks, tsetse and other insect vectors of human disease. ICIPE employs about 50 senior scientists and over 50 African graduate and postdoctoral fellows from several disciplines, such as ecology, biochemistry and toxicology. Maintains field station in Victoria.
Headquarters: Dudville, Kenya.

International Cocoa Organization — ICCO
Aims: Secure stable markets for cocoa producers and importers.
Organization: Annual Conference of representatives of each signatory; Secretariat.
Activities: Supervises and monitors the implementation of the International Cocoa Agreement; disseminates information on operation of the agreement and the world cocoa economy at large. Publications: Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics; Cocoa Newsletter; The World Cocoa Directory; Annual Report; studies on the world cocoa economy.
Members: 14 exporting countries (accounting for over 87 per cent of world cocoa exports) and 15 importing countries (accounting for about 61 per cent of world cocoa imports).

International Coffee Organization — ICO
Aims: Promote expanding markets at remunerative prices to producers and assure adequate supplies at fair prices to consumers.
Organization: Annual Conference, composed of representatives of each participant; Secretariat.
Activities: Monitors the working of the International Coffee Agreement; provides information on the world coffee market. System of export quotas was abandoned in July 1989.
Members: 42 exporting countries (which account for over 95 per cent of world coffee exports) and 17 importing countries (which account for about 60 per cent of world imports).

International Finance Company for Investments in Africa
Société Internationale Financière pour les Investissements et le Développement en Afrique — SIFIDA
Aims: Promote the establishment and expansion of productive enterprises and capacities in Africa.
History: Established in 1970 by the ADB*.
Organization: SIFIDA is a holding company, associated with ADB. Shareholders include ADB, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and about 130 non-African financial, industrial and commercial institutions. Authorized capital: 50m. USD. Subscribed capital: 21.1m. USD.
Activities: Finances industrial projects and project feasibility studies; provides export finance; organizes syndicated loans. Publications: African Banking Directory (annually).
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture — IITA

Aims: Contribute to sustainable and increasing food production in the humid and sub-humid tropics, particularly of maize, cassava, cowpea, and soybean, through research and promotion of cooperation.

History: Founded 1967, Ibadan (Nigeria), by the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation.

Organization: One of 18 international agricultural research centres coming under the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a specialized body of the World Bank Group. Funded largely by CGIAR and the donor community.

Activities: Conducts research, individually or in collaboration with national programmes, on crop and plant health improvement and management; maintains agroecological research stations in several African countries; offers training programme for scientists and technicians; publishes information and research results; organizes seminars; maintains library (75,000 volumes and data-base of 95,500 records).

Publications: IITA Research (quarterly); IITA Newsletter (three a year); Annual Report; conference proceedings; research highlights; abstracts and bibliographies.


International Livestock Research Institute — ILRI

Aims: Undertake and support, individually or jointly, research to improve livestock productivity and animal health in Africa.

History: Founded in 1995 as the result of the amalgamation of the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Nairobi (Kenya), and the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

Organization: ILRI is one of numerous international agriculture research centres organized under and largely funded by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a World Bank body. Governed by Board of Trustees and Programme Committee. ILRI is co-hosted by Ethiopia and Kenya, and maintains other principal units in several other African countries.

Activities: ILRI continues programmes of ILRAD and ILCA, and the co-host agreement will make the most effective use of the staff and research facilities already established. Project funding for 1995 amounts to 25m USD. Programme addresses animal health, animal genetics, production systems, socio-economic and policy analysis, institutional strengthening and technology transfer. Maintains specialized science library; convenes workshops and seminars. There are plans to develop research links and programmes outside sub-Saharan Africa.

Publications: Livestock Research for Development Newsletter (biannually); Annual Report; research reports.

Secretariat: POB 30709, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 63 07 43. Fax: (+254-2) 63 14 99. Telex: 22040. Director-General: Dr. Hank Fitzhugh.


Non-African members: USA, Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom (8).

International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa — IRLCO-CSA

Aims: Control locusts in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa, and to assist in the control of the quelea-quelea and the African army-worm.

History: Created in 1971 by some African countries affected by locusts.
Organization: Council of Ministers meets annually to determine overall policy and appoint Executive Committee and Director, who heads Secretariat.


Members: 9 African countries.

International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control — ISCTR
Aims: Promote and coordinate research on the tsetse-fly and trypanosomiasis in Africa.

History: Founded 1949, as the Permanent Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis. Subsequently integrated within the framework of Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU (STRC)*.

Organization: Guided and administered by STRC.

Activities: Reviews the work and research on tsetse and trypanosomiasis carried out in Africa; coordinates research in the field; stimulates further research and discussion; organizes conferences on particular problems and for the exposition of new scientific discoveries.

Joint Secretariat: c/o STRC. PMB 2359, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel: (+234-1) 63 32 89. Fax: (+234-1) 263 60 93. Telex: 22199.

Members: All members of OAU.

International Tea Promotion Association — ITPA
Aims: Secure stable markets at remunerative prices for tea exporters.

History: Founded in 1979 by eight countries, accounting for about 35 per cent of world exports of black tea.

Organization: Annual Conference of representatives of member countries; Administrative Secretariat coordinates member countries' policies.

Activities: Coordinates tea export policies of member countries; disseminates information on the world tea market. Publication: International Tea Journal (biannually).

Office: POB 20064, Tea Board of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 22 02 41. Fax: (+254-2) 33 16 50. Telex: 98722190. Liaison Officer: Ngoima Wa Mwaura.

Members: Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda (6). (Plus Bangladesh and Malaysia.)

International Tobacco Growers' Association
Aims: Provide information and a forum for the concerns of tobacco producers.

History: Founded in 1984, by some tobacco producing countries (which account for more than 80 per cent of the world's tobacco exports).

Organization: Annual Conference of representatives from each member state; Administrative Secretariat.

Secretariat: POB 125, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH18 5FA, England. Tel: (+44-342) 82 35 49. Fax: (+44-342) 82 55 02. Telex: 957718. Chief Executive: David Walder.

Members: 17 countries.

International Tropical Timber Organization — ITTO
Aims: Promote the conservation and management of tropical forest resources.

History: Established 1985 under the International Tropical Timber Agreement of 1983.

Organization: Annual Assembly of representatives of each signatory; Executive Secretariat.

Activities: Conducts research in marketing and economics; promotes reforestation and forest management; and provides a forum for cooperation and discussion amongst producers and consumers (and other international parties).

Members: 52 producing and consuming countries.

Islamic Development Bank — IDB

Aims: Encourage the economic development and social progress of member countries and of Muslim communities in non-member countries in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Shari'a (sacred law).


Organization: Board of Governors, comprising Finance Ministers of member states, is supreme authority (meets annually); Board of Executive Directors, consists of eleven members elected for three-year terms. Authorized capital: 6,000m. ID (1 Islamic Dinar = 1.569 USD in June 1995).

Activities: The Shari'a forbids usury and interest. The main function of the Bank is to grant interest-free loans (with a service fee) and provide technical assistance (e.g., for feasibility studies), primarily in industrial, agricultural and trade financing projects, and the granting of emergency aid. By June 1994 the Bank had since its inception approved a total of 3,155m. ID for project financing and technical assistance, a total of 8,420.5m. ID for foreign trade financing, and 363.1m. ID for special assistance operations. Between June 1993 and 1994, the Bank approved a total of 853.2m. ID for 169 operations, of which import trade financing accounted for nearly 70 per cent. Subsidiary organs include the Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit (ICIEC), formed in 1995, and the Islamic Research and Training Institute, set up in Jeddah in 1982.

Secretariat: POB 5925, Jeddah 21432, Saudi Arabia. Tel: (+966-2) 636 14 00. Fax: (+966-2) 636 68 71. Telex: 601137. President: Osama Jaafar Faquih.

Members: Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and Uganda (23).

Non-African members: Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (26).

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa

Commission Régionale Conjointe FAO/OMS/OUA pour l'Alimentation et le Nutrition en Afrique

Aims: Provide liaison at the regional level on food and nutrition problems in Africa, particularly the collection, analysis and dissemination of information.

History: Established 1963, under the joint auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), and the then Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA). On CCTA's dissolution in 1965, the functions it performed were gradually absorbed by OAU*.

Organization: The Commission is jointly administered and financed by FAO, WHO and OAU.

Activities: Promotes the inclusion of food and nutrition considerations in national agricultural and socio-economic development programmes, with emphasis on improved sanitation, food hygiene and safe water supplies, food storage processing and marketing and breastfeeding; conducts research on health and nutrition; provides training and convenes multi-sectoral workshops; monitors food and nutrition activities of sponsoring agencies.

Publications: Food and nutrition bulletins; special papers.
Joint Organization for Control of Desert Locust and Bird Pests

Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Antiaviare — OCLALAV

Aims: Eradicate the desert locust and grain-eating birds, in particular the quelea-quelea, in the territories of member states, and to carry out or finance related research projects.

History: Established May 1965, N'Djamena (Chad), by representatives of nine governments, as a result of merging of Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne (OCLA) and Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiaviare (OCLAV).

Organization: Governing Council (meets annually), consisting of Ministers of Agriculture, appoints Executive Committee of five; Director-General’s Office. There are four Regional Groups; three Research Stations. Also referred to as Common Organization for Control of Desert Locust and Bird Pests.

Activities: Maintains research stations which undertake research and studies on the desert locust. Publications: Bulletin de signalisation mensuelle pour le criquet pèlerin (monthly)

Secretariat: Route des Pères Maristes, BP 1066, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 509 85.

Director-General: Abdullahi Ould Soueid Ahmed.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (10).

Kagera Basin Organization — KBO

Organisation pour l’Aménagement et le Développement du Bassin de la Rivière Kagera

Aims: Achieve the integrated development of the water and land resources of the Kagera River basin, including hydroelectricity, irrigation, agriculture and livestock, minerals, telecommunications and transportation, fisheries, industries, trade, wildlife and environment.

History: Established August 1977, Rusumo (Tanzania-Rwanda), by the Presidents of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, following intergovernmental consultations and studies since 1968. Agreement amended May 1981, Bujumbura (Burundi), with the accession of Uganda.

Organization: Summit is supreme organ; Commission, composed of one representatives from each country meets at least three times a year to determine policies; Secretariat, with three Departments. Regional Offices at Bujumbura, Bukoba (Tanzania) and Mbarara (Uganda). Organizes donor conferences to attract aid. Also referred to as the Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin.

Activities: Projects completed includes the construction of a 80.5MW hydroelectric dam at Rusumo Falls; a 2000km railway network between the member countries; a telecommunications network to link the four member states; road construction (914 km); agricultural and irrigation projects; river transportation projects; a polytechnical institute; provides human resources development; and conducts research.

Secretariat: BP 297, Kigali, Rwanda. Tel: (+250-7) 846 65. Fax: (+250-7) 821 72. Telex: 0909 22567. Executive Secretary: Jean-Bosco Balinda.

Members: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda (4).
Komati Basin Water Authority — KOBWA
Aims: Promote cooperation, development and the efficient use of the water resources of the Komati basin.
History: Established in 1991.
Activities: KOBWA implements the Komati River Basin Development Project. There are several dams in the basin area, with major diversions for irrigation.
Members: South Africa and Swaziland (2).

Lake Chad Basin Commission — LCBC
Commission du Bassin du Lac Tchad — CBLT
Aims: Regulate and control the utilization of water and other natural resources in the basin; initiate, promote and coordinate natural resources development projects and research within the basin area; examine complaints and promote the settlement of disputes, thereby promoting regional cooperation.
History: Founded May 1964, Fort Lamy (present day N’Djamena), Chad, by Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, with the active assistance of the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU (STRC)*. Further agreement signed August 1968, Lagos (Nigeria). Central African Republic joined in March 1994.
Organization: Summit of Heads of State meets once a year starting from March 1994; Annual Session of Commissioners (two per member state); Executive Secretariat; Consultative Meeting for attracting donor financing for projects.
Activities: Projects have been focusing on environmental management; ground water and surface water resources management; hydrogeology and geology. Other international organizations assist in making studies, recruiting experts and seeking external loans and multidonor financing of projects. In 1994 the Summit approved a master plan—consisting of 36 projects relating to water resources, agriculture, biodiversity management, forestry, livestock and fishery developments—in order to secure the Lake Chad basin, including an international campaign to mobilize international support for its implementation.
Headquarters: BP 727 N’Djamena, Chad. Tel: (+235) 51 41 45. Fax: (+235) 51 41 37. Telex: 5251. Executive Secretary: Bobboi Jauro Abubakar.
Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria (5).

Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme — LVEMP
Aims: Maximize the benefits of using resources within the basin in order to generate food, employment and income; increase value added from the development of export oriented fish processing; supply safe water and a disease free environment; and conserve biodiversity and genetic resources.
History: The discussion to broaden regional environmental cooperation concerning the Lake Victoria basin began in 1992. The agreement establishing LVEMP was signed in August 1994. Operations have not yet picked up speed.
Organization: National Working Groups with technical assistance from the World Bank prepare the ground.
Contact: c/o Public Information Centre, The World Bank, 1818 H. Street NW, Washington DC 20433, USA. Tel: (+1-202) 458 54 54. Fax: (+1-202) 522 15 00.
Members: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (3).

Lake Victoria Fisheries Commission — LVFC
Aims: Protect, safeguard and control the management of Lake Victoria fishery resources.
History: Established 1967, as an institution of the then East African Community (EAC)*; Dissolved with the EAC in 1977. Reestablished 1981 at meeting of Commonwealth (C)* Ministers.
Organization: Commission is guided by Fisheries Technical Committee set up following Dhaka meeting. FAO Committee for Inland Fisheries for Africa (CIFA) has also set up a sub-committee for Lake Victoria to complement and assist the Lake Victoria Fisheries Commission.
Members: Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (3).

**Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu Basin Commission — LTKBC**
Commission du Bassin des Lacs Tanganyika et Kivu
Aims: This organization was created to plan for the coordinated development and management of the basin of the two lakes.
History: Established May 1975, on the initiative of ECA*.
Organization: Administered and guided by ECA.
Contact: c/o ECA, POB 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 72 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 44 16. Telex: 21029.
Members: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia (5).

**Lesotho Highlands Development Authority — LHDA**
Aims: The construction of several dams, man-made rivers and water-tunnels and hydroelectric power stations in order to generate electricity and water for the development of Lesotho, but also supply the Gauteng area in South Africa with water, particularly for its industrial expansion.
History: The Treaty of the Lesotho Highland Water Project (LHWP) was signed by Lesotho and South Africa in 1986. It is largely funded by South Africa, the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), the World Bank and the donor community.
Organization: LHDA is a Lesothoan parastatal subordinated to the Joint Permanent Technical Commission (JPTC), which includes Lesotho and South Africa. Other neighbouring countries may participate in specific parts of the project.
Activities: It is the largest scheme of its kind currently in progress in the world. Phase 1A is continuing apace and has led to the construction of roads, dams, rivers and tunnels, and at the end of 1996, the (projected) completion of a 72MW hydroelectric power station. Planned starting date for Phase 1B is March 1997 and its cost is estimated at 1.1bn. USD.
Headquarters: Maseru 100, Lesotho. Tel: (+266) 31 47 45. Fax: (+266) 31 00 60. Chief Executive: Mr. M. E. Sole.
Members: Lesotho and South Africa (2).

**Limpopo Basin Permanent Technical Committee — LBPTC**
Aims: Promote cooperation among member states and the development of the resources of the Limpopo river basin.
History: Established in 1986.
Activities: There are numerous dams in the area, especially in South Africa. According to available reports, the cooperation effort is not functioning well and is in need of revival.
Members: Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe (4).

**Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority — LGA**
Autorité de Développement Intégré de la Région du Liptako-Gourma — ADIRLG
Aims: Promote the integrated development and the efficient use of mineral, energy, water, agricultural, transport and telecommunications, grazing and fishing resources within the Liptako-Gourma area.
History: Established December 1970, Bamako (Mali), on recommendation by a UNDP interdisciplinary mission initiated on the request of the then River Niger Commission, present Niger Basin Authority (NBA)*.
Organization: Conference of Heads of State (meets every two years); Council of Ministers, comprising ministers responsible for industry or economic affairs; Executive Secretariat

Mano River Union Centre for Peace and Development — MRUCPD
Aims: Identify and address the root causes of conflict and instability in the region and provide a permanent mechanism for conflict prevention and resolution; monitor violations of human rights and civil liberties; and strive towards peace and sustainable development. History: The Centre is the outcome of the long conflict-ridden situation facing the sub-region, especially through the civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone, which also spill over into Guinea. The centre was established by the Heads of State of the Mano River Union (MRU)*. It is temporarily based in London until permanent headquarters are established in one of the member countries. Organization: A specialized body within the framework of MRU. Contact: c/o MRU. PMB 133, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Tel: (+232-22) 22 68 83. Members: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (3).

Mano River Union — MRU
Aims: Promote balanced economic integration and expand intra-regional trade through the elimination of all mutual trade barriers; erect a common external tariff; and encourage and create new productive capacities. History: MRU has its roots in the signing of a memorandum of understanding by Liberia and Sierra Leone in August 1967. Political instability in Sierra Leone prevented progress until negotiations were intensified in 1971. Further studies were carried out with the support of UNDP. Heads of State of Liberia and Sierra Leone signed the Mano River Declaration in October 1973. A Secretariat was established January 1974. Guinea assumed membership in October 1980. Organization: Union Ministerial Committee (UMC), composed of all ministers whose portfolios are closely involved in Union activities, is the supreme policy-making organ (meets annually). Standing Committee of high ranking officials prepares agenda; Executive Secretariat and Union Commissions (8) serve as implementing organs: Trade and Industry; Agriculture; Forestry and Fisheries; Transport; Communications and Power; Education, Training and Research; Finance and Administration. Activities: Intra-union free trade for goods of local origin was introduced in May 1981, as the first stage towards a customs union. There is no progress on the move towards a common external tariff and recorded intra-regional trade remains below one per cent of total trade. In 1980 an Industrial Development Unit was set up to identify projects and promote investments. Some infrastructural projects have been completed: Mano River Bridge (completed in 1976); Monrovia-Free Town Highway (partially completed in 1991); Air Mano (1989). Joint institutes for training in posts and telecommunications, forestry, and maritime activities have been set up. MRU has been inactive for the three years until mid-1994—owing to disagreements regarding funding. In 1995 the Mano River Union Centre for Peace and Development (MRUCPD) was established. Secretariat: PMB 133, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Tel: (+232-22) 22 68 83. Secretary-General: Dr. Kabiné Koroma. Members: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (3).
Mano Union Forestry Training Institute

Aims: Train personnel from the three member countries in the management and conservation of forest resources.

History: Established at Bomì Hills (Liberia) as a specialized body of the Mano River Union (MRU)*.

Organization: Integrated within the MRU framework; Executive Board; Director.

Contact: c/o MRU, PMB 133, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Tel: (+232-22) 22 68 83.

Members: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (3).

Mano Union Maritime Training Institute

Aims: Train personnel from the three member countries in maritime activities.

Organization: A specialized body of the Mano River Union (MRU)*

Contact: c/o MRU, PMB 133, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Tel: (+232-22) 22 68 83.

Members: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (3).

Mano Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute

Aims: Train posts and telecommunication officers and technicians from the Mano River Union (MRU)* member countries.

History: Established July 1976, Freetown (Sierra Leone), as a specialized body of MRU. Also known as Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute (UTTI).

Office: PMB 375, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Director: Dr. S. J. K. Sesay.

Members: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (3).

Marchoux Institute

Institut Marchoux

Aims: Conduct research and provide training on epidemiology and leprosy.

History: Established in 1935 by the French colonial power. Integrated within the framework of the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)* in 1960. In 1990 it was announced that OCCGE was to merge with the West African Health Community (WAHC)* into the West African Health Organization (WAHO)*, which by late 1995 had not yet got off the ground.

Organization: Council of Ministers of OCCGE is supreme organ; Executive Board; Secretariat. Six research units deal with chemical, biological, radiological and surgical testing and treatment.

Office: BP 251, Bamako, Mali. Tel: (+223) 22 51 31. Fax: (+223) 22 28 45. Director: Dr. Pierre Bobin.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (9).

Meningitis and Schistosomiasis Research Centre

Centre de Recherches sur les Ménigites et les Schistosomiasis

Aims: Undertake research on meningitis and schistosomiasis.

History: Created in 1979 as a research and training institute of the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)*. In 1990 it was announced that OCCGE was to be merged with the West African Health Community (WAHC)* into the West African Health Organization (WAHO)*, which by late 1995 had not yet commenced operations.

Organization: Council of Ministers of OCCGE is supreme organ; Executive Board; Secretariat.

Office: BP 10887, Niamey, Niger. Tel: (227) 75 20 45. Fax: (+227) 75 31 80.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (9).
Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport — MCWCS
Conférence Ministérielle des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre sur les Transports Maritimes — CMEAOC

Aims: Foster an integrated maritime development programme and minimize freight rates, particularly shipping, through joint negotiation and coordination of maritime transport policies.

History: Established May 1975, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), at a meeting of Plenipotentiary Ministers and representatives of 17 countries, by the adoption of a Maritime Transport Charter for West and Central Africa, commonly referred to as the Abidjan Charter.

Organization: General Assembly of ministers responsible for merchant marine meets annually; Permanent Secretariat, headed by Secretary-General (serving four-year term). Also known under the acronym MINCONMAR.

Activities: Several Ad Hoc Committees have been created to deal with problems relating to maritime transport matters, such as: Problems of Land-Locked States; Harmonization of Maritime Legislation; Maritime Insurance; Multi-Modal Transport and Containerization; Administrative and Financial Matters. The Union of Shippers Council* was set up in 1975 in order to improve external economic relationships by clarifying problems related to freight shipping.

Headquarters: BPV 257, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 32 71 15. Fax: (+225) 33 19 92. Telex: 2528.


Muraz Centre
Centre Muraz

Aims: Conduct multidiscipline research, with special emphasis on biology and epidemiology of tropical diseases; and provide training of health workers.

History: Created as a research and training institute of the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)*. In 1990 it was announced that OCCGE was to be merged with the West African Health Community (WAHC)* into the West African Health Organization (WAHO)* (which in 1995 was still subject to ratification).

Organization: Council of Ministers of OCCGE is supreme organ; Executive Board; Secretariat.

Office: BP 153, Bobo-Dioulasso 01, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226) 98 28 75. Fax: (+226) 98 02 60. Telex: 8260. Director: Jean-Paul Chiron.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (9).

Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund of the Entente Council
Fonds d'Entraide et de Garantie des Emprunts du Conseil de l'Entente — FEGECE

Aims: Carry out the economic strategies of the Entente Council (EC)*, i.e. promote economic development and integration of the region; guarantee international loans for investments and mobilize assistance from donors; assist national organizations in preparing specific economic projects; and encourage increased trade, commerce and investment.

History: Formally founded June 1966, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), by the Heads of States of the Entente Council, superseding the Solidarity Fund established in 1959 by the document establishing EC.
Organization: Board of Directors supervises Management Committee of 15, composed of three delegates from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Planning of each country; administrative and executive Secretariat.

Activities: Provides and guarantees loans and mobilizes external and internal resources for the implementation of various development projects. Fund budget (1992): 1,746m. CFA franc. Set up Cattle and Livestock Economic Community of the Entente Council (CEBV) *; Regional Centre for Maritime Training and Apprenticeship (CREAM) *; and Regional Centre for Training in Road Maintenance (CERFER) * as well as other bodies to study and put into effect tourism and transport. Has implemented transport projects co-financed with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) *. Publications: Entente Africaine (quarterly); annual activity reports.

Headquarters: BP 3734, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 33 28 35. Fax: (+225) 33 11 49. Telex: 23558. Secretary Administrator: Paul Kaya.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Togo (5).

Network of Educational Innovation for Development in Africa — NEIDA
Réseau d'Innovation Éducative pour le Développement en Afrique

Aims: Adapt educational systems to the development needs of member states and unite individual educational initiatives in Africa.


Organization: Annual Regional Consultation Meeting of national coordinators and other high-level officials; Coordinating Unit coordinates activities and projects of national institutions and associated regional networks and centres, such as the African Bureau for Educational Sciences (BASE) *.

Activities: Organizes seminars and workshops; undertakes joint research; produces and distributes educational materials; trains educational personnel; maintains documentation and information service. Publications: NEIDA Information (quarterly in English/French); NEIDA Digest (biannually in English and French); Innovations and Change (series); reports on seminars and regional activities.

Contact: c/o UNESCO, Regional Office for Education in Africa, BP 3311, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 50 82. Fax: (+221) 23 83 93. Telex: 410.


Niger Basin Authority — NBA
Autorité du Bassin du Niger — ABN

Aims: Promote cooperation among member states and ensure the most effective use of the waters and other resources of the River Niger basin, particularly in the fields of energy, water resources, agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing and fisheries, forestry and transport and communication.


Organization: Conference of Heads of State and Government is supreme organ (meets every two years); Council of Ministers (annually) is formed by one minister from each signatory state; Technical Committee of Experts; Executive Secretariat; Sub-Commissions and working groups. Also known as River Niger Basin Organization.
Activities: Operations carried out by NBA alone or in collaboration with other agencies comprise: statistics and planning, water control and use, infrastructure, environmental control, navigation regulation, hydrological forecasting and agro-pastoral development. River Niger Basin Development Fund* was set up in 1980 to assist in financing development programmes. Maintains Centre of Hydrological Forecasting and Documentation and Analysis Centre, which organizes a regional information network. Publications: Niger Basin Authority Information Bulletin (periodically); Niger Basin Authority Index (three-part reference guide); meeting reports.

Secretariat: BP 729, Niamey, Niger. Tel: (+227) 72 31 02. Fax: (+227) 72 36 41. Executive Secretary: Otuman Mustapha.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria (9).

Nigeria Trust Fund — NTF

Aims: Provide loans for 15 to 25 years, with four per cent interest and 0.75 per cent service charges, with a grace period of up to five years, for the implementation of development projects.

History: Created by the ADB* and the government of Nigeria in 1976, as a Nigerian response to the first oil crisis.

Organization: NTF is integrated within the African Development Bank Group (ADB Group)*. It is administered by the ADB* Secretariat.

Activities: Loans are intended to provide financing for projects in cooperation with other lending institutions. By the end of 1993 NTF had disbursed a total of 187.4m. USD since its inception. In 1993 disbursements were 10.29m. USD and the Fund approved two loans for 10.89m. NTF has streamlined its activities considerably between 1993 and 1995.

Contact: c/o ADB, Ave Joseph Anoma, BP 1387, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 20 44 44. Fax: (+225) 22 78 39. Telex: 23717.

Members: All ADB member states.

OAU Bureau for Refugees — OAU/BR

OAU Bureau des Réfugiés

Aims: Protect and assist the many millions of refugees and displaced persons in Africa, by informing and educating OAU* member states and the international community at large of the patterns, causes and consequences of refugee movements in Africa; implement all resolutions adopted by OAU Council of Ministers and Summit; establish and coordinate adequate interventions with host governments, including education, employment, amnesty laws and voluntary repatriation.


Organization: OAU/BR is a division within OAU Political Department. Sections: research and placement, and education and training. Operations examined and determined by OAU Commission of Fifteen Refugees, comprising ambassadors of 15 member states, and OAU Coordinating Committee on Assistance to Refugees, composed of representatives of the OAU, ECA*, UNCHR, ILO and various other UN and voluntary organizations.

Activities: Extends political and financial support to agencies and assistance programmes dealing with the refugee problem in Africa. Projects and programmes have emphasized legal protection, placement, education and information matters. Provides scholarships to refugees; funds income generating projects for refugees and displaced persons; provides protection for refugees. Publications: Les Réfugiés Africains (quarterly).

Office: c/o OAU, PO Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 77 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 30 36. Telex: 21046. Director: N. Mpotsh.

Members: All 53 OAU member states.
Observatory of African Civil Services — OFPA

Aims: Gather information on the state of African civil services; assess common problems and reflect on appropriate solutions; identify programmes or regional projects aimed at improving the integration of civil services in member countries.

History: The 27th Conference of Civil Service Ministers of Francophone states meeting in Cotonou (Benin) in November 1991 agreed to make their meetings permanent and implement joint programmes. OFPA was formally established in 1992.

Organization: There is a weak institutional structure with Conference of Civil Service Ministers, which is serviced by Administrative Secretariat.

Activities: Priority has been placed on projects managing staff numbers in member countries; reforming and harmonizing legal status of civil servants; professional training; decentralization; civil service performance assessment.

Secretariat: Cotonou, Benin.

Members: All Francophone states in Africa are potential members.

Office for Research on African Food and Nutrition
Office de Recherches sur l'Alimentation et la Nutrition Africaine — ORANA

Aims: Conduct research; and collect and process data on food and nutrition matters.

History: Established in 1956. Incorporated within the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)* at its establishment in 1960. In 1990 it was announced that OCCGE was to be amalgamated with the Anglophone West African Health Community (WAHC)* into the West African Health Organization (WAHO)*.

Organization: One of several specialized research and information centres of OCCGE. Council of Ministers of OCCGE is supreme organ; Executive Board; Secretariat.

Office: BP 2098, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 22 58 92. Director: Dr. A. M. Ndiaye.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (9).

OPEC Fund for International Development — OPEC Fund

Aims: Promote international solidarity through the mobilization of financial assistance for developing countries.

History: Founded 1976 as a subsidiary of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)*.

Organization: Integrated within the OPEC framework. Ministerial Session; Governing Board; Secretariat.

Activities: Finances investment projects, particularly in the fields of transportation, agriculture, education, health, energy, and telecommunications, through loans, grants and other types of contributions. In 1994 the Fund approved 120.3m. USD for 19 loans in 18 countries. Disbursements during that year were 124.6m. USD. By the end of 1994, cumulative total disbursements reached 3,079.4m. USD, of which over 50 per cent were destined for sub-Saharan Africa. Publications: Annual Report; OPEC Fund Newsletter (three a year).

Secretariat: POB 995, 1011 Vienna, Austria. Tel: (+43-1) 51 56 40. Fax: (+43-1) 513 92 38. Telex: 131734. Director-General: Yesuth Seyyid Abdulai.

Members: Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria (4).

Non-African members: Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (8).
Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases

*Organisation de Coordination et de Coopération pour la *Lutte Contre les Grandes Endémies* — OCCGE*

**Aims:** Establish and coordinate programmes and research and training for the control and elimination of the major widespread endemic-epidemic diseases in the region, with particular emphasis on trypanosomiasis, leprosy, trepanomatosis, malaria, onchocercosis, bilharzia, trachoma, tuberculosis and measles.

**History:** Created in April 1960, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). In 1990 it was declared that OCCGE and West African Health Community (WAHC)* were to merge into the West African Health Organization (WAHO)* (of which no reports of activity exist).

**Organization:** Council of Ministers for Public Health of member states meets annually; Secretariat. Maintains working relationship with several international organizations, such as WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO as well as its sister organization, the Organization for Coordination of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC)*. OCCGE is also known as the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Fight Against Endemic Diseases.

**Activities:** Coordinates policies of member countries; organizes technical conferences and publishes research and documentation. Most of its functions are carried out by the numerous specialized research and training institutes: Centre Muraz* (multidiscipline); Institut d'Ophtalmologie Tropicale Africaine (IOTA)* (ophthalmology); Marchoux Institute* (leprosy); Office for Research on African Food and Nutrition (ORANA)*; Meningitis and Schistosomiasis Research Centre*; Pierre Richet Institute* (malaria, trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis); and the office on entomology based in Cotonou (Benin); on nutrition in Lomé (Togo); on tuberculosis in Nouakchott (Mauritania); and on leprosy in Bafoulabé (Mali). **Publications:** OCCGE Info; Rapport Annuel; Bulletin mensuel d'informations; Communiqué bibliographique (bimonthly); technical research reports; mission and investigation reports.

**Headquarters:** BP 153, Bobo-Dioulasso 01, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226) 97 01 01. Fax: (+226) 97 00 99. Telex: 8260. **Secretary-General:** Dr. Youssouf Kane.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (9).

Organization for Coordination in Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa

*Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte Contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale* — OCEAC

**Aims:** Establish and coordinate national and regional programmes and research and documentation necessary to combat the major widespread endemic-epidemic diseases in member states' territories, such as trypanosomiasis, leprosy, trepanomatosis, malaria, onchocercosis, bilharzia, trachoma, tuberculosis and measles.

**History:** Established August 1963, Yaoundé (Cameroon) by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon, as Organisation de Coordination et de Coopération pour la lutte Contre les Grandes Endémies en Afrique Centrale (OCCGEAC) on the initiative of the Minister of Public Health of Cameroon. Statutes adopted July 1965, Yaoundé. Present name adopted on the signing of new constitution in June 1966, Fort Lamy (present day N'Djamena), Chad. Equatorial Guinea admitted November 1983, Brazzaville.

**Organization:** Administrative Council, composed of Health Ministers of member states, determines overall policy (meets once a year). Permanent Secretariat. Sister organization to the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)*.
Activities: Coordinates and supports national programmes in fighting endemic diseases; organizes education and training courses as well as technical conferences; undertakes applied research; provides documentation and statistical services; encourages negotiation of assistance agreements with national and international organizations. Publications: Rapport Final des Conférences Techniques (every two years); Rapport Annuel; Bulletin de liaison et de documentation (quarterly); EPI-Notes OCEAC (monthly); OCEAC Bulletin (quarterly); Notes techniques OCEAC; annual activity reports; conference proceedings.

Secretariat: BP 288, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 23 22 32. Fax: (+237) 23 00 61. Telex: 8411. Secretary-General: Dr. Bilongo Manene.

Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (6).

Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
*Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal — OMVS*

Aims: Ensure the integrated utilization and development of the resources of the Senegal River basin, including hydro-electricity, irrigation and navigation.

History: In 1934 the French colonial administration formed the Mission for the Development of the Senegal River (MEFS), which was transformed into the Interstate Committee for the Development of the Senegal River in July, 1963, Bamako (Mali) by Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. A new organization, the Organization of Senegal Riverian States (OERS), was set up in March 1968, Labé (Guinea). Political instability in the region prevented progress. In March 1972 Mali, Mauritania and Senegal met in Nouakchott (Mauritania) and formed the present organization. Convention amended 1973, 1975 and 1978. Guinea has been observer since 1987.

Organization: Conference of Heads of State and Government; Council of Ministers is policy-making organ (meets twice yearly); High Commission; Consultative Committees; General Secretariat.

Activities: The Diama dam (Senegal) was completed in 1986, and prevents salt water from moving upstream. The Manantali dam (Mali) was completed in 1988 and provides a reservoir for irrigation of about 400,000 ha of land and (eventually) for hydroelectricity and the provision of year-round navigation for ocean-going vessels. In 1991 an agreement was signed whereby a company, l’Agence de Gestion pour les Ouvrages Commun (AGOC), was established, with member states holding 75 per cent of shares and 25 per cent of shares owned by private shareholders. OMVS also involves an agricultural and livestock development programme; installation of industrial units; and training courses for farmers.

Publications: Fleuve Sénégal (periodical in French).

Secretariat: 46 Rue Carnot, BP 3152, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 22 36 79. Fax: (+221) 23 47 62. Telex: 51670. Secretary-General: K. Dembele.

Members: Mali, Mauritania and Senegal (3).

Organization of African Trade Union Unity — OATUU
*Aims: Assist African trade unions and workers in understanding economic and societal issues; ensure and promote settlement of disputes, agreements or conventions between parties etc.*

History: Founded in 1973 as the result of merging three different trade unions under the auspices of OAU*

Organization: OATUU is a specialized agency of OAU. The Congress is supreme organ. It meets every four years and is composed of four delegates from all affiliated trade unions (latest Congress was held May 1995 in Accra); General Council composed of one representative from all affiliated trade unions meets annually to implement Congress decisions and to approve annual budget; Executive Committee; Secretariat.

Activities: Checks violation of workers' rights in order to ensure respect for trade unions; programme of workers' education; programme on effects of structural adjustment
programmes; encourages opinion on democracy and elections; promotes African women workers' rights and equality between men and women. A restructured secretariat and the Kwame Nkrumah African Labour College are both in the making. **Publications:** Voice of African Workers.

**Secretariat:** POB M386, Accra, Ghana. Tel: (+233) 77 25 74. Fax: (+233) 77 26 21. Telex: 2673. **Secretary-General:** Hassan Sunmonu.

**Members:** Trade union movements in all OAU member states.

**Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries — OAPEC**

**Aims:** Safeguard the interests of member states and promote various forms of economic cooperation in the petroleum industry.

**History:** Established in January 1968.

**Organization:** Ministerial Council composed of Petroleum Ministers meets twice yearly to determine general policy; Executive Bureau; Judicial Tribunal; Secretariat.

**Activities:** Organizes and participates in seminars and conferences; provides training in technical matters and in documentation and information; conducts technical and feasibility studies; maintains library and documentation centre; sponsors a variety of technical petroleum related companies and training institutes. **Publications:** OAPEC Monthly Bulletin (in English and Arabic); Secretary-General's Annual Report; papers; studies; conference proceedings.

**Secretariat:** POB 20501, Safat 13066, Kuwait. Tel: (+965) 484 45 00. Fax: (+965) 481 57 47. Telex: 22166. **Secretary-General:** Abdul Aziz Al-Turki.

**Members:** Algeria, Egypt and Libya (3).  
**Asian members:** Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and United Arab Emirates (7).

**Organization of the Islamic Conference — OIC**

**Aims:** Encourage mutual understanding, Islamic solidarity and a cooperative atmosphere among member states; and promote economic, social, cultural, scientific, security and diplomatic coordination and cooperation.

**History:** Formally established in May 1971, following various conferences of Heads of State and Foreign Ministers in 1969 and 1970 (the first was a result of the burning of the Al Asa Mosque in Jerusalem). Charter adopted by Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in 1972.

**Organization:** Conference of Heads of State is supreme organ (meets every three years); Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (meets annually) determines policy and elects Secretary-General for a non-renewable four-year term; Executive Secretariat. Structure involves a large number of subsidiaries and affiliated institutions.

**Activities:** OIC covers a wide range of activities in various fields, such as economy, political and diplomatic coordination, culture, humanitarian and development assistance, trade and industry, education, training, research, science and so forth. The Islamic Solidarity Fund was established in 1974.

**Secretariat:** Kilo 6, Mecca Rd, POB 178, Jeddah 21411, Saudi Arabia. Tel: (+966-2) 680 08 00. Fax: (+966-2) 687 35 68. Telex: 601366. **Secretary-General:** Dr. Hamid Algabid.

**Members:** Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and Uganda (23).

**Non-African members:** Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tadjikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen (26).
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries — OPEC

**Aims:** Unify and coordinate member countries' petroleum policies in order to secure stable and expanding petroleum markets.

**History:** Established at the Baghdad Conference in September 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. Since then Qatar has joined (in 1961); Indonesia (1962); Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); and Gabon (1975). Ecuador joined in 1973 and left in 1992.

**Organization:** Conference of representatives of member states is supreme organ (meets twice a year); Board of Governors (one from each member state) meets at least twice a year to direct the management of OPEC. Ministerial Monitoring Committee is responsible for price evolution and ensuring the stability of the world petroleum markets (meets four times a year); Economic Commission; Executive Secretariat.

**Activities:** Coordinates member countries' petroleum policies; conducts studies of the international petroleum market and its future; disseminates information to member countries and to the rest of the world. Has set up the OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC Fund)* and the OPEC News Agency (OPECNA). **Publications:** OPEC Bulletin (monthly); OPEC Review (quarterly); Annual Report; Annual Statistical Bulletin.

**Secretariat:** Obere Donaustrasse 93, 1020 Vienna, Austria. Tel: (+43-1) 21 11 20. Fax: (+43-1) 26 43 20. Telex: 134474. **Secretary-General:** Dr. Rilwanu Lukman.

**Members:** Algeria, Gabon, Libya, and Nigeria (4).

**Non-African members:** Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (8).

Pan-African Development Information System — PADIS

**Aims:** Promote the improvement of information infrastructure in Africa; assist African states, sub-regional and regional organization in building capacities for collection, storage and utilization of development information through advisory services, training and user services; identify, collect, process and disseminate information on African social, economic, scientific and technological development issues.

**History:** Established January 1981, Addis Ababa, by ECA*, following recommendations of OAU* Heads of State Conference, Libreville (Gabon), and resolution 359 (XIV), 1979, of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

**Organization:** The Regional Technical Committee for PADIS, is responsible for overall policy formulation as well as its implementation. It reports to the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Planning and Development; Sub-regional Technical Committees monitor the implementation of projects within their respective sub-regions.

**Activities:** Most operations have focused on computerized documentation and information; design of telecommunication networks; promotion of collaborating centres; training programmes in information storage, retrieval and transmission. The ECA Regional Statistical Data Base provides a variety of on-line statistical information. **Publications:** PADIS Newsletter (quarterly in English, French and Arabic).

**Contact:** c/o ECA. Africa Hall, POB 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 72 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 44 16. Telex: 21029.

**Members:** All member states of ECA.

Pan-African Institute for Development — PAID

**Aims:** Promote capacity building among development personnel in Africa through research, consultancy services and the training of rural development officers, chiefly at an intermediate level, but also some higher specialists.

**History:** Established in 1964.
Organization: Governing Board; Secretariat coordinates activities of regional training institutes; maintains office in Geneva.
Activities: Promotes integrated and participatory activities for both rural and urban populations using the bottom-up approach. Emphasis in education is given to local participation; women in development; small- and medium-scale enterprises. Maintains four regional training institutes, two Anglophone: at Buéa (Cameroon) and Kabwe (Zambia); and two Francophone: at Douala (Cameroon) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). Preparation of projects for regional cooperation; applied research, consultation and project formulation and evaluation. Publications: Newsletter (three times a year); PAID Report (biannually); Annual Progress Report.
Secretariat: BP 4056, Douala, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 42 10 61. Fax: (+237) 42 43 35. Telex: 6048. Secretary-General: Dr. Bernard Y. Kouassi.
Members: 47 African countries.

Pan-African News Agency — PANA
Agence Panafrique d'Information
Aims: Promote the dissemination of news and events in Africa and the Third World; consolidate the independence and unity of Africa; collect information from national agencies and transmit it to headquarters; issue specialized bulletin on population, health, development, education etc.
History: Established July 1979, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), following adoption of convention by OAU* Conference of Ministers of Information. Commenced activities May 1983.
Organization: PANA is a specialized agency of OAU. Conference of Ministers of Information (meets every two years) elects Intergovernmental Council (meets annually) composed of 14 members (serving two-year terms): two for North, four for West, three each for Central and Eastern, and two for Southern Africa; Secretariat; ad hoc technical committees. Also referred to as Agence d'Information Panafricaine.
Activities: PANA is a loose network of national news agencies, which collects information and news from participating agencies (40 or more) and synthesizes and circulates them in English and French (and sometimes in Arabic). Regional Offices are maintained in: Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Khartoum (Sudan), Kinshasa (Zaire), Lagos (Nigeria), Lusaka (Zambia), Tripoli (Libya) and Harare (Zimbabwe). It is supported by UNESCO, but activities are hampered by budget shortages. Publications: PANA Review.
Secretariat: BP 4056, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 24 13 95. Fax: (+221) 24 13 19. Telex: 21647. Coordinator-General: Babacar Fall.
Members: All OAU member states.

Pan-African Postal Union — PAPU
Union Panafricaine des Postes
Aims: Extend cooperation and coordination among member countries in order to improve postal services; harmonize member countries' tariff structures; encourage the creation of multinational regional and sub-regional postal training institutes in Africa; harmonize member states' positions at the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and other international meetings; publish information and research material on postal services.
History: Establishment approved June 1980, Freetown (Sierra Leone), at 35th ordinary session of Council of Ministers of OAU*. Formerly known as Union Postale Panafricaine.
Organization: PAPU is a specialized agency of OAU. Conference of Plenipotentiaries elects Administrative Council, consisting of representatives of 15 member states, 16th member is host country of PAPU; General Secretariat; Administrative and Technical Conferences.

Pan-African Telecommunications Network — PANAFTEL
Réseau Panafrique de Télécommunications
Aims: Promote African telecommunications services through the integration of national telecommunications networks.
History: Established 1973, with the creation of a Regional Coordinating Committee responsible to the African governments, following recommendations of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).
Organization: Divided into four Coordinating Committees, for Northern, Western, Central, and Eastern and Southern Africa, which works in collaboration with national telecommunications administrations. The network is administered by OAU*.
Activities: Constructs and maintains telecommunications networks, including submarine and satellite circuits. The Western Sector of PANAFTEL is coordinated by the ECOWAS Special Fund for Telecoms.
Project Coordinator: c/o OAU. POB 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 77 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 30 36. Telex: 21046.
Members: All OAU member states.

Pan-African Telecommunications Union — PATU
Union Panafrique des Télécommunications — UPAT
Aims: Promote and coordinate the development of telecommunications in member states; harmonize positions of member states on matters relating to telecommunications at the international level.
History: Established February 1978, as a specialized agency of OAU*.
Organization: PATU is a specialized agency of OAU. Conference of Plenipotentiaries elects Administrative Council; General Secretariat; Administrative and Technical Conferences.
General Secretariat: BP 8634, Kinshasa, Zaire. Tel: (243-12) 221 75. Telex: 21049.
Secretary-General: Mamadou Keita.

Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel — CILSS
Aims: Coordinate Sahelian development programmes, particularly to combat the causes and effects of chronic drought in the region.
Organization: Conference of Heads of State (meets every two years); Council of Ministers (meets annually) appoints Regional Coordinator for two-year term; Technical Secretariat with four divisions. Budget (1994): 318.5m CFA franc.
Activities: CILSS works by improving irrigation and food production, halting deforestation and creating food reserves; maintaining and operating its specialized institutes: (i) Centre for
Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology (AGRHYMET)*, Niamey (Niger), which is a joint training centre; (ii) Sahel Institute*, Bamako (Mali), which is to coordinate research and training in development and drought control; (iii) Club of the Sahel* was set up in March 1976 in Dakar (Senegal), and acts as an organ of information to the international community. CILSS cooperates also with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)*.

**Secretariat:** BP 7049, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226-3) 30 67 58. Fax: (+226-3) 30 67 57. Telex: 5263. **Executive Secretary:** Cisse Mariam K. Sidibe.

**Members:** Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (9).

**Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission — OKACOM**

**Aims:** Promote cooperation among member countries and the efficient use of the water resources of the Okavango river basin.

**History:** Founded in 1994.

**Activities:** Operations have not picked up speed. Plans include inter alia the development of one dam in ephemeral Omatako river (Namibia) to supply Windhoek; major diversions from Okavango (Botswana) to Namibia; and one dam in Botswana to supply Orapa diamond mine with water.

**Members:** Angola, Botswana and Namibia (3).

**Pierre Richet Institute**

**Institut Pierre Richet**

**Aims:** Undertake research on malaria, trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis.

**History:** Created as a research institute within the framework of the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)*. An announcement in 1990 declared that OCCGE and the West African Health Community (WAHC)* was to be amalgamated into the West African Health Organization (WAHO)*, which was still subject to ratification by the end of 1995.

**Organization:** Council of Ministers of OCCGE is supreme organ; Executive Board; Secretariat.

**Office:** BP 1500, 01 Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire. (+225) 63 37 46. Fax: (+225) 63 27 38.

**Director:** Dr. Francois Rivière.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo (9).

**Population Information and Documentation System for Africa — PIDSA**

**Aims:** Functions as a documentation and information unit of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS)*.

**History:** Established October 1978, as a specialized body of RIPS, which is a subsidiary of ECA*.

**Contact:** c/o RIPS. POB 96, Legon, Ghana. Tel: (+233) 77 40 70. **Director:** P. O. Ohadike.

**Members:** Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (20).

**Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa — PMAESA**

**Association de Gestion des Ports de l'Afrique Orientale et Australe — AGPAOA**

**Aims:** Improve, coordinate and standardize port operations and equipment services in Eastern and Southern African; ensure the participation of other port institutions and
government agencies in the field of maritime transport; provide a forum for the exchange of views on common problems.

**History:** Created in 1973.

**Activities:** Promotes harmonization of statistics, performance indicators and tariff structures; provides advisory and consultancy services; encourages standardization of port equipment and cargo handling equipment. **Publications:** Annual Performance Report.

**Headquarters:** POB 99209, Mombasa, Kenya. Tel.: (+254) 22 32 45. Fax: (+254) 31 53 98.

**Secretary-General:** K. Appadu.

**Members:** Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia (12).

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**Port Management Association of North Africa — PMANA**

*Union des Administrations Portuaires du Nord de l’Afrique — UAPNA*

**Aims:** Improve, coordinate and standardize North African port operations; increase the efficiency of harbours for ships and other forms of transport in Africa by providing better equipment and services; promote cooperation with similar institutions and agencies.

**History:** Established in 1975.

**Activities:** Offers training programmes for port personnel; conducts studies; formulates and implements projects; promotes harmonization of port standardization, statistics and tariffs; offers consultancy and advisory services.

**Headquarters:** POB 52, Tunis, Tunisia. Tel: (+216-1) 89 29 24. Telex: 15386 TN.

**Secretary-General:** Yazid Allal.

**Members:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia (7).

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**Port Management Association of West and Central Africa — PMAWCA**

*Association de Gestion des Ports de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre — AGPAOC*

**Aims:** Improve, coordinate and standardize West and Central African port operations; increase the efficiency of their harbours for ships and other forms of transport by providing better equipment and services; cooperate with similar agencies, institutions and governments to achieve the stated goals.

**History:** Created in 1972.

**Activities:** Implements joint port projects; convenes seminars, meetings and symposiums; promotes training; undertakes feasibility studies. **Publications:** PMAWCA Newsletter.

**Headquarters:** POB 1113 Apapa, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel: (+234-1) 87 79 77. Telex: 22008 AGPAOC NG. **Secretary-General:** Pap Njanko Njic.

**Members:** Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zaire (17).

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**PTA Reinsurance Company — ZEPRE**

**Aims:** Defy geographical barriers and facilitate the spread of insurance business across state boundaries, thus forming a nucleus for a strong regional insurance market.

**History:** Launched in September 1992 by the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) *, since 1994 the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) *.

**Organization:** Integrated within the COMESA framework and jointly owned by member states.

**Activities:** Provides reinsurance services and security to clients.

**Headquarters:** Anniversary Towers, University Way, POB 4276, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 21 27 92. Fax: (+254-2) 22 41 02. Telex: 22106.

**Members:** Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (23).
Regional African Satellite Communications System — RASCOM

Aims: Provide an African network to meet the continent’s long term ordinary telecommunications and broadcasting needs.


Activities: By 1995 operations had not yet picked up speed. A major study on an integrated African telecommunications network has been conducted.

Headquarters: 01 BP 3628, Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 22 36 74. Fax: (+225) 22 36 76.


Regional Centre for Maritime Training and Apprenticeship

Centre Régional de l’Enseignement et de l’Apprentissage Maritimes — CREAM

Aims: Educate and train personnel from member countries of the Entente Council (EC) for maritime activities.

History: Created 1968, Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire), by Heads of State, as a specialized body of CE. Also known as Regional Training Centre for Sea Activities and as Centre Régional d’Apprentissage Maritime.

Contact: c/o Conseil de l’Entente. BP 3734, Abidjan 01, Côte d’Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 33 28 35. Fax: (+225) 33 11 49. Telex: 233558.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Niger and Togo (5).

Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing

— RCSSMRS

Centre Régional de Topographie, Cartographie et Télédétection

Aims: Provide services in mapping, remote sensing, surveying, geographic information systems and aerial photography and photogrammetry; and promote the application of satellite and remote sensing data in development planning and in resource analysis.

History: Founded in 1975 on initiative of ECA and the governments of Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

Organization: Operating under the auspices of ECA and OAU. Conference of Ministers is supreme organ; Meetings of Officials; Secretariat.

Activities: Provides data and results of studies, research and tests carried out; conducts research and provides training and advisory services to member countries in map-making and remote sensing, repair and maintenance of survey equipment, specialized advice. With ECA assistance it is currently establishing a satellite receiving station for processing remotely-sensed data.


Members: Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia (14). (Plus 10 non-signatories.)

Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys — RECTAS

Centre Régional de Formation aux Techniques des Levés Aérospatiaux

Aims: Provide theoretical training in the fields of aerospace surveys, including photogrammetry, remote sensing, cartography and airborne geophysical surveys.

History: Founded in 1972.

Organization: Governing Council composed of representative of ECA and the eight member states. The Centre is sponsored by the ECA Secretariat.
Activities: Provides training, research, advisory and consultancy services in aerial surveying, cartography and remote sensing; to date well over 700 have graduated from RECTAS; organizes seminars and workshops. Publications: RECTAS Newsletter (annually).


Members: Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal (8).

Regional Institute for Demographic Training and Research
Institut de Formation et de Recherches Démographiques — IFORD

Aims: Train demographers in population studies; promote, organize and publish research in population and related matters; promote technical and scientific cooperation in population activities throughout Africa.

History: Established November 1971, Yaoundé, by ECA* and the government of Cameroon.

Organization: Integrated within the ECA framework. Governing Council of 13 meets annually. Advisory Board on Studies and Research meets at least twice a year; Secretariat.

Activities: Trains demographers, mainly at post-graduate levels; organizes seminars, workshops and conferences; promotes individual and collective research at the Institute and in member states; runs a specialized library and documentation centre. Publications: Bulletin de liaison de démographie africaine (three times a year); Les annuelles de l'IFORD (biannually); IFORD biblio-info (three times a year); Documents pédagogiques de l'IFORD.

Headquarters: BP 1556, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+237) 22 24 71. Fax: (+237) 22 67 93.

Director: Daniel M. Sola-Diakanda.

Members: Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire (24).

Regional Institute for Population Studies — RIPS

Aims: Provide training and guided research in demography and related fields; undertake, coordinate and disseminate applied research on population trends and its relation to socio-economic development.


Organization: Integrated within the framework of ECA. Governing Board meets annually; Advisory Board on Studies and Research meets at least twice yearly; Secretariat.

Activities: Trains specialists in population studies; publishes and conducts research in population studies and related fields; operates Population Information and Documentation System for Africa (PIDSA)*; convenes seminars, conferences and workshops; provides advisory services on demographic data collection. Publications: RIPS Newsletter (semi-annually); monographs; working papers; bibliographies.

Secretariat: POB 96, Legon, Accra, Ghana. Tel: (+233) 77 40 70. Director: P. O. Ohadike.

Members: Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (20).

Regional Remote Sensing Centre — RRSC
Centre Régional de Thérdétection — CRTO

Aims: Facilitate and promote member states' use of remote sensing through operation and maintenance of receiving station; reproduction and dissemination of data to users; training programme for users.

History: Established in 1977.
Activities: Promotion of user assistance; offers training courses; conducts urban and rural analysis; convenes conferences, seminars and workshops; disseminates data and research on cartography and remote sensing.

Headquarters: BP 1762, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226-3) 30 01 99. Telex: 5322.

Director-General: M. S. Camara.

Members: Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (19).

River Niger Basin Development Fund
*Fonds de Développement du Bassin du Fleuve Niger*

Aims: Mobilize resources for the financing and implementation of development projects in the sub-region.

History: Formed in November 1980, Conakry (Guinea) by decision of Conference of Heads of States and Government, as a subsidiary of the Niger Basin Authority (NBA)*, formerly the River Niger Commission.

Organization: The Fund is administered by the NBA secretariat

Activities: Assists, individually or jointly, in the financing of relevant development projects.

Office: BP 729, Niamey, Niger. Tel: (+227) 72 31 02. Fax: (+227) 72 36 41.

Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Niger and Nigeria (9).

Sahel Institute
*Institut du Sahel*

Aims: Coordinate, harmonize and promote research and training on development and drought control.

History: Established September 1973, Ouagadougou, by Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta (present day Burkina Faso), at the first Conference of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)*.

Organization: This is a specialized institute within the framework of CILSS. Board of Directors of each member country provides policy guidance.

Activities: Conducts research on drought fighting. Set up, December 1976, the Sahelian Scientific and Technological Information and Documentation Network (RESADOC)*, with the purpose to formulate and implement a documentation policy for the Sahel.


Members: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (9).

Sahelian Scientific and Technological Information and Documentation Network
*Réseau Sahélien d'Information Scientifique et Technique — RESADOC*

Aims: Plan and establish a data base and formulate a documentation policy for the Sahel.

History: Founded 1976, N'Djamena (Chad), by the Council of Ministers of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)*.

Organization: Integrated within the framework of CILSS, as a specialized body of the Sahel Institute*. It is primarily financed by the donors. Publications: Lettre d'information du RESADOC (six issues per year).

Contact: c/o Institut du Sahel. BP 1530, Bamako, Mali. Telex: Insah 432.

Members: Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal (9).
Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU — STRC

**Aims:** STRC is an umbrella organization for various specialized agencies within its purview.

**History:** Founded 1965 by OAU* to succeed the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa, established in 1954.

**Organization:** STRC is a specialized commission of OAU*, with its own institutional structure: Board of Directors; Secretariat; and a variety of specialized commissions and subsidiaries.

**Activities:** Implements research projects, such as pest control and fertilizer development projects; organizes periodic conferences on topics of interest to the scientific community; provides training in agricultural management. Most of its work is carried out by its specialized commissions and subsidiaries, such as Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)*; Inter-African Bureau for Soils (BIS)*; Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission (IAPSC)*; and International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTR)*. It has created a large number of specialized committees: Inter-African Research Fund; Consultative Committee on Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD); Inter-African Commission on Biological Science; Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants; Agriculture and the Mechanization of Agriculture; Building Material and Housing; Computer Sciences and Informatic Education; Earth Sciences; Fertilizers; Food Science and Food Technology; Forestry Resources; Geodesy; Geology and Mineralogy; Iron and Steel Developments; Oceanography, Inland and Sea Fisheries; Natural Resources; and Solar Energy.

**Headquarters:** Nigerian Ports Authority Bldg, PMB 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel: (+234-1) 63 32 89. Fax: (+234-1) 63 60 93. Telex: 22199.

**Members:** All OAU member states.

Shelter-Afrique

*Société pour l'Habitat et le Logement Territorial en Afrique*

**Aims:** Promote the development of and investment in housing for middle and low income groups in African member countries.

**History:** Founded by ADB* in 1982.

**Organization:** It is a company associated with ADB. Governed by Board of Governors. Its share capital of 300m. USD is held by 28 African countries, ADB (one quarter of the shares), Africa Reinsurance Corporation (AFRICARE)* and the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC)*.

**Activities:** Provides equity participation, loans, credit and technical assistance on housing policy formulation; publishes research results and information; and popularizes the use of local building reforms.

**Office:** Manlaka Road, POB 41479, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 72 23 05. Fax: (+254-2) 72 20 24. Telex: 25355. **Secretary-General:** Dr. T. Ramdin.

**Members:** 28 African countries (plus ADB, AFRICARE and CDC).

Southern Africa Regional Tourism Organization Council — SARTOC

**Aims:** Develop and promote tourism to and within member countries in Southern Africa.

**History:** Founded March 1973, Port Louis (Mauritius), following meeting, August 1970, Blantyre (Malawi), of representatives of Southern African governments.

**Organization:** Council of Ministers (meets at least annually); Secretariat.

**Activities:** Produces various tourism promotional brochures and specialist guides to member countries. **Publications:** African Adventure (quarterly).

**Secretariat:** POB 564, Blantyre, Malawi. Tel: (+265) 62 48 88. Fax: (+265) 63 43 39.

**Members:** Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa and Swaziland (4).
Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research — SACCAR
Aims: Promote and coordinate agricultural research in order to sustain agricultural development and food security in Southern Africa.
History: Established in 1984 as a specialized body of the Southern African Coordination Conference (SADCC)*, since 1992 the Southern African Development Community (SADC)*.
Organization: SACCAR is a division of SADC’s Agricultural Sector. It is governed by an Executive Board.
Activities: Coordinates and provides support services for national and regional research institutions; implements a number of research and training programmes, including sorghum and millet improvement, grain legume improvement, and land and water management. It operates a small research grants programme. Publications: SACCAR Newsletter; Annual Reports; and SADC Agriculture Sector reports.
Office: PB 00108, Gaborone, Botswana. Tel: (+267) 37 38 47. Fax: (+267) 37 52 04. Telex: 2752. Director: Dr. M. L. Kyomo.
Members: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (12).

Southern African Power Pool — SAPP
Aims: Promote reliability and economy in electricity supply through integrated planning and operation of electricity networks in the region.
History: Inter-utility memorandum of understanding signed in December 1995 by Zaire and 10 out of 12 electric power authorities in the Southern African Development Community (SADC)*. (The two remaining SADC member states, Lesotho and Zambia, are expected to join.)
Organization: Committee consisting of representatives from national electricity supply companies of member states provides policy guidance; SAPP is administered by the SADC Energy Coordinating Unit, based in the Ministry of Energy of Angola. A Coordination Centre will be established, which will operate in a similar way as a stock exchange, the difference being that deals will be made in power requirements and not in company shares.
Contact: c/o SADC Energy Sector Coordination Unit. Rua Gil Vicente No. 2, Luanda, Angola. Tel: (+244-2) 34 52 88. Fax: (+244-2) 34 30 03. Telex: 4090 TAUANG. Officer: Antonio Henrique Da Silva.
Members: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zaire and Zimbabwe (11).

Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil — SARCCUS
Aims: Promote technical and scientific cooperation regarding the agricultural production, conservation, utilization and improvement of natural resources, particularly the control of soil erosion and conservation and improvement of soil, vegetation and water resources.
History: Created in June 1948 by Inter-African Conference held in Goma (present day Zaire) as one of four Regional Committees for Soil Conservation and Utilisation in Africa south of the Sahara. Inaugurated in Pretoria 1950. Became a Commission in 1960, when mandate was widened.
Organization: Ordinary Meetings of Ministers responsible for soil conservation in member countries; Executive Council, consisting of three technical representatives from each member state, provides general policy guidance and is advised by 10 Standing Committees and 12 specialist sub-committees. SARCCUS is administered by the Department of Agricultural Technical Services of the Republic of South Africa.
Activities: Executes technical projects in a wide range of fields, such as animal health and production, conservation and land-use planning, forestry, hydrology, nature conservation, plant production, remote sensing; offers ad hoc assistance and ad hoc short term training
courses; disseminates information; holds conferences, seminars and workshops. Publications: General Report in Drought-Feeding Practices; The Conservation Ideal; conference proceedings; seminar and symposium reports.

Secretariat: PB X250, Pretoria 0001, South Africa. Tel: (+27-12) 319 76 73. Fax: (+27-12) 329 34 96. Secretary-General: A. B. Bridgens.

Members: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland (8).

Southern African Transport and Communications Commission — SATCC

Aims: Coordinate and rationalize the use of the existing transport and communications network in Southern Africa and plan and finance its future construction.

History: At the inception in 1980 of the Southern African Coordination Conference (SADCC)*, whose primary aim was to reduce dependence on South Africa, member countries realized that an adequate regional transport and communications system was a precondition for increased cooperation in other areas. Consequently SATCC was established as the first Sectoral Commission of SADCC, since 1992 the Southern African Development Community (SADC)*.

Organization: Organized as a Sectoral Commission within the SADC framework. The Commission is responsible to the SADC Council of Ministers, and guided by Transport and Communications Ministers of member countries. Operates through several Sub-Committees. SATCC is heavily dependent on funds provided by international donor agencies.

Activities: During the first decade in operation SATCC gave priority to improving the road and railway services into Mozambique, so as to redirect transportation of goods from South African ports to Mozambican ports. Focus has gradually widened to also including the development of railways, roads, port facilities and airports all over the region. At July 1993 the SATCC programme consisted of 208 projects amounting to a total of 6,874m. USD, of which funding had been secured for 3,238m. USD. There is also a training programme for top and middle management in the transport sector.

Secretariat: CP 2677, Maputo, Mozambique. Tel: (+258-1) 42 02 46. Fax: (+258-1) 42 02 13. Telex: 6606 SATCC MO. Director: Sevenin Kaumbwe

Members: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Mauritius, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (12).

Special Health Fund for Africa — SHFA

Aims: Finance health activities in sub-Saharan Africa.

History: Founded 1990 under the joint auspices of OAU* and WHO.

Organization: Jointly financed and supported by OAU and WHO. Administered by WHO Regional Office for Africa*.

Contact: c/o WHO Regional Office for Africa. POB 6, Brazzaville, Congo. Tel: (+242) 83 91 11. Fax: (+242) 83 94 00. Telex: 5217.

Members: All African states south of the Sahara.

Standing Commission of the OAU and the League of Arab States

Commission Permanente de l'OUA et de la Ligue des Etats Arabes

Aims: Promote Afro-Arab cooperation and deal with common problems.

History: Established in March 1977, Cairo, by a Conference of Heads of State of African and Arab states.

Organization: Conference is supreme organ (meets every three years); Ministerial Council (meets every 18 months); Standing Commission of 26; Coordinating Committee for action and implementation of decisions.

Activities: Task forces are set up to deal with matters of common interest, such as mining, industry, energy and water resource management. An Ad Hoc Court of Arbitration and Conciliation has been set up to adjudicate on disputes between member countries.
Contact: c/o Arab League. Arab League Building, Tabir Square, Cairo, Egypt. Tel: (+20-2) 575 05 11. Fax: (+20-2) 577 56 26. Telex: 92111.

Members: All member states of OAU and AL.

Supreme Council for Sports in Africa — SCSA
Aims: Promote sports and sports movements in Africa.
History: Established July 1965, Brazzaville (Congo), as the Comité Permanent du Sport Africain. Present title adopted December 1966. Since July 1977 it is a specialized agency of OAU*.
Organization: Integrated within the framework of OAU. General Assembly; Executive Committee; Coordinative Secretariat.
Activities: Coordinates activities of African sports confederations. SCSA took an active role in the fight against apartheid. Publications: SCSA News (quarterly); calendar of sports seminars and events in Africa.
Secretariat: BP 1363, Yaoundé, Cameroon. Tel: (+269) 22 27 11. Telex: 8295. Secretary-General: Dr. Awoture Eleyae.
Members: All OAU member states.

Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation
Aims: Provide the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)* of the Lomé Convention with better access to information, research, training and innovations in agricultural development and extension.
History: Established 1983 as a joint institution of the ACP and what is now the European Union (EU).
Organization: Integrated within the framework of the Lomé Convention. Governed by Executive Board.
Headquarters: Postbus 380, 6700 AJ Wageningen, Netherlands. Tel: (+31-8380) 604 00. Fax: (+31-8380) 310 52. Telex: 30169. Director: Daniel Assoumou Mba.
Members: All member states of the Lomé Convention.

The Alliance
Aims: Promote commercial air line trafficking within, through and from its member states, as a first step toward the integration of African airlines.
History: Launched in 1994 under the African Joint Air Service project mooted in Arusha (Tanzania) in 1987.
Organization: This is a commercial airline company, jointly owned by South African Airways (SAA) (40%), Air Tanzania and Uganda Airlines (10% each), Tanzanian and Ugandan governments (5% each) and private investors.
Activities: Initially The Alliance will serve Johannesburg/London/Dubai/Bombay with stop-overs in Dar es Salaam and Kampala.
Headquarters: Kampala, Uganda. Managing Director: Christo Roodt.
Members: South Africa Airways, Air Tanzania, Uganda Airlines, Tanzania, Uganda and private investors.

Trans-African Highway Authority — TAHA
Aims: Coordinate and maintain the Trans-African Highway linking Lagos (Nigeria) with Mombasa (Kenya), and its links in order to facilitate trade and movement of people and foster economic integration in Africa.
Organization: Integrated within the ECA framework. Coordinating Committee, comprising senior officials from member states and an ECA representative, meets yearly to coordinate activities and elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman who remain in office for a
year. The ECA Trans-African Highways Programme serves as Secretariat. Also known as Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway Authority.

Activities: Mobilizes external financial and technical assistance; reviews construction and makes recommendations on the implementation of the highway project and its feeder links from neighbouring states; promotes harmonization of customs, immigration procedures and traffic regulations.

Contact: c/o Trans-African Highways Programme, ECA, Africa Hall, POB 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 72 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 44 16. Telex: 21029.

Members: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Zaire (13).

Trans-Coastal Highway Authority — TCHA

Aims: Promote and coordinate planning, improvement and maintenance of the 4,767 km highway linking Nouakchott (Mauritania) and Lagos (Nigeria).

History: Created by ECA* in January 1974.

Organization: Integrated within the ECA framework. Coordinating Committee, comprising senior officials from member states and an ECA representative, meets yearly to coordinate activities and elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman who remain in office for a year. The ECA Trans-African Programme serves as Secretariat. Also known as Coordinating Committee of the Lagos-Nouakchott Highway.

Activities: Mobilizes financial resources and technical assistance; reviews, monitors and makes recommendations on implementation of the project. With contributions from numerous international organizations and agencies as well as from member states nearly 90 per cent of the route was completed by mid-1993.

Contact: c/o Trans-African Highways Programme, ECA, Africa Hall, POB 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 72 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 44 16. Telex: 21029.

Members: Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (13).

Trans-East African Highway Authority — TEAHA

Aims: Develop interstate road links between Cairo (Egypt) and Gaborone (Botswana) in order to facilitate trade and travel and to foster African economic integration.

History: Established in 1981 by ECA*.

Organization: Integrated within the framework of ECA. Coordinating Committee, composed of senior officials from each member state and a representative of ECA, meets yearly to coordinate activities and elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman who remain in office for a year. The Trans-African Programme of ECA serves as the Secretariat of the Authority. Also referred to as Coordinating Committee of the Trans-East African Highway.

Activities: Development of missing road links; harmonization of customs and immigration procedures and traffic regulations.

Contact: c/o Trans-African Highways Programme, ECA, Africa Hall, POB 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 72 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 44 16. Telex: 21029.

Members: Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe (14).

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee — TSLC

Aims: Plan, review and implement a road across the Sahara.


Organization: Integrated within the framework of ECA. Coordinating Committee, composed of senior officials from each member state and a representative of ECA, meets yearly to coordinate activities and elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman who remain in office.
for a year. The Trans-African Programme of ECA serves as the Secretariat of the Committee. Also referred to as Trans-Sahara Road Committee.

**Contact:** c/o Ministère des Travaux Publiques, 135 Rue Didouche Mourade, Algiers, Algeria.

**Members:** Algeria, Mali, Niger and Tunisia (4).

### Trans-Sahelian Highway Coordinating Committee — TSHCC

**Aims:** Plan, construct and maintain a highway between Dakar, Senegal — N'Djamena, Chad (4,633km).

**History:** Created by ECA* in 1974.

**Organization:** Integrated within the framework of ECA. Coordinating Committee, composed of senior officials from each member state and a representative of ECA, meets yearly to coordinate activities and elect Chairman and Vice-Chairman who remain in office for a year. The Trans-African Programme of ECA serves as Secretariat. Also known as Coordinating Committee of the Dakar-N'Djamena Highway.

**Activities:** The Committee reviews and makes recommendations on the implementation of the project; mobilizes financial and technical assistance. Almost 80 per cent of the Trans-Sahelian route was completed by mid-1993, which was possible through the assistance of ECA, the transport programme of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*, member countries and the donor community.

**Contact:** c/o Trans-African Highways Programme, ECA, Africa Hall, POB 3005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Tel: (+251-1) 51 72 00. Fax: (+251-1) 51 44 16. Telex: 21029.

**Members:** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal (7).

### Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee — JPTC

**Aims:** Promote the integrated development of the joint water resources of the Limpopo, Incomati and Maputo river basins.

**History:** Founded in 1983.

**Activities:** There are several dams in the area; activities include transfer of water to the Olifants in the Limpopo basin for cooling of power stations in the Eastern Transvaal; (South Africa) and diversions for irrigation. Progress has been hampered by signatories’ inability to cooperate.

**Members:** Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland (3).

### UDEAC Solidarity Fund

**Fonds de Solidarité de l’UDEAC**

**Aims:** Reduce the imbalances and polarization of development arising out of the implementation of the provisions of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)*, with particular emphasis on the landlocked states.

**History:** As envisaged in the treaty of UDEAC, the Solidarity Fund is the direct successor of the Solidarity Fund of the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE). In 1994 member states agreed to transform UDEAC into the Central African Economic and Monetary Union (CEMAC)*, which by early 1996 had not yet commenced operations.

**Organization:** Managed by UDEAC Secretariat, and financed by annual contributions by member states and (to one-fifth) by revenues from the single tax system of UDEAC.

**Activities:** Implementation and continuity of projects have been hampered by i) the difficulties inherent in determining the costs and benefits of integration; ii) the uncertainty as regards the size of funds available each year; and iii) the serious arrears of contributions by member states.

**Contact:** c/o UDEAC, BP 969, Bangui, Central African Republic. Tel: (+236-61) 61 09 22. Fax: (+236-61) 61 47 75. Telex: 5254 CR.

**Members:** Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (6).
UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Africa
Bureau Régional de l’Unesco pour l’Education en Afrique — BREDA

**Aims:** Promote, coordinate, support, widen and deepen member states’ participation in UNESCO’s activities in education in Africa south of the Sahara. (There is also a UNESCO Regional Office for Education of the Arab States serving North Africa.)

**History:** Created in 1970 by the General Conference of UNESCO.

**Activities:** Organizes and undertakes activities in the fields of technical, natural and social sciences, culture and communications; maintains multi-media centre; supports textbook production in English and French through the Regional Book Centre for Africa South of the Sahara (CREPLA), based in Yaoundé (Cameroon); organizes technical meetings and seminars; coordinates the Network of Educational Innovation for Development in Africa (NEIDA)*. **Publications:** EduAfrica (biannually); UNESCO Courier; quarterly reports; studies; list of acquisitions.

**Headquarters:** BP 3311, Ave Roume 12, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 50 82. Fax: (+221) 23 83 93. Telex: 410. **Director:** Pius Obanya.

**Members:** All independent African countries south of the Sahara.

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UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa — ROSTA

**Aims:** Promote, widen, deepen and coordinate UNESCO’s activities in science and technology in Africa south of the Sahara. (There is also a UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for the Arab States serving North Africa.)

**History:** Created in 1965 by the General Conference of UNESCO.

**Activities:** Organizes education, training courses and research on science and technology; organizes meetings, exchange of information and coordination and strengthening of national research institutions; supports and encourages national research; coordinates the activities of the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI).

**Publications:** ROSTA Bulletin (quarterly) in English and French; Science and Technology Education Newsletter (biannually) in English, French; technical reports; conference proceedings.

**Headquarters:** POB 30592, Bruce House, Standard Street, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 62 12 34. Fax: (+254-2) 21 59 91. Telex: 22275. **Director:** Prof. P. B. Vitta.

**Members:** All independent African countries south of the Sahara.

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UNICEF Regional Office for Central and West Africa

**Aims:** Promote and support member countries’ participation in UNICEF’s operations in the region. The programmes are designed to give long-term benefits to children.

**History:** Established in 1946 by the UN General Assembly as the UN International Children’s Emergency Fund. Its mandate was widened in 1950 when present name was adopted, i.e. United Nations Children’s Fund.

**Organization:** Integrated within the UN framework. The Regional Office is to coordinate and promote the activities in Central and West Africa.

**Office:** BP 443, Abidjan 04, Côte d’Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 21 31 31. Telex: 23340.

**Members:** All independent states in Central and West Africa.

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UNICEF Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa

**Aims:** Promote and support member countries’ participation in UNICEF’s operations in the region. The programmes are designed to give long-term benefits to children.

**History:** Established in 1946 by the UN General Assembly as the UN International Children’s Emergency Fund. Its mandate was widened in 1950 when present name was adopted, i.e. United Nations Children’s Fund.

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Organization: Integrated within the UN framework. The Regional Office is to coordinate and promote the activities in Eastern and Southern Africa.
Office: POB 44145, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: (+254-2) 52 06 71. Telex: 25130.
Members: All independent countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

*Union Africaine de Management des Banques pour le Développement — UAMBD*

Aims: Promote economic development by means of exchanges, training and cooperation by regional banks.

History: Founded in 1962.
Organization: Annual Assembly; Executive Committee; Administrative Secretariat.
Headquarters: BP 2045, Cotonou, Benin. Tel: (+229) 30 15 00. Fax: (+229) 30 02 84. Telex: 5024. Executive Secretary: Kouvanvi Tigoue.
Members: 12 Francophone African countries.

*Union of African Parliaments — UAP*

Aims: Strengthen parliamentary institutions of OAU* member countries (non-parliamentary states may participate as observers).

History: Founded in 1976.
Organization: Annual Conferences of parliamentarians of each member state; Administrative Secretariat. Also known as African Parliament's Union (APU).
Office: BP 1381, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 21 37 57. Fax: (+225) 22 20 87. Telex: 22338. Secretary-General: Henri Adou Sess.
Members: 28 African countries.

*Union of African Railways — UAR*

Aims: Coordinate, standardize, expand and improve the railway services of member countries, with the ultimate goal to link all systems in Africa; coordinate railway transport with other modes of transport.

History: Established in 1972 by OAU*.
Organization: Specialized agency of OAU. General Assembly of Ministers of Transportation and Communication; Executive Board; General Secretariat, with five Technical Committees.


*Union of African Water Suppliers — UAWS*

Union Africaine de Distributeurs d'Eau

Aims: Improve and expand knowledge and information of production and distribution of water for domestic and industrial use, between individuals and corporate bodies involved in public water supply in Africa.

Organization: General Assembly meets every two years and elects Management Committee; Technical and Scientific Council; Executive Secretariat.
Activities: Provides member countries with information; organizes international congresses and seminars; cooperates with various national and international agencies concerned with water matters relating to water supply.
Headquarters: 01 BP 1843, Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 23 30 00. Fax: (+225) 24 26 29.

Union of National Radio and Television Broadcasters
Union des Radiodiffusions et Télévisions Nationales d'Afrique — URTNA
Aims: Coordinate radio and television services among African countries, including monitoring and frequency allocation, the exchange of information and coverage of national and international events.
History: Founded in September 1962.
Organization: General Assembly with representatives of each member state elects Executive Committee; Permanent Secretariat.
Activities: Coordinates programme exchange centre in Nairobi; technical centre in Bamako; centre for rural radio studies—the Inter-African Rural Radio Training Centre (CIERRO) *—in Ouagadougou; and a coordinating centre for the exchange of television news in Algiers. Publications: URTNA Review (biannually in English and French).
Secretariat: BP 3237, 101 Rue Carnot, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 21 59 70. Fax: (+221) 22 51 13. Telex: 650. Secretary-General: Efroe Adodo Mensah.
Members: 49 African countries.

Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa — UPDEA
Aims: Study technical matters, coordinate and promote efficient development of enterprises in the field of electric power.
History: Established in 1970.
Organization: Assembly composed of representatives from each member state; Executive Board; Administrative Secretariat.
Activities: Conducts studies; runs training school in Côte d'Ivoire. Publications: AFRIQUELEC (periodical); technical papers.
Headquarters: 01 BP 1345, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 32 64 33. Fax: (+225) 33 12 10. Telex: 23483. Secretary-General: Lionel Keller.
Members: 22 national electricity authorities.

Union of Shippers Councils
Union des Conseils des Chargeurs
Aims: Promote and improve external economic relationships by clarifying problems relating to freight shipping.
History: Established as a specialized agency of the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport (MCWCS) * by adoption, in 1975, of Maritime Transport Charter for West and Central Africa.
Organization: Administered and coordinated by the MCWCS Secretariat.
Contact: c/o MCWCS, BP V 257, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 32 71 15. Fax: (+225) 33 19 92. Telex: 2528.

Aims: Assist in the formulation of policies and programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice within the context of overall plans for national development; establishment of an information network in crime prevention and criminal justice for the African region.
History: Established in 1989 by the United Nations.

Activities: Designs and undertakes training programmes for different categories and levels of criminal justice and related personnel, including policy makers, administrators, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police, teachers, social workers and researchers; organizes seminars and study-tours; undertakes policy-oriented research and information networking. Publications: UNAFRI Newsletter; monographs; research reports; conference proceedings.

Headquarters: POB 10590, Kampala, Uganda. Tel: (+256-41) 23 29 74. Fax: (+256-41) 23 44 89. Telex: 61255 UNDP UGA. Head Officer: E. P. Kibuka.

Members: Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (26).

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office — UNSO
Bureau des Nations Unies pour la Région Soudano-Sahélienne

Aims: Assist the 22 countries across the Sudano-Sahelian belt of Africa in the fight against drought and desertification.

History: Established in 1973 by the United Nations.

Organization: Integrated within the UN framework.

Activities: Since its inception UNSO has been involved in more than 150 projects concerned with the sustainable management of natural resources. Special emphasis is given to tree seeding and tree planting and land rehabilitation. UNSO also seeks to strengthen and coordinate national environmental planning and management capacities.

Office: 14 Ave Dimdolobsom, BP 366, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Tel: (+226) 30 63 55. Fax: (+226) 31 05 81. Telex: 5262. Director: Peter Branner.

Volta River Authority — VRA

Aims: Promote the integrated development and the optimal use of the resources of the Volta River basin.

Organization: Council of Ministers elects Executive Committee and Executive-Secretary; Secretariat.

Activities: Promotes cooperation in the management of a hydroelectric interconnection amongst the two member countries and between member countries and the power utilities in Benin, Côte d’Ivoire and Togo; maintains a specialized library. Publications: Volta Scope.

Headquarters: POB M77, Accra, Ghana.

Members: Ghana and Burkina Faso (2).

West Africa Rice Development Association — WARDA
Association pour le Développement de la Riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest

Aims: Strengthen West Africa’s capacity in rice production science, technology and socio-economics in order to improve small farming, rural employment and development in general; improve rice varieties and production methods among small-holder farm families in West Africa.

History: Established 1970, Dakar (Senegal), by eleven West African countries at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries.

Organization: Council of Ministers; Scientific and Technical Committee; Advisory Committee; Executive Secretariat, including Research and Development Department, Training Department. WARDA is one of 18 international agricultural research centres supported by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a World Bank organization.

Activities: Operates a regional research and development programme, including a seed multiplication scheme and breeding scheme; provides training and consulting services; assists in rural development projects; facilitates exchange between national and international
institutions; undertakes feasibility studies; and maintains training stations in Côte d’Ivoire, Nigeria and Senegal. **Publications:** WARDA Newsletter (quarterly); World Rice References for West Africa (quarterly); Rice Statistics (annually); WARDA Annual Research Report; Rice Research in West Africa. WARDA: What it is, What it does, How it works; Annual Report; proceedings of seminars; reports of meetings; special project reports.

**Executive Secretariat:** 01 BP 2551, Bouaké 01, Côte d’Ivoire. Tel: (+225) 63 45 14. Fax: (+225) 63 47 14. Telex: 69138. **Director-General:** Dr. Eugene R. Terry.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (17).

**West African Centre for Bank Training and Studies**

**Centres Ouest-Africain de Formation et d’Études Bancaires de la BCEAO — COFEB**

**Aims:** Conduct research and provide training for banking staff of the member states.

**History:** Founded August 1977, Dakar (Senegal), by the member states of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)*, Operations began October 1977.

**Organization:** Consultative Committee, presided over by Deputy Governor of the BCEAO, provides guidance; Entrance Committee, comprising central and national directors of BCEAO, deals with candidates for courses. Also known as West African Centre for Banking Education and Research.

**Activities:** Organizes and convenes training courses and seminars for senior and middle managerial banking staff; post-experience training for senior staff and administration of member countries; coordinates research on banking matters.

**Contact:** c/o BCEAO. Ave Abdoulaye Fadiga, BP 3108, Dakar, Senegal. Tel: (+221) 23 16 15. Fax: (+221) 23 93 35. Telex; 21815.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (7).

**West African Clearing House — WACH**

**Chambre de Compensation pour l’Afrique de l’Ouest — CCAO**

**Aims:** Promote the use of national currencies for regional trade and other transactions in order to save hard currency; bring about economies in the use of member countries’ foreign reserves; encourage intra-regional trade liberalization and monetary cooperation.

**History:** Created June 1975, by the Association of African Central Banks (AACB)* following Agreement signed by Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta (present day Burkina Faso). Began operating in 1976. In September 1992 it was announced that WACH was to become the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA)*, which should be responsible for administering an exchange rate system and single monetary zone of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*.

**Organization:** Supreme governing body is the Exchange and Clearing Committee (meets annually), comprising Governors of member banks, which is aided by Sub-Committee (biannually), consisting of at least two representatives of each Central Bank.

**Activities:** Administers trade transactions among member countries (only outstanding balances at the end of the month are settled in hard currency); issues and manages the WACH Bills of Exchange, WACH Traveller’s Cheques and the Credit and Guarantee Fund; organizes meetings of West African Bankers’ Association (WABA) in tandem with own regular meetings. **Publications:** Banking in West Africa; Annual Report.

**Headquarters:** Bishop Building, Lamina Sankoh Street, PMB 218, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Tel: (+232-22) 22 44 85. Fax (+232-22) 22 39 43. Telex: 3368. **Executive Secretary:** E. O. Akinnifesi.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (16).
West African Development Bank — WADB
Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement — BOAD

**Aims:** Promote the balanced development of member states and realize the economic integration of West Africa by financing priority projects in such sectors as rural development, infrastructure, telecommunications, energy, industry, tourism and other services.

**History:** Established November 1973 as the common development financing institution of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA)*, since 1994 amalgamated with the West African Economic Community (CEAO) into the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)*. The Bank became operational in 1976.

**Organization:** Conference of Heads of State and Council of Ministers are both common to UEMOA/Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO)* and WADB; Board of Directors composed of one representative of each member state. Authorized capital (September 1995): 140,000m. CFA franc, with 121,700m. CFA franc subscribed.

**Activities:** Operating fields are industry, infrastructure, energy production, agricultural development, small and medium sized production and service firms; transferring of ownership of means of production and distribution of goods and services to nationals; provides technical and financial assistance in preparing and executing the projects it finances. Priority is granted to the least developed member countries. **Publications:** Rapport Annuel; BOAD-INFO (quarterly).

**Headquarters:** 68 Ave de la Libération, BP 1172, Lomé, Togo. Tel: (+228) 21 59 06. Fax: (+228) 21 52 67. **President:** Boni Yaye.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo (7) (plus European Investment Bank, EIB, and ADB*). (Non-member participants in the capital of the Bank: Belgium, France and Germany.)

West African Examinations Council — WAEC
Conseil des Examen de l’Afrique de l'Ouest

**Aims:** Harmonize examination procedures and standards; and administer prescribed examinations in member countries.

**History:** Established December 1951, on the recommendation of Cambridge and London Universities and West African Ministries of Education.

**Organization:** Ministers of Education are supreme organ; Secretariat collaborates with national offices in member countries and the United Kingdom.

**Activities:** Conducts various educational, vocational, and professional examinations, such as the Higher School Certificate and GCE examinations, but also other examinations for entry into public services; coordinates activities with national offices.

**Secretariat:** Examination Loop, POB 125, Accra, Ghana. Tel: (+233) 22 15 11. Telex: 2204. **Registrar:** Alieu S. Deen.

**Members:** Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone (5).

West African Health Community — WAHC

**Aims:** Foster cooperation and coordination in the health and medical fields; disseminate technical health information; promote higher medical and allied professional education.

**History:** Established May 1972 as the Commonwealth West African Regional Health Secretariat (WAHS) by Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. With the accession of Liberia in 1974 it became the West African Health Secretariat. Present name adopted October 1978 by Assembly of Health Ministers. In 1990 it was announced that West African Health Community was to be amalgamated with the Francophone Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGB)* to form the West African Health Organization (WAHO)*, which would cover all the members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)* (in 1995 it was still subject to ratification by member states).
**Organization:** Ministers of Health meet annually to determine overall policy and appoint Executive Board, with representatives of each member state (meets biannually); Conference of Chief Medical Officers acts as technical advisory body; Secretariat.

**Activities:** Programmes include management training for health personnel and health teachers through its specialized agencies, such as the West African Pharmaceutical Federation (WAPF), West African College of Nursing (WACN), West African Postgraduate Medical College (WAPMC) and its two constituent colleges: West African College of Physicians (WACP) and West African College of Surgeons (WACS); organizes workshops on community health education; provides fellowships for training; West African Technical Assistance Fund for Health was established to meet extra-budgetary expenditure; disseminates and provides health information. **Publications:** West African Journal of Medicine; West African Journal of Nursing; West African Pharmacy Journal; WAHC Bulletin (quarterly); brochures.

**Secretariat:** 6 Taylor Drive, Edmond Crescent-Medical Compound, PMB 2023, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria. Tel and fax: (+234-1) 86 23 24. Telex: 27896. **Executive Director:** Dr. Kabella T. Joiner.

**Members:** Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone (5).

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**West African Health Organization — WAHO**

**Aims:** Foster cooperation and coordination in the health and medical fields; conduct research and disseminate technical health information and documentation; promote higher medical and allied professional education and training.

**History:** Formed in 1990 as a result of merging the Francophone Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE)*, formed in 1960, and the Anglophone West African Health Community, which was established in May 1972. It is to cover all the members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*. By early 1996 agreement was still subject to ratification, and there were no reports of activities.

**Organization:** Council of Ministers, composed of Ministers of Health, is supreme organ; Executive Board; Technical Advisory Committee; Secretariat.

**Members:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (16).

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**West African Insurance Consultative Association — WAICA**

**Aims:** Provide information, research, education, training and assistance on insurance matters.

**Organization:** Governing Council, composed of one representative from each member state, is decision-making organ; Administrative Secretariat.

**Activities:** Set up the West African Insurance Institute* in 1978 to conduct and coordinate research, provide vocational training of staff of government supervisory agencies and enterprises, and compile and publish relevant data and research results.

**Headquarters:** POB 2551, Monrovia, Liberia. Tel: (+231) 27 10 75. Telex: 4203.

**Members:** Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone (5).

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**West African Insurance Institute**

**Aims:** Provide vocational training to the staffs of insurance enterprises and governmental supervisory agencies of member states.

**History:** Established in 1978, Monrovia (Liberia) by the West African Insurance Consultative Association (WAICA)*.
Organization: Integrated within the institutional structure of WAICA. Executive Board. Administered by WAICA Secretariat.
Contact: c/o WAICA. POB 2551, Monrovia, Liberia. Tel: (+231) 27 10 75. Telex: 4203. Members: Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone (5).

West African Monetary Agency — WAMA
Aims: Establish an exchange rate system and promote the use of local currencies for regional trade; create a payments union and eventually a single monetary zone among the member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)*.
History: In September 1992 it was announced that the West African Clearing House (WACH)* was to be transformed into the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA)*, within the framework of ECOWAS. In late 1995 there were as yet no reports of activities.
Organization: A specialized body of ECOWAS. The Committee of West African Central Banks will provide overall policy guidance.
Contact: c/o ECOWAS. Secretariat Building, Asokoro, Abuja, Nigeria. Tel: (+234-9) 523 18 58.
Members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo (10).

WHO Regional Office for Africa
Aims: The attainment of the highest possible level of health for all people in sub-Saharan Africa.
History: Founded in 1952, Brazzaville (Congo), by the WHO General Assembly.
Organization: There is an Annual Assembly of representatives of member states; Executive Committee. The regional office in Africa comes under the WHO Secretariat in Geneva (Switzerland), and shall coordinate WHO activities in Africa. Sub-regional offices were established in Bamako (Mali) and Harare (Zimbabwe) in 1985. (There is a Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, located in Cairo, Egypt.)
Activities: Promotes and coordinates national, regional and global health strategies; assists and supports national institutions and national health services; provides health education and training; projects and programmes focus inter alia on disease prevention and control, food and nutrition, drugs and emergency relief. Publications (by WHO): World Health (quarterly); Bulletin of WHO (six a year); World Health Statistics (annually/quarterly).
Office: POB 6, Brazzaville, Congo. Tel: (+242) 83 91 11. Fax: (+242) 83 94 00. Telex: 5217. Director: Dr. Ibrahim Samba.
Members: All independent African countries south of the Sahara.

Zambezi River Authority — ZRA
Aims: Promote cooperation among member states and ensure the most effective use of the resources of the Zambezi river basin.
History: Created in 1987.
Activities: There are hydroelectric installations at Lake Kariba. Future plans include the development of a hydroelectric scheme at Batoka Gorge, upstream of Lake Kariba. There have been discussions on whether ZRA shall coordinate the Protocol on a shared water course system, signed by the SADC (Southern African Development Community)* Summit in 1995.
Headquarters: Lusaka, Zambia.
Members: Zambia and Zimbabwe (2).
Appendix 1

Membership status of some major regional organizations in Africa

- **AMU (Togoland)**: Ghana, Togo, Benin
- **ECOWAS**:
  - **Cape Verde**: Cape Verde
  - **Gambia**: Gambia
  - **Guinea**: Guinea
  - **Guinea Bissau**: Guinea Bissau
- **OAU (Western Sahara)**: Western Sahara
- **EAU (Egypt)**: Egypt
- **EC**: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Togo, Benin
- **ECO**: Senegal, Mali
- **CFA**: Senegal, Mali
- **MRU**: Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone
- **ECCAS**:
  - **Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic**: Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic
  - **Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo**: Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo
- **SADEC**: Tanzania, Mauritius
- **SADC**: Angola, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe
- **COMESA**:
  - **CBI**: Rwanda, Burundi
  - **CEPGL (Zaire)**: Rwanda, Burundi
- **EAC**: Uganda, Kenya
- **IOC**: Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar
- **SACU**: CMA, Namibia, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique
- **Botswana**: Botswana
- **South Africa**: South Africa
- **Sao Tomé and Príncipe**: Sao Tomé and Príncipe

The diagram visually represents the membership status of these regional organizations in Africa.
AMU  Arab Maghreb Union (French acronym: UMA)
CBI  Cross-Border Initiative
CEPGL Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
CFA  CFA Franc Zone
CMA  Common Monetary Area
COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC  East African Community
ECCAS Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States (CEDEAO)
EC  Entente Council (CE)
IOC  Indian Ocean Commission (COI)
MRU  Mano River Union
OAU  Organization of African Unity (OUA)
SACU  Southern African Customs Union
SADC  Southern African Development Community
UDEAC Central African Customs and Economic Union
(Same membership as CEMAC, Central African Economic and Monetary Community, and BEAC, Bank of Central African States.)
UEMOA  West African Economic and Monetary Union
(Same membership as BCEAO, Central Bank of West African States.)
Appendix 2

List of Acronyms

AA  Air Afrique
AAAID  Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development
AAC/  African Accounting Council
CAC  Conseil Africain de la Comptabilité
ACCB/  Association of African Central Banks
ABCA  Association des Banques Centrales Africaines
ACCO  Arab Air Carriers’ Organization
AADFI/  Association of African Development Finance Institutions
AIAFD  Association des Institutions Africaines de Financement du Développement
AAHO  Afro-Asian Housing Organization
AAITO  Association of African Industrial Technology Organizations
AALTO  Association des Organisations Africaines de Technologie Industrielle
AALAE  African Association for Literacy and Adult Education
AALCC  Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
AAPAM  Comité Consultatif Juridique Afrique-Asie
AAPAM  African Association for Public Administration and Management
AAPSO  Association Africaine d’Administration et de Gestion Publiques
AARO  Afro-Asian People’s Solidarity Organisation
AASA  Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization
AATA  Association of African Tax Administrators
AADPO/  Association de Gestion Fiscale en Afrique
AATPO/  Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
AOAPC  Association des Organisations Africaines de Promotion Commerciale
ABEDAB/  Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa
ADEC  Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique
ABRT  African Business Round Table
ACARTSD/  African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development
CAFRADES  Centre Africain de Recherche Appliquée et de Formation en Matière de Développement Social
ACBF  African Capacity Building Foundation
ACCT  Foundation pour le Renforcement des Capacités en Afrique
ACCT  Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
AGCC  Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
ACHPR  African Commission on Human and People’s Rights
ACMAD  African Centre for Meteorological Applications and Development
ACMAD  Centre Africain pour les Applications Météorologiques et le Développement
ACMS/C/  African Centre for Monetary Studies
AEM  Centre Africain les Etudes Monétaires
ACP  African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states
ACP  Groupe des Etats d’Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique
ACPC  Association of Coffee Producing Countries
ADB  African Development Bank
ADB  Banque Africaine de Développement
ADF  African Development Fund
AERC/Crea  African Economic Research Consortium
AFCAC  African Civil Aviation Commission
AFESD  Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AFOPDA  African Oil Palm Development Association
AFRAA  African Airlines Association
AFRATC  African Air Tariff Conference
AFREXIMBANK  African Export Import Bank
AFRICARE  Africa Reinsurance Corporation
AFRISTAT  African Regional Institute for Statistics
AFRNET  African Feed Resources Network
AGC/C  African Groundnut Council
CAA  Conseil Africain de l’Arachide
AGRHYMET  Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology
AIEDP/I  African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDEP  Institut Africain de Développement Economique et de Planification
AIHTTR  African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research
AIO  African Insurance Organization
AL  Arab League
AMF  Arab Monetary Fund
AMSCO  African Management Services Company
AMU/  Arab Maghreb Union
UMA  Union du Maghreb Arabe
ANAI  African Network of Administrative Information
AOCCRS/  African Organization of Cartography and Remote Sensing
OACT  Organisation Africaine de Cartographie et de Télédétexution
APDF  Africa Project Development Facility
APPA  African Petroleum Producers' Association
ARCEDEM  African Regional Centre for Engineering, Design and Manufacturing
ARCSE/  African Regional Centre for Solar Energy
CRAES  Centre Régional Africain pour l’Energie Solaire
ARCT/  African Regional Centre for Technology
CRAT  Centre Régional Africain de Technologie
ARIFO  African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ARSO/  African Regional Organization for Standardization
ORAN  Organisation Régionale Africaine de Normalisation
ASAS  Association of Southern African States
ASCObIC  African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control
Conférence Permanente Africaine sur le Contrôle Bibliographique
ASECNA  Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar
ATO  African Timber Association
Organisation Africaine des Bois
AUR  Arab Union of Railways
BASE  African Bureau for Educational Sciences
Bureau Africain des Sciences de l'Education
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCEAO</td>
<td>Central Bank of West African States</td>
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<tr>
<td>BDEAC</td>
<td>Development Bank of the Central African States</td>
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<tr>
<td>BDEGL</td>
<td>Development Bank of the Great Lakes States</td>
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<td>BEAC</td>
<td>Bank of Central African States</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIS</td>
<td>Inter-African Bureau for Soils</td>
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<tr>
<td>BREDA</td>
<td>UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
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<tr>
<td>CACH</td>
<td>Central African Clearing House</td>
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<tr>
<td>CACH</td>
<td>Chambre de Compensation de l'Afrique Centrale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAFRAD</td>
<td>African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMRDC</td>
<td>Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBI</td>
<td>Cross-Border Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Commonwealth Development Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDI</td>
<td>Centre for the Development of Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEBV</td>
<td>Cattle and Livestock Economic Community of the Entente Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>CELTHO</td>
<td>Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies through Oral Traditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEMAC</td>
<td>Central African Economic and Monetary Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEPGL</td>
<td>Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERDAS</td>
<td>Centre for the Coordination of Social Science Research and Documentation in Africa South of the Sahara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERDOTOLA</td>
<td>Centre for Research and Documentation on Oral Traditions and African Languages</td>
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<tr>
<td>CERFER</td>
<td>Centre for Training in Road Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFA</td>
<td>Inter-African Rural Radio Training Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>CILSS</td>
<td>Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIMA</td>
<td>Conférence intra-africaine des Marchés d'Assurances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRDA</td>
<td>Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRNA</td>
<td>Inter-African Conference on Insurance Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMA</td>
<td>Common Monetary Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COFEB</td>
<td>West African Centre for Bank Training and Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMESA</td>
<td>Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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</table>
IDB  Islamic Development Bank
IFORD  Regional Institute for Demographic Training and Research
       Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques
IGADD  Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development
IITA   International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI   International Livestock Research Institute
IOC/COI  Indian Ocean Commission
         Commission de l'Océan Indien
IOTA   Institut d'Ophtalmologie Tropicale Africaine
IARAZ  Institute of Agricultural Research
       Institute de Recherche Agronomique et Zoologique
IRLCO-CSA  International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa
ISCTR  International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control
ITPA   International Tea Promotion Association
ITTO   International Tropical Timber Organization
JPTC   Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee
KBO    Kagera Basin Organization
KOBWA  Komati Basin Water Authority
LBPTC  Limpopo Basin Permanent Technical Committee
LCBC/  Lake Chad Basin Commission
CBLT   Commission du Bassin du Lac Tchad
LGA/   Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority
ADIRLG Autorité de Développement Intégré de la Région du Liptako-Gourma
LHDA   Lesotho Highlands Development Authority
LKTBC  Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu Basin Commission
       Commission du Bassin des Lacs Tanganika et Kivu
LVEMP  Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
LVFC   Lake Victoria Fisheries Commission
MCWCS/  Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime
       Transport
CMEAOC Conférence Ministérielle des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre
       sur les Transports Maritimes
MRU    Mano River Union
MRUCPD Mano River Union Centre for Peace and Development
NBA/ABN Niger Basin Authority
         Autorité du Bassin du Niger
NEIDA  Network of Educational Innovation for Development in Africa
       Réseau d'innovation Educative pour le Développement en Afrique
NTF    Nigeria Trust Fund
OAPEC  Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OATUU  Organization of African Trade Union Unity
OAU/   Organization of African Unity
QUA   Organización de l'Unité Africaine
OAU/BR Organization of African Unity/Bureau for Refugees
       Organisation de l'Unité Africaine/Bureau des Réfugiés
OCCGE  Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major
       Endemic Diseases
       Organisation de Coordination et de Coopération pour la Lutte Contre les
       Grandes Endémies
OCEAC  Organization for Coordination in Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa
       Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte Contre les Endémies en Afrique
       Centrale
OCLALAV Joint Organization for Control of Desert Locust and Bird Pests
          Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Antiavariée
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>OFPA</td>
<td>Observatory of African Civil Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>OIC</td>
<td>Organization of the Islamic Conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>OKACOM</td>
<td>Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission</td>
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<td>OMVG</td>
<td>Gambia River Basin Development Organization</td>
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<td>OMVS</td>
<td>Organisation for the Development of the Senegal River</td>
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<td>OPEC</td>
<td>Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries</td>
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<td>ORANA</td>
<td>Office for Research on African Food and Nutrition</td>
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<td>PADIS</td>
<td>Pan-African Development Information System</td>
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<td>PAID</td>
<td>Pan-African Institute for Development</td>
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<td>PANA</td>
<td>Pan-African News Agency</td>
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<td>Pan-African Telecommunications Network</td>
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<td>PAPU</td>
<td>Pan-African Postal Union</td>
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<td>PATU/UPAT</td>
<td>Pan-African Telecommunications Union</td>
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<td>PIDSA</td>
<td>Population Information and Documentation System for Africa</td>
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<td>PMAESA/</td>
<td>Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa</td>
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<td>AGPAOA</td>
<td>Association de Gestion des Ports de l’Afrique Orientale et Australe</td>
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<td>PMANA/</td>
<td>Port Management Association of North Africa</td>
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<td>UAPNA</td>
<td>Union des Administrations Portuaires du Nord de l’Afrique</td>
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<td>PMAWCA/</td>
<td>Port Management Association of West and Central Africa</td>
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<td>AGPAOC</td>
<td>Association de Gestion des Ports de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>PTA/</td>
<td>Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States</td>
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<td>ZEP</td>
<td>Zone d’Echange Préfrentielle pour l’Afrique Orientale et Australe</td>
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<td>PTA Bank</td>
<td>Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank</td>
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<td>RASCOM</td>
<td>Regional African Satellite Communications System</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCSSMRS</td>
<td>Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing</td>
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<td>RECTAS</td>
<td>Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys</td>
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<td>RESADOC</td>
<td>Sahelian Scientific and Technological Information and Documentation Network</td>
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<td>Regional Institute for Population Studies</td>
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<td>ROSTA</td>
<td>UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa</td>
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<td>RRSC/</td>
<td>Regional Remote Sensing Centre</td>
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<td>CRTO</td>
<td>Centre Régional de Télédétection</td>
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<td>SACCAR</td>
<td>Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research</td>
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<td>SACU</td>
<td>Southern African Customs Union</td>
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<td>African Society for the Development of the Millet- and Sorghum-Based Food Industry</td>
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<td>SAPP</td>
<td>Southern African Power Pool</td>
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<td>SARCCUS</td>
<td>Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil</td>
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<td>SARTOC</td>
<td>Southern Africa Regional Tourism Organization Council</td>
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SATCC  Southern African Transport and Communications Commission
SCSA  Supreme Council for Sports in Africa
SHFA  Special Health Fund for Africa
SIFIDA  International Finance Company for Investments in Africa
        Société Internationale Financière pour les Investissements et le
        Développement en Afrique
STRC  Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU
TAHA  Trans-African Highway Authority
TCHA  Trans-Coastal Highway Authority
TEAHA  Trans-East African Highway Authority
TSHCC  Trans-Sahelian Highway Coordinating Committee
TSLC  Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee
UAMBD  Union Africaine de Management des Banques pour le Développement
UAP  Union of African Parliaments
UAPT  African Posts and Telecommunications Union
        Union Africaine des Postes et Télécommunications — UAPT
UAR  Union of African Railways
UAWS  Union of African Water Suppliers
        Union Africaine de Distributeurs d’Eau
UNAFRI  United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the
        Treatment of Offenders
UNSO  United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
        Bureau des Nations Unies pour la Région Soudano-Sahélienne
UPDEA  Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in
        Africa
URTNA  Union of National Radio and Television Broadcasters
        Union des Radiodiffusions et Télévisions Nationales d’Afrique
VRA  Volta River Authority
WACH  West African Clearing House
        Chambre de Compensation pour l’Afrique de l’Ouest
WADB/BOAD  West African Development Bank
        Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement
WAEC  West African Examinations Council
        Conseil des Examens de l’Afrique de l’Ouest
WAHC  West African Health Community
WAHO  West African Health Organization
WAICA  West African Insurance Consultative Association
WAMA  West African Monetary Agency
WARDA  West Africa Rice Development Association
        Association pour le Développement de la Riziculture en Afrique de l’Ouest
ZEPRE  PTA Reinsurance Company
ZRA  Zambezi River Authority
Appendix 3

Alphabetical List of Organizations in Part II

Africa Project Development Facility — APDF
Africa Reinsurance Corporation — AFRICARE
Société Africaine de Réassurance
African Accounting Council — AAC
Conseil Africain de la Comptabilité — CAC
African Air Tariff Conference — AFRATC
African Airlines Association — AFRAA
Association des Compagnies Aériennes Africaines
African Association for Literacy and Adult Education — AALAE
African Association for Public Administration and Management — AAPAM
Association Africaine d’Administration et de Gestion Publiques
African Bureau for Educational Sciences
Bureau Africain des Sciences de l’Education — BASE
African Business Round Table — ABRT
African Capacity Building Foundation — ACBF
Foundation pour le Reinforcement des Capacités en Afrique
African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development — ACARTSOD
Centre Africain de Recherche Appliquée et de Formation en Matière de Développement Social — CAFRADES
African Centre for Meteorological Applications and Development — ACMAD
Centre Africain pour les Applications Météorologiques et le Développement
African Centre for Monetary Studies — ACMS
Centre Africain les Etudes Monétaires — CAEM
African Civil Aviation Commission — AFCAC
Commission de l’Aviation Civile Africaine — CAFAC
African Commission on Human and People's Rights — ACHPR
African Cultural Institute
Institut Culturel Africain — ICA
African Development Bank Group — ADB Group
Groupe de la Banque Africaine de Développement
African Development Fund — ADF
African Economic Research Consortium — AERC
Consortium pour la Recherche Economique en Afrique — CREA
African Export Import Bank — AFREXIMBANK
African Feed Resources Network — AFRINET
African Groundnut Council — AGC
Conseil Africain de l’Arachide — CAA
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning — AIEDP
Institut Africain de Développement Economique et de Planification — IDEP
African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research — AIHTTR
Institut Africain de Formation Technique Supérieure et de Recherches
African Insurance Organization — AIO
African Management Services Company — AMSCO
African Network of Administrative Information — ANAI
Réseau Africain d'information Administrative

African Oil Palm Development Association — AFOPDA

African Organization of Cartography and Remote Sensing — AOCRS
Organisation Africaine de Cartographie et de Télédétection — OACT

African Petroleum Producers' Association — APPA

African Posts and Telecommunications Union
Union Africaine des Postes et Télécommunications — UAPT

African Regional Centre for Engineering, Design and Manufacturing — ARCEDEM
Centre Régional Africain de Conception et de Fabrication Techniques

African Regional Centre for Labour Administration
Centre Régional Africain d'Administration du Travail — CRADAT

African Regional Centre for Solar Energy — ARCSE
Centre Régional Africain pour l'Energie Solaire — CRAES

African Regional Centre for Technology — ARCT
Centre Régional Africain de Technologie — CRAT

African Regional Industrial Property Organization — ARIPPO

African Regional Institute for Statistics — AFRISTAT

African Regional Organization for Standardization — ARSO
Organisation Régionale Africain de Normalisation — ORAN

African Social and Environmental Studies Programme

African Society for the Development of the Millet- and Sorghum-Based Food Industry
Société Africaine du Développement de l'Industrie Alimentaire du Millet et du Sorgho — SADIAMIL

African Solidarity Fund
Fonds de Solidarité Africain — FSA

African Standing Conference on Bibliographic Control — ASCOBIC
Conférence Permanente Africaine sur le Contrôle Bibliographique

African Timber Association — ATO
Organisation Africaine des Bois

African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development
Centre Africain de Formation et de Recherche Administratives pour le Développement — CAFRAD

Afro-Asian Housing Organization — AAHO

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation — AAPS0

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization — AARRO

Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique — ACCT

Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar
Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et Madagascar — ASECNA

Air Afrique — AA

Arab Air Carriers' Organization — AACO

Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development — AAAID

Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa — ABEDA
Banque Arabe pour le Développement Economique en Afrique — BADEA

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development — AFESD

Arab League — AL

Arab Monetary Fund — AMF

Arab Union of Railways — AUR

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee — AALCC
Comité Consultatif Juridique Afrique-Asie

Association of African Central Banks — AACB
Association des Banques Centrales Africaines — ABCA
Association of African Development Finance Institutions — AADFI
Association des Institutions Africaines de Financement du Développement — AIAFD
Association of African Industrial Technology Organizations — AAITO
Association des Organisations Africaines de Technologie Industrielle
Association of African Tax Administrators — AATA
Association de Gestion Fiscale en Afrique
Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations — AATPO
Association des Organisations Africaines de Promotion Commerciale — AOAPC
Association of Coffee Producing Countries — ACPC
Association of Regional and Sub-Regional Institutions for Development Financing in West Africa
Association des Institutions Régionales et Sous-régionales de Financement du Développement en Afrique de l'Ouest
Association of Southern African States — ASAS
Bank of Central African States
Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale — BEAC
Cattle and Livestock Economic Community of the Entente Council
Communauté Économique du Bétail et de la Viande du Conseil de l'Entente — CEBV
Central African Clearing House — CACH
Chambre de Compensation de l'Afrique Centrale
Central African Economic and Monetary Community
Communauté Économique et Monétaire en Afrique Centrale — CEMAC
Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre — CAMRDC
Centre de Mise en Valeur des Ressources Minérales d'Afrique Centrale
Central African Monetary Union — CAMU
Zone Monétaire Centrale Africaine
Central Bank of West African States
Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest — BCEAO
Centre for Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology
Centre d'Agrométéorologie et d'Hydrologie Opérationelle — AGRHYMET
Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies through Oral Traditions
Centre d'Études Linguistiques et Historiques par la Tradition Orale — CELTHO
Centre for Research and Documentation on Oral Traditions and African Languages
Centre Régional de Recherche et de Documentation pour les Traditions Orales et le Développement des Langues Africaines — CERDOTOLA
Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation for the Arab Region
Centre for the Coordination of Social Science Research and Documentation in Africa South of the Sahara
Centre de Coordination des Recherches et de la Documentation en Sciences Sociales en Afrique Sub-Saharienne — CERDAS
Centre for the Development of Industry — CDI
Centre for Training in Road Maintenance
Centre Régional de Formation d'Entretien des Routes — CERFER
Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Africa — CIRDA
Club of the Sahel
Club du Sahel
Cocoa Producers' Alliance — CPA
Comesa Bankers' Association
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Clearing House — COMESA-CH
Commonwealth — C
Commonwealth Development Corporation — CDC
Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa
Community Development Fund
Fonds Communautaire de Développement — FCD
Conférence Intra-africaine des Marchés d’Assurances — CIMA
Conference of Agriculture Ministers of Central and West Africa
Council of Arab Economic Unity
Cross-Border Initiative — CBI
Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa — DLCO-EA
Organisation de Lutte Contre le Criquet Pèlerin dans l’Est Africain
Development Bank of the Central African States
Banque de Développement des Etats de l’Afrique Centrale — BDEAC
Development Bank of the Great Lakes States
Banque de Développement des Etats des Grands Lacs — BDEGL
East African Community — EAC
East African Development Bank — EADB
East African Tuberculosis Investigation Centre — EATIC
East and Southern African Banking Supervisors Group — ESAF
Eastern African Centre for Research in Oral Traditions and African National Languages — EACROTANAL
Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute — ESAMI
Eastern and Southern African Initiative in Debt and Reserves Management — ESAIDARM
Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre — ESAMRDC
Centre de Mise en Valeur des Ressources Minérales de l’Afrique de l’Est et du Sud
Eastern and Southern African Trade and Development Bank — PTA Bank
Ecobank Transnational Inc. — ECOBANK
Economic Community of Central African States — ECCAS
Communauté Economique des Etats de l’Afrique Centrale — CEEAC
Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs — CEPGL
ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development — ECOWAS Fund
Fonds de la CEDEAO
Endego
Energy Organization of the Great Lakes Countries
Organisation de la CEPLG pour l’Energie — EGL
Entente Council — EC
Conseil de l’Entente — CE
FAO African Commission on Agricultural Statistics
FAO African Forestry and Wildlife Commission
FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa
FAO Commission de Lutte Contre le Criquet Pèlerin en Afrique du Nord-Ouest
FAO Commission on African Animal Trypanosomiasis
FAO Regional Office for Africa
Federation of African Chambers of Commerce — FACC
Fédération des Chambres de Commerce Africaines
Fund for Solidarity and Economic Development of the West African Economic Community
Fonds de Solidarité et d’Intervention pour le Développement de la Communauté de l’Afrique de l’Ouest — FOSIDEC
Gambia River Basin Development Organization
Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur de Fleuve Gambie — OMVG
Indian Ocean Commission — IOC
Commission de l’Océan indien — COI
Institut d’Ophtalmologie Tropicale Africaine — IOTA
Institute of Agricultural Research
Institut de Recherche Agronomique et Zoologique — IRAZ
Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources — IBAR
Inter-African Bureau for Soils
Bureau Interfrancophone des Soins — BIS
Inter-African Coffee Organization — IACO
Organisation Interfrancophone du Café — OICAC
Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies — ICHS
Comité Interfrancophone des Études Hydrauliques — CIHEH
Inter-African Conference on Insurance Markets — CIRNA
Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission — IAPSC
Inter-African Rural Radio Training Centre — CIERRO
Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development — IGAD
International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry — ICRAF
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology — ICPE
International Cocoa Organization — ICO
International Coffee Organization — ICO
International Finance Company for Investments in Africa
Société Internationale Financière pour les Investissements et le Développement en Afrique — SIFIDA
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture — IITA
International Livestock Research Institute — ILRI
International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa — IRLCO-CSA
International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control — ISCTR
International Tea Promotion Association — ITPA
International Tobacco Growers’ Association
International Tropical Timber Organization — ITTO
Islamic Development Bank — IDB
Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa
Commission Régionale FAO/OMS/OAU pour l’Alimentation et la Nutrition en Afrique
Joint Organization for Control of Desert Locust and Bird Pests
Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Antiavière — OCLALAV
Kagera Basin Organization — KBO
Organisation pour l’Aménagement et le Développement du Bassin de la Rivièr e Kagera
Komati Basin Water Authority — KOBWA
Lake Chad Basin Commission — LCBC
Commission du Bassin du Lac Tchad — CBLT
Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme — LVEMP
Lake Victoria Fisheries Commission — LVFC
Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu Basin Commission — LTKBC
Commission du Bassin des Lacs Tanganyika et Kivu
Lesotho Highlands Development Authority — LHDA
Limpopo Basin Permanent Technical Committee — LBPTC
Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority — LGA
Autorité de Développement Intégré de la Région du Liptako-Gourma — ADIRLG
Mano River Union Centre for Peace and Development — MRUCPD
Mano River Union — MRU
Mano Union Forestry Training Institute
Mano Union Maritime Training Institute
Mano Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute
Marchoux Institute
Institut Marchoux

Meningitis and Schistosomiasis Research Centre
Centre de Recherches sur les Meningites et les Schistosomiases

Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport — MCWCS
Conférence Ministérielle des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre sur les Transports Maritimes — CMEAOC

Muraz Centre
Centre Muraz

Mutual Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund of the Entente Council
Fonds d’Entraide et de Garantie des Emprunts du Conseil de l’Entente — FEGECE

Network of Educational Innovation for Development in Africa — NEIDA
Réseau d’Innovation Educative pour le Développement en Afrique

Niger Basin Authority — NBA
Autorité du Bassin du Niger — ABN

Nigeria Trust Fund — NTF
OAU Bureau for Refugees — OAU/BR
OAU Bureau des Réfugiés

Observatory of African Civil Services — OFPA
Office for Research on African Food and Nutrition
Office de Recherches sur l’Alimentation et la Nutrition Africaine — ORANA

OPEC Fund for International Development — OPEC Fund

Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Control of Major Endemic Diseases
Organisation de Coordination et de Coopération pour la Lutte Contre les Grandes Endémies — OCCGE

Organization for Coordination in Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa
Organisation de Coordination pour la lutte Contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale — OCEAC

Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal — OMVS

Organization of African Trade Union Unity — OATUU

Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries — OAPEC

Organization of the Islamic Conference — OIC

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries — OPEC

Pan-African Development Information System — PADIS

Pan-African Institute for Development — PAID

Pan-African News Agency — PANA
Agence Panafricaine d'information

Pan-African Postal Union — PAPU
Union Panafricaine des Postes

Pan-African Telecommunications Network — PANAFTEL
Réseau Panafricain de Télécommunications

Pan-African Telecommunications Union — PATU
Union Panafricaine des Télécommunications — UPAT

Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
Comité Permanent Inter-États de Lutte Contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel — CILSS

Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission — OKACOM

Pierre Richet Institute
Institut Pierre Richet

Population Information and Documentation System for Africa — PIDSA
Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa — PMAESA
Association de Gestion des Ports de l’Afrique Orientale et Australe — AGPAOA

Port Management Association of North Africa — PMANA
Union des Administrations Portuaires du Nord de l’Afrique — UAPNA

Port Management Association of West and Central Africa — PMAWCA
Association de Gestion des Ports de l’Afrique de l’Ouest et du Centre — AGPAOC

PTA Reinsurance Company — ZEPRE

Regional African Satellite Communications System — RASCOM
Regional Centre for Maritime Training and Apprenticeship
Centre Régional de l’Enseignement et de l’Apprentissage Maritimes — CREAM

Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing — RCSSMRS
Centre Régional de Topographie, Cartographie et Télédétection

Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys — RECTAS
Centre Régional de Formation aux Techniques des Levés Aérospatiaux

Regional Institute for Demographic Training and Research
Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques — IFORD

Regional Institute for Population Studies — RIPS
Regional Remote Sensing Centre — RRSC
Centre Régional de Télédétection — CRTO

River Niger Basin Development Fund
Fonds de Développement du Bassin du Fleuve Niger

Sahelian Institute
Institut du Sahel

Sahelian Scientific and Technological Information and Documentation Network
Réseau Sahélien d’information Scientifique et Technique — RESADOC

Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU — STRC

Shelter-Afrique
Société pour l’Habitat et le Logement Territorial en Afrique

Southern Africa Regional Tourism Organization Council — SARTOC

Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research — SACCAR

Southern African Power Pool — SAPP

Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilisation of the Soil — SARCCUS

Southern African Transport and Communications Commission — SATCC

Special Health Fund for Africa — SHFA

Standing Commission of the OAU and the League of Arab States
Commission Permanente de l’
‘OUA et de la Ligue des Etats Arabes

Supreme Council for Sports in Africa — SCSA

Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation

The Alliance

Trans-African Highway Authority — TAHA

Trans-Coastal Highway Authority — TCHA

Trans-East African Highway Authority — TEAHA

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee — TSLC

Trans-Sahelian Highway Coordinating Committee — TSHCC

Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee — JPTC

UDEAC Solidarity Fund
Fonds de Solidarité de l’UDEAC
UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Africa
Bureau Régional de l'Unesco pour l'Education en Afrique — BREDAA
UNESCO Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa — ROSTA
UNICEF Regional Office for Central and West Africa
UNICEF Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa
Union Africaine de Management des Banques pour le Développement — UAMBD
Union of African Parliaments — UAP
Union of African Railways — UAR
Union of African Water Suppliers — UAWS
Union Africaine de Distributeurs d'Eau
Union of National Radio and Television Broadcasters
Union des Radiodiffusions et Télévisions Nationales d'Afrique — URTNA
Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Power in Africa — UPDEA
Union of Shippers Councils
Union des Conseils des Chargeurs
United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office — UNSO
Bureau des Nations Unies pour la Région Soudano-Sahélienne
Volta River Authority — VRA
West Africa Rice Development Association — WARDA
Association pour le Développement de la Riziculture en Afrique de l'Ouest
West African Centre for Bank Training and Studies
Centre Ouest-Africain de Formation et d'Etudes Bancaires de la BCEAO — COFEB
West African Clearing House — WACH
Chambre de Compensation pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest — CCAO
West African Development Bank — WADB
Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement — BOAD
West African Examinations Council — WAEC
Conseil des Examens de l'Afrique de l'Ouest
West African Health Community — WAHC
West African Health Organization — WAHO
West African Insurance Consultative Association — WAICA
West African Insurance Institute
West African Monetary Agency — WAMA
WHO Regional Office for Africa
Zambezi River Authority — ZRA

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