



### 3.5 Structure and Programs

Besides the Secretary-General, the ACCT General Secretariat includes four Directors General, who are responsible, respectively, for culture and communication, education and training, scientific and technical co-operation for development, and finance and administration.

The first three Directors General are directly responsible for the various components of the Agency's program: **Cultural Programs** (including the creation and dissemination of cultural property, support for audio-visual productions); **Education and Training Programs** (including support for the local production of textbooks, training sessions at the International School of Bordeaux); and **Scientific and Technical Programs** (including co-operation with research institutions, renewable energy studies, anti-drought measures).

There is also a fifth Director General who is responsible for the **Special Development Program** (PSD). Canada, which proposed the Program in 1975, provides 80 per cent of the required funding.

The PSD studies and creates modest programs based on the needs expressed by any member of the Agency, particularly in three major sectors: technical assistance, training and upgrading, and technical and feasibility studies.

Co-operation among members is encouraged in the **technical assistance** sector. Projects have included agriculture, national languages, solar energy, the hotel industry, education, radio and television, fisheries, transportation and arts and crafts.

The goal of **training and educational upgrading activity** is to adapt technology to local conditions with study grants. These projects, which emphasize a practical or "hands-on" approach, are concentrated in developing countries to avoid the "brain drain" to the industrialized world and to promote the sharing of local knowledge. Training occurs mainly in public health, agriculture, administration and the preservation of local cultures.

**Technical studies** have encompassed a wide range of concerns of interest to specific regions. There have been feasibility studies on tourism in the Communauté économique des pays des grands lacs, which includes Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire; a Canadian legal expert helped Mali modernize