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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL a.i. ON THE REPORT
FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE
FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS



CM-1214

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE PROJECT FOR
THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE
FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS

In considering this point, the Council may recall that, a medium and long term plan of action for the control of desertification, drought and other natural disasters in Africa, Document CM/980 (XXXII) in which priority was given to the project for the integrated development of the Fouta Djallon highlands, was submitted to it at its Thirty-third Ordinary Session, held in Monrovia, from 6 - 20 July, 1979. The Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers having endorsed the said programme, went on to draw special attention to the project for the integrated development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (Resolution CM/Res.756 (XXXIII)). In this resolution the Secretary-General was called upon to establish contacts with the UN Secretary-General in order to mobilize as soon as possible, through UNDP, FAO and UNESCO the human and financial resources necessary for preliminary studies, to draw up the project and to submit a report to the Thirty-fifth Session of the Council of Ministers.

2. Consequently important diplomatic contacts were made by the General Secretariat with some United Nations Specialized Agencies to obtain their co-operation in carrying out the preliminary studies into the project for integrated Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands. Following the Addis Ababa meeting therefore, requests were sent to the Directors of FAO, UNDP and UNESCO soliciting their participation in the diagnostic studies and elaboration of the project. The Director General of the FAO particularly informed the OAU Secretary-General that negotiations were underway between FAO and UNDP on the implementation of a similar project in the catchment area of the Kokoulo, a tributary of the Konkoure in the Fouta-Djallon Highlands.

3. The FAO Director General in his letter, expressed the wish that the preparatory phase of the project for the development of the catchment area of the Kokoulo as well as the subsequent works to be undertaken, would serve as basis for drawing up a plan for the development of the whole of the Fouta Djallon Highlands as was expressed in the OAU Resolution CM/Res.756 (XXXIII).

4. Moreover, important diplomatic moves were made at the Thirty-fourth Ordinary Session of the United Nations General Assembly and at the Eighth Session of the UNEP Governing Council by the Guinea Delegation, the OAU (through the African Group) and by UNESCO in favour of this project.
5. By its Resolution 34/185, the United Nations General Assembly invited UNEP, FAO and UNESCO to help in carrying out the project for the development and the rehabilitation of the Fouta Djallon Highlands. To this end, the Eighth Session of the UNEP Governing Council took a decision to incorporate the project for the integrated Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands in its plan of action against desertification in the African Region.
6. To this end and to make it possible for the project to receive aid from UNSO, the UNEP Governing Council, at its Eighth Session held in Nairobi in April 1980, in conformity with Resolution 34/187 of the United Nations General Assembly, took the decision to place Guinea and Guinea Bissau on the list of countries covered by the activities of UNSO.
7. Following these various actions, a first mission of experts went to the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea in May - June 1980. The mission comprised Mr. Jacques Audru, Agricultural and Pastoral Expert and UNSO Consultant, Mr. Paul Leclercq, Hydrologist and UNSO Consultant, Mr. Jean Riquier, Agro-Pedologist and FAO Consultant, Mr. Peter Benda, Forestry Expert and Ecologist and FAO Consultant, Professor Jean Tricart, Geographer, and a UNESCO Consultant and Mr. Moise Akle, Chief of the OAU Section on Drought. These experts submitted their report at the end of their mission and the Council of Ministers was able to study it at its Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session held in Freetown, from 18 - 28 June, 1980. After studying this report, the Council of Ministers in its Resolution CM/Res.811 (XXXV) requested the Secretary-General to organize a second study mission so as to fill in the gaps identified by the first mission and to report to the Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Council.

8. Pursuant to the terms of Resolution CM/Res.811 (XXXV), a second mission of experts was constituted by the General Secretariat in May 1981. It was composed of: Mr. Jacques Audru, Agricultural and pastoral Expert, UNSO Consultant, Mr. Mamadou Diop, Hydrologist, UNSO Consultant, Mr. Peter Benda, Forestry Expert and Ecologist, FAO Consultant, Mr. Fits Ramanandry Forestry Expert and Ecologist, FAO Consultant, Professor Jean Tricart, Geographer, UNESCO Consultant and Mr. Moise Akle, Assistant Scientific Secretary of the Offices of the OAU/STRC/IPC and Leader of the Mission. The mission spent one month in Guinea and made working and fact finding visits to Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Mali.

9. After submitting its report in September 1981 (of Annex 1), the team of Experts was invited to meet in Rome in November 1981 to start drawing up the project. This mission was accomplished in December and January 1982, thus making it possible to produce the project document attached to this report.

10. This project document is being submitted to the Council for approval before being submitted by the Secretary-General to the founding agencies particularly UNDP and UNSO. A resolution to this effect may demonstrate the Council's willingness and readiness to pursue this important work of regional development and conservation of the natural environment and resources in Africa.

CM/1224 (XL)

Annex I

JOINT OAU/UNDP/UNSO/FAO/UNESCO IDENTIFICATION MISSIONS ON
THE PROJECT FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOUTA
DJALLON REGION, JUNE 1980 - JUNE 1981 - SUMMARY REPORT

OUTLINE OF THE SUMMARY REPORT

FORWARD

- A. Recapitulation of the Mission's Terms of Reference
 - 1. General terms of reference.
 - 2. Terms of reference regarding the Ecological Mission.
 - 3. Terms of reference regarding the Agro-Pedological Mission.
 - 4. Terms of reference regarding Forestry Mission.
 - 5. Terms of reference regarding the Agro-Pastoral Mission.
 - 6. Terms of reference regarding the Hydrological Mission.
 - 7. Terms of reference regarding the Socio-Demographic Mission.
- B. The Objective of the Proposed Development
 - 1. Consideration of Reference Documents.
 - 2. The Fouta Djallon, West Africa's Water Shed.
- C. Delimitation of the Project Area
 - 1. Geographical Factors.
 - 2. Political and Administrative Factors.
 - 3. Limits of the Project Area.
- D. The Main Conclusions of Mission
 - 1. Main information gathered from the Survey of the Natural and Human Resources.
 - 2. Programme of Action.
- E. Measures to be taken for the Implementation of the Programme of Action
 - 1. Drawing up of the Project.
 - 2. Organization of a Political Conference on the Project.
 - 3. Establishment of National and International Executing and Co-ordination Bodies.
 - 4. Project Financing.

FORWARD

Following two requests sent successively in March 1980 and April 1981 by the OAU Secretary-General to the Director-General of the FAO, the Executive Director of the UNEP and the Director-General of UNESCO, these International Organizations had asked us to participate in a mission to study a project for integrated development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea.

These requests followed the adoption of Resolutions CM/Res.756 (XXXIII) and CM/Res.811 (XXXV) by the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Ordinary Sessions of the Council of Ministers and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ordinary Sessions of the Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government on the project for an integrated development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands.

The Mission which was to conduct a detailed study leading the formulation of a programme for the development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands was undertaken on two stages: The first one was in May - June 1980. It made it possible for the mission to gather a substantial portion of the facts required for the study. However, in all, those facts were inadequate due to the limited time the experts had for carrying out their on-the-spot survey.

During the second visit in May/June 1981 the mission was able to complete its survey stated in June 1980 and to gather certain vital data for the formulation of the project, especially regarding its sub-regional aspect. The team of experts which, apart from Mr. Moise Akle, Chief of the Drought and Other Natural Disasters Section at the OAU, and Leader of the Mission, comprised Mr. Jacques Audru, Agro-Pastoralist and UNDP-UNSO Consultant, Mr. Jean Riquier, Agro-Pedologist and Mr. Peter Benda, Forestry Specialist and Ecologist, both FAO Consultants, Mr. Paul Leclercq, Hydro-geologist and UNDP-UNSO Consultant, Professor Jean Tricart, Geographer and UNESCO Consultant.

During the second visit the team was joined by Mr. Cosme Dikoume, Sociologist and OAU Consultant and Mr. Mamadou Diop, Hydrologist and UNDP-UNSO Consultant in replacement of Mr. Paul Leclercq, member of the first mission.

Each stage of the two missions lasted approximately one month. However, while the first mission was entirely limited to the Guinean territory, with some constraints as to the possibilities of effecting field observations, the second was extended to the neighbouring countries of the Fouta Djallon Highlands and made an extensive use of the material assistance offered by the Guinean authorities on the spot, both with regard to the field trips and access to sources of information and documentation. Nonetheless, this was a particularly difficult mission. The experts and the Guinean Heads of Section and all the officials contacted in the neighbouring countries involved in the project did their utmost to achieve maximum results. However, the particular difficulties in Guinea itself as well as in most of the neighbouring countries with regard to the basic documentation seriously limited the scope of their work. Members of the mission wish to stress how much they appreciated the kindness and the hospitality extended to them both in Guinea - Conakry and in the neighbouring countries they visited during their mission. As they submit this report, they wish to take the opportunity to express to all of them their profound gratitude.

A. RECAPITULATION OF THE MISSION'S TERMS OF
REFERENCE

1. General Terms of Reference: These were defined by the OAU as follows: (in document (ESCAS/DND/1/119-30)):

- a) Diagnostic assessment of the general ecological situation of the Fouta Djallon Highlands with an evaluation of possibilities and constraints;
- b) Determination of the fundamental factors of a project of general integrated development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands;
- c) Elaboration of the guidelines for the formulation and organization of a pilot project on the subject.

Although these general terms are those formulated by the OAU, the various specialized United Nations Agencies participating in the mission felt that, in the light of the expert services required from them, they should define specific terms of reference in the contracts to be signed with the various consultants that they will put at the disposal of the mission.

2. Terms of Reference of the UNESCO Consultant

UNESCO accordingly defined the following Terms of Reference for Mr. Jean Tricart:

- Gather information on the areas to be developed highlighting the constraints and the potentialities.
- Determine the fundamental components that must form part of the project.
- Consequently define the guidelines for the formulation and organization of the project.

- Finally, make an estimate of the needs both in terms of personnel and the budget that the project will require.

In a contract drawn on 15 May 1980, the FAO, for its part, defined as follows the terms of reference for its two consultants serving on the Mission:

3. The Terms of Reference of the Agro-Pedologist Expert

The Agro-Pedologist will, in close collaboration with the Forestry Specialist and Ecologist and the other members of the Mission nominated by the OAU as well as with the national experts who will be appointed by the Guinean authorities, and especially with the National Soil Department (SENASOL), undertake the following tasks:

- a) Review of the existing information on the nature and distribution of the mountain passes, their potential for growing the main crops, the average output, climatic conditions and other physio-graphical features which characterize the large agro-ecological zones of the Fouta Djallon Highlands;
- b) Study of the possibilities of introducing new crops, improving the crop rotations and practices, the use of mineral fertilizers and organic matters;
- c) Undertake a general description and localization of the major forms of soil degradation, especially water and wind erosion, using any source of information including satellite photographs as well as carrying out adequate field verifications;
- d) Recommend anti-erosion measures suitable for the agro-ecological conditions and for the various forms and intensity levels of the soil degradation;

- e) In conjunction with the other members of the team, produce a general development plan which will serve as basis for the preparation of a long-term project document for a detailed study and the implementation of a programme for an integrated development of the region;
- f) In conjunction with the other members of the team write a pilot project document in accordance with the instructions of the Mission leader.

4. Terms of Reference of the Forest-Ecology Expert

In close collaboration with the Agro-Pedologist and other members of the Mission appointed by the OAU as well as national experts to be appointed by the Guinean authorities, the Forestry Ecologist Expert will undertake the following tasks:

- a) Collection of general information on the ecology of the catchment areas of the Fouta Djallon Highlands and, none particularly, the evolution of the Forest Settlements;
- b) Identification of the causes of the degradation of the vegetation in the areas where this phenomenon has been recorded;
- c) Evaluation of the actions undertaken in the catchment areas for the control of erosion;
- d) The effect of the changes in the plants position on the flow of the rivers, the sitting of dams and soil erosion;
- e) Preliminary classification of the different areas of the Fouta Djallon region in relation to the urgency of ensuring biological protection and anti-erosion action;

- f) Consideration of institutional and administrative measures for the management and the development of the forest formations for the protection of the environment and the production of wood;
- g) Proposals for a working programme based on the common features characterizing the upland catchment areas and the lowlands downstream with particular emphasis being placed on the role of the forest tree and forestry activities with the view to maintaining the ecological balance between the catchment area, wood and forage production and stepping up agricultural production;
- h) An assessment, to the extent possible, of the socio-economic bottlenecks that may come up during the project implementation phase;
- i) The drafting, in collaboration with other members of the Mission, of a pilot-project document in accordance with guidelines set by the Head of Mission.

REPORTS

The two consultants mentioned above will, in conjunction with the other members of the mission and under the supervision of the Head of Mission, prepare a pilot-project document to serve as the basis for developing the Fouta Djallon region. They may also be expected to prepare technical papers in support of their recommendations. Such recommendations as well as the project document will be submitted directly to the OAU General Secretariat with a copy to the FAO.

5. Terms of Reference of the Agro-Pastoral Mission

With regard to the Agro-pastoralist, the following specific terms of reference were given to him through ILCA and IEMVT. He is to:

- a) Gather adequate data on the agro-pastoral economy of the Fouta Djallon Region;
- b) Acquire a deeper understanding of the biological, technical and social factors restraining the productivity of livestock operations in the region;
- c) Put forward guidelines for the initiation of sectorial projects in a bid:
 - to evolve modern ways of husbanding of pastures, the use of fodder and grazing lands;
 - to plan soil occupation and pastoral activities in the Fouta Djallon on a rational basis;
 - to rehabilitate ecosystems that have degenerated and to improve livestock and forage species;
 - to integrate agriculture, stock-breeding and marketing.

6. Terms of Reference of the Hydrology Missions

- a) to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the documents on hydrology;
- b) to define the general scope of a rational planning and development policy concerning the surface water resources available in the Fouta Djallon Region to benefit all the countries in the sub-region concerned;
- c) to make recommendations that will facilitate the conduct of well-defined hydrological and engineering studies with the view to achieving the set objectives.

7. Terms of Reference of the Mission handling Social and Population Matters of Experts

- a) to diagnose the population situation prevailing in the project area in a manner as to facilitate the collation of the appropriate population data (population categories by age, sex, the migration patterns, ethnic groups' cultural traditions, etc.)
- b) to propose studies, intended to induce motivation and adaptation to innovation in the light of the foregoing basic analysis; this is expected to facilitate the subsequent selection of rural mobilization methods, vocational training and functional adult-education programmes as well as extension programmes in agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding;
- c) to assess possible social consequences in Guinea itself and in the neighbouring countries involved in the Urbanization and physical development process. (Rural exodus, construction of large-scale dams, farm-irrigation development works, industrialization, etc..).

The terms of reference of our mission thus recalled revealed that the Mission entrusted to us required that two pre-requisites should be taken into consideration:

- Definition of the purpose of development;
- Demarcation of the region to be developed.

These two pre-requisites were based on:

- documents available at and produced by the OAU and other transnational or international organizations: UNSO, UNEP, CILSS, with

supplementary information obtained from discussions with Mr. Djoudi, CAU Assistant Secretary-General and Mr. M. Akle, Chief of the Control of Drought and Other Natural Disasters Section at the OAU;

- various reports, studies and documents that the Mission was able to obtain from the various technical departments and Ministries it visited in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Gambia and Sierra Leone and from sub-regional organizations (OMVS, OMVG, etc.);
- discussions that the members of the Mission had with the Heads of these departments and the Honorable Ministers for Agriculture, for Water and Forest Resources/FAPA and various other Ministers of the neighbouring countries concerned, either in plenary sessions or during small-group meetings.

The formulation of these pre-requisites, therefore, reflects OAU's view, that of the various technical departments of the Government of Guinea as well as that of the technical officials in the neighbouring countries involved in the project.

B. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WORKS

The main background documents used were:

- "The CCTA/FAMA Mission Report on the Fouta Djallon High Plateau (Guinea), 1961 - 1962" only three (3) volumes of which were reproduced and made available to us;
- The Report of the 3rd Inter-African Conference on Dalaba Soils, 1959 (Vols. I and II);

- The Multi-Technical Report on the development of water resources in the Middle Guinea.

To a lesser extent, the report of the J. Tricart Mission in 1954 in the Konkoure basin was also used. That report deals with the problems of land and water conservation.

The Mission relied also on several documents collected from Guinea's technical departments, plans of action of the various sub-regional groupings interested in the project, national on-going and other future development plans, the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development in Africa, etc..

Some of the documents are old, dating back to about two decades. Although unfortunately, land and water conservation problems always recur in the same way because no solutions have been found to them, the development options have changed as a result of Guinea having attained independence and of its re efforts geared, since then, towards self-development under particularly difficult conditions.

We were, therefore, obliged to reformulate thoroughly some of the directions contained in the CCTA/FAMA report. This report, for instance stresses the need to develop cash crops production. (Vol.III, PP.10 - 14), although the development of food crops is considered as a priority. At the present time, the Government of Guinea's top-most priority under the recent Five-Year Plan, expected to be operative from 1981, is self-sufficiency in food production. Another priority area is how to slow down rural-urban migration. The two objectives imply intensifying agriculture and increasing the size of lands under cultivation. The Fouta Djallon region, suffers from set-backs that are too severe to be able to offer any significant potentialities of this nature. This compelled us to give added importance to the post-implementation impact of the proposed project for the development of the Fouta Djallon.

In fact, the expression "integrated development" ought to be considered at once as a concept with two overlapping ramifications:

- "internal" integration bringing out the correlation between all the factors of the development project considered as one system (the "components" of our terms of reference);
- "external" integration revealing the type of relationship existing between the region to be developed and the out-lying regions, both regions in a way being sub-systems within a much broader system embracing the Fouta Djallon, the Sudano-Sahelian Zones, West Africa and Africa.

In this regard, a long standing observation repeated time and again in successive generation of reports is that, the Fouta Djallon is a water shed.

It is made up of highland basins from which a whole 35 series of streams flow in different directions and this data will serve as the basis for demarcating the region (see ensuing paragraph). The OAU intends to take advantage of this natural phenomenon to advance the cause of African Unity concretely using such development works as a medium. These are expected to serve both Guinea, which englobes the highland basins and the lowland states through which flow the rivers from the Fouta Djallon.

At the end of the colonial era, the first major development project earmarked in Guinea was the Konkoure project. It was intended to generate electric power, the manufacture of aluminium, an industrial raw material. The idea formed part of the colonial pact of which was to ensure the supply of cheap raw materials. But that idea did not constitute a solution to the problem of development as would the establishment of processing industries.

Guinea's policy was initially directed towards promoting the production of mineral raw materials. The offshoot of this policy was a quasi neglect of agro-pastoral activities. In recent years, seemingly GNP falls roughly into three equally-weighted sectors: mining, agriculture, forestry and livestock, secondary and tertiary sector. However, in this secondary and tertiary sector, processing industries have the smallest share of GNP about 4% whereas agriculture does not meet the country's needs.

The target of successive Five Year Plan (1981 - 1985 is partly to remedy this situation. Consequently, a proper use of water resources is of great interest, as a means of reducing the climatic constraints weighing on agriculture and livestock breeding. Adequate water in the dry season will make it possible to develop intensive irrigated farming. Water reserves for irrigation will be a protection against irregular rainfall (inadequate annual total rainfall, late rains as was the case in 1979).

Besides, the energy problem facing the whole world has particularly dramatic effects on Africa. Thus, it has received full attention of African Heads of State and Government. The

geological conditions in Guinea hardly give any hope of discovering oil in that country. Resorting to atomic energy and "new sources of energy" is problematic from the technical standpoint. It is, therefore, better to exploit to the maximum reliable and well-tried resources. Hydro-electric power is one of these.

The Fouta Djallon is together with the Inga, Africa's intertropical region with the largest hydroelectric potential yet to be harnessed.

Even though investors will continue to raise objections to farm-irrigation development projects in the name of profitability because fertile irrigable lands are few, the exploitation of hydro-electric power is gaining increasing justification in the light of the price escalation of petroleum products and the possible fall in the production. This, therefore, constitutes a sound economic and financial argument likely to induce investors to accept land development projects through which this resource can be preserved. Thus, lowland farm-irrigation development works that can help solve the food problem, have now become by-products of energy development.

The multi-purpose development of Fouta Djallon water resources would, therefore, be an integrated development both from the "internal" and "external" viewpoints. The power produced will be used to promote a processing industry which will create jobs, encourage the use of technology, and improve the standard of living. Part of the energy could be supplied to the neighbouring states, which would lead to the economic integration of the sub-region (ECOWAS). The advantages to be derived from the water-control large scale damming and all the other development works would affect agriculture, water supply to towns and industries and for navigation purposes.

Integrated Water Resources Development seems clearly to be the most appropriate way to tap the potentialities of the Fouta Djallon Region. It would enable the Government of Guinea to achieve some of its priority objectives and would at the same time be a powerful agent of economic and political integration of the whole for some of these states lot of African States. It would be an answer to the problem of climatic fluctuation and the sudden spells of drought as well as a challenge to the energy issue which has considerably limited the capacity of the African continent and especially of the West African sub-region to embark upon industrialization.

D. Demarcation of the Project area

The demarcation of the Project area is inevitable but extremely difficult.

Fouta Djallon is, indeed, a geographical region. Regions of this kind rarely have well-defined, distinct and indisputable borders as is - the case of islands. Fouta Djallon is, a chain of mountains that rise to moderate heights in places and descend into sharp crevices in other places. But these two features do not occur throughout the region. The CCTA/FAMA mission limited itself to the survey of the "high plateaux" and so it was able to tour only a small portion of the region. Besides, some members of the mission like the pedologist, ERREIRA BARRETO, had used a different demarcation method based on longitudes and latitudes. It must be added that this method is geometrically inclined and arbitrary. Fouta Djallon is also the country of the Fulah tribe. However, if this ethnic group is found mainly on the Fouta, it is not the only tribe living there and moreover, it transcends its borders. The kind of pastoral life led by the Fulah can no longer serve as a criterion since many of them are now gradually taking to farming both in Fouta and in its surrounding areas.

Since our task is to study natural resources with a view to deriving the utmost benefit from them, we have to base our study on the concept of "watershed" referred to in the paragraph above. Water constitutes the main resource of the Fouta Djallon. It is this resource that has to be developed and protected in order to contribute to the implementation of the Guinea Government's development programmes and to the economic integration of the sub-region.

The delimitation of the project area should first and foremost achieve this objectives.

The project area, especially from the ecological point of view, is located mainly in the highland basins where flooding occurs. The main aim of the project is to regulate the water flow through a series of farm-irrigation, forestry and livestock development works to raise the low water discharge fed by heavy rains to its highest level. This means transforming water, which causes flood disasters, into resources during the dry season.

The highland basins do not come under any specific administrative district but spread over five of Guinea's seven regions namely Boke, Conakry, Framah, Kindia and Labe. Any development exercise therefore should be undertaken by the highest authority in the Republic to ensure it fits properly into the project area. Since these are going to be multi-purpose development works, various government services from different spheres are to get involved. Consequently, coordination at the highest governmental level is needed. This will not be difficult to come by.

We have indicated that the project area should be "centered" on the highland basins. Let us now justify this term. The neighbouring areas of the watershed do, undeniably, form part of the project area. However, they play only a very small part in the

formation of the drainage system. The proportion of water flowing from these areas, for instance to Niger, is still considerable in Sikasso. It is less in Bamako and still much less in Mopti situated downstream of the Bani tributary. The influence of the "watershed" diminishes somehow with the downward flow of the rivers. By and large this occurs gradually until there is an abrupt drop at the confluence of big rivers flowing from another region.

Any attempt to check the flow of water to the project area would be completely arbitrary. This is why the following check-points were agreed upon during a working session with the Guineans: the Senegal border, Gaoual, the foot-hills of the Balouma and Gaugan mountains towards the coastal plain, the Sierra Leone border, Dinguiraye.

There is however, one distinction: the catchment areas of many rivers which take their sources from the Fouta Djallon highland basins cross international boundaries. Cases in point are the catchment area of River Koliba - Corubá which is shared by Guinea-Conakry and Guinea-Bissau, of the Bafing river shared by Mali, Senegal and Guinea - Conakry, and of rivers Kolente and Kaba-Mango shared by Sierra Leone and Guinea-Conakry.

If the integrated development of the Fouta Djallon highland is to take into consideration the harnessing of all rivers from the Fouta Djallon upstream to downstream as envisaged by the CCTA/FAMA in 1960, it is obvious that the project would not excluded the non-Guinean sides of the above-mentioned catchment areas from the work undertaken in these by international organizations. Undoubtedly and to a large extent, the sub-regional significance of the project explains on-going integrated projects in each of the catchment areas considered within the framework of each country or that of existing sub-regional groupings such as the OMVS or the OMVG, or other future groupings.

D. The Mission's Main Conclusions

1. Lessons derived from the survey on Human and Natural Resources. (cf Volume I of the Comprehensive Report). Erosion and deterioration of the catchment areas still constitute the environmental problems of concern in the Fouta Djallon highlands; erosion is occurring in certain parts of the basins lying over shale and sandstone soils and where shifting cultivation is practised. Although damage to vegetation has not yet reached a very advanced stage in spite of bush-fires, shifting cultivation and deforestation, to provide energy constitute a serious threat to natural vegetation. There is the need to plan for the future and in this context, a study has been carried out concerning the prospects for development. (cf. Volume II of the Comprehensive Report).

The agro-pastoral development plan has a double objective namely:

- to provide better diets to the population, which is very dense in the project area compared with the rest of the country and even with the surrounding areas, and
- to protect the catchment areas.

It is likely, however, that the proposed development works will have just a little effect on the flow of rivers especially with reference to local peculiarities (long glacial sheets experiencing maximum runoff but very little erosion and without any possibility for development). The flow of the rivers should therefore be regulated through hydro-electric dams and reservoirs, farm-irrigation development works and by hanging lakes. Evaluations have been made in this direction. A water-development plan aimed at forging an economic integration in the sub-region seems to be the best response to the concerned organisations whose objective is to exploit the

natural resources of river basins common to many countries with a view to promoting African Unity in concrete terms. Considering the enormous water potentialities and the physical features of the Fouta Djallon, electric power seems indeed to be the primary vocation of this region which also abounds in vast mineral resources. Bauxite, as the leading mineral will make it possible to develop the aluminium industry.

Agricultural, forestry and pastoral development works will only be carried out as precautionary measure against the future. It is not certain these development will increase river discharges; perhaps their role will be to regulate the water flow for a few weeks after the rainy season. What is certain, however, is that they will in particular prevent future deterioration from occurring. To enable the Guinean authorities to benefit from the mission's findings by taking urgent steps in some crucial areas of the mountains and to undertake studies to update the basic documents on natural resources, a series of recommendations have been made and submitted both to the Guinean authorities and the OAU which organized the mission (see annex I). According to these recommendations, all agricultural, forestry and partoral development works would have to be experimented in the River Kokoulé pilot catchment area and on the Timbia plateau. Thereafter, they will be extended immediately to the densely-populated areas located in the DALABA-PITA-LABE-MALI central axis.

Regarding the major water development works (hydro-electric dams), it has been recommended that, in drawing up a plan of action, consideration should be given to the national and sub-regional interests in this field. To this effect, the whole plan of the projected development works should be drawn up in such a way as to satisfy the natural and human conditions in each catchment area. This should be considered on the basis of geomorphological data (hydro-morphologic and morphodynamic charts), pedologic investigations

(morphopedologic charts, soil-performance charts, current soil-utilisation charts, soil charts and projected development-works charts), and on the basis of water and human data.

2. Programme of Action

In order to acquire, on medium-term basis, the technical and economic data need in the preparation of investment documents, a programme of action has been worked out. It deals with the following:

- the updating of basic documents (topographic charts, aerial maps, large-scale soil maps, collection and treatment of hydro-climatological data, population and economic data etc.);
- a survey of the natural environment and the operations of ecosystems such as geomorphologic and water studies, on agricultural forestry and pastoral experiments etc.;
- project supporting social studies and activities high-level staff training, social studies, health and nutritional studies and activities);
- requisite institutional and diplomatic steps for the project implementation (setting up of implementation and coordination agencies, diplomatic moves to create awareness, steps to mobilize adequate sources of finance and to forge better sub-regional cooperation).

E. Concrete steps Leading to the Implementation of this Programme of Action

The implementation of the programme of action depends on four prerogatives namely:

- the preparation of the project;
- the holding under the auspices of the OAU and ECOWAS, of a committal political conference of the countries concerned, international organizations and prospective sources of finance;
- the establishment of national and international project implementation and coordinating agencies;
- the financing of the priority programme.

(1) Project Preparation

In order to raise funds for the financing of priority operations suggested in the second paragraph above, experts were invited to prepare the project documents. This work presumes that certain Technical and Financial data should be available for appraising the costs and estimating the needs in local manpower and technical aid. The FAO Headquarters in Rome has been recommended by a team of duly-appointed experts to do this job on account of the logistic facilities this international organization has to accomplish this kind of work by the end of September or mid-October 1981. The groundwork to serve as the basis for the project preparation is attached hereto as an annex.

(2) Holding of a Political Conference on the Project

The aim of such a conference is to give the project adequate political importance and to obtain an undertaking from both the countries concerned and the sources of finance concerning the project's political ramifications. The conference should be held, if possible, in the Fouta Djallon at the ministerial level and under the auspices of the OAU Secretary-General assisted by the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS.

The conference could be organized as soon as the reports and documents prepared on the project by the countries and the international organizations concerned have been received.

(3) Setting up of National and International
Implementation and Coordination Agencies

One of the first steps to be taken after the committal political conference on the integrated development of the Fouta Djallon Mountains will be the creation of national and international project implementation and coordinating agencies.

Three institutional agencies are envisaged namely:

- a national project implementation agency in Guinea,
- a regional Koliba River development agency,
- an international Fouta Djallon integrated development project coordinating agency.

a) National Project Implementation Agency in Guinea-
Conakry

Regarding the national agency for the implementation of the project in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the mission noted with satisfaction the creation of department to handle the Fouta Djallon Mountains rehabilitation and development works. (see Decree No.093/PRG/81 of 9/2/81 in annex). This department which will operate on the instructions of a committee (Decree No.092/PRG/812 of 9/2/1981) will require an institutional support to be able to produce satisfactory results as would be expected. This institutional support is contained in a project brief attached to the programme of action as annex Volume III of the (Comprehensive Report).

b) Creation of a Regional (Koliba-Corubal River)
Development Agency

In order to achieve tangible results in the implementation of studies needed for the preparation and the finalization of the Koliba-Corubal River master development plan, it is necessary that the present KOLIBA-CORUBAL Project Technical Committee set up by Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry be charged into a regional development organization vested with financial and administrative autonomy along the same lines as the OMVS and the OMVG and with the UNDP's assistance. It would be appropriate if, with the help of the UNDP and the UNSO, the two governments involved with this project present to the Rome project preparation meeting a draft agreement establishing such an organization. This draft agreement will later be submitted to the appropriate authorities during the pledging political conference scheduled to be held in Guinea.

c) Setting up of an International Project Coordinating
Agency

In order to ensure an effective coordination of the project, the experts have proposed the creation of an international coordinating organ by the OAU.

Under these conditions, it is clear that the project will be organized like all joint traditionally-sponsored OAU ventures channelled through the OAU/CSTR.

The general policy, the planning and orientations of the project will thus be worked out by an international Advisory Committee made up of an international project coordinator, representative of countries participating in the project, regional development organizations interested in the development of Fouta Djallon, as well as representatives of the major donors and those of international organizations that provide technical assistance. A project brief

on this international coordination body is attached to Volume III of the Comprehensive Programme of Action Report.

(40) Financing of the Priority Programme

The Fouta Djallon Mountains integrated development project, as identified by the mission of experts, clearly seems to be an ambitious and even an utopic venture in so far as no concrete proposals have as yet been put forward concerning direct investment financing (infrastructures) and indirect investment financing (surveys and manpower training).

The strategy to be adopted is the one that calls for efforts to be made so as to obtain, in the first instance, the funds needed to finance the appropriate preliminary and sectorial projects studies capable of constituting the key component of the master development plan. Guided by the recommendations of the Lagos Plan on the Africa's economic development (see chapter IX: Environment and Development), the countries ~~involved~~ in the project should adopt regional cooperation measures under the aegis of the OAU and ECOWAS to seek financial support and technical assistance from friendly countries and international organizations both in the United Nations stream and among regional governmental organizations such as the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the ECOWAS Fund, the West African Development Bank, etc....

These various sources of finance ought to be associated with the project right from the studies stage in order to reduce, to the minimum, undesirable backward moves and unnecessary loss of time. However, foreign financial assistance should be sought on the basis of personal effort by the countries concerned and organizations participating in the project with a view to preserving the autonomy

and the overall orientation of the project. Once the large-scale water projects feasibility studies have been completed, it will be possible to make an effective diplomatic move aimed at seeking funds to finance the second phase of the Master Development Plan.

CM/1214 (XL)

Annex I

Add.1

RESOLUTION ON THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF
THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS

RESOLUTION ON THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF
THE FOUTA DJALLON HIGHLANDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 18 to 23 June, 1980,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.756 (XXXIII) adopted by the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers in July 1979 in Monrovia on this Project,

Further recalling resolution 34/185 of the United Nations General Assembly and the Decision UNEP/GC8/L-13 of 28 April 1980 adopted by the Eighth Ordinary Session of the UNEP Governing Council held in Nairobi and relating to the integration of the Integrated Development Project of the Fouta Djallon in the UNEP Programme of Desertification Control,

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on the Integrated Development Project of the Fouta Djallon Highlands in Guinea (Document CM/1061 (XXXV)), which also contains the report and recommendations of the Group of International Experts who participated in the First Joint Mission on the Preliminary Studies of the said Project from 13 May to 10 June 1980 in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea,

Concerned about the rapid and detrimental degradation of the ecosystems of this part of Africa and its possible effects on those countries situated in the lowland areas drained by the rivers from the Fouta Djallon,

Considering the socio-economic and environmental objectives of the Plan of Action adopted by the Second Extraordinary Session of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity on Economic

Matters, held in Lagos in April 1980,

Conscious of the interests that the sub-region has in the integrated development project of the Fouta Djallon Highlands and of the urgent need to implement this project:

1. TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION of the report of the Secretary-General and the Report of the Group of International Experts who participated in the first joint study mission on the said project;
2. CONGRATULATES the Secretary-General on the determination with which he undertook and conducted the implementation of the Integrated Development Project of the Fouta Djallon Highlands since its adoption in the OAU Programme of Action for the desertification control in Africa and calls upon him to pursue in his efforts, in that direction;
3. THANKS FAO, UNSO, UNESCO and UNEP for their co-operation in the implementation of Resolution CM/Res.756 (XXXIII) on the Integrated Development Project of the Fouta Djallon Highlands and urges them to continue and increase this co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity until the operational phase of the above mentioned project;
4. THANKS the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea for the facilities placed at the disposal of the Team of International Experts and its readiness to assist in the future phases of the project study;
5. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;

- a) to convene as soon as possible and in close collaboration with the African institutions involved in the project, the Executive Director of UNEP and other United Nations Specialized Agencies, complementary study missions with a view to making up the deficiencies indentified by the first mission and drafting the project document;
- b) to present to the next session of the Council of Ministers on Budgetary and Financial Matters, a draft budget on the OAU contribution to the implementation of the project in conformity with the evaluation of the project to be established;
- c) to conduct studies on similar projects in other sub-regions threatened by drought desertification and other natural disasters in collaboration with the UN Specialized Agencies;
- d) to report on the implementation of the preceding provisions to the Thirty-sixth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/1214 (XL)
Annex I
Add.2

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS



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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONSA. STUDIES

The most vital aspects of the natural and social environment have been recapitulated here are subjects of recommendations for future studies.

1. Hydrology

A study will be conducted on the formation of the water flow of the rivers that determine the water resources using hydromorphological maps. This will help select samples of basins which, if suitably equipped, will complement the available data on water resources, basis for hydroelectric harnessing projects. Particular attention should be given to the determination of the water volume during major floods on which the sizes of the spillways of any development work is based. It should be recalled that the total cost of the construction of these spillways forms a very large portion of the total cost of these development works. The hydroclimatological data covering the period after 1972 (when the last year book containing the data was published) should therefore be processed and brought up-to-date as a matter of extreme urgency. Nonetheless, it is necessary to complement and expand the existing hydroclimatological network and to establish calibration curves of the stations in accordance with the recommendations of the UNSO mission.

The mission strongly recommended that the national water services be strengthened and adequately equipped especially through the setting up of water stations in various parts of project area. There is need to complement this measure by establishing a central unit to process the data as and when they are made available. Great attention should be given to estuary problems. These should also form part of programme of studies.

2. Geomorphology

The CCTA/FAMA mission was particularly concerned with the transportation of detrital materials. They were, however, less cumbersome than they seemed to be. Nonetheless, in order to include them in the project, it appeared necessary to indicate precisely the nature of their origin and their position. This should be shown on a morphodynamic map (or a map showing the detrital flow). This will make it possible to locate exactly the critical parts of the catchment areas that can be used for a balanced agricultural, forestry and pastoral development. The life span of the reservoirs depends on the ability to transport solid matters. It should, however, be noted that, in the development of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, precautions should be taken to ensure that there is no loss of soil nor the start of further detrital flows.

3. Pedology

Quite different degrees of sensitivity of soil to the various soil degradation mechanisms can be observed in the Fouta Djallon due to the diversity of the types of soil and of the geomorphological conditions in the region.

The study of the development problems caused by this situation is only possible through the establishment of a pedological map. The current exercise of establishing such a map should be accelerated. From this general map, a map showing the soil sensitivity to "erosion" and another showing the factors inhibiting soil fertility will be drawn. Given the different constraints to the natural environment, various types of agricultural works will be necessary maps showing proposals for development works.

4. Human and Social Sciences

It should be noted that socio-demographical data necessary for the evaluation of the proposed types of development works have become obsolete and need to be up-dated. The mission recommends that the opportunity to be offered by the February 1982 population census should be seized to up-date these data. It recommends especially that the Social Sciences available at the Polytechnic should be associated with

target studies necessary for the sectoral projects envisaged in the overall integrated development programme such as motivation studies relating to the problems of population movements in the case of projects for the construction of large dams, the development of additional studies for agricultural forestry and pastoral production and for industrial development.

A. ORIENTATIONS OF ACTIONS AND PHILOSOPHY OF DEVELOPMENT
WORKS

In the Agricultural, Forestry and Pastoral Development
Field

Traditional techniques adopted in farming communities will serve as basis for any intensification action in the whole of the Fouta Djallon. These techniques will eventually be imposed upon in the existing farming communities within the framework of the FAC and in the FAPA that is at the moment being encouraged. This type of development provides, in fact, the following advantages:

- agriculture based on well defined plots protected from animals;
- a systematic use of organic manure ensuring continuous cultivation and some amount of intensification.

It has been noticed that in recent years, livestock are no longer being enclosed at night. As a result there is no longer any control over the animals which also have ceased to contribute to the formation of manure for the land under cultivation. The first recommendation, therefore, is to go back to the system of enclosing animals at night. This will be done by setting up enclosures on the edges of cultivated land, to be later turned into agricultural land. After some years, these grounds will be used alternatively as night enclosures and cultivated fields depending on the soil improvement, it may be possible to practise rotation of food crops, industrial crops and

fodder production. Fodder may or may not be produced on rotation basis. This will eventually make it possible for some farms to specialize more or less in stock breeding or in pure agriculture.

2. Traditional Stock Breeding

The traditional stock-breeding has been facing the problem of poor food value of the available vegetation, on the one hand and the strongly seasonal nature of vegetation on the other. Certain stock-breeders who drive their animals seasonally to the neighbouring countries for feeding purposes cannot do so now because of the extension of cultivable land mainly to the lowland areas. The re-introduction of the transhumance practice is, therefore, necessary. To this end, the Mission recommends that hospitality areas, carefully selected and equipped for use during the dry season (especially with drinking places) be put at the disposal of the shepherds and that transhumance corridors be established to facilitate the movements of the herds.

The scarcity of herdsmen, which has become a permanent feature, makes it obligatory for the animals to be left to graze on their own during the day time. The resultant lack of pasture management facilities restricts the development of the fodder potential to the planting of woodlands for the production of fodders and fruits.

The regeneration of natural pastures through burning in the wooded savanna, scrubland and in the woodlands at the end of the rainy season and on the "bawe" at the end of the dry season should continue as long as fodder cultivation does not form part of crop rotation.

3. The Demographic Situation and the Discontinuity of Cultivable Land

This makes the practice of shifting cultivation compulsory. However, this is bound to disappear as and when intensive agriculture in the various production systems and structures are developed. The following temporary measures must be taken to check the most serious degradation, that of the lignous vegetation especially:

- develop the natural vegetation contour benches which could be used for grazing;
- demarcate these benches by planting vegetation to protect the crops;
- organize some rotation on the benches, between natural vegetation and crops.

4. Major Water Development Works

This will result in the flooding of the bottom of the valleys which may force some people to move but this will also regularize the water flow which will promote agriculture. It would be necessary in that case, to evaluate the amount of lost agricultural land and the size of affected populations. It follows that there is a need to choose well in advance adequately equipped rehabilitation areas depending on each case through the implementation of the ideas mentioned in paragraph I above or through the development of hydro-agricultural perimetres by very often combining drainage and irrigation. The regularization of water courses has become a necessity due to the exiguity of the areas to be developed. These development works will, on the one hand help undertake irrigated agriculture so as to contribute to attaining the food self-sufficiency which is a priority for all African countries in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa and on the other, to supply hydro-electric power which is not only a vital basis for the desired industrial development of the sub-region, but also a source of energy whose potential is particularly high in the Fouta Djallon region. Settlement areas should be established taking into account as far as possible, the existing natural resources, especially drinking water and the traditions and wishes of the population.

It is also recommended that many small hillside water reservoirs be built to serve as drinking places for the livestock, to boost irrigation and to ensure stabilization of small streams in accordance with the national programmes of agricultural development.

Finally, it should be noted that the water development works in the Fouta Djallon region, a real watershed for the West African sub-region must be conceptualized under double-thronged perspective and dialects of a national and sub-regional socio-economic integration, and, from this stand point, due account should be taken of the national and sub-regional plans for the development of the river basins depending on this watershed.

5. Specific Forestry Actions must be planned. They will be aimed at supplying firewood and timber to the people on the one hand, and on the other, integrating them in the development programme outlined above so as to ensure the protection of production factors, especially water and soil. It will particularly be necessary to:

- protect the water sources by planting trees there;
- reconstitute and expand the forest belts and extend them to the slopes which have the tendency of gullyng;
- re-distribute forest reserves whose aim is to conserve water, soil, the fauna and flora with the view to ensuring a balanced production; this calls for a more effective control and management;
- enrich the woodlands with useful and valuable species.

6. Development Works Methods

There is the need to conduct an experiment in the methods to be used for the development of agriculture in the various types of natural conditions existing in the selected areas. The Mission draws particular attention to the need to carry out experiments on the introduction of new breeds and on the improvement of those already in existence and use.

In livestock breeding the intensification of agriculture will make it possible to improve the N'dama stock through the setting up of regional selection centres which will be used as breeding places of

the breed through artificial insemination. The best among the surplus unselected bulls will be sent to centres for use to pull tractors while the rest will be sent to rich pasture lands for fattening.

In the forestry and pastoral field, the technology for the reproduction of breeds is one of the points to be studied and popularized. These should include general techniques of agronomy. Thanks to the experiments areas it will, at the same time, be possible to instil into the people the benefits to be derived from the proposed improvements and obtain their support. These experimentation areas will constitute the support basis and centres of the technical follow-up.

7. Training of Technicians in the Fields of Water Development, Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and nutrition is necessary for the implementation of the actions envisaged in the project. In certain cases, short courses should be planned for, mainly in the sub-region and especially in Guinea. The Commission recommends that a procedure which can, henceforth, make it possible to embark on the organization of such short courses be established so that the necessary qualified staff can be produced at the right time for the processing of the technical data which future studies will make accessible.

8. Concerning the organization problems of the rural areas, there is need to take into account the inherent movement of people and of the past Guinean experiences. In this regard, a large concentration of technicians in the rural areas, through the TAPA programme, will enhance a better dissemination of technical know-how and a more efficient control of these techniques by the peasants at all levels.

8. The Mission noted the inadequacy of basic documentation necessary for the establishment of preliminary projects and feasibility studies

It considers as extremely necessary the compilation and reproduction of the existing documents and the establishment of a systematic programme to fill up the present gaps. To this end, the Mission recommends the creation of a documentation centre for the project as soon

as possible and suggests that a request for assistance be submitted to the appropriate United Nations Organizations especially UNESCO.

The Commission considers the establishment of IGN - Guinea as very useful and hopes that this body will organize National Archives containing all the survey data on the Guinean territory. It would also be advantageous for the IGN - Guinea to set up a collection of satellite photographs of the national territory. Such documentation will considerably facilitate the preparation of development programmes thanks to the gains in terms of time and money.

10. Priority Actions

Considering the fact that it will certainly take some time before political decisions followed by financial commitments are made for the undertaking of major hydrological works on any given river basin, on the one hand, and before some experiments become necessary for the finalization of the methods for the development of the water catchment areas on the other, the Mission recommends that agricultural, forestry and pastoral development works be undertaken as soon as possible in the upper basins which constitute the watershed: (Mali, Labe and Pita Plateaux). ~~This recommendation is based on the following arguments:~~

- ~~the Kokoulo catchment area which forms part of~~
~~these high plateaux, constitutes a priority experiment area.~~
~~experiment area;~~
- the Timbis plateau whose development has already been decided upon by Guinean authorities is a sample of another type of environment;
- the population density along the PITA - LABE - MALI axis makes the problems of rural development there particularly acute needing an urgent solution.

With regard to major development schemes (hydro-electric dams) priority actions to be undertaken should be supported by a combination

of both national and sub-regional interests. From this view point, the Koliba and Gambia catchment areas are of particular interest as shown by the decision of the OMVG 3rd Summit held in Conakry from 5 to 6 June, 1981. As for the other basins like those of the Bafing and Kaga-Mohgo, it will be necessary to carry out feasibility studies to bring out their usefulness at the national and sub-regional levels.

11. Project Preparation

According to the Mission's terms of reference, the Mission was called upon to prepare a project for the integrated development of the Fouta Djallon region. At this stage of diagnostic studies, the Mission notes that it is too early to begin the preparation of the project because of lack of certain technical data and financial resources. The Mission, therefore, recommends that a meeting of experts be convened at another stage and at an appropriate place where they would have at their disposal the necessary logistics with adequate Guinean participation, so as to embark on the preparation of the project. However, the members of the Mission have unanimously agreed to prepare the project along the lines laid down in the groundwork report annexed to these recommendations.

12. The Mission takes note with satisfaction of the official establishment of National Technical Co-ordination Committee (Decree No.92/PRG/812 dated 9/2/1981) and of a National Body for the Restoration and Development of the Fouta Djallon Region (Document No.93/PRG/81 dated 9/2/81) and recommends that these two structures be made dynamic early.

GROUND WORK TO THE PREPARATION OF THE PROJECTFOREWARDINTRODUCTION

1. The aim of the project and its importance, (national and sub-regional) its role within the framework of the national development plans of the countries concerned, sub-regional plans for economic integration (ECOWAS, CILSS, OMVS, OMVG, AFN), and the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa. (OAU/ECA).
2. Previous actions, studies and surveys connected with this project. Difficulties arising from the implementation of policies and plans drawn up at the time.

3. Present state of the Project:

Relevant documents

- Report of the first mission of Experts (July 1980).
- Report of the Mmou meeting (May 1980).
- OAU plan of action for the control of Drought and Desertification in Africa (Addis Ababa, October 1979).
- Plans of Action of sub-regional organizations (ECOWAS, OMUS, OMVG, FAN).
- National Economic Development Plans of the countries concerned.
- Lagos Plan of Action (April 1980).
- Decisions of the Monrovia Symposium (March 1979).
- Decisions of the Second ECOWAS Symposium on the economic integration of West Africa (Conakry, April 1980).

- I. GENERAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE SUB-REGION

1. General information on the economic situation in the countries concerned.

Main socio-economic development problems. (population growth, spread of suffering and poverty partial and total unemployment, vulnerability of the economy)

natural obstacles to the expansion of agricultural, forest, animal and industrial production. Food shortage: effects of drought and desertification; the impediments to industrialization: energy problems, problems faced in regard to the marketing of agricultural and industrial products; problems of financing economic activities; movement of capital and access to credits from international institutions.

2. State of Sub-regional Co-operation

The present state of sub-regional co-operation and obstacles to the development of this co-operation. The hopes expressed at the Lagos Conference.

Relevant documents (See documents listed under Introduction)

II. Characteristics of the Project Area

1. Geographical Data: climate, soil, vegetation, hydrography, geology.
2. Natural Resources:
 - a) potentials and constraints (agricultural, water/energy, mining and industrial),
 - b) Status of the socio-economic development needs.
3. Human Resources:
 - a) socio-demographic data,
 - b) main human resources development problems.

Relevant documents

(See documents listed under Introduction and general geography books of the countries concerned)

III. THE PROJECT

1. Brief description of project: (main points)

- a) background of project
 - b) main objectives envisaged
 - c) development unit and size of project (National and sub-regional scope)
 - d) project sites and major development sectors.
- Upper basins, priority sectors for the development of agricultural, forestry and stock-breeding.
 - Catchment area of the Gambia (general characteristics of the Catchment area)
 - Catchment area of the Kcliba
 - Catchment area of the Koukomé - pilot sector of the Kokoulo catchment area
 - Catchment area of the Bafing
 - Catchment area of the Tinkisso)
 - Catchment area of the Kolente) receiving sectors
 - Catchment area of the Kaba Mongo)

2. Type of Works, measures and policies envisageda) water development

- objectives to be achieved by each catchment area - impact (national and sub-regional)
- on-going projects and executing agencies
- available data.

b) Forestry development and soil conservation

- objectives to be achieved by each catchment area - impact (national or sub-regional)

- on-going projects and executing agencies
- available data.

c) Development and Intensification of Agriculture

- objectives to be achieved by each catchment area- impact (national and sub-regional)
- on-going projects and executing agencies
- available data

d) Stock-breeding and Fishing

- objectives for each catchment area-impact (national or sub-regional)
- on-going projects and executing agencies
- available data.

e) Supplementary actions in the field of Sanitation and Nutrition

- general objectives - impact
- on-going projects and executing agencies
- available data.

d) Further Supplementary Actions

Relevant documents

- Polytechnique Report on the development of the waters in "Moyenne-Guinée"
- OMVG, OMVS, AFN action plans
- Report of the first OAU/FAO/UNESCO survey mission
- FAO Five Year Plan: 1982-1986 (Guinea, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Senegal, Mali, Sierra Leone)
- UNDP Five or Ten Year Plan for (Guinea, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Senegal, Mali, and Sierra Leone)
- National development plans.

IV. PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED MEASURES AND POLICIES

- 1) Progress made in the negotiations on the project (acceptance or rejection of the recommended measures and policy)
 - a) by the countries concerned
 - b) by the international and sub-regional institutions
 - c) available data on all studies to be carried out.

- 2) Proposals for the development and parcelling up of the catchment areas:

Example: Catchment area of the Koliba.

- Plot 1 : Water development
- Plot 2 : Forestry development and soil conservation
- Plot 3 : Agriculture - stock-breeding and fishing
- Plot 4 : Health and nutrition
- Plot 5 : Further supplementary actions

- 3) Project schedule and implementation (Timetable)
 - a) Collection of basic data - priority studies (commencement dates -- duration and executing agencies - funding sources)
 - b) Feasibility studies and preliminary plans (commencement dates, duration and executing agencies)
 - c) Operational stage of the sectoral projects.

V. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PROJECT

- 1) Organization of project - institutional bodies
 - nature of project
 - organs and composition of organs - role of chief executing agencies
 - international co-ordination organization
 - national co-ordinating structure organization
 - national executing organization.
- 2) Detailed information on the staff needed including expatriates.

VI. FUNDING PLAN

1. General considerations on cost estimates and financial evaluation of whole project.
2. Cost estimates of the priority studies, annual schedule of expenditure relating to these studies and breakdown according to components and potential funding sources.
3. Role of the policy-making bodies (governmental and inter-governmental) vis-a-vis the funding sources.

VII. Annex.

Partial project information sheet.

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Guinea Bissau

The Hon. Minister of Planning	
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- The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning
- Mr. Abdou A.B. Njie, Director of Planning
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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
Fortieth Ordinary Session
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Annex II

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL a.i. ON FOUTA
DJALLON MOUNTAINS INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PROJECT DOCUMENT

NATURE OF PROJECT: Project of Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Development, Protection and Reclamation of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon.

BACKGROUND

1. Following the recommendations of the Council of Ministers of the OAU in 1979, FAO, UNESCO, UNSO, organised a group of experts to study the development and reclamation of the Fouta Djallon on behalf of UNEP. Two missions were fielded respectively in 1980 and 1981. UNDP participated in the second mission.

2. On the basis of the mission's findings, a project aiming at the development of natural and human resources of the Fouta Djallon and the conservation of this area which includes the upper catchment of the main rivers of West Africa, was outlined during a meeting held in Rome, December 1981. FAO, WMO, UNESCO, UNSO, OAU and UNDP participated in the meeting.

3. The main activities of the project are:

- mapping and photo interpretation
- soil surveys
- hydrologic, climatologic and sedimentologic studies
- sociology
- pilot projects for agro-sylvo-pastoral development
- training and extension services

During the meeting in Rome, the various participants were invited by UNDP to provide a detailed design of sectoral activities within their competencies (FAO - mapping, photo interpretation, soil surveys and pilot projects; WMO - hydrologic, climatologic and sedimentologic surveys; UNESCO - sociology, training and extension services in cooperation with FAO). The budget required for all these activities amounted to some US \$4 million.

4. Subsequent to this meeting, UNDP was invited to design a project compatible

with resources available (\$1.4 million from UNDP; \$500,000 from UNSO and funds from OAU for the coordination).

5. A second meeting was organised by FAO and UNDP at the request of OAU, in order to present a draft project document and achieve the understanding required among participating agencies and OAU.

MEETING IN ROME 1982

6. The meeting was attended by the following participants:

UNDP - R. Berthelot, A.M. Demmer

UNSO - G. Chapelier

OAU - M. Akle

UNESCO - M. Skouri

FAO - J. Van Amerongen, T. Ionesco, P. Charransol, L.S. Botero, P. Tesha,
M. Ionesco

OMM - N.S. Sohmi

GUINEA - K. Diallo

The project design was reviewed, the appropriate coordination among activities was provided for and a consensus was achieved on a package of activities within the budgetary limits and likely to achieve the objective of the project. The main features of the project are the following:

- The duration of the project is reduced to three years. The main reason for this lies in the FAO regulations which require that for field activities involving experts, a permanent CTA should be recruited. In the present case over a five-year period, the mere cost of a CTA amounts to over \$500,000. UNDP insisted, in the present case, the monitoring could take place from Headquarters on an ad hoc basis from a staff member of AGO for example. However, it was impossible to come to an agreement on this at this stage and as a result project activities were redeployed over a three year period instead of five.

- Most of the activities of the project could be reasonably well conducted over a three year period with a takeover by national experts. However the pilot projects can hardly give applicable outputs in such a short time. As a consequence a second phase of this project should definitely be envisaged.
- The project has a special nature - the first phase concentrates on activities in Guinea and the counterpart is entirely Guinean. However the project also has a strong regional bearing since the waters and sediments coming from Fouta Djallon have a direct impact on neighbouring countries, and in particular in large regional development projects such as CMVG, OMVS, ABN. The national and regional nature of the project is reflected in the framework of the institution which calls for three levels of management; one regional level coordinated by OAU, one technical level monitored by the CTA from FAO in association with a National Director and the Comité pour la Défense du Fouta Djallon, and a consultative committee including donors, the neighbouring countries and Guinea.
- The FAO will be the executing agency of the project with WMO and UNESCO as associated executing agencies. OAU would be responsible for the coordination - i.e. the project will have a permanent coordinator assigned by OAU for the duration of the project, responsible for the overall coordination of the project, relationships with neighbouring countries and national authorities. The OAU coordinator will work in close cooperation with the FAO CITA, who will supply the technical progress reports and advise the Coordinator on technical matters as required. The FAO CITA would be responsible for the execution of technical activities of the project jointly with the national director of the project and be associated with the Coordinator as mentioned above. The project will be based in Labe, Fouta Djallon.
- The project budget amounts to \$1.9 million (UNDP \$1.4 million, UNSO \$500,000) and the OAU contribution to ensure coordination which may amount

to over \$400,000 (the proforma costs for personnel in OAU amount to \$25,000 a year for the Coordinator).

- The project would begin on 1st October 1982. Arrangements would be made with UNSO for the funding of activities in 1982.
- UNDP insisted that a CTA be selected in consultation not only with OAU and Guinea, but also UNDP/UNSO. FAO showed a very strong reluctance to even the idea of consultation with UNDP. However, it was agreed that UNDP will be consulted without reference in the project document.
- The OAU representative indicated that the OAU contribution to the project (coordination and support of the Coordinator) would be included in the budget proposal which should be endorsed by the Council of Ministers of OAU in February 1982 at Addis Ababa.

7. The representative of Guinea, Mr. Kalidou Diallo was unable to participate in the meeting because of unsuitable air connections. He met with UNDP and UNSO on 14 February. There were three items for his consideration:

- i) the budget of the counterpart which is substantial and amounts to 20,600,000 Syllis;
- ii) the institutional framework including the regional, executive and consultative level;
- iii) the location of the project headquarters and the project design.

8. The representative of Guinea indicated that an amount of 89,000,000 Syllis

had been budgeted for the five year plan of Guinea (1981-85) for the development of the large basin. Up to now, only 10 million have been earmarked for ABN and therefore the allocation of 20,600,000 Syllis for the Fouta Djallon should not raise any problem.

9. Mr. Diallo confirmed that the National Committee for Fouta Djallon has already been staffed and that a Director of the Department for Fouta Djallon Development should be appointed in the near future, in any case, before the end of the year.

10. Finally it was decided that the project document would be finalised in New York and would be sent to all parties concerned as a draft. OAU will include its budget and provide a map of the project area determined in cooperation with Guinea and FAO.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMEAFRICAN REGIONAL PROJECTPROJECT DOCUMENT

Title of project: Integrated Development of the Fouta
Djallon Highlands

No. of project: UNO/DES/RAF/82/001
PCO37/OAU/STRC Duration: 2 years
RAF/81/060

Primary function: Direct support

Sector: 05 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Sub-Sector: 0540 Forestry

Government's Executing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources
and Forestry of the People's Republic
of Guinea

United Nations Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)

Associate United Nations Agency: United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Date of launching the activities: September 1983

Funding sources: United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP) US\$ 500,000
United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
US\$ 500,000
Organization of African Unity (OAU)
US\$

Contribution from the People's
Republic of Guinea : 27,265,090 Syllis

Approved

Date: _____

On behalf of the OAU

On behalf of the People's
Republic of Guinea

Date: _____

On behalf of FAO

Date: _____

On behalf of UNDD

Date: _____

On behalf of UNSO

Date: _____

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This project forms part of the co-operation agreement signed on 24 April 1975 between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Development Programme.

This document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Assistance Agreement signed between the Government of the People's Republic of Guinea and the United Nations Development Programme on 13 February, 1975.

The project Executing Agency shall liaise with the Government's Co-operating Body described in the basic standard agreement for the implementation of this Agreement.

II. THE PROJECT

Part II. A. Development Objectives

The long term objective is to ensure the rational utilization and protection of the natural resources available in the Fouta Djallon

highlands and to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the people of this region and of those areas served by the water coming from the highlands.

Part II. B. The immediate objectives are to:

1. Undertake integrated studies of the natural resources (water, soils, vegetation, fauna) and the human resources with a view to mapping out a strategy for the protection, harnessing and development of the natural resources in the Fouta Djallon highlands.
2. Define guidelines for the region's development programme beginning with priority catchment basins.
3. Contribute to the popularization of the results achieved for the development of the highlands.

Part II. C. Special considerations

It should also be noted that as requested by the Guinean Government, this project was integrated by decision 8/17, Paragraph 10, of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, into the transnational "green belt" project submitted to the United Nations Conference on Desertification organized by UNEP in Nairobi in 1977. Furthermore, the project falls in line with several recommendations of the Plan of Action for the control of desertification adopted by this conference, particularly Recommendation 2, which advocates the adoption of national planning and development policies and land management drawn on sound ecological methods....., Recommendation 5, relating to water development and management ..., Recommendations 7 and 8 relating to the importance and techniques of erosion control and soil conservation...., and Recommendation 21, which envisaged the establishment of institutions at national level to co-ordinate efforts for the control of desertification and degradation of the environment.

As a regional project, Project RAF/81/060 should be implemented taking into account the national project GUL/82/003 entitled: Reforestation, protection and development of four catchment basins, namely, "Kokoulo, Fetore, Konbi and Tene" and will utilize the technical solutions ahead prepared for the improvement of forest productivity, the establishment of river banks, the protection of springs, the improvement of the fodder in the region's ecological environments.

Part II. D. General information and explanations

The environment and degradation phenomena

The sources and high basins of the major rivers irrigating the neighbouring lands are located in the Fouta Djallon Highlands. Very extensive and composed of a sandstone plateau containing dolerite and granitic outcrops and situated at an altitude ranging between 1000 and 1500m, the Fouta Djallon Highlands are flanked in the East and South by foothills with undulating and very lateritic contours and in the West by sandstone and clay plateaux and sharp slopes extending to the coastal plain. This plateau has the heaviest population density (up to 80 inhabitants per sq km) and extensive cattle-rearing areas. The principal occupation of the people in the highlands is shifting cultivation of rain-fed rice and fonio, market gardening and tree crops such as "tapades" (small-sized enclosures around huts, which enjoys a good quantity, manure) and extensive cattle rearing.

Some years ago, the Fouta Djallon Highlands might have been covered with a dense forest of parinari excelsa type. Farmers and herdsmen partly destroyed the wood through bush fire and grazing and through low scale farming which the soil could not resist.

The Fouta Djallon highlands contain over 8000 more or less permanent springs. There has been a considerable fall in the over-all water flow especially during the last twenty years. The main reasons for this situation are:

- over-utilization of the environment thus making plant and animal life difficult in the area;
- unbridled clearings of the slopes, causing accelerated drainage and erosion;
- regeneration of pastures through fire;
- uncontrolled grazing resulting in the elimination of protective or productive plant species.

The over-utilization of land devoted to shifting cultivation of rice and fonio is made worse by ancestral techniques often used on the impoverished soils. As a result, the constitution of forest reserves is very restricted (scarcely 1%) and bush fallow is not widespread.

The balance which should exist in close association between farming and cattle-rearing techniques has been highly compromised. Food and grain production is extended at the expense of the forest and without any protective measures being taken.

The solutions lie in soil conservation, reafforestation, sedentarization and improvement in cattle-rearing methods governed by grazing regulations, judicious fallowing, intensification and diversification of crops and control of bush fire.

These solutions are closely interdependent and any of them taken in isolation would only solve the problem partially.

In conclusion, the Fouta Djallon highlands, a veritable water tower in the West-African sub-region are, in view of its dense population and the diverse pressures exerted on its fragile natural environment, threatened by desertification which in the long run might seriously affect the renewable natural resources if no national measures are taken to protect and develop the lands and the pastures.

The environment and phenomena connected with degradation
of the rates of flow of the Rivers

1. River Gambia

Since its estuary is made up of mangroove trees, any torrential amplifications of the river due mainly to degradation of its catchment basin will lead to considerable variations in its flow at the estuary level causing a concentration of the salinity of the soil during the fall in the water level, hence the disappearance in the long run of part of the mangroove trees (Rhizophora and Avicennia), shell-fish (shrimps) and some fishes.

2. River Senegal

Since it must be equipped with two dams, any irregularity in its flow will pose hydrological problems for those responsible for harnessing the river.

4. General Consideration

It should be emphasized that the drying phenomena of the climate which have been plaguing the Sahelian countries for a decade now affect the rates of the flow of the rivers the more as their catchment basins are further degraded: the erosion of the Fouta Djallon only intensifies the constant reduction in the flow of the rivers that take their rise in the Fouta Djallon due to drought.

Development problems

Conscious of the important role played by this mountain in the use, conservation and the continued existence of renewable natural resources in the whole sub-region, the Organization of African Unity with the support of the countries concerned (Gambia, Guinea, Bissau, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone) or sub-regional organizations (OMVG, OMVS and ABN), and with the technical support of various United Nations specialized agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNSO, UNEP, UNESCO), drew the attention of the International Community to the need to take concrete measures aimed at ensuring a national integrated restoration and development of the natural resources in this part of Africa.

However, following the two fact-finding missions sent to the field in 1980 and 1981, it was clearly evident that the integrated development of the natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands could, apart from protecting the natural resources of the sub-region, be a solution to the national problem of self-sufficiency in food as well as a powerful means of sub-regional economic integration.

Indeed, the existence side by side in this mountain of important mineral resources (bauxite, uranium, etc) and great energy potential (hydro-electricity) provides it with many trump cards to become one of the industrial poles of the African continent in the relatively near future within the scope of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa by the year 2000.

Thus, the integrated development of the Fouta Djallon entails a modification in the way the natural resources are used so as to better exploit them, bearing in mind the attendant positive and negative impact on Guinea and the neighbouring countries which have physical links with Guinea.

The conclusions of the report of the UNDP, UNSO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO mission can be summed up thus:

- it is necessary to complete the basic data;
- the logistic means for collecting these basic data and undertaking the necessary studies are inadequate;
- the development of the mountain's natural resources calls for the harnessing of the rivers and the control of the soil and the environment as a whole.
- the "water tower" role of the mountain has been emphasized, which gives the harnessing of the rivers and the control of sedimentation a regional character.

In other words, the Fouta Djallon mountain is the scene of undeniable degradation due to excessive biological pressure under the present conditions of the use of the natural resources. The regional impact of this degradation is obvious. Besides, the degradation phenomenon will worsen as the population grows, unless corrective measures are taken quickly.

In order to define the corrective measures to be taken and map out a strategy for developing the mountain, taking into account its regional role, it is necessary to:

- evaluate the state of degradation of the natural resources and, to do this, collect the requisite basic data;
- study the sectorial development options, particularly the most appropriate technologies for territorial development;

- undertake popularization activities in the rural areas and the necessary staffing.

Given the diversity and complex nature of the actions to be taken in order to attain all the objectives, it is proposed to break the Fouta Djallon mountain integrated development project in several phases.

The first phase covered in this project document includes preparation of the basic data on the mountain's natural and human environments.

This phase will lead to the drawing up of an over-all programme for the development of the Fouta Djallon highlands within the framework of regional integration.

In a second phase to be defined later, within the context of the already established sub-regional economic unions, it will be necessary to undertake socio-economic studies which will identify the feasibility of infrastructures which will serve as the framework for sub-regional industrial development and economic integration projects.

Background

The Fouta Djallon highlands integrated development project is, in fact, the revival of a request made by the Guinean authorities at the Third International Conference on Soils held at Dalaba in November 1959.

At that time, the importance of these highlands was recognized by CCTA during its 15th Session held in Tananarivo in February March 1960, and at the request of this body, a meeting of experts was held at Mamou in May 1960 to formulate recommendations to be presented to the countries involved in the proposed development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands namely Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Gambia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and in particular Guinea.

After 1960 and for reasons unknown to us, the project was shelved. Recently, the OAU having taken over the previous activities of CCTA and having considered as a priority objective the drawing up of a desertification control programme and, in particular, the restoration and biological improvement of deteriorated ecosystems, asked the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to integrate the Fouta Djallon Highlands development and restoration into the transnational green belt project South of the Sahara.

It was at the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 6 to 20 July 1979, the OAU Secretary-General was called upon to contact the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization and requested him to mobilize, as soon as possible and through the FAO, UNESCO and UNEP, the necessary resources for the updating of the project. The General Assembly reacted favourably to that request and by its Resolution 34/185 urged the UNEP to include the Fouta Djallon pilot-project in its desertification control programme. Then by its Resolution 34/187, the General Assembly further requested the UNEP Governing Council to include Guinea among the countries to benefit from the assistance of the United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO) for the purpose of implementing its desertification control programme. It should be recalled in this connection that in addition to its present functions, UNSO had been appointed, by Resolution 33/88 of 15 December 1978, as the United Nations body responsible for supporting, on behalf of the UNEP, the efforts of the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions in the implementation of the Plan of Action for desertification control.

It was subsequently decided by the Governing Councils of the UNEP and UNDP in 1980, that Guinea could receive the assistance of UNSO and to include the pilot project, dealt with this document, in the UNEP desertification control programme.

At the Thirty-fifth Session of the OAU Council of Ministers, held in Freetown, in June 1980 and after the Secretary-General had submitted the reports of the joint OAU/FAO/UNESCO/UNSO missions which had visited the Fouta Djallon in May 1980, he was requested to undertake, as soon as possible

and co-operation with the regional organizations involved in the project, the Executive Director of UNEP and other United Nations Agencies, other study missions with a view to completing the work of the first mission which visited the area in 1980. Between 14 May and 15 June 1981 complementary mission visited Guinea (Conakry), The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Mali and Sierra Leone. After that complementary mission a meeting was held under the auspices of the OAU at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy, to draw up the project. That meeting was attended by experts from the UNSO, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO and by Guinean senior officials for the Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandary and "Termes Agro-Pastorales d'Arrondissement" (FAPA) (District Agro-Pastoral Farms).

Finally, it is necessary to express satisfaction at the existence of important inter-regional organizations for the development of the rivers originating from the Fouta Djallon Highlands (OMVS, OMVG, ABN) as well as at the establishment of a body to co-ordinate the integral development of a basin of the Koliba-Corubal river which also takes source from the highlands. The OMVG (Organization for the Development of the Gambia River) drew up a five-year programme of action on the 11,000 sq kms of the Gambia Basin in Guinea. This programme of action was drawn up with the help of an economic model for the optimum utilization of the agricultural, forestry and pastoral sectors. Not only does the OMVG programme cover about 20% of the Fouta Djallon Highlands but the economic model is equally available for similar application to the rest of the Highlands.

This project document is fully in line with Resolutions CM/Res.756(XXXIII), CM/Res.811(XXXV) of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Monrovia and Freetown in July 1979 and 1980 respectively, Resolution 34/185 of the United Nations General Assembly, Decisions UNEP/GC 8/13 and 8/17 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme of the Final Act of the OAU Economic Summit held in April 1980 in Lagos and of the Second ECOWAS Symposium on the Economic Integration of West Africa held in Conakry in April 1980.

Part II. E. Expected Results

Results connected with the immediate objective No.1

Cartographical and Hydrological studies

- 1.1. Thematic maps 1:250,000 of Fouta Djallon: land utilization, physiographical units, hydromorphology, agro-ecological zones, erosion.
- 1.2. Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the degradation of the environment (vegetation, erosion) through comparative photo-interpretation.
- 1.3. Population and sociological study and map showing the anthropic pressure on lands.
- 1.4. Hydrological and sedimentological data of major catchment basins.
- 1.5. Strategy for physical planning on the basis of the potentialities of the Fouta Djallon area.

Results connected with immediate objective 2: Development Programme.

- 2.1. Broad outlines for the implementation of a development programme of priority catchment basins.

Results connected with immediate objective No.3: Extension work

- 3.1. Extension officers, audio-visual equipment for the popularization and training of instructors and village group leaders.

Part II. F. Activities

Basic Studies on the Fouta Djallon

Cartography in collaboration with the National Hydrological Department and Senasol

- 1.1.1. Compilation of documents reconnaissance flights* over the area and drawing of the basic map.

* The aircraft required would be provided by the counterpart.

- 1.1.2. Photo-interpretation and field control of landsat pictures for the drawing of the land use map reduced to 1:250,000.
- 1.1.3. Photo-interpretation of Landsat pictures and field control for the drawing of the physiographical units map.
- 1.1.4. Photo-interpretation of Landsat pictures and field control for the drawing of the morphogenetic (erosion) map.
- 1.1.5. Photo-interpretation of Landsat pictures and field control for the drawing of the hydromorphological map.
- 1.1.6. Collection and processing of climatic and pedological data and drawing of maps of the agro-ecological zones.
- 1.2.1. Photo-interpretation of sample-zones of the Fouta Djallon on the basis of the IGN 1952-53 campaign pictured and the recent flight over the region at 1:100,000 by the Japanese mission and comparative analysis of the developments of the situation with regard to vegetation, land utilization and erosion.

Population and Sociology

- 1.3.1. Data analysis of the population census.
- 1.3.2. Population map showing the anthropic pressure on the land.
- 1.3.3. Collection and analysis of sociological data in order to study the positive and negative effects of the Highlands development strategy and make recommendations to maximize the former and minimize the latter and involve the rural population in the the development process.

Hydrology and measurement of water

- 1.4.1. Establishment of hydrometric stations and the hydrological system while at the same time enabling the measurement of the conveyance of solid matters and the quality of water.

1.4.2. Analysis of Pluviometrical and hydrometrical data and taking measurement of the water level in the major catchment basins.

1.4.3. Analysis of the data on the conveyance of solid matters and the degree of erosion and sedimentation and drawing up of the establishment of the level of sedimentation for the catchment basins of the Fouta Djallon area.

Synthesis and Strategy

1.5.1. Analysis of factors, constraints, potentialities to ensure the protection and development of natural resources (forest, pastoral and agricultural)

1.5.2. Proposal for a development methodology and pattern (scale 1:250,000) on the basis of the potentialities of the lands of the Fouta Djallon Highlands, taking into accounts the protection of water resources of rivers originating in the Highlands.

2.2.1. Popularization and strengthening of Institution

The proposed popularization activities would be carried out mainly through the organization of seminars, information and demonstration days.

Three seminars would be organized:

Seminar No.1. Introduction to the concept of integrated ecological development and environment survey methods.

Seminar No.2. Evaluation of the techniques and methods applied by the national project GUL/82/003

Seminar No.3. Study of the proposals outlined and facilities for evaluating their impact.

A number of information and demonstration days would be organized around specific topics such as soil work, seed-growing techniques, development of river courses, soil and vegetation protection.

Part II. G. Contributions

The contributions of the host Government cover the following:

Local Staff

- 1 National Director of the project who would manage the aspect of the project relating to the contributions of the host country and supervise the local staff seconded to the project (24 h/m);
- 12 water surveyors for the whole duration of the project;
- 8 drivers for the vehicles provided by the project;
- guides for cartography (8 h/m);
- pedology technicians (18 h/m);
- 3 Secretaries;
- 2 sociologists (24 h/m);
- Investigators (24 h/m).

Equipment

i) Cartography and photo-interpretation

- Aircraft required for the reconnaissance flights;
- 1 set of IGN pictures and 1 set of Japanese pictures necessary documents;
- fuel and lubricants.

ii) Pedology

- Laboratory fittings;
- fuel and lubricants;

- iii) Hydrology
 - existing documents,
 - work premises,
 - fuel and lubricants,
- iv) Sociology
 - documents,
 - premises,
 - fuel,
- v) Training/Popularization
 - provision of premises and necessary fittings
- vi) Project Management office
 - Supply of the necessary premises (2 offices, working office, garage, storerooms, sheds, etc) at Labe.
- vii) Miscellaneous including trips inside the country and allowances during the popularization seminars.

The government contributions in cash would amount to Syllis 27,765,090 according to the break down of the budget attached as annex to Part IV.

The UNDP/UNSO contribution would cover the following:

International Staff

- 1 Senior technical adviser (except in agro-sylvo-pastoral development of mountainous areas)... 24 h/m
- 1 pedology/land evaluation consultant..... 6 h/m
- 1 consultant in land evaluation through landsat pictures..... 3 h/m

Sub-contracting

- i) Sub-contracting with the WMO Staff
 - 1 consultant in hydrology (operational)..... 4h/m
 - 1 Consultant in hydrology (Data processing)..... 2h/m

- Equipment
- Equipment for hydrology and sedimentology

ii) Sub-contracting with the UNESCO

Staff

- 1 Consultant in rural Sociology 4h/m
- 1 Consultant in integrated rural development..... 1h/m
- 1 Consultant in means of communications..... 1h/m
- 1 Technical Consultant in rural extension work.. 1h/m

Training and Popularization

- Organization of Seminars

Equipment for Training and Popularization

- 1 cross-country vehicle

Cartography and Photo-interpretation

- Acquisition of Landsat pictures (enhanced)
- Drawing of thematic maps : 1:250,000 of the Fouta Djallon
- Acquisition of cartography equipment
- Acquisition of equipment for cartography and photogrammetry

Land Evaluation/Pedology/Topography

- 1 vehicle
- Equipment for pedological prospection
- Laboratory material and equipment
- Equipment for topography

Project Management Office

- Equipment
 - 2 cross-country vehicles
 - 3 motorcycles
 - 1 light vehicle for liaison purpose.

- supporting staff
- operation and miscellaneous expenses

Contributions of the OAU

Staff

- 1 Co-ordinator 24 h/m (Conakry)

Equipment and Miscellaneous equipment

- The OAU would place at the disposal of the co-ordinator adequate equipment and means to facilitate his work.

Part II. H. Preparation of work plan

A detailed work plan would be prepared by the Senior Technical Adviser accorded to the project, in consultation with the Government executing agency and the OAU Co-ordinator. That would be done at the start of the project and would be updated periodically. The approved work plan would be attached to the Project Document as Annex I and considered as integral part of the document.

Part II. I. Measures to ensure an effective participation of the local and international staff in the project

The activities necessary to produce the expected results and attain the immediate target of the project would be carried out jointly by the local and international staff attached to the project. The Heads of the local and international staff would determine their respective roles, through discussions and mutual understanding, at the beginning of the project. These would be developed in the Structure for the Effective Participation of the local and International Staff in the Project.

PART II J: Communication as a means of Development

A detailed communication scheme for the promotion of development shall be prepared by UNESCO within the framework of its training and popularization.

PART II K: Institutional framework

The OAU is the management authority of the regional programme for the Integrated Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands.

The OAU would set up a Regional Advisory Committee comprising representatives of OAU, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone, the project executing agency and inter-governmental organizations for the development of the nine basins concerned. (OMVG, OMVS, ABN and possibly Koliba-Corubal).

The funding agencies of the project, would participate in the deliberations of the Committee as observers. The National Technical Coordination Committee of the project for the integrated development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands, established by Decree No. 092/PRG/81 of 9 February, 1981, would be the Government Agency for Cooperation in Guinea.

The FAO as the executing agency of the project, would work in close cooperation with the Guinean office for the recovery and the development of the Fouta Djallon highlands, which was established by Decree No. 092/PRG/81 of 9 February, 1981. UNESCO and WMO as agencies involved in the implementation of the project, will provide technical assistance; OAU will also support them in their dealings with the Member states and donors.

OAU will appoint a project coordinator to liaise between the project, Guinea, neighbouring countries, the River Basin Organizations concerned and the Executing agency of the project. The coordinator will ensure the implementation of the project in accordance with a work programme prepared by FAO and approved in advance by the Regional Advisory Committee. It would make sure that actions undertaken at regional levels and those initiated at national levels are

compatible and complementary, and would manage the OAU contribution to the project.

With the approval of the OAU and the host government, FAO would appoint a senior Technical Advisor with the required competence and experience to assume technical responsibility for this complex project. Jointly with the Guinean Director of the project, the Senior Technical Advisor, would be responsible for the implementation of the project; he would coordinate its various technical components and be responsible for the progress of activities in the field. He would work in close cooperation with the OAU coordinator; his progress reports would be integrated into the coordinator's report. The terms of reference of the senior Technical Advisor is attached to this project document as annex.

The project would be based at Labe, the regional capital of the commissariat General de la Revolution (C.G.R.) of Labe.

The project covers an area of about 55,000 sq. km. including upper basins of the following rivers: Koliba, Gambia, Bafuig, Tuikisso, Kolente, Kenkoure, as shown in map appended to this document and which is an integral part of this project document.

PART II L. Prior obligations and conditions

1. The Guinean government should take the necessary measures to effectively establish the Department for the Recovery and Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (appointment of staff and provision of offices and operating facilities.
2. The OAU should appoint a project coordinator and provide him with the necessary facilities to enable him carry out his duty effectively.
3. As soon as the project document is signed, FAO should conclude an agreement with the WMO and UNESCO concerning the obligations, inputs and services they would render as agencies associated with the project's implementation.

PART II M: Future UNDP and UNSO assistance

Given that the experimentation period required for finalizing the connective measures and for developing agro/sylvopastoral activities could be estimated at a minimum of 5 years, and given the modest resources allocated to the project at present time, the current phase would only represent the beginning of the project. Future assistance of UNDP and UNSO should therefore be envisaged.

PART II A: Supervisory checks - technical checks

The project would be subject to periodic checks in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the UNDP for supervising the running and implementation of the programme.

PART II B: Evaluation

The project would be subject to an evaluation in accordance with the appropriate policies and procedures established by the UNDP. The evaluation would be conducted during the second year of the project; its organization, terms of reference and period of evaluation would be decided after consultations between the government, the UNDP, UNSO, FAO and OAU.

PART II C: Progress and final reports

The Senior Technical Advisor, would in consultation with the National Director of the project, prepare half-yearly progress reports on the project. He would send copies of this report to the OAU Coordinator, the UNDP Representative and FAO. The UNDP resident representative would distribute these reports to all the parties concerned.

PART IV A: Budgets

The budget of UNDP and UNSO contributions towards the implementation of the project by FAO in cooperation with WMO and UNESCO, and the budget of the contributions the Guinean Government are appended hereto and constitute an integral part of this Project Document.

BUDGET OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF GUINEA (In Syllis)

Country : Africa Regional Project
 Project No. : RAF/81/060
 Project Title : Integrated Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands

	Total Syllis	1983 Syllis	1984 Syllis	1985 Syllis
Staff	5,101,200	1,440,000	2,440,800	1,220,400
Infrastructure	12,533,290	9,909,000	2,624,090	-
Operation	9,630,600	7,380,600	1,500,000	750,000
Total	27,265,090	18,729,600	6,565,090	1,970,400

BUDGET OF UNDP/UNESCO CONTRIBUTION

(In US.Dollars)

Country: Africa Regional Project
Project No.: RAF/81/060
Project Title: Integrated Development of the Fouta
Djallon Highlands

	Total		1983		1984		1985	
	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$	m/m	\$
Project Personnel								
Senior Technical Advisor	24	275,240	-	-	12	131,400	12	143,840
Consultant	9	87,000	1	9,000	4	38,000	4	40,000
Supporting Staff		27,000	-	-		13,000		14,000
Travel Expenses		13,000	-	-		6,000		7,000
Mission Expenses		18,000	-	-		3,000		15,000
Total for Item		420,240	-	9,000		191,400		219,840
Sub-Contracting								
With WMO								
Consultants	6	57,500	1	9,000	3	28,500	2	20,000
Equipment		188,000		166,000		22,000	-	-
Sub-Total		245,500		175,000		50,500		20,000
With UNESCO								
Consultants	7	67,500	1	9,000	3	28,500	3	30,000
Group Training		36,000		-		12,000		24,000
Equipment		35,000		35,000		-		-
Sub-Total		138,500		44,000		40,500		54,000
Reproduction of Maps		19,500		-		9,500		10,000
Total for Item		403,500		219,000		100,500		84,000
Equipment		117,000		110,000		7,000		-
Miscellaneous		59,260		5,000		20,000		34,260
Total		1,000,000		343,000		318,900		338,100

AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT - RAF/81/060

ANNEX I	Work Plan (to be prepared when the Senior Technical Advisor assumes Office)
ANNEX II	Terms of Reference of the Senior Technical Advisor
ANNEX III	List of Materials and Equipment
ANNEX IV	Practical Organization
ANNEX V	Map of the Project Area

WORK PLAN

(To be prepared when the Senior Technical
Advisor assumes Office).

AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT

RAF/81/060

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOUTA DJALLON
HIGHLANDS

TERMS OF REFERENCE

SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR

The Senior Technical Advisor shall in close consultation with the Guinean Director of the project and the OAU Co-ordinator and working under the supervision of the International Executing Agency, be responsible for:

- the full implementation of the project;
- the preparation of a detailed work programme and ensure its implementation;

He shall particularly be responsible for:

- co-ordinating the integrated studies on the human and natural resources of the Fouta Djallon Highlands by providing the necessary working facilities and integrating contributions of the various bodies, including those of the specialists of participating agencies, UNESCO and WMO as well as the establishment of an additional hydrometric network;
- co-operating with the "C.T.P" of the national project GUI/82/003 "Reafforestation, protection and development of four catchment basins" in order to facilitate reafforestation and protection work to be carried out in the regional project area;

- co-ordinating training activities in the country,
in close co-operation with UNESCO;
- making sure that all the proposed international
contributions are effectively made and that all the
project's activities are efficiently conducted for
the attainment of the immediate objectives of the
project;
- preparing half-yearly progress reports on the project
as well as time-tables for the submission of technical
reports.

AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT

RAF/81/060

		<u>Estimated Cost</u>
		<u>US \$</u>
A.	<u>Project Management</u>	
	i) Durable equipment	
	2 light vehicles	16,000.00
	1 four-wheel drive vehicle	18,000.00
	3 motorcycles (250 cc)	6,000.00
	ii) Consumable equipment	<u>2,000.00</u>
	Sub-Total	42,000.00
B.	<u>Cartography and Photo-Interpretation^{1/}</u>	
	- 1 set of Landsat pictures (enhanced)	10,000.00
	- Cartographic materials	5,000.00
	- Cartographic and photographic surveying equipment	<u>20,000.00</u>
	Sub-Total	35,000.00
C.	<u>Hydrology/Sedimentology^{2/}</u>	
	- 4 four-wheel drive vehicles	72,000.00
	- 16 light motor cycles	11,200.00
	- 4 Outboard motors (20 HP)	6,400.00
	- 4 type 2 "Zodiacs"	76,000.00
	- 16 Lifebelts	
	- 240 items of 1m limnometre scale	
	- 16 Limnographs	
	- 72 rain gauges	
	- 20 self-registering rain gauges	
	- Measuring equipment	
	+ 8 current meters	
	+ 2 micro-current meters	
	- 4 Offices	1,200.00
	- 2 Typewriters	2,800.00
	- 1 Office computer	5,000.00
	- 4 Calculators	300.00
	- 1 Photocopier	4,500.00

	Estimated Cost US\$	
- 1 Plan printing machine	3,500.00	
- 1 Stencilling machine	700.00	
- Miscellaneous camp equipment	<u>4,000.00</u>	
Sub-Total		166,000.00
D. <u>Assessment of Soils/Pedology/Topography</u>		
- 1 four-wheel drive vehicle	18,000.00	
- Pedological prospection equipment	5,000.00	
- Laboratory materials and equipment	10,000.00	
- Topographic equipment	<u>7,000.00</u>	
Sub-Total		40,000.00
E. <u>Training/Popularization</u> ^{3/}		
- 1 four-wheel drive vehicle	20,000.00	
didactic material and audio-visual equipment	<u>15,000.00</u>	
Sub-Total		<u>35,000.00</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>340,000.00</u></u>

1/ Materials/Equipment to be purchased directly by the Executing Agency (FAO).

2/ Materials/Equipment to be purchased through participating Agency (IMO).

3/ Materials/Equipment to be purchased through participating Agency (UNESCO).

AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECT

RAF/SI/060

PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PROJECT

The United Nations Development Programme shall, on behalf of UNSO, supervise the Organization in charge of implementing the project (FAO), both at the Headquarters in New York and at the project location. In this connection, the UNDP shall regularly keep UNSO informed about the progress made with regard to the project implementation. It shall also, on behalf of UNSO, make to the FAO payments in respect of the implementation of the project, both in foreign and local currencies.

The FAO shall be responsible for the technical, administrative and financial management of the entire project. It shall be responsible for preparing agreements relating to the status of UNESCO and FAO as associated agencies of the project, and shall also draw up the terms of reference and select the project's international staff who do not fall under the categories of sub-contractors.

All materials, spare parts, equipment and supplies which would be made available to the project through UNDP and UNSO contributions, shall be used exclusively for implementing the project and shall remain the respective property of UNDP and of UNSO on whose behalf they will be kept by the executing agency (FAO).

Before the termination of UNDP and UNSO assistance to the project, the OAU, the Government of Guinea, the UNDP and UNSO shall consult so as to decide on the fate of the equipment provided by UNDP and UNSO for the implementation of the project.

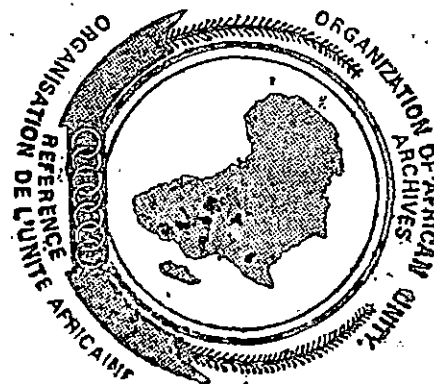
As far as the provision of assistance is concerned, the staff of UNDP, UNSO, FAO and those of the other United Nations Organizations

participating in the project, shall enjoy the facilities, privileges and immunities specified in the agreement concluded between the UNDP and the Government in this regard.

The FAO shall furnish the Government with a list of the staff who are entitled to the above-mentioned privileges and immunities, through the UNDP Resident Representative.

DRAFT BUDGET - 1982/83

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION
OFFICE FOR THE PROJECT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOUTA DJALLON REGION
AT LABE (PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLIC OF GUINEA)



SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS

ITEM	CODE	TITLE	APPROPRIATIONS
	100	Personnel Emoluments	63,728.00
	200	Common Staff Costs	193,800.00
	300	Travel on official mission	10,000.00
	400	Maintenance of vehicles and running cost	16,000.00
	500	Communications	5,000.00
	600	Miscellaneous supplies and services	15,800.00
	700	Capital assets	42,100.00
		TOTAL	<u>346,428.00</u>

PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS

ITEM	ESTABLISH- MENT	CODE	TITLE	SALARY SCALE	APPROPRIATIONS
1	1	100	International Coordination	P4-1	18,520.00
2	1		Translator	P3-1	15,400.00
3	1		Accountant	P2-1	12,600.00
4	2		Stenographer secretaries (French + English)	CL3-1	12,330.00
5	2		Drivers	GS3-1	1,414.00
6	1		Messengers	GS2-1	938.00
7	1		Cleaner	GS2-1	938.00
8	1		Watchman/Gardener	GS2-1	938.00
TOTAL					63,728.00

COMMON STAFF COSTS

Item	Code	Title	Appropriations 1982/83
1	200	Travel on initial recruitment	12,000.00
2	203	Installation Allowance	18,000.00
3	204	Dependency Allowance	11,000.00
4	205	Housing Allowance	64,800.00
5	206	OAU Pension Scheme	8,000.00
6	207	OAU Insurance Scheme	7,000.00
7	208	OAU Medical Scheme	10,000.00
8	212	Education Allowance	43,200.00
9	213	Post Adjustment Allowance	20,300.00
		TOTAL	193,800.00

Code 204: Dependency Allowance

10 spouses at 200.00 per annum = US \$ 2,000.00

60 children at 150.00 per annum = US\$ 9,000.00

US\$11,000.00

Code 205: Housing Allowance

One official P4 80% of 2,000 = 1,400 x 12 = US \$ 16,800.00

One official P3 80% of 1,600 = 1,280 x 12 = US \$ 15,360.00

One official P2 80% of 1,600 = 1,280 x 12 = US \$ 15,360.00

Two officials CL 80% of 900 = 720 x 12 x 2 = US \$ 17,280.00

TOTAL US \$ 64,800.00

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Annex III

Page 5

TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL MISSIONS

Item	Code	Title	Appropriations 1982/83
	200	Travel on official missions	10,000.00

MAINTENANCE AND RUNNING COSTS OF VEHICLES

Item	Code	Title	Appropriations 1982/83
	400	Rental of premises	5,000.00
	401	Maintenance of vehicles and running costs	2,000.00
	402	Maintenance of equipment	2,000.00
	403	Maintenance of premises	2,000.00
	404	Utilities (water and electricity)	3,000.00
	405	Insurance of vehicles, equipment, etc.	2,000.00
			16,000.00

COMMUNICATIONS

Item	Code	Title	Appropriations 1982/83
	500	Cables	
	501	Telephone services	5,000.00
	502	Postage	
	503	Pouches	
	504	Freight and transportation of official documents	
		TOTAL	5,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Item	Code	Title	Appropriations 1982/83
	600	Stationary and office supplies	6,000.00
	601	Bank charges and revenue stamps	1,000.00
	603	1) Ordinary Hospitality	500.00
		2) OAU Day Reception	1,000.00
	604	Staff Welfare	500000
	605	Library books and services	1,000.00
	606	Subscription to news paper and periodicals	300.00
	607	Other supplies and services	500.00
	608	Printing of documents	5,000.00
	609	Translation and supplementary Secretarial services	
			15,800.00

Item	Code	Title	Appropriation 1982/83
	700	Purchase of a permanent office building	-
	701	Improvement to premises	-
	702	Furniture and fixtures	16,000.00
	703	Office Equipment	3,600.00
	705	Telecommunications Equipment	2,500.00
	707	Purchase of new vehicles	30,000.00
			42,100.00
			=====

Code 707: Provision is made under this code for the purchase of two vehicles namely a service car and a heavy-duty land-Rover to be used for research purposes.

1974-02-27

Report of the Secretary-General a.i. on the Report for the Integrated Development of the Fouta Djallon Highlands

Organization of African Unity

Organization of African Unity

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