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REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY GENERAL
ON THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE STRC



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ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT
ON THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE S.I.R.C.

INTRODUCTION:

The activities of the Executive Secretariat has continued as in previous years. A number of scientific Committees met between May, 1972 and the time of this report. The reports of these Committees will be available at the next Council meeting. Meanwhile, a resumé of the Recommendations of some of the Panels of Scientific Committees are contained in this report for information of the Council.

Most of the projects initiated by the Executive Secretariat have earned the commendation of international donor agencies who have given liberal financial aid to OAU States on these projects. Aid already received by Member States on the various projects listed in this report amount to some 6 million U.S. dollars as follows: Anti-rinderpest Campaign 4.4 million U.S. dollars, Plant Quarantine 1 million U.S. dollars, Cereal Crop Research 660,000 U.S. dollars. The Secretariat is already making contacts for additional financial aid for the new projects being launched.

It is encouraging to report that some of the vacancies in the Secretariat have now been filled; yet the pressure from Member States for an expansion of our technical co-operation activities has created additional need for scientists to cope with our field activities. A part of the requirement continues to be met from external aid; however, as time goes on, it is expected that Africa will supply her need and merely co-operate with the scientific community in the rest of the world.

A - FIELD PROJECTS:-

The following field projects are in progress under the supervision of the Executive Secretariat:-

- (1) Major Cereal Crop Research - JP.26

- (ii) Anti-Rinderpest Campaign in Eastern Africa - JP.15
- (iii) Establishment of Plant Quarantine Centres and Training of Phytosanitary Inspectors - JP.29
- (iv) Joint Campaign against Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) - JP.28
- (v) Trypanosomiasis Research and Control in Africa
- (vi) African Medicinal Plant Research - JP.27

CEREAL CROP RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS

This research project (JP.26) has been in progress since 1965 and it is designed for the coordination and reinforcement of research aimed at improved varieties and cultivation methods of major cereal crops.

The objectives of the research project are:-

- (i) To facilitate the exchange of materials and information among the cooperating countries;
- (ii) To screen world collections of sorghum, millet, maize, and pulses, for resistance to diseases, insects, birds and other pests that damage these crops in Africa; and for other desired characteristics;
- (iii) To arrange for uniform trials of promising varieties and hybrids in participating countries, including trials at different fertility levels;
- (iv) To advise breeders as to methods, objectives, and opportunities in improving sorghum, millet, maize and pulses;
- (v) To develop high yielding disease resistant varieties of these major crops for different areas and assist in their multiplication and use;
- (vi) To coordinate fertilizer trials with the grain crops in different areas, with particular emphasis on balanced heavy fertilizer applications;
- (vii) To encourage the coordination and initiation of new breeding programmes designed to develop improved varieties or hybrids of sorghum, millet, maize and pulses.

- (viii) To determine the important diseases affecting these crops and develop control measures through the use of fungicides and the development of resistant types,
- (ix) To determine the geographical distribution and severity of the principal insect pests of sorghum, millet, maize and pulses in Africa, determine the resistance or tolerance of available germplasm material to various insect species; assist plant breeders to incorporate resistance into approved hybrids or varieties, and develop their control measures; and
- (x) To determine those soil management factors which contribute to maximum production of cereal and pulse crops. Research will include the interrelations of population density, nutrient requirements including trace elements, climatic and management practices.

Work has been in progress on maize, millet, and sorghum. Hitherto about 16 States are cooperating in the scheme. There has been regular distribution of improved varieties of cereals to research stations in member states from where local adaptation through extension service will commence.

The training of research workers which is a part of this project has now assumed an important role in the execution of the project. The International Co-ordinator of the project Mr Papa M. Diouf had to visit most OAU Member States during the period under review, to obtain governmental nominees for the training programme. So far, some 14 out of the 16 co-operating countries have submitted nominations. Each fellowship is worth 8,000 U.S. dollars and it is expected that about 30 scientists from Member States will take advantage of the programme this year.

The Secretariat appeals to all Member States concerned for co-operation on the programme. The experience gained in co-operating on this crop research and crop production programme could be applied in other development areas to advantage.

Only a month ago, a sum of 660,000 US dollars was granted by the USAID for the project. The fund would meet the requirements of the post-graduate fellowship scheme, provide fertilizers for seed multiplication scheme and meet the cost of the technical assistance personnel on the project.

2. JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST RINDERPEST IN EASTERN AFRICA (JP.15)

The Eastern Campaign commenced with work in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Work on this campaign has also reached an advanced stage in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia. Since 1970, there has been no outbreak in Somalia.

Up to now, a total of 32,780,753 vaccinations have been carried out in all the six OAU States concerned. Tissue culture vaccine, produced in the East African Veterinary Research Organization (EAVRO) laboratory in Kenya and Debre Zeit Laboratory in Ethiopia, was used in these phases of the campaign known as phases IV and V of JP 15. Experts agree that this vaccine is safe for us without any age limit as it does not cause any post vaccinal reactions.

Simultaneously with this anti-rinderpest vaccination in Eastern Africa, the field staff also vaccinate against contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP); this makes a separate project for the eradication of C.B.P.P. unnecessary in Eastern Africa.

OAU Member States have cooperated excellently with the Secretariat since this project started. However, the project is so large and the coverage in each country has been so intensive that the Secretariat had to solicit additional external financial aid from various donor agencies for the project. Up to now, a sum of 4.4 million US dollars have been received for the project in Eastern Africa by Member States. The aid has been used in Member States to provide field vehicles for use of field units, camping equipment, vaccine and a variety of other materials required for the field operations. Technical assistance by way of highly specialised laboratory personnel or veterinarians have also been received in some Member States to assist the project.

The Secretariat is in the process of negotiating for additional external aid for the rest of the project. It is hoped that with the cooperation of Member States, fruitful results will be obtained.

Council might wish to express its gratitude to the donors which include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of the U.K. Government, U.S.A.I.D., F.A.C. of the French Government, and the Technical Assistance Agency of the German Government.

3. FOLLOW-UP MEASURES

As mass inoculation campaign ends in each country, it is very important that 'Follow-up Measures' be taken by the Livestock or Veterinary Department annually. The measures to be taken were agreed^{on} by all Member States at a meeting held in Addis Ababa in December, 1971. These measures are as follows:-

1. To vaccinate with an effective rinderpest vaccine the annual calf crop at least once per year in two successive years. These animals will be marked or ear punched so that any animal over two years old will have two such ear or identification marks.
2. To vaccinate and mark, or ear punch, all adult cattle with no evidence of previous vaccination.

3. To keep neighbouring countries informed of the state of affairs in respect of rinderpest through IBAR and by means of annual scheduled meetings convened by STRC/IBAR. In particular, each country will notify all concerned by the most rapid means possible of any outbreaks of rinderpest, stating the number of animals involved and geographical grid location of the outbreak.
4. In the case of an outbreak of rinderpest, to implement the accepted control measures as quickly as possible and under professional veterinary supervision. It is essential to verify by a recognised laboratory technique the etiology of the infection. Recognised control measures would include strict quarantine of all infected herds and in-contacts, the slaughter of all infected animals where practicable (with the payment of compensation) and the vaccination or re-vaccination of all animals within a radius of ten miles.
5. To have veterinary authorities maintain strict surveillance over the movements of cattle, which shall be furnished with a veterinary health certificate.
6. To provide adequate legislation to permit the undertaking of the requirements of paragraphes 1 - 5 above.
7. These measures will be subject to examination at a meeting to be held in June 1973. The meeting will also endeavour to finalise plans for future vaccination policy by individual states after they have reviewed the rinderpest situation in Africa as a whole.

The Secretariat would appeal to Council that these measures should be executed in the interest of the cattle population of Africa. Hitherto, the bulk of our cattle is maintained by nomads. Since the veterinary departments are already familiar with the movement of these cattle, member states are requested to give budgetary support to their respective veterinary departments every year. In this way, these veterinary departments would have the capability to undertake follow-up measures.

The Secretariat has of course got a sum of 25,000 US dollars from USAID as external aid to assist the officials of the OAU Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR) to visit each Member State to help with follow-up measures. The Secretariat appeals to all Member States concerned in West, Central and Eastern Africa to cooperate with the Secretariat to ensure that the disease is effectively checked in these areas.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINE CENTRES AND TRAINING OF PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTORS

During the period under review, one of the centres in the humid tropical zone (Ibadan) has been a centre of intensive activity. The Plant Quarantine Station has been developed to enable it cope with the need of other OAU States. The federal Government of Nigeria has also built and attached to the Plant Quarantine Station, a well-equipped seed Health Testing Laboratory. OAU Member States in this zone are advised to take advantage of this modern centre to supplement their national establishments.

The training aspect of the scheme has also started well. The first set of trainees from Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sudan and Uganda passed out of the centre in the middle of December, 1972. Trainees are drawn from middle level personnel of Agricultural departments of Member States. They undergo 3 months course of training in the techniques of plant quarantine inspection.

To enable Member States take advantage of the training course, the UNDP offers fellowships to 2 candidates per country to attend the course.

The Secretariat hopes to be able to establish similar training courses in the Sudanian zone with the assistance of appropriate U.N. Agencies.

JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (CBPP) JP.28.

The Council was informed at the last meeting that inoculation against CBPP was in progress simultaneously with the anti-rinderpest Campaign in Eastern Africa.

With regard to West and Central Africa, the CSA recommended that action be taken as follows:-

- (a) that officials of the Executive Secretariat of the OAU and the Secretariat of all the sub-Regional groupings in West and Central Africa should constitute a Technical Cooperation Committee for the planning and execution of the project.
- (b) that immediate action be taken by the Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC with the collaboration and assistance of the FAO to prepare a feasibility report to enhance the launching of the campaign.
- (c) that all Member States of the OAU where CBPP occurs should take immediate action to combat the disease within their national borders using the usual classical method of control outlined in the FAO/OIE/OAU Expert Panel on CBPP Report of 1967.



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The Technical Cooperation Committee met in Lagos and was attended by senior officials of the Chad Basin Commission, O.M.V.S., OCAM, Niger Basin Commission, Conseil de L'Entente, OAU and representatives of Ghana and Nigeria. A meeting of the OAU/OIE/FAO Expert Panel on CBPP preceded the Technical Cooperation Committee meeting. This gave the Committee the opportunity of having at its disposal the views of international experts on CBPP Research and Control for its work. The experts also attended the Committee meeting as consultants. The OAU is grateful to the FAO and the OIE for their cooperation in the planning of the Project.

The Committee recommended that the Project should be an OAU project and that it should be given a joint project number. (It has been given JP.28). It also recommended that the OAU should agree to appoint the Director of IBAR as the International Coordinator. Other Recommendations of the meeting provide for an adequate machinery for the execution of the campaign, the appointment of a Deputy International Coordinator each by 4 of the sub-Regional Groupings at their own expense, and that Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra-Leone, Liberia and Gambia should always be invited to future meetings of the Committee, as these countries' interests are not adequately represented within the sub-Regional groupings.

With regard to the Recommendation that a feasibility study be organised by the Secretariat, the International Coordinator has submitted a feasibility study for the first Phase of the Campaign, which is contained in Document L(71)9. This covers Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. These are the countries of the Chad Basin Commission. Nigeria has indicated that she will not require external financial assistance for the project. The total external financial requirements of the other members of the group amount to about 4 million US dollars or about 1,000 million CFA.

At the last meeting of the Lake Chad Basin Commission which was held in Lagos, the Commission agreed to appoint its own Deputy International Coordinator and also passed a motion that its Executive Secretariat should cooperate with the Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC to secure external financial assistance for the project.

The International Coordinator of the Project has now submitted the feasibility study in respect of the Conseil de l'Entente countries comprising Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo and Upper Volta. It is considered technically wise to include Ghana in the second phase which embraces the Conseil de l'Entente countries.

The estimate of the external aid required for the project is 1.5 million US dollars. This is required to supplement the efforts of Member States in the area. A total of 2.5 million head of cattle are involved. The Secretariat would liaise with other bodies to raise the required fund in due course.

Meanwhile, a training course for field officers has been organised with the assistance of the FAO at Fercha Laboratory, Chad in advance of the campaign in the Chad Basin area.

6. TRYPANOSOMIASIS RESEARCH AND CONTROL

The Executive Committee of the International Scientific Council on Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (ISCTRC) met late in September, 1972. The Committee reviewed progress of work in various Member States, both in respect of tsetse field control and research work on animal and human trypanosomiasis. The experts appeal to OAU States to encourage joint and cooperative action against the vector of the disease. In addition, they also recommended:-

- (a) a feasibility study of a joint campaign for tsetse eradication in West Africa from Nigeria to Gambia;
- (b) a special study of tsetse situation in Eastern Africa commencing with a pilot study of the tsetse situation in the Republic of Somalia with a view to eradication;
- and (c) while the Secretariat is seeking external aid for these eradication projects, OAU States should continue to use national funds to control the vector so as to free more infested land for economic development activities.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Lagos meeting of 1971, the biennial meeting of the ISCTRC will be held this year. Member States are advised to send scientists, research workers and officials in charge of

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Control of Testes to the meeting.

7. DRUG RESEARCH CENTRES JP.27

Research work on African medicinal plants has continued. The centre at Ife University which was the first to be sponsored has been doing considerable screening of African herbs in accordance with the recommendations of the panel of scientists on African Medicinal Plants. During the last meeting of the panel, it was also recommended that a tentative list of screening procedures should include:-

- (i) Anti-cancer drugs
- (ii) Anti-malaria drugs
- (iii) Anthelmintic drugs
- (iv) Anti-biotics
- (v) Hypotensive drugs
- (vi) Cardiac drugs with particular reference to coronary flow.
- (vii) Anti-sickling
- (viii) Anti-virus drugs
- (ix) Insecticides etc.. etc..

Where money has been granted, to undertake this research, it was considered that after 5 years, a preliminary screening programme at any given centre in any selected field should be terminated. After that time money would be allocated for detailed projects selected on the basis of the initial screening programmes.

As Council has been informed by the Secretariat, Africa has been divided by the panel into research regions as follows:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------|
| 1. North Africa | - comprising Algeria, Cairo
Khartoum | CAIRO |
| 2. West Africa | - comprising Dakar, Abidjan,
Kumasi, Ibadan, Ife,
Kinshasa | DAKAR |
| 3. East & Central Africa | comprising Nairobi,
Kampala, Dar-es-salaam,
Addis Ababa | KAMPALA |
| 4. Malagasy | - | TANANARIVE |

To finance this work and to provide adequate facilities, both in personnel and equipment, it was recommended that a supplementary grant of 60,000 US dollars per centre would be required at each centre. This is in addition, to the basic facilities of buildings, staff and capital equipment provided by the University or Government Institution at which regional research was being undertaken. It was recommended -

- (i) that regional centres should collate information from within the region and circulate information between the regional centres,
- (ii) that each centre should attempt to develop specialised expertise in particular techniques;
- (iii) that they should circulate details of completed research work;
- (iv) that they should cooperate in offering facilities for joint utilization of specialized equipment, for example, mass-spectrometer.

B. MEETING OF PANELS OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

As indicated in the introduction to this report, some of the panels of scientific committees met during the period of report. The objective was to assess the role of the OAU in the field of science and technology and to chart a new course of action for Africa. In particular, the scientists feel that Africa should draw up its own scientific programme and make such a programme known to the scientific community and the rest of the world at large. The Committees realize that for speedy economic development, Africa must accelerate its scientific and technological know-how.

(a) THE PANEL ON OCEANOGRAPHY, SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES:

This panel of experts was the first to meet. It drew the attention of OAU Member States and in particular, the coastal States, to the need for conservation of our fishery resources. The Committee notes that the level of fish stock around Africa are in need of urgent protection and conservation from the excessive commercial exploitation by non-African countries. It notes with dismay that considerable portion of the fish caught which could otherwise be used for human consumption in the protein deficient African countries are

reduced to fish meal for non-African markets. The panel suggests that fishing in the area of the sea of up to the 600 metre isobath be reserved exclusively for the coastal States.

(b) INTER-AFRICAN COMMITTEE FOR MAPS & SURVEY

This Committee considered the exchange of cartographic information among OAU States. The Committee suggests that exchange of non-classified cartographic information be encouraged by the OAU. Secondly, it deplores the shortage of trained personnel in the field of surveying and allied disciplines. Africa has, hitherto, used the facilities outside Africa to train her man-power in this field. The Committee considers that facilities at all levels should now be made available in Africa, since there are obvious advantages to be derived from training African surveyors in Africa, i.e. in a developing environment. OAU States should therefore, where possible, establish institutions for training cartographers.

Thirdly, the Committee considers that the OAU should encourage Regional Training Institutions in Africa and that the OAU should cooperate with the ECA on the centre already established at Ife University, Nigeria.

The Committee has recommended a symposium to be organised by the Secretariat.

(c) INTER-AFRICAN COMMITTEE ON BUILDING MATERIALS, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION:

The main theme of this panel was the problem of low-cost housing and the maximum use of local materials in preference to imported materials. The Committee recommended that a symposium be organised by the Secretariat in 1973 to cover the main issues involved as follows -

- (i) building materials and research in Africa
- (ii) man-power training for construction
- (iii) low cost housing and optimization
- (iv) problems of end methods in design and construction, and
- (v) inter-African cooperation in building materials and housing.

(d) INTER-AFRICAN PANEL OF SCIENTISTS ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

This high powered Committee considered the entire problem of application of science and technology to development in Africa. It considers that there is plenty of existing scientific knowledge and technology which are awaiting application in Africa. This involves the problem of transfer of technology and adaptation of science and technology to development.

It recommends that agricultural development should be given the pride of place. This would make both food and raw materials available for the first stage of industrialization. It recommends that:-

"It should be a policy that problems affecting African interests, OAU/STRC or member countries (of the OAU) should be the prime mover, and (that) initiative should not be left to international organizations."

In the field of industry, the panel considers iron and steel as the basic material that can stimulate industrialization and ensure transfer of technology.

The panel also considers that the OAU should draw up an inventory of known minerals in Africa according to type, quality and quantity and the rate of exploitation. It emphasized inter-African cooperation in the field of Air Transport, Road, Telecommunication, power, and the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

The panel has also listed the following areas that should be given immediate attention by scientists in OAU States -

- (i) Research into new crops varieties
- (ii) Studies in water requirements of crops to aid irrigation requirements
- (iii) Research on fertilizer requirements of different soils
- (iv) Research into food processing
- (v) Research into prevention and curative aspects of foot and mouth disease.
- (vi) More research into high yielding and rich pasture strains
- (vii) Research in the use of forest products in paper manufacture
- (viii) Studies on medicinal plants of Africa and their utilisation in drug manufacture.
- (ix) Research to continue the control of malaria, bilharzia and river blindness with special reference to biological control; current research in trypanosomiasis and tsetse should be strengthened.
- (x) Research into the production of vaccine for inoculation against various livestock diseases.

C. TECHNICAL MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA

The following technical meetings and symposia are listed for the future:-

T I T L E O F M E E T I N G	V E N U E	D A T E
Executive Committee of Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)	LAGOS, Nigeria	19 - 21 March '73
Executive Committee of Scientific Council of Africa (CSA)	ADDIS ABABA - (Ethiopia)	To be indicated later
Meeting of Directors of Veterinary Services and National Organisers of Joint Rinderpest Campaign in Africa (JP.15)	KHARTOUM (Sudan)	18 - 22 June, 1973
Inter-African Symposium on Building Materials, Design and Construction	CAIRO (Egypt)	25-30 June, 1973
Inter-African Symposium on the Problems of Storage and Handling of Groundnut; other Food Grains and Animal Feeds	Venue to be indicated later	9 - 12 July, 1973
Bureau Directors (STRC)	LAGOS, Nigeria	6 - 8 August, 1973
Major Cereal Crops Research	Venue to be indicated later	23-26 August, 1973
12th Biennial Meeting of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)	BLANTYRE, Malawi	17 - 20 Sept., 1973
International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (14th Meeting)		September, 1973
2nd Inter-African Symposium on Traditional Pharmacopoeia and African Medicinal Plants	KAMPALA, Uganda	22 - 25 Oct., 1973
Symposium on Application of Science and Technology to Development in Africa including the problems of transfer of Technology		26 - 29 Nov., 1973
Manpower requirements and Development of Cartographic Services in Africa	CAIRO - Egypt	December, 1973

TECHNICAL BUREAUX

At its last meeting, the CSA expressed its deep regret that as a result of a political consideration the Inter-African Bureau for Soil has been located at a centre where it has not been able to function since its transfer to Africa. It recommended that ~~action~~ be taken without further delay to transfer the Bureau to a suitable location with appropriate facilities for the successful performance of its duties. The CSA recommended too, that the Publication arm of the STRC be located within the main offices of the Secretariat in Lagos so that it might function successfully and that its functions be extended to include scientific documentation.

As usual, a resumé of the functions and the activities of the Bureaux are as follows:-

INTER-AFRICAN PHYTOSANITARY BUREAU (IAPSC) is based in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon, its functions are:-

to assist member governments to -

- (a) prevent the introduction of diseases, insect pests, and other enemies of plants into any part of Africa;
- (b) eradicate or control them, so far as they are present in the area;
- (c) prevent their spread.

Services rendered.

The Scientific Secretary (or his assistant) makes periodic visits to member countries to discuss with Government experts the problems and difficulties faced in plant protection matters.

He distributes to Member Governments, documents, circulars and information sheets dealing with all aspects of phytosanitation; i.e. legislation, geographical distribution of pests, diseases,

noxious weeds and their host plants, the dangers which would occur if such pests, diseases and noxious weeds not present in Africa were to be introduced by various means, education of travellers in phytosanitary risks, organization of plant protection services, establishment of plant quarantine stations, training of phytosanitary personnel etc.

He also maintains close liaison with other international organizations interested in plant protection and organises meeting on these subjects.

The 12th Meeting of the IAPSC is scheduled to be held in Blantyre, Malawi in September, 1973. It is very important that Member States send strong delegations to this meeting as far reaching recommendations affecting crop protection and crop production will be made at the meeting. The Scientific Secretary has also made a number of consultant visits to a number of member states and his report would enhance the progress of the work of this body. Now is that all, the Executive Committee of the IAPSC would submit concrete proposals to the next meeting for the expansion of the work of the Bureau in scope and coverage. All these matters deserve careful and close scrutiny of scientists from all Member States of the OAU. The Secretariat has issued invitations for this meeting.

The Scientific Secretary of the IAPSC is also in charge of JP.29 i.e. the Establishment of Plant Quarantine Centres and Training of Phytosanitary Inspectors.

INTER-AFRICAN SOILS BUREAU (BIS) is based in Bangui, Central African Republic. Its functions are:-

- to maintain close contact with organizations, services and persons concerned with conservation and utilization of soils in Africa and outside Africa.

- to maintain an up to date specialist library;
- to provide an information service on general and specific subjects;
- to provide up to date lists of specialists working in Africa;
- The Director or his deputy makes periodic visits to Member Countries and participates in meetings dealing with Soil Science and Agronomy in Africa and elsewhere;
- Close contact is maintained with organisations, service and persons concerned with conservation and utilization of soils in Africa and outside Africa;
- The maintenance and constant improvement of a specialised Library. At the present day (1972) it includes 4,000 books, 10,000 pamphlets and 614 periodicals;
- The reception and systematic examination of 614 pedological and agronomic periodicals which provide the material for a documentary index in which index cards are classified by author and by subject according to a very detailed scientific plan. This enables the rapid selection of index cards relating to particular subjects;
- The compilation and diffusion of bibliographies on specialized subjects as requested. The range of these bibliographies is very wide; basic bibliographies for specific missions or research, lists of literature on very specific subjects, drawing up of basic lists of works for the establishment of a library, etc.
- The selection and forwarding of bibliographic index cards concerning scientific questions followed up by the B.I.S. at the request of correspondents;
- The publication three times a year of the periodical "African Soils" which contains original contributions;

- The publication of a "Quarterly Analytical Bulletin" 4 times every year drawing the attention of persons or organisations interested in soil science in general, and conservation and utilisation of soils in particular to 120-150 analysis of some of the most important articles dealing with this subject;
- and - The Bureau keeps a list of the soil specialists working in Africa and also receives the annual reports as well as the reports of projects from research stations and centres working in its scientific field.

INTER-AFRICAN BUREAU FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES (IBAR) is based in Nairobi, Kenya. Its functions are:-

1. to establish and maintain a uniform procedure for collecting animal diseases statistics from Member Government showing:
 - (a) the technical and economic aspects of the contagious diseases of animals and any other diseases which may threaten the domestic livestock of Africa;
 - (b) outbreaks of those diseases and their development;
 - (c) methods of control and prophylaxy;
 - (d) research work in progress on these diseases.
2. to establish an information and documentation centre for the up to date distribution of information;
3. to assist member states in maintaining follow-up measures at the end of each Phase of the Rinderpest Campaign.
4. to encourage animal production and improvement of livestock industries in member states.

Services rendered.

The Director and his officers visit Member countries and participate in meetings in Africa and elsewhere which deal with the problem of animal health and production.

The bureau maintains close relations with international bodies concerned with similar problems like the O I E., FAO, WHO, and others. A member of its staff participated in a recent Livestock Development Study of parts of Africa.

The Bureau publishes 'The Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa' quarterly. This deals with aspects of veterinary science of particular importance to Africa. It also distributes a monthly and quarterly 'Summary of outbreaks of animal diseases' on twenty eight selected diseases of special interest, based on information supplied by the veterinary services of Member Governments. From the information supplied, geographical distribution maps are also compiled and published. The IBAR bulletin now has an Editorial Board. It is also being suggested to change its title. Abstracts are made from the world veterinary literature and the annual report of veterinary departments in Africa for distribution. Information leaflets on a great variety of subjects of general veterinary interest are prepared for distribution to field officers to whom such information would not otherwise be readily available. Both the IBAR Bulletin and Information Leaflets are now printed and published in Nairobi.

A very important function of the Bureau is the organization of training courses and seminars on subjects suggested within its area of competence. The Director of IBAR is also the Secretary of the ISCTRC and International Co-ordinator - JP.28.

THE PUBLICATIONS OFFICE distributes the various documentations issued by all organs of the STPL. Its offices are in Niamey, Republic of Niger. It is however not useful at present because the location is not suitable for distribution and publication activities.

STAFF POSITION.

The Senior Staff of the Executive Secretariat and its sub-offices are:-

Executive Secretary	A. O. Odelola
Assistant Executive Secretary	P. M. Diouf
" " "	A. H. A. Razik
Chief Accountant	Mohamed H. Tunia
Internal Auditor	A. S. Soobraty
Director of IBAR	Dr P. Ateng
Deputy Director, IBAR	Dr M. Sall
Deputy Director, IBAR	Dr P. C. Nderito
Scientific Secretary, IBAR	K. Katondo
Livestock Officer, IBAR	O. Adeniji
Director, IAPSC	Dr P. G. Addoh
Deputy Director, IAPSC	Mr Diack (being recruited)
Director, BIS	Dr M. A. Rasheed
Deputy Director, BIS	Mr. N. K. Johnson
Documentalist	Mr. R. R. Ratsiramchan
Publications Officer	R. A. Bruce
Asst. Publications Officer	C. O. Diallo

FIELD PROJECTS.

International Coordinator JP.15 Eastern Africa	Dr. I. Macfarlane
Deputy Coordinator JP.15	Dr. A. Dahab
Research Director - Cereal Crop Research	Dr. L. A. Tatum

International Coordinator - Cereal Crop Research
JP.26

P. M. Diouf

International Coordinator CBPP Campaign - JP.28

Dr P. Atang

Research Director - Drug Research Centre- JP.27.

" " " " " - Ife

Dr E.A. Sofowora

" " " " " - Cairo

Prof. Gaml-El-Din H. Mahrouf

" " " " " - Kampala

Dr. G.C. Davidson

" " " " " - Dakar

Prof. M. Attisso

" " " " " - Madagascar

Prof. A. Ratsimamanga

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Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the Executive Secretariat of the STRC

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