



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(14 February 1972 - 23 February 1973)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 3 N° 3

UNITED NATIONS

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E / 5253 E / CN.14 / 591

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABBREVIATIONS - - - - -		vi
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	1	1

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 13 FEBRUARY 1972:

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES - - - - -	2	1
B. OTHER ACTIVITIES - - - - -	3 - 206	1
Associate member States - - - - -	4 - 6	1
Economic research and planning - - - - -	7 - 11	2
Economic co-operation - - - - -	12 - 17	3
Subregional offices - - - - -	18 - 29	4
Trade - - - - -	30 - 40	7
Fiscal and monetary affairs - - - - -	41 - 49	8
Industry - - - - -	50 - 70	9
Development of natural resources - - - - -	71 - 91	12
Transport, communications and tourism - - - - -	92 - 103	14
Agriculture - - - - -	104 - 111	16
Statistics and economic information		
Development of national and multinational		
statistical services - - - - -	112 - 125	17
Housing, building and physical planning - - - - -	126 - 139	19
Social development - - - - -	140 - 153	21
Manpower and training - - - - -	154 - 167	23
Public administration - - - - -	168 - 171	25
Population programme - - - - -	172 - 186	26
Science and technology - - - - -	187 - 194	28
Public information - - - - -	195 - 197	29
Technical co-operation - - - - -	198 - 205	29
Conferences and meetings - - - - -	206	30
C. AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
AND PLANNING - - - - -	207 - 209	30

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
PART II		
ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION - SECOND MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS		
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK - - -	210 - 219	31
Opening meeting - - - - -	210	31
Membership and attendance - - - - -	211 - 217	31
Credentials - - - - -	218	32
Election of officers - - - - -	219	32
B. AGENDA - - - - -	220	32
C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS - - - - -	221 - 466	33
Tribute to the memory of Dr. Amilcar Cabral	329	53
MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBER STATES OF THE COMMISSION - - - - -	330 - 331	54
RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL - - -	332 - 338	54
AFRICAN REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE WORLD PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT - - - - -	339 - 346	55
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN AFRICA - - - - -	347 - 362	57
REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION -	363 - 383	60
CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - - - - -	384 - 451	63
ANY OTHER BUSINESS - - - - -	452 - 462	76
DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE - -	463 - 464	78
ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION - - - - -	465 - 466	78
PART III		
RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT ITS SECOND MEETING		
Resolutions 238 (XI) - 251 (XI) - - - - -		80 - 111
Other decisions - - - - -		112
PART IV		
DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL - - - - -	467	113

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
PART V		
PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1974-1976, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1979		
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	468 - 489	114
WORK PROGRAMME - - - - -	490 - 491	118
ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING - - - - -		118
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION - - - - -		122
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT - - - - -		124
PUBLIC FINANCE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS - - - - -		130
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES - - - - -		134
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS - - - - -		141
NATURAL RESOURCES - - - - -		146
ENERGY - - - - -		147
MINERAL RESOURCES - - - - -		148
CARTOGRAPHY - - - - -		150
ENVIRONMENT - - - - -		152
TRANSPORT - - - - -		154
TELECOMMUNICATIONS - - - - -		158
TOURISM - - - - -		159
WATER RESOURCES - - - - -		160
STATISTICS - - - - -		163
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - - - - -		168
LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT - - - - -		172
EDUCATION - - - - -		174
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - - - - -		177
POPULATION - - - - -		187
AGRICULTURE - - - - -		192
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - - - - -		195
ANNEXES		
I. MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW - - - - -		202
II. MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW - - - - -		203
III. PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW - - - - -		206

ABBREVIATIONS

AAASA	Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa
ADB	African Development Bank
AID	Agency for International Development (United States)
ASWEA	Association of Social Work Education in Africa
CAFRAD	Centre africain de formation et de recherche administratives pour le développement
CIEA	Centre international d'études agricoles
CIEH	Comité intra-africain d'études hydrauliques
CDPPP	Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Aid
CPCM	The Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EEC	European Economic Community
FAC	Fonds d'assistance et de coopération
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FES	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
HCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IIAP	Institut international d'administration publique (Paris)
IISA	Institut international des sciences administratives (Bruxelles)
ILO	International Labour Office (Secretariat)
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund

ABBREVIATIONS (Cont'd)

ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Common Organization of African and Malagasy States
ODA	Overseas Development Administration
ODTA	Organization for the Development of Tourism in Africa
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	Office of Technical Co-operation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIFIDA	Société internationale financière pour les investissements et le développement en Afrique
STRC	Scientific Technical and Research Commission
TFMD	Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division
UNACAST	United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAT	United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Advisory Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UDEAC	Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNO	United Nations Organization
UNRTD	United Nations Resources and Transport Division
UPU	Universal Postal Union
URTNA	The African National Television and Broadcasting Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
VAB	Voluntary Agencies' Bureau

INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa covers the period from 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973. ^{1/} It will be submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fifth session, in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Commission's terms of reference after it has been adopted by the Conference of Ministers.

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 13 FEBRUARY 1972

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

2. During the period from 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973, the Executive Committee held its seventh and eighth meetings, the Technical Committee of Experts its third meeting and the Conference of African Planners its fourth session. A list of the meetings held by these bodies is contained in annex I.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

3. Under the programme of work and priorities established for the period 1971/1972 and in accordance with the resolutions adopted at previous sessions by the Commission and especially resolution 218(X) on Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s, the secretariat pursued work in its various fields of action.

Associate member States

4. In its resolution 2795(XXVI) of 10 December 1971 on the question of territories under Portuguese administration, the General Assembly approved the arrangements relating to the representation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique as associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as the list of the representatives of those territories proposed by the Organization of African Unity and adopted by the Conference of Ministers at its first meeting held at Tunis in February 1971.

5. The representatives of the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia had therefore been invited to the third meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts held at Addis Ababa in September 1972.

6. In accordance with the Commission's resolution 233(X) of 13 February 1971 on the participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia in the work of the Commission, the Executive Secretary discussed with the representatives of Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique who attended the third meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts the assistance that the Commission could provide to the peoples of these territories. Pending the receipt of specific requests, the secretariat believes that it can provide some assistance to the peoples of these territories in the fields of agriculture, small-scale industries and the environment.

^{1/} For the Commission's previous report, covering the period from 14 February 1971 to 13 February 1972, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5117).

Economic research and planning

7. The major activities in the field of economic research and planning, during the period under review were concerned with the implementation of the International Development Strategy and Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s. In this connexion, the secretariat took the opportunity at the fourth session of the Conference of African Planners, which took place in Addis Ababa from 4 to 13 October 1972, to put before African Planners the contents of the two strategies and their implications for development planning and analysis including the review and appraisal of progress in implementing the strategies in the region.

8. The theme of the meeting was an "integrated approach to the socio-economic transformation of African economies". The topics discussed included the Second United Nations Development Decade - the International Development Strategy and Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, and Review and Appraisal of Progress in Implementing the two Strategies; the treatment of social factors in the development plans of African countries; regional development planning in the context of overall socio-economic development; the human environment; a unified approach to development analysis and planning, and plan implementation. The conference concluded its meeting with draft resolutions for action by the Conference of Ministers and recommendations on the following issues: (a) participation at the meetings of the Conference of African Planners which called for representation at the highest technical level in conformity with the terms of reference of the Conference; (b) the establishment of the remaining United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Teams planned for the region; (c) the establishment and/or improvement of machinery for review and appraisal including the improvement of statistical and other information at the national, subregional and regional levels; (d) the human environment; (e) approaches to regional harmonization of development plans which dealt with economic co-operation (f) active involvement in the project on a "Unified Approach to Development Analysis and Planning"; (g) amendments to the statutes of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) in order to enable the subregions of the Commission to be equally represented on the Governing Council of the Institute, and (h) the future of IDEP particularly in regard to the finding of independent and permanent sources for financing the activities of the Institute.

9. In connexion with the proposed training workshops on the techniques of review and appraisal being organized by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of United Nations Headquarters in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, UNESOB, and other international agencies, two staff members of the ECA secretariat in conjunction with two staff members of the CDPFP undertook fact-finding missions to Nigeria, Kenya and Rwanda. During the field visits the teams sought information on the methodology of review and appraisal of progress, the criteria and bench-marks against which progress was being measured and on the feed-back procedures devised for follow-up action, including the designing of subsequent annual and medium-term plans. The visits also afforded them the opportunity of collecting material for preparing notes for the proposed training workshops.

10. During the period under review, the secretariat issued the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1970. Part II which dealt with the use of national accounting in planning in the African region, the Survey of Economic

Conditions in Africa, 1971. Part I which reviewed socio-economic conditions in Africa in the last two years of the 1960s, and its Part II which dealt with employment and economic growth in some African countries during the 1960s. The Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1972. Part I which reviewed socio-economic conditions in Africa in 1971 was concluded and was being printed. Numbers 9, 10 and 11 issues of the Planning Newsletter, a quarterly publication which disseminates current information on planning problems in the region, were also published.

11. Similarly the secretariat prepared the first regional report on the review and appraisal of progress in implementing the International Development Strategy and Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s.

Economic co-operation

12. As part of the continuing efforts to strengthen economic co-operation in the region, a study on Intra-African Economic Co-operation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community was undertaken. In addition work continued on the evaluation of the various benefit-sharing systems within economic co-operation groupings. A preliminary study on the incidence of excess capacity in different economic sectors was also carried out. Exploratory missions to establish United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Teams (UNDATs) in Niamey, Dakar, Bukavu and Lusaka were undertaken, and a start was made with the reorganization and strengthening of the sub-regional offices.

13. The objectives of the study, carried out under the direction of Professor Kjeld Philip of Denmark, were to provide suggestions for policy decisions by African Governments on such questions as their association with an enlarged EEC and measures to be adopted in overcoming obstacles to intra-African economic co-operation. Between February and September 1972, the mission visited forty African countries and discussed the study with high officials of governments and intergovernmental organizations. These were followed by visits to London, Paris, Brussels, and Geneva where the discussions centred on the economic and commercial relations of ECA member States with their major European trading partners, including the EEC. The draft study was examined by a panel of experts drawn from selected African countries before it was presented for consideration by the second meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

14. Several papers were prepared for those African countries that were not yet associated to the EEC, analysing the implications for their trade and development of such association. Member States were also informed of the secretariat's readiness to offer them advice on all aspects of association. The Executive Secretary attended a seminar organized for Commonwealth countries in July 1972 to examine the probable impact of the enlarged EEC on African economies, and visited Brussels in November/December for similar discussions with EEC.

15. The evaluation of the various benefit-sharing systems within economic co-operation groupings was continued with the assistance of a consultant. The study examines the nature of costs and benefits arising from economic integration schemes; measurement of such costs and benefits and alternative concepts of equity in the distribution of gains. It also includes proposals and measures

for distributing benefits equitably. The preliminary study on excess capacity, on the other hand, aims at examining industrial excess capacity as an indication of the costs incurred by ignoring existing opportunities for industrial integration, or at any rate, the harmonization of national industrial development plans. On this basis, some conclusions emerge in support of economic co-operation.

16. Preliminary missions were undertaken to establish UNDATs in Niamey, Dakar, Bukavu and Lusaka during the period under review. The purpose of the missions was to discuss the proposed objectives and functions of the UNDAT with the authorities in each country, ascertain the Governments's need for this additional technical assistance system, and where the need was indicated, design a work programme for an UNDAT. The exploratory mission to West Africa recommended that in the case of the eastern half of the subregion, an UNDAT should be immediately established to serve seven of the countries. As regards the other half of the subregion, a further mission was recommended to examine in detail the considerable technical assistance programmes being executed by the United Nations system and bilateral agencies and to determine whether an UNDAT could make a significant contribution to the countries' development efforts.

17. Exploratory missions were also sent to the remaining Central African countries not served by the UNDAT based at Yaoundé and those in the East African subregion. In the latter case, a definition of the work programme and the UNDAT's location required further discussions with the Governments concerned. In this subregion the demarcation of the UNDAT's geographical area of operation and definition of its detailed work programme had to be approached with extra caution, as there was need to avoid duplication with the extensive technical assistance programmes provided there by several agencies.

Subregional offices

18. The UNDAT exploratory mission to West Africa included in its report recommendations which supported earlier proposals by the ECA Executive Committee for reorganization and strengthening of the subregional office. The first phase of the decentralization programme, providing for the transfer of personnel and financial resources from ECA head office to the subregions commenced with the West African office (Niamey). A trade economist, human resources expert and a general economist arrived in the office to join the Director and the industrial economist, who have often represented its only professional personnel. Progress was made in defining more clearly the terms of reference of the UNDAT and those of the subregional office, both located in the same town, thus ensuring that they complement each other in their programmes and activities.

19. The Niamey UNDAT for which one natural resources and one transport economist have been recruited, covers Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. The work programme of the UNDAT is to be based upon the recommendations of the fact-finding mission, which took due account of the need to arrange a division of labour between the UNDAT and the strengthened subregional office. The recruitment of the team leader and the other four nucleus staff was in progress.

20. The Liptako-Gourma Authority, established to execute an integrated development programme for contiguous areas in Mali, Niger and Upper Volta, received assistance from the United Nations under the special programme established by

General Assembly resolution 2803(XXVI) to cater for the development needs of the least developed of the developing countries. The project embraces the co-ordinated development of such key economic sectors as transport, industry, agriculture (including fisheries), mining, water and human resources. During the period under review, a start was made with the hiring of consultants to formulate a Phase I programme, defining the specific areas of concentration. This is to be followed by pre-investment studies, and ultimately an investment programme. Work on this project is being co-ordinated with that of the UNDATs and the subregional office.

21. The subregional office either participated in or closely followed the activities of a number of intergovernmental organizations within the West African subregion. These included the Liptako-Gourma Authority, the CEAO, the African Groundnut Council, WARDA, the Economic Community of the Entente countries, the Association of African Central Banks, and a meeting of nineteen African countries associated with the EEC. With its strengthened resources, the office is well-equipped for such follow-up action as arises from the Seminar on Intra-subregional Economic Co-operation and Trade in Agriculture in West Africa held at Bathurst, Gambia in 1971. Such action includes the collection of preliminary data and documentation for the formulation of a plan of operation and financial budget for the detailed commodity studies (Phase II).

22. As in the other subregions, the staff of the North African subregional office kept close contact with the Governments and helped in the preparation of the 1972 work programme for the Centre for Industrial Studies of the Maghreb (CEIM). In addition, the office prepared a report on the economic situation of the three Maghreb countries, as well as an outline of a comparative study of the development plans of the Maghreb countries. It also undertook a study in collaboration with CEIM on the establishment of fertilizers and aluminium industries.

23. The subregional office participated in CAFRAD's Regional Conference on the Development and Management of Human Resources in the African Public Sector, held in Tangier from 18 to 22 September 1972. Earlier in the year the office also took part in the Eighth Arab Petroleum Congress held in Algiers from 28 May to 3 June 1972.

24. In the Central African subregion, the Yaoundé UNDAT, which is now operational, has begun to play its expected role by assisting some of the countries in the subregion in formulating their medium-term development plans and identifying their national technical assistance requirements. In addition, the UNDAT co-operated with other United Nations agencies in the execution of certain country projects. It collaborated with UNDP in the preparation of the Central African Republic's country programme and the evaluation of UNDP projects in Equatorial Guinea. It also received FAO's support in the preparation of rural sector studies for Cameroon. The multinational projects being undertaken by the UNDAT included a study on the General Principles of International Industrial Harmonization which it submitted to OCAM. A second study was on the Infra-structures, Communications and Regional Trade Flows in Central Africa, with a view to perspective planning into the 1980s. A similarly oriented study is concerned with forecasting and providing manpower needs in the 1980s.

25. A mission was undertaken to establish the second UNDAT in the subregion to assist in the development of a clearly defined area having a certain degree of ecological similarity, namely: Rwanda, Burundi and the Kivu province of Zaire. After a further mission has been sent to determine the team's programme priorities, it is hoped to reach agreement on its location too. As part of general activities within the subregion, the Director of the office participated in many of the intergovernmental meetings, including the Trans-African Highway Meeting held in Bangui from 9 to 12 October 1972.

26. The subregional office participated in a follow-up action on the Phase I study of the ECA/FAO Joint Project, Intra-regional Economic Co-operation and Trade in the Field of Agriculture, undertaken by both the Yaoundé-based UNDAT and Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division. This phase is devoted to examining the farming systems and production techniques in the food crop producing areas in each of the countries concerned, the food demand, storage, processing and marketing situations in each country; and other aspects of food crop production, including manpower requirements, inter-country trade and investments.

27. In the East African subregion, there were increased activities in the field of seminars and training workshops. The subregional office, in collaboration with the Governments of the area and other United Nations bodies, organized various training courses for senior administrators in the management of enterprises, in Lusaka, from 5 to 22 January 1972. A training workshop on Purchasing and Supply Management was also held in Maseru, Lesotho, from 7 to 21 November 1972. The aim of the workshop was to provide participants with an opportunity to examine their procurement practices, alongside other known practices, and in the process, evolve and suggest more modernized arrangements for purchasing and supply systems that would aid the rapid achievement of national development objectives.

28. The subregional office also participated in the meeting of the UNDP Resident Representatives in South-eastern Africa held in Lusaka from 7 to 9 March 1972. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss administrative matters in the subregion as well as the financing of the proposed Institute of Public Administration which was to be attached to the Gaborone campus of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. In addition, in November 1972, the subregional Director undertook an exploratory mission in connexion with the establishment of the first East African UNDAT in Lusaka. The purpose of the mission was to assess the Government's reaction to the proposed teams and evaluate the kind of assistance which the teams would be required to provide.

29. The subregional office co-ordinated the work of the various missions sent to the subregion and helped in arranging interviews with the government officials concerned. Such missions included the one sent to Zambia on the Development of a Phased Programme of Budgetary Reforms, and another on Live-stock Development, which visited six countries in the subregion, namely: Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The mission was part of the follow-up action of Phase I Study on Intra-subregional Co-operation and Trade in East Africa in the Field of Agriculture, and it identified projects and programmes for increasing livestock production and disease control as well as research in this field.

Trade

30. During the period under review, activities of the secretariat in the field of trade were designed mainly to assist in the restructuring of Africa's trade with emphasis laid on the development of intra-African trade. A revised and updated version of the study on "Restructuring of Africa's Foreign Trade" (E/CN.14/UNCTAD III/1) was issued with a view to assisting African delegations at UNCTAD III. Meetings of the African Group at Santiago were serviced jointly by the ECA and OAU secretariats. Furthermore, a study on the United Nations/IMCO Draft Customs Convention on Containers and its relevance to African countries (TRANS/WP/5) was presented to the "Regional meeting on the implications of the use of freight containers in African trade", held in Addis Ababa in April 1972.

31. A paper on "International Procurement and Promotion of Intra-African Trade" was submitted to the UNITAR/SIDA Seminar on International Procurement and Promotion of Intra-African Trade, held in Nairobi in March 1972. The secretariat participated in the "ECA/ITC Training Course on Export Promotion" for French-speaking African countries whose first part was held in Addis Ababa in May, and presented a paper on the "Development of Intra-African Trade". Moreover, the secretariat organized a bilingual course on commercial policy and trade promotion at Accra and Lomé in October/November 1972. The course was centred on intra-African trade. The secretariat also participated in the First ECA/UNCTAD/UNDP Seminar on the Generalized System of Preferences.

32. The Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development was held at Geneva in September 1972. The secretariat helped to service the meeting. In addition to studies on cotton and bananas prepared as a basis for consultations and negotiations among African countries, the meeting had before it papers on the identification of products for which trade concessions might be considered within the West, East and Central African subregions. An assessment of UNCTAD III from an African standpoint was also presented to the meeting.

33. A study on trade between African and developing East Asian countries is being prepared, as part of the efforts to assist in the restructuring of Africa's trade. Preparations are now under way regarding a number of strategy papers designed to assist African countries in connexion with the forthcoming UNCTAD and GATT intergovernmental negotiations. A project request has been submitted to UNDP to that end.

Africa Trade Centre

34. The Africa Trade Centre has now established four distinct services which have all become operative - a Trade Promotion Advisory Service, a Training and Public Relations Service, a Trade Information and Documentation Service and a Market Research Service.

35. During the period under review, the Centre undertook 25 trade promotion advisory missions for 18 ECA member States. While most of these missions were exploratory in nature, the requests now being received from member States are essentially for substantive missions covering specific fields of export development.

36. The Centre organized a symposium on intra-African trade in February/March 1972 in connexion with the First All-African International Trade Fair held at Nairobi. In co-operation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, two training courses in export promotion were organized. One junior executive from an ECA member State completed a six-months in-service training programme at the Centre in 1972 and four officials are expected for the programme in 1973. A local training programme has been launched in which a number of African countries are participating. In view of the enthusiastic response by member States much time will be devoted to this programme during 1973.

37. A number of market research studies were undertaken for several individual African countries in respect of selected products in specified markets. A general project on export availability and opportunities in Africa has reached an advanced stage where it has to be supplemented by field research.

38. The Trade Information and Documentation Service, which is the latest of the services established in the Centre, is developing to a stage where it will be able to supply trade information to ECA member States both automatically and on request.

39. In resolution 222(X) the Conference of Ministers requested the Centre to assist African countries in establishing an Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations. This was a major item on the agenda of the Symposium on intra-African trade referred to under training activities. A Preparatory Committee which was set up for the purpose, has drafted the constitution of the Association which has received the support of the Technical Committee of Experts of the Commission and the ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development and it has been submitted to the Conference of Ministers held in February 1973. The Association is expected to become operative in 1973.

40. The Centre has established very close co-ordination with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT and both Centres organized joint trade promotion advisory missions and joint training courses in export promotion during the period under review.

Fiscal and monetary affairs

41. During the period under review, missions were undertaken in Nigeria, Zambia and Lesotho to render assistance in various fiscal and budgetary management issues. In Nigeria a review was carried out of the operation of fiscal and financial incentives for export promotion of manufactures, and in Zambia a survey was undertaken of the existing system of small traders and other categories of self-employed individuals in order to determine the feasibility of introducing a standard assessment tax system and other improvements. In Lesotho a local training course in budget-plan harmonization and the introduction of improved budgetary management techniques was undertaken for senior budget and planning officers. This mission also resulted in the development of a phased programme of budgetary and fiscal improvements. Assistance was also rendered to the Institute of Public Administration of the Imperial Ethiopian Government in conducting a seminar on budgetary management. Comprehensive studies on systems of taxing agricultural incomes and personal income taxation in African developing countries were also prepared.

42. A study was undertaken on the fiscal implications of import substitution. Preparations were also made for holding a regional training course in tax policy, legislation and administration, and local training courses in budget-plan harmonization during 1973.

43. A paper on "International Financial and Monetary Issues" was prepared and presented to African delegations at Santiago during UNCTAD III.

44. A paper on "International Procurement and Tied Aid" was also presented to the UNITAR/SIDA Regional Seminar on International Procurement held at Nairobi in March 1972.

45. A paper on "International Procurement and Development of Intra-African Trade" was prepared and submitted to the Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development held in Geneva in September 1972.

46. At the request of the Mali Government a mission was undertaken to study possible types of ECA assistance needed for the promotion of domestic savings, especially in rural areas.

47. In co-operation with and under the auspices of the Association of African Central Banks a seminar was organized in Tunis, in November/December 1972 to discuss various problems of financial and monetary co-operation among African countries.

48. The secretariat participated in a research course for Eastern, Central and South Africa Trade Union Heads held in Addis Ababa in November 1972 giving lectures on the activities of some international and African financial institutions.

49. Although the main responsibility for providing financial resources for development rests on African countries there is still urgent need for increased external financial assistance and improvement in its conditions. The secretariat continued, therefore, its efforts to assist African countries at various international forums in harmonizing their positions on relevant financial and monetary issues whose solution is of vital importance for African developing countries.

Industry

Industrialization policies

50. Pursuant to the Addis Ababa Declaration on Industrialization in the 1970s, the secretariat has initiated action to examine some of the key factors in the industrial development of Africa. Among these are the reduction of capital and operating costs, the promotion of multinational industrial projects and the promotion of intergovernmental consultations for the co-ordinated development of specific industries.

51. Recognizing the benefits to be derived from multinational co-operation in the establishment of specific industries, the secretariat undertook a study to examine current policies, problems, experiences and financing for multinational

industries. It is intended also to analyse the effect of alternative policies and specify methodology for defining and appraising the equitable distribution of net benefits.

52. The secretariat participated in the work of the ILO Employment Mission to Kenya and prepared a report entitled: "Government's Role in the African Business Sector with Special Reference to Capital Supply and Technical Assistance and its Impact on Employment". The North African Harmonization Study (E/CN.14/INR/198) was issued in May 1972.

53. Following a preliminary enquiry of the interaction between agriculture and industry, a case study on the development of rural industries in Ethiopia is under way.

54. In co-operation with UNIDO, the secretariat organized at Addis Ababa in January/February 1973 a seminar on UNIDO Operations in the least-developed of the developing African countries in order to identify the industrial development problems in these countries, to draw up a concrete plan of action for specific measures and to describe the types and forms of assistance required.

Industrial project formulation and evaluation

55. With the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany, field work of the survey on electrical and mechanical engineering industries in the East African subregion was completed and work started on the up-dating of the 1965 study on chemical and fertilizer industries in the same subregion.

56. Work continues on the compilation of data on engineering industries in 37 African countries. The completed analysis of these data will identify areas for multinational co-operation in the establishment of engineering industries and specify optimum operating sizes of such plants. During the period under review a study on the petroleum and petrochemical industries in Africa was completed.

57. Assistance was given to Ethiopia in identifying and elaborating six industrial opportunities and in listing potential investment sources. Advice was also provided in the preparation of prefeasibility appraisals for the manufacture of sanitary ware, tiles and crockery.

58. Activities covering the projects for forest-based industries, included assistance to Kenya at the implementation stage of plywood and fibreboard mills. Similar assistance was provided to Uganda for a plywood mill. All these three projects were initially elaborated by ECA. A survey of wood-based industries in Ethiopia was completed. Following the preliminary survey of low-land bamboo in Ethiopia, a local investment company is collaborating with ECA in carrying out tests to determine its suitability for furniture making and for use in low-cost housing.

59. The secretariat participated in the IBRD/UNDP/FAO mission on pulp and paper and forest industries to Malawi and Madagascar and assisted with the preparation of pre-investment studies.

60. As a follow-up of previous advisory missions, a report on the development of forest industries was submitted to the Swaziland Government. At the request of the Government of Ivory Coast, two missions were undertaken in connexion with the production of pulp. A report on the San Pedro Export Pulp Mill Project was submitted to the Government. Advice was also given in the formulation of a ten-year programme of forest industry development in the Ivory Coast.

61. A project register of new and planned industrial projects in selected African countries was published early in 1972. Work continues on up-dating the register and on compiling information covering the countries not included in the first issue of the register.

Investment promotion and finance

62. On the basis of a detailed study of selected countries, operational guidelines for the development of investment promotion institutions were formulated for the consideration of African industrialization agencies.

63. Following consultations with sixty-two investment promotion organizations in nineteen industrialized countries, a Directory of Investment Promotion Contacts for African Industrialization was brought out for the guidance of member States.

64. Follow-up actions leading to implementation of ECA project descriptions for a cement clinker mill in Upper Volta, a bolts and nuts factory in Nigeria, enamelware industry in Dahomey, and aluminium sulphate plants in Senegal and Cameroon were approved by the Governments concerned and ECA was requested to take these up for promotion among foreign investors. Potential investors were located for the cement and aluminium sulphate projects.

65. In co-operation with UNIDO, a Seminar on Industrial Information for government officials from English-speaking member States was organized in November 1972. The seminar identified the problems of industrial information in African industrialization and made proposals for the development of suitable machinery to overcome these problems.

Special measures for development of small-scale industries

66. Negotiations are proceeding with bilateral sources to finance a floating exhibition of machinery for small- and medium-scale industries to visit selected African ports. In addition to giving the potential African entrepreneurs an opportunity to inspect the various types of machinery available, arrangements will be made for interested foreign investors to discuss possibilities of investment, joint ventures and licensing arrangements.

67. A model of a feasibility study for a consumers co-operative society, based on a case study in Ethiopia was completed. During the period under review the secretariat undertook a study on the development of African enterprises.

68. Advisory assistance was given to Ghana in connexion with the establishment of a centre for small-scale industries, and to OCAM countries for the setting up of a subregional institute for the industrial training of extension workers and managerial staff.

69. With the co-operation of the Intermediate Technology Development Group, UK, a supplement to the Guide to Manufactures of Small-scale Machinery (E/CN.14/INR/151) was compiled.

70. With UNIDO the secretariat co-sponsored a training workshop for industrial administrators which examined the problems of industrial development and management, and the usefulness of modern concepts and methods for increasing industrial growth.

Development of natural resources

Mineral resources development

71. During the period under review the activities in the field of mineral resources were devoted to the promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in Africa.

72. The secretariat provided advisory services to the Governments and to the representatives of the various organizations and companies operating in the region in all aspects of mineral resources development.

73. The proposal of establishing a Mineral Economics Centre in West Africa was fully supported by the Governments and Universities of Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Arrangements are being made for a meeting to be held in February 1973 in Accra or Ife, Nigeria for the representatives of these Governments to discuss the location and the financial aspects of this project.

74. As regards the East African subregion, the possible creation of a Mineral Resources Development Centre as well as the establishment of one or two Schools of Mines is still under investigation. Several countries are interested in these two projects and the secretariat plans to arrange a meeting of a working group of experts to further discuss these projects and define the needs of the East African countries.

75. The secretariat continued to compile data on the development, production and export of mineral resources and brought them up-to-date on both country and commodity bases.

76. Studies of the present status and the future prospects in the field of mineral resources exploration, exploitation and utilization in West Africa are being undertaken to define the problems confronting the African countries in the development of their mineral resources in order to determine the type of assistance that may be provided.

77. A seminar and a study tour for African geologists and mining engineers is being arranged for 1974 to visit a developed country to acquaint them with the modern techniques and methods of exploration and development of the mineral resources.

Energy

78. The Regional Conference on the Petroleum Industry and Manpower Requirements in the Field of Hydrocarbons planned for September 1972 in accordance with resolution 225(X) is now scheduled for September 1973 at Tripoli.

79. With this conference in mind, the secretariat has prepared documents on the development of the petroleum industry in each of the following producing countries: Algeria, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria and Tunisia.

80. In preparation for the Second African Meeting on Energy, the secretariat has begun to update documents on the development of energy in Africa. During the period under review, the secretariat has also completed the preparatory work for a symposium on the training of personnel at all levels for power production and distribution.

81. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2803(XXVI) concerning special measures in favour of the least-developed among the developing countries, ECA was made the executing agency for the project for the integrated development of the Liptako-Gourma area in the West African subregion. The secretariat prepared the project's plan of operation and participated in the various activities connected with the interviewing, selecting and recruiting of experts assigned to the project with a view to getting it under way before the end of 1972.

Water resources development

82. During the period under review, five countries were visited and detailed discussions were held with the services engaged on hydrological and hydro-meteorological work. Preliminary examination of the existing hydrological networks and their deficiencies, hydrological services, instruments, etc., was made in each of the countries. Further work on these aspects is being carried out.

83. Two documents entitled (a) Data collection for water resources development, and (b) Status of hydrological networks in Africa and proposals for their improvement and development, were prepared. The second document was submitted to the meeting of the Working Group on Hydrometeorology of the Regional Association for Africa of the World Meteorological Organization, held at Geneva in September 1972.

84. Work was started on the preparation of a master plan for planning and development of hydrological networks in Africa.

85. In response to the invitation of the secretariat, a meeting was held in Addis Ababa, between the representatives of the Governments of Hungary, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania and WHO, WMO and UNESCO and the ECA to discuss and recommend a programme of action for the establishment of a Water Resources Institute in Tanzania.

Environment

86. The secretariat participated in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in June 1972. Some 35 African countries participated in the Conference where decisions were reached on future activities by the United Nations agencies and Governments on projects to protect and enhance the human environment.

87. During the period under review, work was carried out on the collection of data aimed at producing a periodic report on the African Environment.

Cartography

88. The first meeting of the Governing Council of the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys established at Ile-Ife, Nigeria was held at the University of Ife in June 1972. The meeting was attended by representatives from the four participating countries. Training in photogrammetry and photo-interpretation at technician level started in early October 1972 and the Centre was officially opened on 21 October 1972.

89. The Third Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in October/November 1972. The Conference, attended by a hundred delegates and observers from thirty-four countries, reviewed cartographic activities in Africa and discussed new techniques used by the developed countries. The Conference adopted resolutions dealing with substantive matters requiring action by the secretariat. African Governments were also urged to encourage and support operations leading to the connexion of the geodetic networks in the region.

90. The Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy and the secretariat jointly sponsored a seminar on land administration and the development of African resources held in Ibadan University, Nigeria in November 1972. The central theme of the seminar was concerned with land tenure, but the programme included - in order to facilitate a comprehensive appreciation of the significance of land tenure in economic development generally - a number of papers on the kindred subjects of economic planning; the relevance to economic progress of development in agriculture, water resources, industry and mineral resources; financial resources for development; and financial aspects of land development.

91. During the period under review, the Map Documentation and Reference Centre received some 500 maps and charts and prepared 80 maps for internal use and distribution to correspondents of the Centre. Addenda 21, 22, 23 and 24 to the "catalogue of maps and charts" received by the Centre were published and circulated to member States.

Transport, communications and tourism

Transport

92. During the period under review, the secretariat participated in the Second African Highway Conference held at Rabat in April 1972, the meeting of the UNCTAD Committee on Shipping held in Geneva in July and the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic held in Geneva in November/December 1972.

93. In April 1972, the secretariat organized in Addis Ababa the Regional Meeting on Freight Containers at which they reviewed the present position in African countries in regard to the development of containers and considered the matters to be discussed at the United Nations/IMCO Conference on International Container Traffic.

94. At its second meeting held at Bangui in April 1972, the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee agreed on the routing of the highway and approved the programme of work for subsequent phases of the project. In September 1972, the secretariat organized at Addis Ababa a meeting on feeder-road links to the Trans-African Highway to acquaint neighbouring countries with the programme of the Highway Project and to afford them, if they find it advantageous, the opportunity of having their road networks linked with the highway.

95. In October 1972, the secretariat convened at Addis Ababa a meeting of industrialized countries to determine their assistance to the feasibility studies of the Trans-African Highway. At the meeting firm commitments were made by some countries while promises of help were expressed by others.

96. With the collaboration of the German Foundation for Developing Countries, the secretariat held at Addis Ababa in September 1972 the Conference for the Establishment of the Union of African Railways at which the Constitution of the African Railway Union was adopted and the First General Assembly meeting of the Union was planned for April 1973.

97. At a meeting convened by the secretariat at Freetown, Sierra Leone in October 1972, member States of the West and Central African subregions decided to form "The Port Management Association of West and Central Africa" and adopted the Constitution of the Association.

Telecommunications

98. In May 1972 the secretariat took part in a joint UNESCO/ITU/ECA mission to seven countries in the region to undertake a preliminary study on the feasibility and acceptability of a regional satellite system for education, information and development in Africa south of the Sahara.

99. In accordance with ECA resolution 162(VIII) on Pan-African Telecommunication Network and in collaboration with ITU, UNDP, OAU and ADB, the secretariat assisted in organizing a meeting at Addis Ababa in October/November 1972 on the implementation and financing of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network.

100. During the period under review the secretariat prepared the following documents: "Operational efficiency and current development in telecommunications in the ECA region", "Telecommunication development-suggested targets for the Second Decade", and "Review of telecommunication training in ECA member countries".

Tourism

101. At the request of the Tanzanian Government, the secretariat completed a report on the cost and revenue structure of a number of hotels in Tanzania and recommended measures to raise their efficiency and profitability.

102. The secretariat also prepared at the request of the East African Community, a document on cost and benefit analysis of the "joint travel promotion" project of the countries of the East and Central African subregions.

103. During the period under review, the secretariat also completed a study on "Trans-African Highway and Tourism", another one on the "Joint Organization for the Promotion of Tourism" and the first issue of the annual bulletin entitled "African Tourism".

Agriculture

104. Increased attention has been given to the Joint ECA/FAO African Livestock Development Study project in view of the expected world meat shortage. Africa is a net importer of meat. The project is, therefore, planned in order to increase the supply of meat and other livestock products both for the African market and for export to the Middle East and Europe. At present, fresh meat from Africa is barred from the European markets on account of sanitary regulations. Some African countries are already endeavouring to overcome this difficulty. The recommendations of the project include proposals for the production of disease-free meat that would be acceptable in any world market.

105. As part of this project and also of the Phase II of the Intra-subregional Co-operation and Trade Study in East Africa in the field of Agriculture, the study on the "Prospects for the production, marketing and trade in livestock and livestock products in Eastern Africa up to 1985" was completed and the report published and distributed to the Governments concerned. Also the first phase of the Livestock Development Study project was undertaken by a team of experts in Southern/Central Africa, covering seven countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia. Projects and programmes for increasing livestock production, disease control and research were identified and discussed with the Governments. The final report has been prepared and will soon be published. Plans have been completed for the second part of the project which will be for the West African subregion.

106. Because of the financial measures adopted by the United Nations system, many vacant posts of the secretariat were not filled and this affected the planning and implementation of the Phase II of the Intra-regional Economic Co-operation and Trade Study. Both the Technical Committee of Experts of the Commission and the FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in September gave very high priority to this project in West Africa in conjunction with the livestock development project.

107. A close working relationship was developed with the United Nations Multinational and Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) for the Central African subregion. A multinational project on the study of the production and marketing of cereals in the subregion was formulated jointly with the UNDAT on the request of the Governments, and field work has already started. This project forms part of the Phase II of the Intra-regional Economic Co-operation and Trade Study for the Central African subregion.

108. UNDP has earmarked some funds for the Livestock Development project. Bilateral assistance is also being sought both for this project and for the Phase II of the Intra-regional Economic Co-operation and Trade project.

109. During the period under review, the secretariat prepared and issued No. 14 of the Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa.

110. The secretariat participated in the ECA/FAO Symposium on Intra-African Trade held in Nairobi in February-March, 1972. It also participated in the preparation of the documents and the servicing of the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Libreville in September, 1972 as well as in the Conference on Land Administration and the Development of African Resources held in Ibadan, Nigeria in November/December, 1972.

111. The secretariat participated in the UNDP/ILO Employment Mission to Kenya in March-April, 1972 the report of which was submitted to the Government in October, 1972. It also assisted in implementing an FAO project on Research in Contemporary Changes in the Agrarian Structure in Ethiopia which is part of a wider project being implemented in some selected developing countries.

Statistics and economic information

Development of national and multinational statistical services

Statistical training

112. The training programme in statistics continued in the two Institutes of Statistics and Applied Economics which are operating in Morocco and Uganda, as well as in the lower level (Statistics Training Institute) in Cameroon. The East African Statistical Training Centre was taken over by the East African Community on completion of United Nations assistance. Previous middle level centres in Ethiopia and Ghana were absorbed some years ago by local universities. A new training project located in the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland is being established with the help of UNESCO.

National accounts

113. One of the principal continuing tasks was assistance to African countries in developing comprehensive and balanced statistical programmes by applying the revised United Nations System of National Accounts. The activities involved were advisory services, work on methodology and technical meetings. During the review period, direct technical assistance was given to the Central African Republic, Congo, Gambia, Malawi, Sudan, Tunisia, Upper Volta and Zaire.

114. A national accounts training seminar was organized at Rabat in February 1972 and a working group on household sector statistics met at Addis Ababa in November. A meeting on external transactions was cancelled due to lack of funds and the project will be implemented in the form of a secretariat report.

115. Other national accounts activities included data compilation and analysis together with a number of statistical studies which are reported separately below. It should be noted that countries of the region did not agree to publish provisional estimates of key national accounts aggregates, as recommended in ECA resolution 231(X), so the preparation of these figures was continued by the secretariat.

General economic statistics and economic information

116. Advisory missions were undertaken to assist the UDEAC secretariat and the Chad Government in respect of trade statistics and computerization of data. Work on the adaptation of industrial statistics methodology for use under African conditions continued, although training projects in this field had to be postponed because funds were not made available.

117. A survey of distribution statistics was undertaken and papers on country practices and methodology in this field are being prepared. Practical research was also carried out into problems arising from the use of electronic data

processing equipment in Africa, which the seventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians described as specially important. Meetings on both subjects are scheduled for 1973.

Demographic and social statistics

118. In the field of demographic and social statistics, activities have been mainly concerned with the African Census Programme which involves field operations in some 21 countries of the region. Six regional advisers are attached to the secretariat to assist in the implementation of these projects. Two population census courses were conducted in 1972 and a further two are planned for 1973. However, it was necessary to postpone some other demographic statistics projects, partly because two staff posts remained unfilled, and partly because basic material will be available from the countries later than expected.

Development of a regional statistical and economic information service

Statistical studies

119. Statistical studies conducted at the regional level are intended as a means of filling the more important gaps in African statistics by bringing together information from all available sources.

120. Satisfactory progress was made in a study of the pattern of private consumption expenditure, for which the North and West African sections were completed. A report on capital formation in African countries was finalized, although work on this topic will continue. A study on the change in terms of trade of developing Africa was completed ahead of schedule.

121. In addition, work continued on the development of data collection arrangements to make the effective international comparison of prices possible. This was connected with both the international comparison study on purchasing power parities and a regional project specially established to enable wider coverage of Africa.

Collection and dissemination of information

122. An Economic Information Section was added to the Statistics Division in 1971 and, during the reporting period, better co-ordination and development of statistical and related publications became possible. Two series on Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa and the Statistical Newsletter continued unchanged. The previous Quarterly Statistical Bulletin was converted into a Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin to serve as a means of publishing the results of statistical studies and general information of special interest, as well as tabulated data. The Statistical Yearbook was completely revised in line with international recommendations to present data on a country basis, and the 1972 issue was completed and sent for reproduction.

123. In addition, the 1972 issues of Economic Data Summaries for individual African countries were prepared. The Summaries are revised annually and supplement and interpret the material contained in the Yearbook. Combined issues may be produced from time to time. An issue of another series, entitled African Economic Indicators, was also produced and will in future continue on an annual basis.

124. During the period June-September 1972, visits were made to 22 selected African countries for the purpose of collecting current data and promoting the speedier circulation of material from national sources. Governments had previously been recommended to give urgent attention to this matter in ECA resolution 231(X), but no significant response had been noted. The visits considerably improved the availability of data at ECA headquarters, which is important not only for statistical publications, but also for projects such as the annual Economic Survey and appraisal of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

125. Special attention was given in 1972 to assembling essential available data in standard form. In 1973 the secretariat expects to begin development of its existing punch card records to provide the basis for a fully computerized data bank, even though the equipment available for this purpose is likely to be limited.

Housing, building and physical planning

126. As a first stage in the preparation of a Manual on Physical Planning, a synopsis has been prepared and sent to physical planners for examinations and comments.

127. A mission was carried out at the request of the Government of Sierra Leone to advise on the establishment of a specialist housing section in the Ministry of Housing and Country Planning. This section will be in a position to formulate national housing programmes for the Government and to supervise their implementation in collaboration with other Ministries concerned, within the Development Plan. A similar mission at the request of the Government of Uganda was carried out in connexion with the establishment of a specialist housing section in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

128. The secretariat continued its collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at United Nations Headquarters, and UNDP in the establishment of a Special Fund Project in Housing, Building and Planning in Liberia. As part of this project a Housing and Building Bank has been established by Charter under the laws of Liberia. The objectives of this Bank are to improve the availability of housing finance resources, and to establish house mortgage operations.

129. A project designed to establish urban land use patterns with a view to encouraging the formulation of land use policies and control measures has been started. Technical information required for this purpose has been submitted by six member States. The project is being carried out in collaboration with Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, with support from the Government of the USA.

130. Negotiations are in process between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Commonwealth Development Corporation, London with a view to the provision of seed capital and expertise.

131. A review of the methods and operational procedures of the National Housing Corporation and the Housing Finance Company of Uganda was carried out at the request of the Government. The object was to assist the Government in measures

to enable these two institutions to play a greater part in implementing government policy as laid down in the Development Plan and in undertaking programmes in low-cost housing.

132. The International Savings Banks Institute made available the services of an economist holding a chair in banking at an Italian University. He has prepared a paper entitled "Savings mobilization in African developing countries" which is under discussion in the secretariat.

133. The ECA Task Force on the Financing of Housing, Building and Physical Planning convened in Addis Ababa from 27 November to 1 December 1972. Representatives from four African countries and representatives of bilateral donor countries investing in housing programmes in Africa were present. The intention is to supplement national efforts in mobilizing funds for housing; improving existing housing credit institutions and where necessary promoting new institutions. The Task Force will also have the duty, at the request of Governments, of helping to work out resources required for the housing, building and physical planning sector.

134. The North African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance convened in Addis Ababa in November 1972. The Working Group strongly recommended the establishment of housing banks or mortgage banks through which resources to housing, building and physical planning could be channelled and operations co-ordinated.

135. Two missions were carried out at the request of the Libyan Arab Republic. The first mission concerned measures to encourage the development of unutilized land in urban areas under penalty of compulsory acquisition by Government. These measures had been put into effect. The second mission concerned the drafting of principles for a law to establish a Libyan Bank for infrastructure, housing and community facilities. These proposals have been lodged with the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic.

136. The secretariat continued to collaborate with the Government of Tanzania and with the International Co-operative Housing Development Association in their promotion of a pilot co-operation housing project in Dar es Salaam. The basic site has been provided with infrastructural works. Of a projected total of 440 dwellings, 120 have been built and occupied by members of the Mwenge Co-operative Housing Society. A staff member carried out a periodic mission in connexion with the project and a detailed progress report for distribution to member States is in preparation.

137. A draft bulletin on trends in house-building costs has been prepared and distributed to member States for use in their technical agencies. This bulletin is the first of a new series.

138. A four-month training course in building techniques and cost reduction measures has been started in Rotterdam, in collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands. Participants have been drawn from eleven member States in the West African Subregion.

139. A draft outline of a "Guide to the Use of Timber in Housing" has been prepared. This outline is being discussed between the secretariat, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at United Nations Headquarters, FAO, UNIDO, and the Centre technique forestier tropical at Nojant-sur-Marne, France.

Social development

140. The Voluntary Agencies' Bureau (VAB), established as a result of the Symposium on Rural Development held in Addis Ababa in August 1971, continued to give assistance to international voluntary agencies in pre-investment studies of selected projects. These included assistance in determining the feasibility of land settlement projects, vocational training for youth, selfhelp construction of farm-to-market roads, water wells, farmers' training and the training of trainers for adult education.

141. A staff member of the secretariat had consultations and discussions with representatives of a number of international voluntary agencies in Europe and America in May and June 1972, in order to promote more co-operation between ECA and the agencies in rural development programmes in Africa.

142. The secretariat continued to publish the quarterly Newsletter on Rural Development; the fourth in the series was issued in January 1973. In addition, a Directory of Activities of the International Voluntary Agencies in rural development in Africa, giving detailed accounts of over 19,300 specific projects in member States, was completed and published for distribution to member States and interested organizations.

143. During the period under review, the following monographs were completed: (a) Job opportunities in agriculture, (b) Rural organizations, and (c) Agricultural services.

144. The secretariat continued to give publicity to the work of international voluntary agencies, in the particular fields of: rural water supply; use of improved agricultural techniques and practices; mobilization of savings for rural development; the role of co-operatives in rural development; and "war on waste" - improvement of food storage methods. In order to expand this project and widen its impact, contacts have been made with National Radio and Television Organizations (URTNA), to develop co-operation between ECA and the Union, with a view to developing direct contacts with individual national broadcasting organizations and making accessible to them relevant documents, scripts, tapes, films, etc., for local use.

145. The secretariat assisted the Rural Development College in Holte (Denmark) in the 8th Diploma training course, for middle-level rural development personnel, held during the period August 1971 to March 1972. Furthermore, a joint ECA/DANIDA ad hoc study group established to examine the possibilities of providing Danish support for rural development training in Africa, completed its mission in April 1972. The report of the study group was approved by the secretariat and submitted to the Board of DANIDA with the proposal that the programme be implemented.

146. The secretariat also assisted the 8th International Course on Vocational Education and Teaching in Agriculture, organized by the International Centre for Agricultural Education (ICAE), Switzerland, in co-operation with UNESCO, ILO, FAO and OECD (August/September 1972). The course - primarily designed for those engaged in further education teaching at secondary levels of agricultural education - was attended by participants from Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda and Tunisia. The secretariat has been requested to conduct an evaluation of the course and its impact on African development.

147. A five-year programme has been drawn up for pre-vocational and vocational training for girls and women towards their full participation in development (1972-1976). Altogether, forty country studies on pre-vocational and vocational training for girls and women have been completed. These are to be compiled into one volume and used for ascertaining the existing and needed opportunities for women's training. The studies are also being used in some countries for vocational guidance.

148. The Association of Social Work Education in Africa (ASWEA) - established early in 1972 to promote teaching and research in the field of social work education in Africa - continued the promotion of social development teaching materials in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

149. The secretariat participated in the Training Seminar for East and Central Africa, sponsored by the All-Africa Conference of Churches, at Makerere University, Uganda, where ECA's programme for the participation of women in development was introduced.

150. The secretariat participated in the FAO/ECA/SIDA Seminar on Home Economics Development Planning for English-speaking countries in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in March 1972. Two working papers on "The impact of modern life and technology on women's economic role : implications for planning" and "Women and rural institutions" were prepared and presented. The Seminar was attended by 30 participants from 15 member States, and observers from the international and national organizations.

151. During the period under review, the secretariat participated in the following additional meetings: (a) The Conference on Development Training in Africa, organized by the Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) and held at Buea, Cameroon in May 1972; (b) The Interregional Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Women in Development, organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York in June 1972; (c) The Conference on Children, Youth, Women and Development Plans, organized by UNICEF at Lomé in May 1972; (d) The XVIth International Conference on Social Welfare at The Hague in August 1972; and (e) The Fifth International Seminar on the Role of Social Welfare Services in Rural Development, organized by the International Council of Social Welfare at Lusaka in June 1972. The secretariat completed also a paper on "The role of social welfare in integrated rural development".

Advisory services

152. At the request of the Government of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, the secretariat sent missions in March 1972 to assist these member States in review of their rural development policies, structures and measures in the fields of land tenure, agricultural development, farmers' co-operatives for credit and marketing and to recommend projects for support by bilateral and multilateral technical assistance. A mission was also undertaken to Kenya to discuss, with the AACC office and the Kenya Council of Social Services, the establishment of a women's bureau in Kenya.

153. Missions were also undertaken in January 1973 in connexion with the planning of the itinerant training programmes for trainers in home economics, in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

Manpower and training

154. During the period under review, an evaluation study of unemployment among school-leavers has been completed and published in the monograph series on Human Resources Planning in Africa. The study makes recommendations on policy measures for containing and reducing the problem, which are to be subject to further examination and discussion at the proposed workshops on employment planning and training programming. Three other interrelated studies commenced during the year are expected to be completed in 1973, and will be utilized as supporting documentation in the UNESCO/OAU/ECA set of studies planned for the possible revision of the Addis Ababa educational targets. These studies are: (a) Study of middle-level manpower requirements and training needs; (b) Case studies of training programmes for preparing primary and secondary school leavers for employment and. (c) Evaluation study of secondary school enrolment and output in relation to middle-level manpower requirements in selected countries. In addition, a special study has been completed on Manpower and Training Needs for the Development of the African Petroleum Industry for the forthcoming ECA regional conference on the same subject.

155. Because of the lack of UNDP financing, the training workshops prepared by the secretariat had to be postponed.

156. In the fields of education and training, the programme of the secretariat is concerned with assisting member States to re-orient their educational and training systems to serve the urgent manpower needs for economic and social development. There are two components to the programme: (a) the conduct of studies, and the organization of seminars/workshops to promote renovation of the educational and training system, in-service training of instructors to improve their performance in training establishments (other than schools and colleges), and the formation of professional associations of training officers; and, (b) co-ordination of bilateral scholarships and fellowships administered by the Commission, and the dissemination of information on training opportunities and educational innovations of relevance to manpower development, employment and productivity.

157. Upon the invitation of the Ethiopian authorities, the secretariat actively participated in the meetings connected with the Ethiopian Education Sector Review, a project also supported by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

158. In pursuance of the policy of encouraging educational innovations and of promoting institutional development, the secretariat is assisting an African-based Steering Committee to establish in 1973 an African Association for Correspondence Education, the formation of which was recommended at an ECA/UNDP sponsored seminar in Abidjan in 1971. It is hoped that the Association will provide professional leadership in this important form of out-of-school education for the labour force, and will improve the extent and quality of the service.

159. On the invitation of other organizations, two papers were prepared and presented at their meetings on the subject of strategies and innovations in African education, viz., (a) "Strategies for educational change", to the Universities of Eastern Africa Conference on Teacher Education at Dar es Salaam in September 1972; (b) "Work-Oriented Education for the Rural Areas in Africa", to the International Conference on Work-Oriented Curricula for the Rural Interior sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries at Berlin in October 1972. Furthermore, with a view to disseminating ideas on development-oriented educational policies the following publications have been prepared and distributed to member States: (a) Selected Papers on Education and Training for Development in Africa (Monograph 6 in the series Human Resources Planning in Africa); and, (b) Occasional Reports on Education and Training for Development: Nos. 1 and 2.

Fellowships

160. The ECA co-ordinated bilateral scholarship and fellowship programme is a modest contribution to the arrangement of study and training opportunities in areas of critical skill shortages for nationals of member States. Government nominations under this programme have increased, and it is expected that actual awards and placements would exceed 80 per year. In pursuance of the policy of co-operation with the Association of African Universities (AAU) steps are being taken to enlarge the AAU pool of scholarships by passing on to this organization some of the ECA co-ordinated undergraduate scholarships, subject to the approval of the donor agencies.

161. With financial support from USAID, the ECA in-service training programme for Africans in government service concerned with economic development planning, programming and research, has been continued. Three interns accepted in 1971 had completed their one-year training in May 1972, and four new ones began their programmes in July. Follow-up studies have been planned to evaluate the effectiveness of this kind of assistance to the individuals and Governments concerned.

162. Under a programme initiated this year with the Netherlands Government financial support, six to nine months training is to be provided in African institutions to upgrade the professional competence of African institutions. To-date six nominations had been received from Ethiopia, Burundi, Uganda and Zambia. Three candidates have been placed for training; negotiations are proceeding to place the remainder.

163. In addition a field mission has been undertaken by an ECA staff member to assess training facilities available at African institutions, to identify future candidates for the programme. Inquiries are also being made to determine interest in nominating participants for, and readiness to provide host facilities for summer courses for instructors.

164. In order to publicize in the member States training opportunities and fellowships available within and outside Africa, notified to the secretariat, four quarterly issues of the "Training Information Notice" have been prepared and distributed. In addition, member States have received two half-yearly issues of the "Bulletin on ECA Training Programmes".

165. As in previous years there has been collaboration with ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNICEF and UNCTAD in the implementation of specific ECA projects. In its turn ECA has also given support to a number of agencies in the implementation of their projects, notably (a) to ILO in its Kenya and Ethiopia employment missions; (b) to UNESCO in its current set of studies for the possible revision of the Addis Ababa educational targets; (c) to ECE in promoting greater African participation in its European study tours and seminars; and (d) to UNITAR in the organization of a regional seminar on international procurement.

166. ECA has carried out a study for OAU on the employment possibilities for African refugees; and, is also co-operating with it on the aforementioned studies for UNESCO. Support is being given (a) to the Association of African Universities for expanding its scholarship activities; (b) to the African Association for Adult Education in its programme of conferences and (c) to the Steering Committee on Correspondence Education for the establishment of an African Association for Correspondence Education.

167. During the period under review noteworthy bilateral assistance has also been received from the United Kingdom, USAID and the Netherlands Government in support of project implementation.

Public administration

168. During the period under review, national training workshops in management and purchasing and supply systems of government and public enterprises were conducted in Ghana, Lesotho, and Nigeria. Participants from Botswana and Mauritius attended the workshop in Lesotho.

169. The aim of the workshops, was to afford senior and middle management staff responsible for procurement the opportunity of re-assessing the existing practices in supply functions, and to provide them with training and better knowledge of procurement practices which will enable them to realize the importance of their responsibility vis-à-vis national development.

170. At the request of the Governments, advisory missions were sent to Botswana, Lesotho and Malawi to assist with the organization and administration of the third Conference of Permanent and Principal Secretaries of Local Government in East and Southern Africa. Missions were also undertaken in Mali, at the request of that Government, to assist in formulating a request for technical assistance for an overall reform in the field of public administration. The work was completed and the request was approved by the Government and UNDP. Further missions were undertaken in connexion with: (a) preparatory work, including the compilation of working papers, for the Joint OCAM/ECA meeting on the organization and management of public administration in Africa taking place in March 1973; and (b) the compilation of working papers for the workshop conducted by the African Institute of Information Science at Libreville, Gabon for the training of management consultants; and (c) two papers were also prepared and presented at the Seminar for Industrial Administrators in Africa, held in Addis Ababa.

171. The secretariat continued to render advisory services to member States regarding their efforts in localizing standards and qualifications in the fields of accountancy, company secretaryship and management.

Population programme

172. During the period under review, the studies completed by the secretariat included those on the volume and implications of migration to Addis Ababa; the patterns of fertility in African studies on the urbanization levels and prospects in Africa; social and economic implications of urbanization and population distribution in Africa and a review of governmental policies affecting population distribution in Africa; indications of current and future methodological trends in the collection of data on fertility levels and differences in Africa; and review of available evidence on fertility differentials in Africa. The country case studies on the interrelations between population and economic and social development (macro studies) as well as the interrelations between family size and health and welfare of the family, especially mothers and children (micro-studies) undertaken in accordance with ECA resolution 230(X), are being continued and the next set of studies will be presented to the second session of the Conference of African Demographers.

173. The manual on concepts and definitions suitable for African conditions, undertaken in pursuance of ECA resolution 230(X), the teaching manual on demography and the intermediate levels and the study on the communication aspects of population programmes are being prepared.

174. During the period under review, the secretariat published four issues of the African Population Newsletter, and four of the African Census Programme Newsletter. The first issue of the African Population Studies number 1 on the Use of Demographic Data and Analysis in Economic and Social Development in Africa was also prepared.

175. During the period under review, the secretariat organized the Second Inter-agency Co-ordinating Meeting on Population, the Second Meeting of the non-United Nations Organizations Interested in Population Programmes in Africa, the Second Meeting of the Consultative Group on the African Census Programme, the Seminar on Statistics and Studies of Migration and Urbanization and the Working Group on Fertility Levels and Differentials in Africa and the Prospects for the Future.

176. The working group on fertility levels and differentials in Africa and Prospects for the Future reviewed the available evidence as well as the types, content and methodology of recent census and survey data on fertility in the African countries. It discussed the fertility programmes in the different countries and their relations with the World Fertility Survey and made specific suggestions for the improved methodology of collection and analysis as well as for the evaluation of family planning programmes where in operation.

177. The secretariat also collaborated with the German Foundation for the Developing Countries and the Federal Statistical Office of Germany in the Seminar on Population Data and Use of computers with Special Emphasis on Research, for the French-speaking African countries in November/December 1972. At the request of the ILO, the secretariat participated in the seminar on Workers Education on Population Questions in Ethiopia, Zambia, Kenya and Mauritius; it also contributed to the meetings on Family Life Education organized in Nairobi in October 1972 by the World Education and International Council on Social Welfare and in Yacundé in November/December 1972 by the Africa Conference of Churches.

178. In pursuance of ECA resolution 230(X), the secretariat continued its efforts which led to the signing of an agreement, between the United Nations and the Governments of Ghana and Cameroon in 1971 for the establishment of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra. and the Institut de formation démographique in Yaoundé respectively for the English- and French-speaking countries in Africa. The first training course in Accra started in February 1972 and the second course in October 1972. The first course in Yaoundé started in November 1972.

179. In addition, assistance in demographic training is to continue to be provided to national and multinational training and research institutes such as the East African Statistical Training Centre and the Haile Selassie I University in Addis Ababa.

180. In addition to the missions connected with the African Census Programme, advisory services were provided on request in demographic analysis, projections and training to Chad, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Tanzania.

181. Co-ordination with the World Fertility Survey, sponsored by the International Statistical Institute, has been established, including representation of ECA secretariat at the Regional Co-ordinating Meeting of the World Fertility Survey. The secretariat is also actively collaborating with the United Nations Headquarters at New York on the arrangements for the third World Population Conference and the World Population Year, 1974.

African census programme

182. The Second Meeting of the Consultative Group on the African Census Programme was held in Addis Ababa in February 1972. At this meeting the Group discussed the need for census experts to assist the various countries in the planning and conduct of their census programmes and recruitment procedures, the urgent need for training technical and supervisory staff in census methods and procedures, and certain administrative problems relating to the control and disbursement of funds at the local level. The Technical Committee of Experts has recommended that the meeting of the group be held annually.

183. The regional staff for the African Census Programme now includes eight regional advisers and supporting office staff. During the past year the regional staff, assisted by other ECA staff members and the Population Programme Officers stationed in Africa, have carried out missions to 17 countries including Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Upper Volta and Zambia.

184. Feasibility missions to assist the various countries in the development of basic census plans and the formulation of requests for UNFPA assistance, have now been completed for all countries which have requested such assistance; official requests have been submitted for all but one of these countries; and most of the requests have been approved either in whole or in part.

185. Meanwhile, the first in a series of workshops on the planning and conduct of demographic censuses and surveys was held in Rabat, Morocco in October/November 1972. This workshop, which covered the data collection and pre-computer

processing of census information, was attended by 32 participants from 16 French-speaking countries. A similar workshop attended by 26 participants from 15 English-speaking countries was held in Addis Ababa in November. Preparations are now being made for two workshops - one in French and one in English - on the computer processing of census data to be held in 1972, and one or more workshops on the analysis and utilization of census data to be held in 1974.

186. At this stage, eleven countries are planning to conduct censuses of population in 1973 and seven others in 1974. For many of these countries, the African Census Programme is providing the necessary technical and financial support for the first complete census in their history.

Science and technology

187. The secretariat established preliminary contacts with the Governments of Cameroon and of the United Republic of Tanzania in connexion with the setting up of their respective National Committees for the World Plan of Action.

188. In May/June 1972 the secretariat undertook a mission to Zambia in relation to the planning of technological development in this country.

189. In its efforts to focus the attention of the African Governments on the critical issues in and the areas of possible intervention of science and technology to Africa's economic and social development, the secretariat prepared an "African Strategy for Science and Technology Development" (E/CN.14/ECO/42). The strategy document was submitted to member States and their agencies responsible for scientific and technological affairs for their comments and the document was discussed at the seventh meeting of the Executive Committee in April 1972.

190. In July 1972, the secretariat participated in a seminar on "The Development and Dissemination of Appropriate Technologies in Rural Areas" which was held at the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana.

African Regional Plan for the World Plan of Action

191. The draft African Regional Plan for the World Plan of Action was dispatched to all member States and to the various United Nations agencies concerned with the application of science and technology in Africa. The comments received were taken account of by the African Regional Group of UNACAST at its Seventh meeting held at Addis Ababa in July 1972. The Regional Group approved the draft African Regional Plan and also recommended the setting up of National Committees which would be responsible for the elaboration of projects selected for execution under the World Plan of Action. The draft African Regional Plan was later reviewed and approved at the 17th Session of the UNACAST held in Geneva in October/November 1972.

Promotion of regional co-operation in science and technology

192. The secretariat undertook and completed the preparation of working papers and background documents for the Meeting of Experts on Scientific and Technological Research in Africa and the Utilization of its Results scheduled for 1972 but postponed to 1973.

193. The secretariat concluded a desk survey of professional engineering associations in the African region and has prepared a survey report which will shortly be published. A parallel survey of professional science associations was not concluded owing to the insufficiency of responses received from these associations.

194. The secretariat maintained close contacts with the OAU scientific and technical research commission and regional scientific and technological associations like the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, the West African Science Association, and the East African Academy.

Public information

195. During the period under review, the secretariat continued to publicize the activities of the Commission and the work of the United Nations. It issued press releases on meetings, seminars and training courses organized or supported by the Commission. Recorded material for broadcasting based on interviews and roundtable discussions with participants of ECA meetings was distributed to radio stations.

196. At the All-Africa Trade Fair held at Nairobi in February/March 1972 and at the International Trade Fair held at Algiers in September 1972 the secretariat displayed a variety of publications and pamphlets about the work of the Commission and the United Nations in general. In addition, the secretariat carried out briefing programmes for information personnel before they took up their assignments in the information centres in the region.

197. During the period under review, the secretariat issued No. 5 of volume IV and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of volume V of the African Target, a quarterly publication on the activities of the Commission regarding the economic and social development of the region.

Technical co-operation

198. During the period under review, the secretariat has continued to receive financial support for its technical assistance programmes from United Nations and bilateral sources. As in the past, advisory services were provided to African countries which had also been assisted, within the available resources of the secretariat, in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for promoting economic and social development in the region.

199. Under the United Nations Regional Regular Programme of Technical Assistance an allocation of US\$485,000 was made available to the Commission through the Office of Technical Co-operation to finance 13 Regional Advisers posts. In addition, UNIDO and UNFPA provided 3 and 10 Regional Advisers, respectively, for the programming of industrial development and population activities in the region. With these 26 Regional Advisers and other Staff members, the secretariat carried out 123 advisory missions in the fields of economic surveys, trade promotion, export promotion, social welfare, rural life and institutions, public administration, local government, public finance, economic co-operation, mining and geology, water resources, energy resources, transport, national accounts analysis, demographic statistics, demography, agricultural and livestock development, mechanical forest industries and industrial development.

200. Under the UNDP Regional Programme of Technical Assistance, no funds were made available in 1972 to the ECA secretariat for the implementation of the inter-country projects it had planned. In 1971, an allocation of US\$294,440 under this programme had enabled the secretariat to implement 14 regional and subregional projects such as seminars, training courses, etc.

201. Through UNCTAD, UNDP provided funds for mounting three regional courses in 1972, one in commercial policy and trade promotion, and two in export promotion. The secretariat also co-sponsored along with UNCTAD, with UNDP funds, an Interregional Project on Training and Advisory Services on the Generalized System of Preferences.

202. Under the African Population and the African Census Programmes, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made available to the secretariat the necessary resources for financing the 10 Regional Advisory posts mentioned above.

203. The two Regional Institutes for Population Studies in Accra and Yaoundé which are also financed by the UNFPA continued to assist African Governments in training the personnel needed to collect and analyse demographic data and to formulate and implement national population policies.

204. The secretariat also received an amount of US\$16,500 from the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning to finance a Working Group on Household Sector Statistics.

205. As a result of the increasing pressure for more technical assistance to be provided in order to accelerate the pace of development within the African region, efforts have been made to augment the existing bilateral technical assistance received by the secretariat to supplement the resources provided at present within the United Nations System. In addition to fellowships, a total of 35 projects at an estimated cost of US\$1,053,000 consisting of expert services, grants to finance seminars and courses were implemented in 1972.

Conferences and meetings

206. A detailed list of conferences, meetings, seminars and training courses organized during the period under review will be found in annex II.

C. AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

207. During the period under consideration, the African Institute for Economic and Development Planning continued its activities in the fields of training, research and the provision of advisory services. Apart from research programmes and seminars, the Institute organized meetings for planners, research workers, and administrators from countries of the region to discuss development methodology and policies. It also organized courses, particularly project analysis courses in collaboration with the Institute for Economic Development of IBRD.

208. Funds for running some of the symposia and seminars were provided by various institutions, in particular, the African International Institute in London, the Canadian International Development Agency, UNESCO and UNICEF.

209. During the fourth session held at Addis Ababa in October 1972, the Conference of African Planners elected, for the period 1972-1974, eight members of the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic and Development Planning.

PART II

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION - SECOND MEETING
OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening meeting

210. The second meeting of the Conference of Ministers convened at the State House Accra, Ghana from 19 to 23 February 1973. The opening session was presided over by the Honourable Q.K.J. Masire, Vice-President of Botswana. The opening address was delivered by H.E. Col. I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana. A message from Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, was read on his behalf by Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations. A statement was made by Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, and a message from Mr. Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, was read to the meeting. Representatives from Nigeria, Central African Republic, Swaziland and Tunisia expressed their thanks to H.E. Col. I.K. Acheampong.

Membership and attendance

211. Representatives from the following member States of the Commission were present at the Conference: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaïre and Zambia.

212. The following Associate members were represented: France, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and representatives of the liberation movements of the Territories of Angola and Mozambique.

213. Member States of the United Nations which, although not members of the Commission, sent observers to the Conference included: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia. Representatives from the Federal Republic of Germany also attended the Conference.

214. Representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and of the following United Nations bodies participated in the work of the Conference: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (UNHCR), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

215. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission, representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Conference: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

216. Also under the provision of paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission, the following intergovernmental organizations sent observers: OCAM Sugar Agreement, African Development Bank (ADB), Association of African Central Banks, Central Bank of Equatorial African States and Cameroon, Central Bank of West African States, European Economic Community (EEC), Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, East African Community (EAC), Fonds de garantie du Conseil de l'Entente, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Organization of African Unity (OAU), African, Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Senegambian Permanent Committee, and the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC).

217. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13 of the terms of reference of the Commission, the following non-governmental organizations were represented: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, World Young Women's Christian Association and the International Student Movement for the United Nations.

Credentials

218. In accordance with article 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, the credentials of the representatives were examined by the officers and the President reported to the Conference at its 171st meeting.

Election of officers

219. The Conference of Ministers at its 164th meeting on 19 February 1973 unanimously elected: H.E. Major Kwame Baah (Ghana) as Chairman, Hon. W.K. Chagula (Tanzania) as First Vice-Chairman, H.E. Mr. A. Bennani (Morocco) as Second Vice-Chairman and H.E. El Hadj Haman Dicko (Cameroon) as Rapporteur.

B. AGENDA

220. The Conference of Ministers adopted the following agenda:

- (1) Opening of the meeting
- (2) Election of officers
- (3) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
- (4) Membership and associate membership of the Commission

- (5) Matters arising out of the work of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council since the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers:
 - (a) Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission;
 - (b) African Regional Plan for the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.
- (6) Economic Conditions in Africa:
 - (a) Review of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1972;
 - (b) Review and appraisal of progress made in Africa during the Second United Nations Development Decade;
 - (c) Implications for African economies of the decisions taken at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
 - (d) Intra-African Economic Co-operation.
- (7) Review of the activities of the Commission and adoption of the Programme of Work and Priorities 1974 to 1976, with projections to 1979:
 - (a) Recommendations of the Executive Committee, the Technical Committee of Experts and other subsidiary bodies in respect of the activities of the Commission;
 - (b) Programme of Work and Priorities 1974 to 1976, with projections to 1979.
- (8) Co-operation with other international organizations
- (9) Any other business
- (10) Date and place of the next meeting
- (11) Report of the Conference to the Economic and Social Council.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

221. In his speech at the opening of the Second Meeting of the Conference of Ministers, H.E. Col. I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, called for an African continent totally free politically, self-reliant, and economically viable. In 1958, eight independent African States had met in Accra to consider ways and means of effecting the speedy emancipation of the continent; now, Africa had 41 sovereign States and five articulate and organized groups of freedom fighters. Political independence must, however, be followed by economic emancipation.

222. The second meeting of the Conference of Ministers was being held at a time when the international monetary situation was causing concern to the world. Although in the present crisis the rich and powerful nations had condescended to take into account the interests of developing countries in taking measures to resolve the crisis and elaborate on a new International Monetary System, there was little hope that African economic and social development would be promoted. African interests, Colonel Acheampong said, were not taken into account at Bretton Woods, and during the 1971 monetary crisis it was only the concerted action of the African, Asian and Latin American countries that brought about some measures of recognition of the problems faced by the developing countries. To solve the present international monetary crisis, the existence and problems of the third world must be recognized and their needs must be made one of the factors for determining the use of existing assets and the creation of new liquidity.

223. Colonel Acheampong said that it was time for Africans to come together to formulate trade and other economic policies that would enable them to have a fair share of the proceeds from their raw materials. Intra-African trade, he said, should be promoted and other forms of economic co-operation be stimulated afresh so that installed productive capacity in all the major economic sectors could be fully utilized. The Conference should therefore seek to recommend to African Governments relationships that sought to consolidate Africa's political independence as well as promote economic and monetary co-operation on the continent, institutional arrangements for Customs unions, free trade areas, infrastructural systems in transportation and communications, and financial arrangements to correct the distortion caused by economic relations oriented principally towards Europe.

224. In the present state of development, according to Colonel Acheampong, African countries would be prudent to focus attention on high priority areas like trade, industry, infrastructure, natural resources development, financial and payment arrangements, and regional planning. Because of the small size of national markets and other factors, the answer appeared to lie in the integration of national markets to be served by multinational industrial projects on a subregional basis, serving areas of geographic contiguity and trading with other African countries. The solution, he said, did not lie in the proliferation of under-utilized national industrial plants. Such projects for regional participation could include iron and steel, oil refining and cement production, joint air and shipping lines, unified telecommunication and highway systems, and payments and monetary arrangements.

225. The representative of Central African Republic, speaking for the Central African subregion, expressed the thanks of his colleagues and himself for the warm welcome which the Government and the people of Ghana had accorded participants to the meeting. This, he said was in keeping with well-known African hospitality. He paid tribute to former President Nkrumah whose pan-African ideas, he said, would remain acknowledged throughout history. He also paid tribute to Amilcar Cabral, the liberation leader, who died in the struggle for the liberation of a part of the African soil. He expressed the certainty that the discussions at the Conference would be fruitful since they had been thoroughly prepared by the secretariat. He also expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Robert Gardiner, and the secretariat for these preparations. This meeting was being held,

he said, when the world was facing a financial crisis. The latest devaluation was a very serious threat to African countries. He, therefore, suggested that Africa should fall in line and that together and united they should face this threat.

226. Other speakers during the opening ceremony were the representatives of Nigeria, (for the West African subregion), Swaziland (for the Eastern African subregion), and Tunisia (for the North African subregion).

227. The representative of Nigeria stated that he had drawn inspiration from the opening statement of the Head of State of Ghana on the spirit of "self-reliance". He urged that Africans should therefore behave "self-reliantly" and not only talk of "self-reliance". The time had come for the continent of Africa to turn its potentials into realities.

228. The representative of Swaziland stated that during the period of the Conference no one issue would prove difficult enough to divide Africa.

229. After thanking the Government and people of Ghana for a warm welcome to the delegates, and the ECA secretariat for the work it had done, the representative of Tunisia expressed hope that the work of the Conference would take place in a spirit of realism and in a way in which greater benefits would be derived.

230. The Acting Chairman, Mr. Q.K.J. Masire, Vice-President of Botswana, also thanked the Chairman of the National Redemption Council of Ghana for his inspiring message, the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU for his statement, and the Government and people of Ghana for having made it possible for the stay of the delegates to be enjoyable.

231. In his statement the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, recalled that the African continent, although it had a vast potential in human and natural resources, still suffered from serious economic and social problems as well as from existing vestiges of racial discrimination and colonialism. The majority of the least developed countries of the world was in Africa but he was happy that the United Nations had succeeded in providing African countries with a valuable machinery for the promotion of economic self-reliance and solidarity in the Economic Commission for Africa.

232. The Secretary-General recalled further efforts of the ECA in assisting African countries in the promotion of significant regional and subregional projects of co-operation such as the African Development Bank, schemes of regional co-operation in the four African subregions, and recently the Trans-African Highway, passing through Central Africa to connect East and West Africa. In co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ECA, he said, was offering assistance through the UNDATs which had been designed to assist the development efforts of groups of neighbouring countries in the subregions.

233. The Security Council had sent a special mission of four of its members, assisted by a team of United Nations experts, to assess the economic needs of Zambia following the disruption of trade and communications links with Southern Rhodesia.

234. In a message to the Conference the Honourable Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, expressed his best wishes and sincere greetings of the people of Jamaica. He expressed the conviction that the united will to find the key to the international conscience would eventually prevail and that the door of opportunity for the advancement of long neglected peoples would then be opened. He called for a reorganization of the system of economic relations between developed and developing nations so that there might be hope for narrowing the present gap between the metropolitan and third world nations. The Prime Minister, in his message, invited all African countries to a meeting he was planning to convene in Jamaica in 1974 to explore ways and means of implementing economic proposals in the areas of trade and development finance to mutual advantage.

235. In his statement to the Conference Mr. Nzo Ekangaki, Administrative Secretary-General of OAU, said that the Second Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of ECA was taking place at a most crucial period in African economic evolution, at a time when the international monetary system was being shaken to its foundations and the fragile African economies were passively bearing the brunt of the unpredictable moods and caprices of the bigger economic powers. Europe, he said, was forging for herself a greater economic union for the defence of her own interests and the affirmation of her own personality, while the failure of UNCTAD III at Santiago had left Africa with the realization that her future economic well-being lay in the future of Africans themselves.

236. Mr. Ekangaki advised Africa to consciously and scientifically lay the foundations for the welfare of its peoples. The OAU strongly held this view for from its inception, it had been making progress in this direction. Politically the OAU had made an indelible imprint on the international scene. On the African continent it was united and organized to administer through the Liberation Committee a blow to the remaining bastions of colonialism and racism. It was also being reorganized scientifically to foster social and cultural progress.

237. OAU was convinced that the promotion of intra-African trade was not only a vital necessity but an urgent assignment and challenge. In this and all other fields, Africa must utilize her own experts to the maximum.

238. The Heads of State and Government of the ninth OAU Conference in Rabat in June, 1972 had decided that OAU, with the collaboration of ECA, ADB and the Association of African Central Banks, should organize a conference of African Ministers of Commerce, Finance and Development to draw up an Economic and Monetary Charter to be submitted for adoption to the Heads of State and Government at the Tenth Anniversary Session to be held in May 1973. ECA, ADB and OAU had already held a series of meetings to prepare the work of that conference. Much work had been done already and the results should prove significant.

239. The topics to be dealt with at that conference would, he said, concern three questions: the forthcoming GATT negotiations and allied problems; the envisaged reform of the international monetary system and general African monetary problems; and intra-African co-operation and economic integration, as well as Africa's relationship with other economic units, including the European Economic Community.

240. OAU, according to Mr. Ekangaki, believed that to achieve African Unity and make it a reality in the hearts and minds of the average person, cohesive societies must be built at the national, regional and continental levels. The strengthening of regional or subregional co-operation and the maximum exploitation of all the complementary elements existing among the countries of the subregions, constituted, in OAU's view, one of the surest bases for the attainment of the objective of African Unity.

241. In the economic sector, the Administrative Secretary-General urged Africa not to allow the chaos through balkanization that loomed on the horizon to materialize. Africa, he said, must not allow others who were organizing themselves in the interest of their own people to use her people as if they were incapable of understanding the basic undertones of a policy of self-interest which was often presented to them as humanitarianism and compensatory action for past colonial atrocities committed.

242. Concerning the specific point of the relationship of Africa with EEC, he said that OAU held that Africa must work out a common stand. The Heads of State and Government present at the next meeting in Addis Ababa would undoubtedly be anxious to receive the recommendations of OAU experts to that effect. Those recommendations, according to the OAU Secretariat, should: (a) determine whether it was in the interests of Africa to negotiate a collective association with EEC at all; (b) if a collective association was recommended, then all the 41 member States of the Organization must negotiate as one body within the framework of OAU - an instrument negotiated under the auspices of OAU would be able to cater adequately for the interests of each member State without compromising OAU's major continent objectives; (c) if a collective association was not considered advisable at the present stage of Africa's economic evolution, then all member States of OAU would be free individually to make any suitable bilateral arrangements with EEC which were in the interests of their national economies as they would do with any other world economic unit, an approach already being taken by the OAU member States of North Africa.

243. Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation of the United Nations, informed the meeting that although he was new to his present post, it was his intention to try to identify, as quickly as possible, the deficiencies in the methods and concepts of technical assistance as seen from the point of view of Governments of the developing countries in order that prompt and effective measures could be taken to make the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation a much more flexible, responsive and efficient instrument for providing technical assistance in their areas of responsibility.

244. In order to achieve a better utilization of the diminishing technical assistance resources, Mr. Farah said, OTC had been reorganized at the beginning of 1973 to place emphasis on improving its operational capacity to deliver the technical assistance inputs needed by the developing countries for projects in their national development plans and programmes which fell under the competence of OTC. Steps were also being taken, he said, to strengthen and streamline the relationships existing with the specialized technical offices within the United Nations, and with the two principal

servicing arms at Headquarters, the recruitment services, and the purchasing and contracting services with a view to ensuring timely scheduling of equipment deliveries and reducing to the extent possible the time taken for recruitment of personnel.

245. Under the inspired leadership of the ECA and its Executive Secretariat, great advances had been made in many directions and he expected this to accelerate. While ECA had concentrated on sparking off regional and sub-regional training activities, OTC had emphasized the transfer of skills and know-how in projects undertaken at the country level while African Governments were looking more and more to technical assistance as a means of strengthening or creating the institutional machinery needed for the development process. Mr. Farah was appreciative of the difficulties experienced in many African countries in obtaining qualified nationals to work with project personnel sent by OTC.

246. While resource surveys constituted the major OTC activity in Africa, other principal areas of responsibility of the United Nations were the development of basic infrastructures in the field of development planning and public administration and finance, statistical surveys including censuses as a base for planning, social policies and services, promotion of tourism, housing and physical planning, transport planning and development, and population studies and programmes.

247. Mr. Farah concluded his statement by saying that the regular programme which constituted an important token of the Charter obligation to favour economic and social development was being reoriented towards self-contained projects of an innovative and catalytic nature designed to assist the least developed countries.

248. Mrs. Helvi Sipila, Assistant Secretary-General for Social and Humanitarian Matter, informed the Conference that Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs had regretted that he was unable to be present at the meeting in spite of his wish to do so.

249. In describing her new unit, namely the Centre for Social and Humanitarian Matters, created in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, with the purpose of giving more impetus to social affairs in the Department, Mrs. Sipila stated that the new organizational arrangement was in line with the promotion of the unified approach to planning. One of the three branches of the Centre dealt partly with the development of human resources, social welfare, problems of youth and the aged, and the rehabilitation of the disabled. Another branch was devoted to matters of crime and delinquency, particularly the prevention of crime and questions of criminal justice. The third branch was working for the promotion of equality between men and women.

250. Mrs. Sipila stressed that the social role of women in development was overlooked, and referring to the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade, stated that the Strategy did not give much guidance to the policy measures necessary for the achievement of its goals. It gave practically no guidance at all as far as the integration

of women into the total development process was concerned and it mentioned in only one sentence the measures to be taken in developing countries for the integration of youth into the development process.

251. In addition to the human rights aspects, Mrs. Sipila emphasized that full utilization of the abilities and talents, the training and skills of everyone was needed for the benefit of society otherwise the economic and social goals of the International Development Strategy would not be achieved. Fact-finding needed in the prescription of the right remedies in the development process had taken place in Africa and one had every reason to congratulate ECA for a large step towards a more unified approach to development. The Centre for Social and Humanitarian Matters looked forward to a most fruitful co-operation with the African region.

252. Mr. Michel Doo Kingue, Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Director, Regional Bureau of Africa, in his statement informed the Conference of important administrative and policy changes in UNDP since the Tunis meeting, including the country and inter-country programming rules laid down in the UNDP Governing Council Consensus. Under the new rules, the assisted countries themselves would play their part fully, working through the Resident Representatives, whose activities were co-ordinated by the Regional Bureau.

253. When it came to regional projects, priority was, generally speaking, given to those which were designed to favour economic and social, regional and subregional co-operation, leading to economic integration, which was consistent with the wishes of the African Governments. In planning the use of regional resources, the Regional Bureaux expected to co-operate closely with the Regional Economic Commission concerned, and in an effort to increase the effectiveness of that co-operation in Africa, the UNDP Administrator had decided to strengthen the UNDP Office in Addis Ababa.

254. More than one-third of total UNDP resources were devoted to the African region. The level of UNDP assistance to the region had steadily increased and would amount to at least 500 million dollars in the period 1972-76. Mr. Doo Kingue mentioned important examples of inter-country projects which figured in this programme. He also described the special additional measures adopted by UNDP to assist the least developed of the developing countries, three-fifths of which are in Africa. Mr. Doo Kingue further mentioned UNDP's readiness, in co-operation with ECA and UNCTAD, to seek a means of assisting African Governments to prepare for the important forthcoming trade and monetary negotiations.

255. The UNDP Administrator was anxious to improve the quality of UNDP programmes in recipient member States. Mr. Doo Kingue therefore urged African Governments to assist in this endeavour by formulating a strategy for the utilization of UNDP assistance in their respective countries and by active participation in the inter-country programming exercise for the years 1974-76 now in progress.

256. Mr. Perez-Guerrero, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in his statement, reviewed the problems of UNCTAD, particularly in connexion with UNCTAD III at

Santiago, Chile. He emphasized that trade and monetary negotiations were of vital importance and that the two could not be discussed as if they were not closely interrelated. He made reference to other important elements which needed to be pursued since UNCTAD III. These included the questions of preferences, non-tariff barriers, financial flow; the links between Special Drawing Rights and development finance, least developed of developing countries, and the land-locked countries. He said that the least developed among the developing countries and the land-locked countries should benefit from trade and monetary negotiations along with other developing countries. In this connexion he hoped that UNCTAD III would be known as a conference which contributed to a problem of importance to Africa since Africa had the majority of the so-called hard-core of the least developed countries. The negotiations must benefit the world as a whole, taking full consideration of the interests of the developing countries. To this end, those countries must effectively participate in all phases of the negotiations, in accordance with UNCTAD resolutions.

257. Mr. Perez-Guerrero also referred to the current crisis of the world monetary system in which developing countries were bound to suffer more, largely because they had to follow patterns and decisions of foreign countries to which their countries were often tied and, as a result, were not in a position to prepare themselves in advance. He also referred to the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) which was scheduled to meet at the end of February 1973 to study resolution 8833 passed during UNCTAD II on commodity questions. He also reminded the Conference that, after 15 years of efforts, an International Cocoa Agreement had been adopted which should come into force later in 1973.

258. The representative of Mozambique, after thanking the people and Government of Ghana and invoking the memory of Kwame Nkrumah and Amilcar Cabral, said that Portuguese colonialism was vainly attempting to halt the course of history. It was a happy coincidence that the first time the Mozambique Liberation Front was taking part in the Conference of Ministers as an associate member, that it should be held in Accra. At the third meeting of the Technical Committee of the ECA his organization had explained the general situation of his country and had put forward the next urgent measures required for economic reconstruction. These were mainly concerned with agriculture and with the development of handicrafts by means of intermediate technology. The representative said that his organization would have liked to submit a specific project for the support of the Commission but this had been hampered by the conditions of the national struggle. Recent developments and the enemy's reaction to them, he said, had worsened the situation. Consequently, FRELIMO supported the proposal that ECA regional offices should be strengthened since this would enable his organization to receive the support it needed.

259. A matter which had become more and more serious in the last two years he said, was the participation of certain Western countries in the consolidation of Portuguese domination as exemplified by the Cabora Bassa dam. By the support which some Western countries were giving to Portugal, these countries were playing a detrimental part in the subjugation of Africa.

260. The representative of Angola expressed the greetings of the struggling people of Angola to the Conference and thanked Ghana for its warm welcome. The fighting forces of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the Angola National Liberation Front, he said, were now united in the Supreme Council for the Liberation of Angola. He said that African economic development and liberation were closely linked problems. The admission of African liberation movements to associate membership of ECA, he said, was a significant step towards recognition of the rights to self-determination and independence.

261. The war which Angolan people had been waging against Portuguese colonialism since 1961 now affected about half of the districts. A basis for development was being built in the areas under the control of the Angola National Liberation Front and he urged executives of the United Nations specialized agencies to authorize their bodies to deal directly with the liberation movements. He also proposed that the Conference adopt specific resolutions authorizing its own executive to confer with the liberation movements recognized by OAU on how to give them aid.

262. After formally congratulating the Chairman on his election, the representative of Nigeria stressed that continent-wide attention should be given to development in Africa which contained the largest number of least-developed countries. Africa's record in development during the past few years had not been encouraging. African countries failed to achieve the minimum 6 per cent growth rate in development laid down for the decade and other targets. Clearly what Africa required was to redouble its efforts not only in the national context but in the context of intra-African co-operation. In respect of the latter, he referred to various factors which militated against economic co-operation in Africa. These were in the fields of transport and communications, labour migration and manpower supplies and monetary exchange and payments systems. African countries must make a concerted effort to tackle these matters which were largely inherited. In spite of powerful divisive external interests and influences, he was convinced that these obstacles could be overcome through the determined efforts of member States. The future of the continent laid in virile economic co-operation and Nigeria would play her part in it. At the moment Nigeria had concluded many trade agreements with African countries and continued to contribute to the work of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Niger River Commission.

263. The representative of Nigeria welcomed the new interest which had been shown by the United Nations in science and technology. An important area in this regard which required attention was the application of science and technology for the acceleration of the social and economic development of Africa. He drew attention to the secretariat's document "African Regional Plan for the Application of Science and Technology to Development" and stated that it deserved the serious attention of the Conference. He referred in particular to the creation of scientific capability, transfer of technology and institutional support framework for the promotion of the application of science and technology to development. At the moment technology had yet to be effectively transferred to African countries from the developed countries and the building of technical capability within Africa was therefore very important. But this required the establishment of government plans for deliberation on scientific and technological matters and for policy-making.

In his country a national council for science and technology had been established and was attached for administrative and policy purposes to the Cabinet office of the government. Similar national institutions in African countries should be able to accelerate the building up of science and technology capability for achieving a strategy of eventual sustenance in science and technology. However this would only be possible if the facilities for the infrastructural requirements were maximized within the African States. His delegation was concerned also with the need to monitor and co-ordinate science and technology programmes in member States and he felt that an ad hoc scientific committee should be established not only for this purpose but also to help national committees in the preparation of their programmes.

264. Referring to the human environment, the representative of Nigeria expressed satisfaction with the response which the secretariat of the Commission had shown in this field. He, however, expressed the view that Africa should not substitute the battle for the environment for her struggle against underdevelopment.

265. Finally, he expressed the hope that the secretariat of ECA would become more action-oriented so as to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of member States.

266. The representative of Sierra Leone said that African countries needed to increase their productive capacity as well as progressively change their social and economic life in order to develop their national economies successfully. Constraints in the field of intra-African trade had further stymied African advance in the face of tariff and non-tariff barriers established by the developed countries. The adverse world trend of the prices of agricultural exports, he said, had proved the need for the diversification of the economies of African countries to generate a more steady flow of their national incomes and an increase in their foreign exchange earnings.

267. Speaking on the finances of ECA, the representative expressed regret that much more funds could not be made available to it to enable ECA to implement its programmes. He called for members to make a strong appeal to the United Nations to increase substantially the funds put at the disposal of the Commission. Much assistance, he felt could also come from the specialized agencies. The representative commented further on the current financial crisis and called for more participation of the developing countries in the decision-making processes of world monetary affairs.

268. The representative also called upon all member States of the Commission to form an Economic Union which could begin by the formation of programmes of co-operation between neighbouring States. He stressed the necessity for self-reliance and urged all African countries to adopt programmes that would make them self-reliant and self-supporting in such commodities as food and clothing.

269. The representative of Cameroon observed that the Second Conference of Ministers took place at a time when events such as the deterioration of trade and devaluation of currencies were taking place. This meant that there was need for Africans to group themselves together when others were doing so. He stated that Africa should formulate an economic charter in

order to achieve rapid economic development of the continent. In this connexion his country looked forward to the Conference of African Ministers scheduled to take place in Abidjan next month. He stressed that Africa was witnessing the indifference of advanced countries while its countries grew poorer and poorer. Africans, he said, should decide to work for themselves to conquer scepticism, egoism, etc.

270. The representative of Ghana noted that currently trade among African countries had played a minor role in the economic growth of the continent largely due to an accident of history, and the lack of courage and determination of African Governments to tackle the problem at its root. With a population of over 300 million and with different climatic conditions Africa occupied a unique position for the production and exchange of goods and services which could make her self-reliant. But this was not the case. Its share of total world trade was barely 5 per cent and that among African countries even less still. Other factors which had contributed to this included lack of efficient transport and communication links, the nagging impact of past colonial history on African economies, existence of different monetary zones, and quantitative restrictions and other administrative controls. These problems needed to be tackled.

271. All African countries had made efforts to promote intra-African trade and economic development. Many countries were holding very useful consultations on trade and economic matters and ECA should be requested to strengthen and promote these consultations on a more permanent basis. The delegation suggested that African Governments should do the following: (a) identify items which they could import from other African countries, (b) set up a time-table aimed at increasing the present volume of trade with each other. It was further suggested that ECA, in co-operation with OAU and with the assistance of GATT and UNCTAD study the possibility of launching an African round of tariff negotiations before the end of the Second Development Decade and that the banking institutions in Africa examine and work out financial and payment arrangements conducive to the promotion of intra-African trade, and implementation of proposals made with regard to transportation, bearing in mind the needs of the land-locked countries.

272. The representative of Ghana felt that the conclusions contained in document E/CN.14/584 on discussions of the panel of experts on intra-African economic co-operation should be with appropriate amendments adopted by the Conference.

273. The representative of Liberia stressed that since the anticipated rate of growth of 6 per cent had not been achieved by the African countries, this reflected the problems which the countries continued to face, for example, in balance of payments and capital outflow from Africa which meant that something had to be done about it.

274. As regards regional groupings, he cited the economic grouping Liberia was trying to organize together with Sierra Leone and Guinea which had failed to achieve the desired results. This type of arrangement was bound to fail largely due to the lack of transportation and communication facilities between the countries. In this connexion it was hoped that ECA would pay direct attention to certain institutional arrangements for the African

countries, by establishing permanent machinery for this purpose on both a bilateral and subregional basis. Although ECA had given attention to the question of trade, proper arrangements had not been possible because of lack of political will.

275. The present trend was a polarizing of economic co-operation but there were forces such as the general system of preferences, GATT and the enlarged Common Market which were acting against Africa. However, there was encouragement that ADB, OAU and ECA were taking this issue very seriously. Hope was expressed that a unified approach would be taken during the coming negotiations. The representative of Liberia emphasized that the greatest contribution which ECA could make was in institutional building if Africa was to be practical. Because of the scarcity of personnel this also meant that there should be less proliferation of meetings, seminars and working groups. The representative felt that Addis Ababa was far away for meetings so that the decentralization of programmes needed to be accelerated if African countries were to benefit from experts available to ECA.

276. In his statement the representative of Mali described the natural disaster caused by drought which constantly affected living conditions in six regions of Mali. He stressed that transportation difficulties also existed in African countries and that there was, therefore, need for international action to help or the objectives in development strategy would not be achieved. He observed, however, that Africa could only be built up by Africans themselves. There was need for a constant reappraisal of the problems facing African countries. There was need to get rid of neo-colonialism first, otherwise what Africans wished to accomplish would prove difficult. However well-drafted the resolutions, documents and the strategy that African countries adopted, only unfailing loyalty, confidence, freedom and determination to fight would enable the achievement of the objectives.

277. The representative of Tunisia concurred with the reports of the Chairman of the Technical Committee of Experts as well as that of the Chairman of the Executive Committee but had some reservations regarding the transfer of technology. He stressed that it might be dangerous to introduce advanced technology in Africa without the necessary adaptation. There was a need to make an inventory of techniques in current use in African industries. For example, it was necessary to see whether factories were working satisfactorily. That was an area in which he felt that ECA, together with the UNDATs, could assist. With regard to the UNDATs, the representative stated that the first job which had to be done before the recruitment of UNDAT staff was to make a balance sheet of needs - of projects with or without much impact and, thus, to be able to define technical assistance requirements. He felt that those teams should be under the control of ECA's subregional offices in order to strengthen them. That meant that there was a need for decentralization if subregional offices were to cease operating as mere "letter boxes", occasionally carrying out case studies. It also meant that there was a need to strengthen and increase the financial resources of those offices.

278. As regards African participation in negotiations on monetary arrangements, the representative of Tunisia felt that ADB could play a useful role by setting up a unit which would provide information on that question to African countries.

279. The representative observed that some proposals in ECA documents concerned the future operations of IDEP. There was a need for practical training at the institute instead of the current academic training. He hoped that the contribution of African countries to IDEP would be made in proportion to the number of their trainees at the institute. He also stressed self-reliance which Africans would need all the time.

280. In describing economic conditions in his country, the representative of Zaïre recalled the fifty-third session of ECOSOC at which important resolutions had been adopted. One of those resolutions dealt particularly with the activities of ECA and regarded land reform as an integral part of development. He pointed out that, whereas the "Green Revolution" in Zaïre would enable the people of Zaïre to feed themselves, there was however, a need for co-operation to supplement such efforts. An increase in African membership in United Nations agencies was essential. To put an end to foreign domination, ECA had a greater role to play in helping African countries to implement their development plans on a long-term basis as well as in helping countries to increase their trade and in preparing requests for aid.

281. The representative of Zaïre further observed that African economies still depended on external factors. Several difficulties arose, such as in transportation. However, the Sudan-Nigerian railway link and the Trans-African Highway were good examples of the sort of projects which should be undertaken.

282. Zaïre believed in international co-operation, and links had therefore to be developed among African countries. ECA could be of help in that effort. He stated also that there was need for the development of tourism.

283. With regard to the association of African countries with the European Economic Community, he hoped that EEC would contribute to the development of Africa by granting it greater advantages.

284. With regard to the negotiations which would soon be started on monetary matters, he hoped that African Governments would work out a common approach. In order to eliminate tension in Africa, the representative of Zaïre called on all the developed countries and international agencies to work out programmes for the least developed countries.

285. The representative of Upper Volta said that three of the most pressing problems facing African countries concerned the inadequacy of and limitations on external aid, the requirements and difficulties of intra-African co-operation and the special situation of the least developed among the developing countries. Also of importance was Africa's external relations which were crucial if the development requirements of the region were to be met. The African countries, therefore, attached great importance to international negotiations on trade, aid and monetary and payments problems.

286. Although the representatives of the Great Powers, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund had laid stress on the financial and other assistance which they provided to Africa, it should be recognized that the volume and conditions of such assistance had not yet received the vigorous impetus that could only come from a concerted political will. It was essential for African countries to draw the attention of the richer countries

in all international forums to the fact that all countries were partners and that African countries should participate in the vital decisions which affected the lives and future of their people. The forthcoming negotiations should provide Africans with an opportunity to demand and obtain the promise of a minimum programme. In that connexion, the Abidjan conference would be of capital importance. The aid granted to African countries was given on terms that mortgaged their future. Instead of expressing satisfaction with their efforts to help Africa, the donor countries should therefore examine their consciences and recognize that they could do much more.

287. With regard to the requirements and difficulties of intra-African co-operation, he said that in the absence of a concerted political will capable of giving external aid a vigorous impetus, Africa and Africans should strengthen such co-operation on the basis of elements already available. Moreover, the responsibility for African development lay with the African countries themselves; they should jointly establish an African community which would enable them to enlarge their prospects in the scientific and technical fields. Unfortunately, such an undertaking was fraught with difficulties. In that connexion, he drew attention to three subjects of concern to his delegation.

288. First, the systematic prospecting and realistic assessment of mineral and energy resources was the key to the development of African countries and a minimum of control over their physical resources was essential in order to ensure the success of any industrialization effort. Second, the problem of intra-African payments and the absence of monetary independence, which were consequences of Africa's colonial past, made it difficult for African countries to carry out financial transactions and engage in trade. Third, the problem of manpower and migration acted as a brake on the development of intra-African relations. So long as African countries did not organize meetings to agree on appropriate measures (with the assistance of the ILO, OAU and ECA) to define, in conventions, for example, the rights and duties of migrant workers and of nationals settling in countries other than their own, they would be faced with explosive situations likely to have an adverse effect on their co-operation efforts.

289. Upper Volta shared with its neighbours, Niger and Mali, a triple handicap in that they were among the least developed among the developing countries, were land-locked and suffered from inadequate rainfall - though that natural disaster did not place them in the category of earthquake and flood victims for purposes of United Nations assistance. Nevertheless, efforts to cope with that difficult situation were being made by such bodies as the Office of Technical Co-operation, UNDP, UNIDO, ECA, individual donor countries, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, UNCTAD, the ILO and others.

290. He suggested that, in view of the growing difficulties caused by inadequate rainfall in the area, ECA should carry out a study with a view to the establishing of suitable machinery, on a permanent basis, to assist the countries affected, when necessary.

291. The representative of Swaziland asked why African countries did not seem to be able to implement their resolutions. Discussions on intra-African trade had continued for almost ten years but, as figures quoted in the statement of the Executive Secretary of ECA on economic conditions showed, progress had been minimal. There was still preference for European labels on products that could easily be produced in Africa. The reasons, were largely the maintenance of colonial links, ingrained preference for European produced goods, lethargy, excessive fascination with individual potential rather than appreciation of the co-operative effort, lack of political will and too much fear of the unknown. There was also the fear that one country might benefit at the expense of another, fear of domination by another African country and hence the preference for old arrangements. He suggested that consideration should be given to the creation of Customs free union of African States.

292. Regarding the coming multilateral trade negotiations under GATT and the on-going discussion on international monetary reform, the representative stated that there was a need for a united African stand. He stressed that trade could not be promoted without co-operation and that that was why his Government had signed trade agreements with Kenya, Tanzania, the Republic of Uganda, Malawi and Zambia, and was also considering joining the East African Community.

293. One of the main obstacles to trade was the policy of divide and rule adopted by the developed countries, which bought only from certain countries thus fostering competition among developing countries with detrimental effects on prices and terms of trade. African countries must, therefore, stand together. The representative stressed that Africans must become active negotiators and insist on reasonable prices for their commodities as well as on a new international monetary system which would take into account the needs of Africa. There were physical barriers to trade because communication by road, sea, air and telecommunications was almost non-existent. Without the development of those infrastructures, intra-African trade could not develop rapidly enough. Communications were especially important and crucial to land-locked countries. He referred to the disruption of Zambian trade as an illustration of the need for the development of efficient communication system.

294. In conclusion, he observed that technical skills were invaluable inputs in development. Such skills were in short supply. Technical skills, however, needed to be suited to the purpose. Transplantation of technology from the developed countries to Africa without adaptation was likely to lead to other problems.

295. The representative of Burundi stressed the need for harmonized and integrated action in view of the weakness of individual African States and the complexity of the problems to be solved. Among those was the slow economic growth of the countries of the region which did, however, possess considerable potential. Such slow growth was partly due to structural problems, the most urgent of which concerned, at the national level, regional planning, integrated rural development, administrative reforms, and income, transport and communications policies. At the intra-African and international levels, structural changes should be aimed at reducing the dependence of

certain African States on external factors. Measures taken at the national level were not sufficient and intra-African co-operation was therefore required, in particular in the field of trade. Nationalist feelings should be forgotten in favour of the necessary complementarity and solidarity. In that connexion, the Burundi delegation was grateful to the representatives of the principal international bodies which had renewed their assurances of material, financial and technical support for regional co-operation projects. Africa should, however, rely on itself for its development, and external aid should be considered a complement to the efforts of individual States. It was, however, important that the least developed or land-locked countries should receive particular attention and understanding, not only from the rich countries, but also from other African countries. There would be no miraculous solutions, but the Conference would achieve considerable success if it led to the firm determination to implement its own resolutions and convictions, in particular in the field of intra-African co-operation.

296. The representative of Niger said that the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers at Tunis had laid down the broad lines of an African Development Strategy for the 1970s, namely compensation for the failure of the First Development Decade. The first appraisal of the early 1970s was hardly encouraging. There had been remarkable advances in some sectors, but overall progress left much to be desired. Urgent and concrete measures were desperately required to solve problems essentially intra-African and which could not be solved by merely resorting to foreign aid. Solidarity and a will to co-operate on the part of all African States were essential.

297. Most of the least advanced countries were in the heart of the Sudan-Sahel zone. Events of the last few years had so aggravated the situation that it would be hardly an exaggeration to call it a disaster zone. If not checked, the advance of the desert would penetrate the barrier of the Sahel zone and menace the forest area.

298. Since all the countries had an interest in developing intra-African co-operation, it was disheartening to see that trade with the outside world was increasing faster than intra-African trade, which still remained at a barely acceptable level. Consciously or unconsciously, the African States were playing the game of the Great Powers, which concealed the advantages of co-operation between them. Co-operation with other continents was not intrinsically bad, provided it did not harm co-operation at the African level.

299. The charter which was to emerge from the forthcoming Abidjan meeting would be a test of the capacity of African States to make mutual conclusions in the common interest and thus attest to their political maturity in the face of the major international problems.

300. The representative of the Arab Republic of Libya expressed the wish that the Commission study the possibility of using Arabic as a working language since there were many African countries using this language.

301. The representative of Madagascar said that the new Government of his country had adopted a very liberal foreign policy and was determined to maintain friendly and co-operative relations with all States, but especially those of Africa, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any country.

302. Many failures had occurred in intra-African co-operation projects despite elaborate preparation by highly qualified experts, the essential trouble being the result of an attitude of complacency, encouraged by the Great Powers, which had a vested interest in maintaining the African countries in a state of servitude. Little progress could be made until Africans had rid themselves of their inferiority complex. The Great Powers were unilaterally bringing about a deterioration in the terms of trade and in the monetary system.

303. At Santiago, the developing countries had proposed that the 1 per cent aid target should not include elements such as direct private investment and tied credits. The developed countries had opposed that view. All in all, effective financial co-operation at the African level was an urgent necessity of which the Conference should take serious account. The recipient countries were currently asking for an intensification of aid while the donor countries were holding back. The time had come, therefore, to take stock of the aid situation and see who was receiving what. His own delegation strongly suspected that much of the aid returned either directly or indirectly to the developed countries. The least that could be said was that the benefits of aid were mutual. That was an important fact which should be brought home to public opinion in the developed countries.

304. His Government was, of course, extremely concerned about the problem of islands. Island developing countries were exposed to many serious climatic hazards and were generally geographically remote from the major markets and trade flows. The matter had been amply ventilated at Santiago, and the Malagasy delegation hoped that henceforth island countries would be given specific attention similar to that given to the least developed countries and the land-locked countries.

305. The representative of Senegal said that increased external aid and structural transformation measures were vital to enable the African countries to utilize their own natural resources. UNDP assistance was essential, but the recent country programming approach did not compensate for the need for increased financial resources. It was extremely difficult to obtain any increase in the indicative planning figures. If the second phase of the African Development and Planning Institute was to be successful, however, a particular effort by UNDP would be required.

306. The Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had made it clear that the wealthy countries were unwilling to take any account of the essential needs of the developing countries. It was therefore more than ever necessary for the developing countries to organize their joint development efforts soundly, particularly with respect to primary commodities and industrialization plans. Future multilateral trade negotiations must not neglect the legitimate interests of the third world countries.

307. Like the other ECA countries, Senegal believed that solidly constructed regional groupings constituted a useful means of combating deterioration in the terms of trade. In his own country's subregion, useful achievements made despite difficulties were the Senegambian Association, the Organization for the Development of the Senegal Valley and the West African Customs Union.

The next stage, the creation of a West African Economic Community stretching from Dakar to Kinshasa, had unfortunately not materialized as yet. The difficulties to be overcome included language difficulties and, even more serious, monetary ones.

308. The recent drought in the Sahara area was the most serious in living memory. Most of the cattle had perished, the population was short of food, and the immediate future appeared very bleak in certain sectors. It was essential that the Conference should make an urgent appeal to those international organs capable of assisting particularly FAO and UNDP. There was an immediate problem of feeding the population, and in the longer term measures would have to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such situations.

309. The delegate of Somalia stated that there seemed to be full awareness of the obstacles to economic development of Africa, and the magnitude of the task to overcome them and realize the immense potentialities and possibilities of the continent. However, in spite of this, the performance of the economies of African countries had been disappointing as were achievements in the field of intra-African co-operation.

310. Reasons given for this were the adverse economic trends which Africa was facing, but African Governments had also failed to put intra-African co-operation into practice. The most important sectors of their economies were still being controlled by foreign interests after 10 years of political independence. He thought that the division between political and economic problems was false. Cultural loyalty to former colonial groups was also given as one of the reasons that Africa was held in a neo-colonialist grip.

311. His country was committed to the principle of intra-African co-operation as was evidenced by the measures they had taken in economic, cultural and political spheres. He strongly felt that African economic co-operation should be strengthened, all the more since 16 of the least developed countries were to be found in Africa.

312. The representative of the People's Republic of the Congo said that the African countries urgently needed to increase their exports of raw materials to obtain better access to the markets of the developed countries and to improve the terms of trade for their commodity exports and their imports or manufactures. They were therefore requesting fair, stable prices and increased outlets for their products in order to speed up their development process. To that end, specific arrangements should be made to open up the markets of the developed countries to African agricultural products and national agricultural policies should be rationalized.

313. If the Second Development Decade was to be more successful than the first, the developed countries must consent to better terms for loans to the developing countries and private assistance must be replaced more and more by public assistance, which should be linked to national development plans. Too often, assistance was used by the developing countries to pay debts contracted earlier and by developed countries to maintain the status quo and protect their own economic interests.

314. The recent devaluation of the United States dollar had adversely affected the economies of the developing African countries, which could not continue to be the victims of economic and monetary chaos for which they were in no way responsible. It was therefore urgently necessary to establish a completely new international monetary system which would take account of the interest of the international community as a whole. The African countries must be given an opportunity to participate in the establishment of such a new system and they must also unite politically and economically to set up their own trading area with the help of ECA.

315. The representative of Ethiopia addressed himself to significant questions of the moment: the world monetary crisis, preparatory work for multilateral trade negotiations, intergovernmental consultations on commodities through UNCTAD, and EEC.

316. Commenting on multilateral trade negotiations, he advised African countries to safeguard their interests since experience of the Kennedy Roundtable had demonstrated to the developing countries that they were likely to get residual benefits only. The representative also said that on intra-African co-operation, despite the fact that discussions had been held on the subject for the last ten years, no significant results had been achieved so far. Trade among African countries, he said, constituted today less than 10 per cent of the total volume of trade. This situation called for joint action and therefore Africa must unite for action.

317. The representative of Mauritius expressed hope that after the seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development held in Geneva in September 1972 and the eighth meeting of the Executive Committee, the present Ministerial Conference would make an honest assessment of the result of UNCTAD III and decide about Africa's future strategy.

318. As primary commodities constituted 80 to 90 per cent of African exports, which were subject to price fluctuations and dramatic changes in export earnings, the representative of Mauritius felt that African countries needed the utmost assistance from ECA. With regard to negotiations due to start in May next in Geneva, the representative hoped all African countries would avoid fragmented effort and would join hands whether they produced a particular product or not.

319. Regarding intra-African co-operation, the time had come for ECA to undertake further studies to evaluate progress achieved and determine elements, internal and external, which stood in the way of increased trading among African countries. Complementarity of projects and multinational projects among neighbour countries should be one of their main objectives in industrialization. Rural development, which the World Bank Group supported, needed to be made the instrument of change in African countries if any real impact on the urgent problems of unemployment and under-development was to be made.

320. The representative of Kenya said that ECA had carried out a great deal of research, very little of which had been actually implemented. Its work therefore was to be compared with that carried out in academic institutions.

ECA's resolutions were not being implemented in full, he thought, because the activities of ECA and OAU continued to be compartmentalized. He felt that this was a mistake because ECA's resolutions on economic matters were still dependent on political will and decisions. He also pointed out that there was a gap between project identification and project implementation.

321. Action was required to put into effect what was discussed at meetings and efforts should be made to implement decisions taken. In this connexion, he thought that the Triffin report of 1964 was a good example of what should be avoided because proposals made in that report for action to be taken by member States had not been implemented. That report needed to be updated, he said.

322. The representative said that constraints on intra-African trade were not due only to economic factors but also to the lack of political will. This was why economic questions needed to be referred to meetings of Heads of State for discussion. There were limitations, however, because of existing channels of trade and self-interest on the part of foreign companies which bought goods from desired sources only out of profit motives. This was all the more reason why the activities of ECA and OAU needed to be co-ordinated or integrated. To further intra-African trade, he pointed out that in countries where State Trading Corporations existed they should buy from other African countries. Regarding food and agriculture there were evident cases of countries with shortages and others with surpluses but trade was difficult because countries failed to break away from the traditional sources of their purchases. There was need for co-operation in basic research and the establishment of machinery to disseminate research findings to all African countries. ECA should concentrate on subregional projects in the next four years. Its work programme should seek to promote multinational industries, tourism and its development, the application of available research data and African agriculture. He said, there was need for political decision with regard to free movement of labour if multinational industries were to succeed.

323. The Malawi representative stated that his country supported the idea of a unified strategy in respect of forthcoming negotiations on trade and hoped that ECA would take steps to improve transport and communications systems to facilitate intra-African trade. He concurred with other speakers that it was not ECA resolutions which would change attitudes but the political will of the countries concerned. In respect of changes in the staff structure of ECA he was prepared to support any change which would not lead to a drop in the quality of the work being performed by ECA. He felt that co-operation should not be coercive. On the question of population he pointed out that the problem was not one of limited space but rather of development. He also expressed the hope that worthwhile country projects would not be rejected merely because more emphasis was to be placed on regional projects.

324. The representative of Egypt said that in the development effort the annual rate of growth in Africa was lagging behind the set goal of 6 per cent. The average annual rate of growth was between 4 and 4.5 per cent which he felt to be too low. This very low rate of growth, had been achieved at very high cost. Indebtedness in Africa was mounting and this, in its turn, was stifling further development. The external debt of Africa stood

at the end of 1968, at 8,700 million dollars and it had been projected that by the year 1975, 22 per cent of the total exports of the region would go into debt servicing. This situation should not be allowed to become a characteristic feature of African development planning.

325. On the coming multilateral negotiations to take place in Geneva he called attention to the fact that there was a commercial struggle among the world powers. UNCTAD had passed a resolution aimed at helping the developing countries to safeguard their interests at the forthcoming negotiations by making available to them required information and statistics. He therefore called upon all African States to make full use of the facilities in order to be able to be ready for the manoeuvrability and negotiating tactics of the big powers.

326. He was of the opinion that science and technology held the key to expediting development in Africa. It had taken Africa ten years to produce a report on the World Plan of Action. The world around us had been advancing and some had even reached the moon. Africa must therefore utilize the plan to advantage. In this process, he commended the self-reliant approach, and advised economic co-operation and integration.

327. The representative of Sudan in his statement said that the major problem facing Africa was that of intra-African relations in the fields of trade, economy and culture as well as that of Africa vis-à-vis other bodies. Africa could not allow perpetual economic and political domination from the outside continue to weaken it. This would mean greater confidence by Africans in their ability to meet both national and regional needs, less inclination to accept as inferior products of African origin, greater exchange of goods among African States and exchange of technical and technological information among themselves. Trade, routes, transport and communications between African States must also be established.

328. Sudan, he said, was proud to inform the Conference that steps were being taken regarding the measures he had advocated above. The Sudan was, however, involved in an experience that required African support and solidarity. After years of internal strife, political instability and economic stagnation, Sudan had emerged with the leadership of a wise President with a forward-looking and revolutionary outlook.

Tribute to the memory of Dr. Amilcar Cabral

329. On the proposal of the Acting Chairman of the Conference, a one-minute silence was observed at the opening ceremony in tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Amilcar Cabral, Secretary-General of the Partido Africano da Independencia da Guinea e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) and representative of Guinea (Bissau) to the Commission.

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBER STATES OF THE COMMISSION

(Agenda item 4)

330. A representative of the secretariat pointed out that the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization in its resolution 2795(XXVI) of 10 December 1971 on the question of territories under Portuguese administration, approved arrangements relating to the representation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) as associate members of ECA. By the same resolution the General Assembly approved the list of the representatives of those territories proposed by the Organization of African Unity and recommended by the Conference of Ministers at its First Meeting held in Tunis in February 1971.

331. Since the United Nations Council for Namibia had approved the appointment of the representative of Namibia to the Commission at its ninety-eighth session held on 22 January 1971, the representatives of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia were invited to participate in the work of the Commission as associate members.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(Agenda item 5(a))

332. A representative of the secretariat provided details on this item. The Economic and Social Council, by its resolution 1608(LI) of 20 July 1971, had taken note of the report of the Commission relating to the period from 15 February 1970 to 13 February 1971 (E/4997 - E/CN.14/519). The report of the Commission covering the period from 14 February 1971 to 13 February 1972 was the subject of resolution 1902(LIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

333. The Council approved the programme of work and priorities of the Commission for 1971-1973 with projections to 1976. It congratulated the Commission on the steps it had taken to define a meaningful strategy for the economic and social development of Africa in the 1970s.

334. After taking note of the opinions expressed by the regional economic commissions concerning the recommendations of the General Assembly to rename them, the Economic and Social Council decided to retain the present names.

335. In the programme to rationalize the work of the Economic and Social Council as well as that of its subsidiary bodies, the Council established a working group to consider whether the tasks of its commissions and subsidiary bodies could be rearranged, and whether these bodies could be justified in meeting more frequently than the established norm of once in two complete years.

336. On the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly established a separate section of the United Nations regular budget for regional economic commissions to finance advisory services earmarked

for the least developed among developing countries. In addition the Assembly invited the developed countries and organizations of the United Nations family to carry out studies with a view to encouraging the economic development of land-locked countries so as to adapt it to their particular geographical situation.

337. The General Assembly also approved the new schedule for financing the extension of the premises of the headquarters of the Commission at Addis Ababa, the work of which was started early in 1973.

338. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council condemned the exploitation of African workers in Europe. During the period under consideration, they also dealt with problems such as mass poverty, the contribution of women to national and international development, the out-flow of qualified personnel from developing countries, agrarian reform, multinational companies, the permanent sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources, the environment, the reform of the international monetary system, and population.

AFRICAN REGIONAL PLAN FOR THE WORLD PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

(Agenda item 5(b))

339. A member of the secretariat reported that after the UNACAST sessions held in Geneva in 1963, the United Nations by ECOSOC resolution 980A(XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 set up an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) to advise the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on how to translate into action the concern and the ideas expressed at UNACAST.

340. In May 1966, in its third report to ECOSOC, the ACAST proposed, among other things, the following objectives: (a) to assist the developing countries in building the necessary basic structure of national or regional institutions for training in necessary skills, (b) to promote more effective application of existing scientific knowledge and technology in the development of the less developed countries and to improve arrangements for the transfer and adaptation of knowledge and technology, (c) to focus increasingly the attention of scientists, and research organizations on problems, and mobilize their efforts, where solutions would be of special benefit to the developing countries, and (d) to promote a greater knowledge among Governments, the scientific community, the general public and especially young people of the needs of developing countries in respect of science and technology.

341. The Conference was informed of the preparation of the African Regional Plan for Science and Technology in response to ECOSOC resolution 1717(LIII). This was a selective rather than a comprehensive plan which translated the indicative proposals contained in the global Plan into more concretely specified programmes for action, selected in accordance with the needs and priorities of the African region. This was a typology and as such was not intended to be adopted as a whole by Governments. The implementation of the African Regional Plan would lie in the nature and extent of the needs of the

country concerned. The role of ECA was to assist member States in taking maximum advantage of the Plan by promoting an understanding of the objectives and content of the Plan.

342. The ECA programme concerning the African Regional Plan would consist of (a) promoting a better and wider knowledge of the World Plan of Action in the African countries, (b) working with individual countries in creating their national committees for the World Plan of Action and in their selection and definition of projects within the framework of the African Regional Plan, (c) promoting an understanding of the African Regional Plan with developed countries, and (d) collaborating with and assisting countries in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of projects.

343. In commenting upon the presentation, a member of the Conference said that the application of science and technology for the acceleration of social and economic development in Africa was an important area regaining attention. His delegation therefore welcomed the new interest in science and technology by the United Nations. He wished to draw particular attention to three specific areas: (a) creation of scientific capability, (b) transfer of technology, and (c) institutional support for the promotion of the application of science and technology to development. He expressed the need to monitor the faithful implementation of science and technology programmes in member countries and suggested that the Technical Committee working in conjunction with the secretariat might be the right body to do this.

344. The speaker outlined other areas which were of particular importance to his delegation. These included the question of intra-African co-operation and the human environment. On intra-African co-operation the delegate said that the movement had, in the past decade, gathered momentum and progressively made an impact on the attitudes and policies of the respective governments concerned. A number of detailed and informative studies and investigations had been conducted with a view to identifying measures and approaches to stimulate and maintain progress towards effective economic co-operation within Africa and among African States.

345. He said that emphasis had been on the three fields of transportation and communication, labour migration and manpower supply, and monetary exchange and payments systems. Happily Africa, had begun to tackle some of the problems he had mentioned but there was need for greater commitment on the part of most of African Governments.

346. Concerning the programme for the human environment, the delegate expressed the pleasure of his delegation that the United Nations General Assembly had decided to locate the secretariat in Africa. His delegation was also gratified to see that ECA had responded positively to the decisions and recommendations of the Stockholm Conference and that the Technical Committee had appropriate projects on human environment in Africa in the 1974-1976 work programme. The speaker further addressed himself to the questions of the programme of work of the Commission and on the staffing situation of the secretariat. Although the secretariat, in co-operation with the Technical Committee, had done well to reduce the number of conferences and seminars of the Commission's programme of work, projects had been deleted or postponed

because of lack of funds. He called upon the UNDP and other financing sources to increase their allocations to the secretariat to enable it to embark upon more action-oriented programmes. In connexion with the staffing of the secretariat he expressed dissatisfaction with the rate of Africanization and hoped that the secretariat would make the fullest use of the growing number of African experts.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN AFRICA

(Agenda item 6)

Report by the Executive Secretary

347. In his report to the Conference of Ministers, the Executive Secretary highlighted some of the features of the African scene at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Particular attention was drawn to the fact that the growth of economic activity had shown little change in comparison with the average 4 per cent which prevailed during the 1960s. Since this fell short of the minimum target growth of 6 per cent he thought this situation had grave implications for the Second Development Decade.

348. Among the problems being experienced by African countries were balance of payments difficulties, adverse trends in the volume of transfer of financial resources to developing countries, and the serious fall in the share of resources allocated to the region. He pointed out that in terms of constant prices capital transfers had fallen to about four-fifths of what they were at the beginning of the 1960s. The broad commodity composition had not altered significantly with all its attendant difficulties. Problems still to be resolved concerned monetary independence.

349. Against this background he outlined the ongoing activities of the Commission in key sectors which were likely to influence the main objectives set for the Second Development Decade. He stressed the need for the populations of countries to be able to feed themselves. Although it appeared that more food was produced in 1972, there had been a severe incidence of drought in the Sahelian regions. Among the programmes to improve agriculture and living conditions in rural areas, he mentioned projects financed by the World Bank and voluntary agencies but he proposed that each State consider the possibility of granting a Farmers' Charter to help increase supplies, regulate prices, and improve the competitive position of the farmer by guaranteeing his access to improved scientific methods of farming and security of tenure. He offered the services of the secretariat to assist those States that wished to prepare such a charter. He declared that economic co-operation was necessary, and that existing groupings in the region should be placed on a firm footing so that they might be able to request support from the United Nations Organization. He pointed out that UNDATs which had been established in East, West and Central Africa should be used as a nucleus to provide technical support.

350. In respect of labour he referred to the need for good neighbourliness. He pointed out that several member States had expelled alien workers from their countries although traditional patterns of labour movements in different

parts of Africa responded to ecological and other factors. He also drew attention to press reports that African workers were being enticed to a number of European countries to work under substandard conditions. He suggested that collective action be taken to cope with these problems.

351. With reference to investment, he drew attention to the need for African countries to create a favourable investment climate. He thought however that greater African participation in the control and management of their economies was in accordance with the actions required by the African Strategy for Development in the 1970s. He pointed out that such participation should be achieved with subtlety, and that greater efforts should be made to mobilize domestic savings for development. The secretariat had undertaken to bring up-to-date document E/CN.14/INR/28/Rev.2 on Investment Laws and Regulations in Africa. He hoped that an up-to-date version might enable member States to benefit from one another's experience.

352. In the field of industrial development, there had been a perceptible thrust in a number of countries towards the establishment of intermediate and capital goods industries, but the narrow industrial base prevailing in many African countries today had made it impossible for them to take full advantage of the general scheme of preferences offered by a number of industrial countries. He thought that new export industries could be established as a result of new legislations on industrial locations to protect the environment or because of the rising of wages and costs in the industrialized countries. An area where little had so far been achieved was in the sub-contracting for the production of labour intensive components for assembly in high labour cost countries. There had, however, been notable progress in expanding small-scale industries in a number of countries. But the growth of employment had fallen short of expectations.

353. ECA and OAU had convened the first Conference of Ministers of Industry in May 1971 which had adopted a Declaration on Industrial Development during the 1970s. This Declaration highlighted the critical issues and constraints on industrialization and suggested measures that could be promoted either singly or collectively to cope with these constraints. The second Conference of Ministers of Industry was planned to be held in Cairo in 1973.

354. The initiatives taken by ECA to assist in promoting multinational co-operation were now being followed up by studies to guide policy-makers in appraising the benefits to be derived from African multinational industries and also on investment proposals involving foreign participation. The secretariat hoped to organize a floating exhibition of small-scale machinery and equipment in co-operation with the Government of Japan.

355. The Executive Secretary reported that ECA had pursued a policy of co-operation and co-ordination of its activities with UNIDO. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Commission, he had held consultations with the Executive Director of UNIDO which had resulted in an agreement to establish a joint ECA/UNIDO industry division. The steps taken by the two secretariats were outlined in document E/CN.14/590.

356. In the field of science and technology, the Commission had been called upon to promote a better understanding of the objectives and content of the African Regional Plan, to help member States establish National World Plan of

Action Committees, collaborate with national planning agencies in selecting projects and in mobilizing resources to implement them. No financial provisions had, however, been made for these activities so the secretariat hoped that it might be possible to change the cost of answering requests for assistance from member States against country UNDP funds. It might also be possible to arrange intra-African mutual assistance to make it possible to carry on the programme in spite of the financial difficulties being experienced by the UN system at the time. Because of the importance which member States attached to the application of science and the transfer of technology, the Executive Secretary indicated that the secretariat would welcome suggestions from the Conference of Ministers on the launching of a well-financed effective region-wide programme.

357. He informed the Conference that the work programme of the Commission in the field of public administration had been re-organized on the basis of the decision of the First Conference of Ministers so as to assist member States in training personnel in public administration and in private enterprises. The emphasis in the current programme was on encouraging member States to work towards the localization of qualifications in the various fields.

358. In 1971-1972 national training workshops in government purchasing and supply systems, each of two to three weeks' duration, were organized in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Lesotho, Nigeria and Ghana. Two regional advisers undertook missions to Botswana, Lesotho and Malawi to consult with senior officials and staff of training institutions. Missions were also undertaken to Mali and Gabon and arrangements were made for French technical assistance (FAC), OCAM and ECA to run a training course with the African Institute for Information Science in Libreville. ECA also collaborated with UNITAR in organizing a UNITAR/SIDA regional seminar on international procurement in Nairobi. The secretariat had also established a unit to conduct peripatetic workshops.

359. In the field of trade, aid and international monetary and payments problems, the Executive Secretary reported that following the consensus reached at the third session of UNCTAD at Santiago in 1972, developing countries would be able to participate more fully in international decision-making on monetary and trade questions than had been the case in the past. In the negotiations on monetary reform, developing countries had assured themselves a position which they did not enjoy before, while in respect of trade they obtained some greater leverage with regard to the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT. Thirteen African States which are members of the Commonwealth have, under Protocol 22 of the Treaty of Brussels, been invited to negotiate special relationships with EEC. In view of these developments the ECA Executive Committee, after having discussed the results of UNCTAD III and the implications for African countries on the basis of a note prepared by the secretariat and the report of the Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development, requested the Executive Secretary to prepare and forward to UNDP a regional project request for assistance to ECA to enable it to assist its member States by providing all information and expert services necessary for African countries to participate effectively in the forthcoming negotiations in the trade, monetary and finance spheres.

360. The Executive Committee also invited the OAU Administrative Secretary General to convene a ministerial conference to consider several interrelated problems: while in 1972 the OAU Heads of State and Government at their meeting in Rabat in June decided to convene a conference of African Ministers of trade and development. The Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at its annual meeting in July also requested its President to explore the possibility of convening an African conference at ministerial level.

361. A co-ordinating committee of OAU, ADB, ECA and the Association of African Central Banks were currently planning a ministerial conference to be convened at the beginning of May 1973 so as to ensure that its resolutions could be acted upon by the next meeting of the OAU Heads of State and Government at the end of the same month.

362. ECA had prepared and submitted regional projects to UNDP. Subject to UNDP approval two meetings would take place in June and July 1973 to prepare technical positions. It was expected that one high level meeting would be convened in the second quarter of 1974 to consider all aspects of the issues involved, evaluate the positions and the progress of the negotiations, and formulate instructions for future action. This project had been submitted to the Governments of all member States with an invitation to them to convey their support to UNDP with a view to securing its approval, and the Executive Secretary expressed the hope that African Governments would act expeditiously on this invitation.

REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

(Agenda item 7)

(a) Report of the Executive Committee

363. The Chairman of the Executive Committee provided a summary account of the Committee's work and enumerated its resolutions and recommendations. He stressed the need for greater co-ordination of activities of the specialized agencies and for establishing a consultative machinery for this co-ordination in which ECA would play an active role. To accelerate this it was felt that the establishment of joint divisions between ECA and the specialized agencies should be pursued.

364. The Committee he said, had noted with satisfaction:

(a) The establishment by the Secretary-General of an informal body to provide him with an opportunity to exchange views with Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions; (b) the establishment of an advisory panel to the administration of UNDP to which the Executive Secretaries of regional commissions had also been invited to serve; (c) the standing invitations of representatives of regional commissions at pre-ACC meetings; (d) the representation of regional commissions at global meetings of UNDP Resident Representatives; (e) the decision of UNDP to strengthen their office in Addis Ababa to ensure closer co-operation between UNDP and ECA secretariat.

365. On the question of the environment the following action taken had appeared in the report of its sixth meeting:

(a) circular letter addressed to Governments of member States by the Executive Committee on the Environment; (b) cable sent by the Executive Committee to the Chairman of the African Group at the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Environment. As a result of this action African Governments participated actively both in the preparatory and final stages of the Conference of the Human Environment which convened in Stockholm. Because of this the permanent secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme was being located in Nairobi.

366. In respect of the review and appraisal of the African Strategy for Development in the 1970s he noted that there had been shortfalls in most of the fields covered: output of goods and services, food and agriculture, domestic savings, external trade. Regarding financial resources for development, the amount of assistance made available in 1971 just halved the minimum figure of 0.7 per cent suggested in the Development Decade Strategy. He pointed out that the situation was worsened by the fact that the grant element of this assistance fell from 65.2 per cent in 1970 to 64.3 per cent in 1971; an average grace period from 7.3 to 6.4 years. No noticeable positive effect could therefore be registered even when interest rates fell from 2.8 to 2.7 per cent during the period under review.

367. He went on to mention the study on intra-African economic co-operation and the effect of the enlarged European Economic Community on African economies which the Committee had commissioned. This had been completed by a team led by Dr. Philip and the report had been presented to and examined by a committee of African experts.

368. He drew attention to the need for member States to promote institutional infrastructure for science and technology within the African Regional Plan of the World Plan of Action. He pointed out that the role of UNDATs, to render advisory services on a continued basis in planning and plan implementations to Governments individually and collectively within selected small groups of countries had not been correctly understood and had necessitated a special investigation by an ECA team whose report had been circulated to member States.

369. He stated that financial crisis seemed to be a permanent feature of the United Nations Organization and thought that the Conference might wish to consider what steps should be taken by the Commission so that its activities would not be affected.

370. The Executive Committee had considered Africanization of the secretariat and it would suggest that the Council of Ministers reiterate its commitment to the Africanization of ECA staff.

371. The draft resolutions and recommendations covered such matters as trade, development, and finance; African participation in international negotiations in these spheres; transport, communications, science and technology, and natural resources; co-operation with international organizations, and the UNDATs.

(b) Report of the Technical Committee of Experts

372. The Chairman of the Technical Committee of Experts introduced the report on the Committee's Third Meeting (E/CN.14/571 - E/CN.14/TECO/17) and said that, during its consideration of the work programme based on the general guidelines laid down by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, stress had been laid on action-oriented projects of multi-national interest. The Committee had attempted to establish a balance between multinational and national activities.

373. The Committee, he said, had noted with satisfaction the activities of the secretariat during the period 1971-1972 particularly with respect to economic studies, interregional meetings and symposia. It regretted, however, that the secretariat had not been able to implement some important projects due to lack of or unavailability of resources. The Committee supported that in future the secretariat should submit its programme of work in keeping with the resources available. It had also recommended that the secretariat modify henceforth its presentation of draft programmes which should be accompanied by precise reports on each series with a clearer indication of the difficulties involved and of circumstances likely to hamper or facilitate their implementation.

374. The Chairman of the Committee of Experts next presented the recommendations of the Committee to the Conference.

375. With regard to economic co-operation, the Committee had recommended that the management of the UNDATs should be the exclusive responsibility of an agency, for instance ECA, in order to ensure effective control.

376. In the field of trade, fiscal and monetary affairs, the Committee had suggested to the ECA Conference of Ministers that it make precise recommendations on the options, the economic policies and the positions to be adopted in respect of any given African commodity in dealings with non-African countries.

377. With regard to agriculture, the Committee had recommended that the secretariat should adjust its activities to available financial resources and that the co-operation and collaboration of other United Nations agencies should be sought in the implementation of its projects. It had noted with satisfaction that the Danish International Development Agency was providing training for African officials in rural development, but had felt that the courses being organized for that purpose could be transferred to Africa to the region's advantage.

378. As for the exploitation of African labour, the Committee had recommended that the investigations being undertaken, under the joint auspices of ECA, the ILO and OAU, should be incorporated into the work programme of the Social Development Section. It also condemned the inhuman use of forced labour in African Territories under Portuguese Domination.

379. In connexion with manpower and training, the Committee had recommended that the secretariat hold consultations with the ILO with a view to collaboration for the effective implementation of the study on labour productivity.

It considered that the scope of training programmes should be extended and suggested that the secretariat should study the possibility of setting up trade schools at the national level.

380. In view of the importance of population questions, the Committee had agreed that the Consultative Group on the African Census Programme should meet every year. It also urged that the secretariat staff should be strengthened so that expanding regional needs could be met and the work programme of the secretariat implemented in full.

381. The Committee had stressed the lack of sufficient factual information as one of the principal obstacles to African development efforts and had proposed that UNDP should be requested to review its policy regarding technical assistance in statistics and to give better support in that field.

382. The Committee had requested the secretariat to provide assistance for the establishment and initial operations of housing finance institutions, together with assistance for finding new sources of capital for housing. Some Governments had stressed the need for comprehensive rural development programmes and their wish for complementary work by the secretariat on studies in rural development and direct assistance should be accepted.

383. In the field of natural resources, the Committee had recommended that the secretariat should continue its efforts to obtain the signatures of the participating States in the establishment of the cartography centre in Yaoundé, Cameroon. In order to assist African Governments in accelerating the development of their national resources, it urged the secretariat to complete an inventory and mapping of mineral resources of the region.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Agenda item 8)

384. Representatives and observers of associate member States, States Members of the United Nations but not of the Commission, States not members of the United Nations, specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations were invited to speak on this item of the agenda.

385. The representative of France said that the monetary crisis had seriously affected developing countries. France had consistently advocated the full participation of developing countries in the reform of the world monetary system. The crisis, together with the third session of UNCTAD and the enlargement of the Common Market were expected to have important repercussions on the economies of African countries.

386. He mentioned that at the Santiago Conference, results had been achieved permitting the participation of developing countries in monetary talks, future trade negotiations in GATT, the transfer of technology, insurance, trade expansion, and manufactures. France would give close attention to the least developed countries in shaping its co-operation policy. It approved the steps taken by UNDP of giving concrete expression to the priorities accorded

to these countries. He urged speedy ratification of the recent agreement establishing an international cocoa organization to ensure its effectiveness. The basis of the coffee agreement, he said, must likewise be preserved. He said France welcomed the decision of some West African countries to establish an organized zone and to introduce an economic co-operation policy concerned particularly with industry and transport. The French Government was therefore happy to make a contribution to the realization of the Trans-African Highway.

387. The representative of Spain said that his delegation had come to the Conference with the intention of offering its collaboration, and support for African efforts to consolidate economically and socially the independence already attained on the political level. The Spanish delegation, he said, supported the idea that the reform of the international monetary system must be the object of talks and negotiations from which no group of countries should be excluded. The legitimate aspirations of the developing countries, he said, must be taken into account at the time of deciding the new structure of an international monetary system which was more in consonance with the present world economic situation.

388. The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Conference that British bilateral aid to Africa over the six years had amounted to roughly some 1,000 million dollars (equivalent to more than three quarters of \$1 per head per year). Over the same six-year period there had been an average at any one time of more than 10,000 British personnel working in African countries, either paid for or supplemented from British aid funds. Also about 1,000 British volunteers had been in the field and over the same period about 15,000 African students and trainees had been in Britain pursuing professional courses officially supported by British Government aid.

389. The United Kingdom, he said, was involved in African development through its contributions to the multinational aid giving agencies and the financing agencies of the World Bank Group. These contributions had risen over the years from some £20 million in 1967 to almost £40 million in 1973. To the UN group from which ECA derived most of its regular revenue for its regular budget, United Kingdom's contribution doubled between 1967 and 1971 and in the last year were almost £14 million. The United Kingdom, he said, was one of the initial subscribers to the African Development Fund.

390. The representative stated that most of United Kingdom's bilateral aid to Africa went to individual countries and comparatively little to ECA. However, his Government had from time to time been able to offer ECA some technical assistance in carrying out regional or international projects such as the Trans-African Highway and the proposed study of the barriers to traffic and trade between neighbouring countries along the route.

391. The representative of the USA expressed pleasure at hearing the distinguished group of African officials discuss the economic development and trade problems of the continent. They were problems in which his Government took a growing interest and concern.

392. In the support provided through his Government's contributions to the UN budget between 1959 and 1969 the USA provided assistance directly to ECA activities on an ad hoc basis in response to individual requests from the ECA secretariat. This assistance was primarily for short-term consultants for ECA meetings as well as a few longer-term consultants, and training in the USA.

393. In 1972 the USA again reviewed its aid programme to ECA and in consultations with the Executive Secretary developed a set of recommendations setting forth ECA's role in promoting regional and subregional co-operation in Africa; ECA's representation on multidonor groups as being the voice of Africa speaking on issues of concern to the region; and ECA's work with the least developed countries, particularly through UNDATs.

394. The USA Government and ECA had reached an agreement that assistance would be concentrated on (a) agriculture, livestock and agro-industry, (b) trade and investment promotion, and (c) training in American institutions for ECA staff or other Africans. This programme, he said, amounted to about \$250,000 each year. Additional USA support, he said, would be available to the ECA for the African Census Programme.

395. His Government, he said, was pleased with the new initiatives taken by the ECA in the field of the human environment. The secretariat, he thought, had performed useful tasks in organizing the First All-African Seminar on the Human Environment and in following through with assistance to African States in their preparations for the Stockholm Conference.

396. During fiscal 1972, the representative said that his Government had provided over \$600 million in economic assistance to the developing nations of Africa. The US Government had also increased its economic aid to the least developed countries from \$23 million in 1970 to \$60 million in 1972.

397. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Conference that his Government would make every attempt to strengthen their economic relations with Africa, and to increase their development assistance. The contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Development Fund of the European Economic Community, he said, had benefited to a large extent the countries of the African continent. Concerning technical assistance, special priority had been given to agriculture, public health, transport, advisory and planning activities information and education, housing, construction and city planning.

398. In the area of financial assistance in 1972 the share of Africa had already risen to more than 32 per cent of the Federal Republic of Germany's total bilateral commitments. This corresponded to a contribution of 535 million Deutsche Marke.

399. In accordance with its development policy for the Second Development Decade, the Federal Republic of Germany had commenced to prepare medium-term country programmes of which no less than six concerned African States.

400. With regard to the question of the least developed countries, of which 16 are located in Africa, the representative said that his Government had aligned its own policy with those of the International Development Association (IDA) in the granting of loans for terms of 50 years, with 10 years of grace and at a rate of interest of 0.75 per cent.

401. Commenting on regional groupings in Africa, he said that the Federal Republic of Germany concurred with the view of ITU regarding intra-African telecommunications network. His Government, he said, would continue to support the establishment of the Union of African Railways by making available advisers, financing of studies, and by the implementation of technical conferences.

402. In the field of trade his Government would try to ensure, during the course of multilateral trade negotiations to be held this year within the scope of GATT, that these talks produced favourable results. The Federal Government, he said, was ready to promote agreements in all suitable cases where the goal of stabilizing markets and of increasing exports could be served. Investment projects for diversification of exports and for import substitution could be financed and managed by private foreign investors if that was compatible with the public policy of the host country concerned. The Federal Republic of Germany was prepared to promote German investments in Africa after investigation of the merits of each case. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany gave preference to joint ventures with local investors.

403. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in commenting upon the position of his Government and the public opinion in his country on some of the major problems having direct bearing on the prospects of economic and social development of African States said that it was a logical step that African countries should take control of foreign-owned companies by Africans. This, he said, was in the interest of economic development, although such measures were certain to produce temporary difficulties for African countries. The Soviet Union, he said, was firmly on the side of States whose peoples were waging a struggle for their economic independence.

404. He said that the USSR had been assisting African countries in 385 undertakings and other projects of which over 180 had already been completed. Soviet specialists had assisted thousands of Africans in acquiring professions on construction projects and others had received training at educational institutions in the USSR. This kind of assistance, in addition to the sending of Soviet experts at the request of African countries, would be continued. Part of this, he said, would be channelled through ECA. He said that the USSR would support African countries in mobilizing their natural resources in order to enhance the economic role played by the State, the carrying on of progressive agrarian reforms, and the promotion of regional economic, trade, and scientific co-operation. The USSR would also continue its co-operation with ECA in holding seminars and other meetings especially on economic planning in which the USSR had accumulated considerable experience.

405. The representative of the Netherlands spoke of the interest of his Government in the development effort of African States and its support of international organizations promoting the development of the developing countries. The Netherlands, he said, had already surpassed the figure of 1 per cent of the GNP for the total annual financial resource transfers and were striving for the attainment by 1975 of 0.7 per cent of the GNP for official development assistance to the developing countries - an increase of 0.1 per cent for 1971.

406. The Netherlands, he said, had always maintained a constructive attitude towards the economic interests of the African countries and would continue to do so and contribute to an open - outward-looking character of the European Economic Community. His Government, he said, had made several contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections and a contribution of a million US dollars had been made to finance a study to define the effects of environmental measures on the development of developing countries and on the International Development Strategy.

407. Since its founding, the Netherlands had co-operated with ECA. During the 1969-1971 period more than one million Dutch guilders had been given to the Commission in the form of experts in a wide variety of fields. His Government, he said, had recently decided to provide ECA with better opportunities for long-term planning by making an offer of extra-budgetary assistance covering several years. One million US dollars had been proposed in assistance to ECA for technical co-operation. During 1972-1975, an additional sum would be made available for fellowships and studies in Africa. Netherlands were also co-operating with the ADB with a contribution of 4 million US dollars to the African Development Fund.

408. The representative of India recalled the association of his country with activities of ECA and informed the Conference that Indian experts in Africa's foreign trade had made significant contributions to the Commission's work in that field. In addition fellowships and scholarships for training in India had been provided to several African countries and it was intended that this aid should continue through ECA. Another effort in economic co-operation between India and Africa, he said, related to joint ventures with majority local participation. He expressed the hope that the technical assistance and participation offered by his country helped African countries toward the achievement of self-reliance - a fundamental objective of Africa's economic progress.

409. The observer from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in his statement said that the operations of the World Bank Group in Africa were steadily increasing in scale and diversity. In its fiscal year ending in June 1972, Bank Group lending to Africa reached a record \$586 million up from \$345 million in 1969. The Bank, he said, would live up to its target of trebling its lending to Africa during the 1969-1973 period over the previous five years. The Bank was anxious to offer assistance to the very poorest among its member countries; and in the five-year period the Bank would have assisted the least developed countries with a total of 91 separate projects.

410. Bank Group technical assistance to Africa, he said, increased substantially in 1972. In 41 loans or credits, commitments were included to finance overseas training, the services of experts and consultants and feasibility studies. This assistance, he said, amounted to \$30.8 million, compared with \$12 million in the previous fiscal year. Technical assistance for Africa accounted for 42 per cent of the total for all regions. He said that the Bank was also providing aid in the form of advisory services to Governments - for example, in planning, and in studies conducted in the agricultural field.

411. The representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said that the establishment, by the Fund's Board of Governors, of the Committee of 20 provided for all the members of the Fund to have a reasonable voice in reform negotiations. He felt that the Fund's Articles of Agreement also enabled effective participation in decisions concerning its operations. He informed the Conference that since one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee of 20 to prepare working papers for the consideration of Ministers was in Africa this should ensure that Africa's interests would be well looked after. IMF was collaborating in the preparations for the projected African inter-ministerial conference on trade and monetary matters.

412. The representative from Hungary informed the Conference that his country maintained wide ranging economic ties with African countries. His country, he said, was sympathetic to the desire of African countries to exploit for their own benefit, their national resources in line with the priorities set for their economic development. Beyond the development of trade relations with African countries, Hungary was evolving wide ranging co-operation and assistance in technical, scientific, cultural and educational fields. Hungary, he said, has been offering numerous scholarships for African students and hundreds of Hungarian experts were working in different African countries.

413. The representative from Yugoslavia expressed the points of view of his Government on a variety of subjects affecting African interests. These concerned reform of the world monetary system, multilateral talks on trade in GATT. He expressed the confidence of his country in ECA's efforts at promoting multilateral co-operation in the region.

414. The representative of Rumania, in his statement, expressed the solidarity of this country with the peoples and the national Liberation Movements of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde Islands as well as of Namibia. He said that fruitful co-operation existed between Rumania and African countries. Being a developing country herself, Rumania understood the need for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in the internal affairs, and elimination of the use of force or the threat imposed by the use of force.

415. The Czechoslovak representative said that as a highly industrialized country, Czechoslovakia attached great importance to the development of bilateral commercial and economic relations with African countries. He reported that trade between his country and African countries had increased 110 per cent within the past 15 years. Through this relationship he said that his country had supplied countries of the region with power stations, cement factories, sugar factories, engineering factories, broadcasting equipment and other heavy machinery for the development effort as well as the respective technical assistance.

416. The representative of ILO informed the Conference that the co-operation between his organization and ECA had been harmonious and effective. ILO, in co-operation with ECA, had formed a team in 1972 to study Employment Strategy. ILO, he said, had held the fifth session of its African Advisory Committee during the course of which the representatives of governments, employers and workers were able to examine in depth programmes for employment planning and production, vocational training, training of management personnel, labour administration, co-operatives and international labour standards.

417. Since the adoption of the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa in 1969, they had taken steps to aid governments faced with problems of unemployment, under-employment, manpower planning and the rational utilization of available resources in each country. ILO had established multidisciplinary teams in Addis Ababa and in Dakar to assist in the solution of unemployment problems. He advised efforts in the application of science and technology for the solution of unemployment problems, the close association of representatives of employers and workers with the efforts of Governments in the solution of unemployment.

418. The UNIDO representative informed delegates that ECA and UNIDO had reached agreement in principle to establish a Joint Industry Division. It was thought that this development would assist the two secretariats to promote a unified programme of industry in the African region and in that way enable the two organizations to utilize their limited resources efficiently.

419. With regard to the Conference of Ministers of Industry scheduled to be held in Cairo in October 1973, he noted that since the Conference was co-sponsored by three organizations, namely ECA, OAU and UNIDO, it would provide an appropriate platform for the harmonization of the views of African countries in the field of industry and should enable them to define a common position with regard to their global requirements of technical and financial assistance. Therefore, the second Conference of Ministers of Industry in addition to the agenda which had been elaborated for its consideration could prepare guidelines for submission to the UNIDO Industrialization Conference scheduled to be held in Vienna in early 1974 or 1975.

420. UNIDO and ECA recently organized a seminar on the least developed countries in Africa with the purpose of identifying the major impediments and constraints to industrialization in these countries and to define their priority needs. A programme of action was worked out by the participants in which a number of specific and concrete projects were defined for the implementation of which an amount of US \$100 million was required. ECA would be closely involved in the implementation of this programme and particularly in mobilizing multilateral and bilateral resources for implementation of the Programme of Action. UNDP was the major source for the provision of this kind of assistance. In that connexion UNDP was providing an increasing number of industrial field advisers of which a large number were already in posts in Africa. In the implementation of the Programme of Action for the least developed countries in Africa, ECA could, in addition to UNIDO, utilize the services of these industrial field advisers within the scheme of the Joint Division arrangement.

421. The observer for the African Development Bank (ADB), speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, said that Africa had now succeeded in obtaining a special development fund and there was now a complete system of development financing in the continent. In that connexion, a tribute was due to the developed countries which had become members of the African Development Fund.

422. Each African country should, in the first place, rely upon its own resources and then co-operate loyally with the other countries of Africa and the international organizations. Nationalism would have to be restricted in the interest of the African Community as a whole. In the difficult negotiations to come, Africa would require a single and unified voice if its interests were to be respected.

423. The world as a whole had long been indifferent to Africa, but the African countries were now insisting that they should take part in world affairs particularly those connected with worldwide economic development. The duty of the African organizations was to assist their member countries in the struggle affecting the future of Africa, and the African Development Bank was happy to join in this struggle by preparing a major offensive, including an African conference on development and economic co-operation.

424. Contemporary Africa was a region in which Western European influence predominated, a region very rich in raw materials but poorly developed, and the most thinly peopled region of the world. Recognition of those realities circumscribed Africa's already limited freedom of manoeuvre and that was the reason why stress was being laid on strengthening the overall solidarity of the continent.

425. The representative of WHO invited the attention of the Conference to documents E/CN.14/ECO/50 and E/CN.14/ECO/50/Add.1 in which there was mention of the activities in which WHO co-operated with ECA in the last two years. This co-operation was based on WHO's agreement with the United Nations in 1962 to continue to achieve co-ordination and co-operation with other international agencies. For this purpose, the organization had established the WHO Liaison Office with the ECA.

426. The promotion of this co-operation had been guided by the criteria that health was an important element in social and economic circumstances, that WHO should be closely associated with all governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies working in the health field, that the machinery for such co-operation must be effective to cope with varying circumstances, and that WHO should at all times pursue the two objectives of avoiding duplication and ensuring appropriate reinforcement of effort and assistance to Governments by several agencies in the health field. Attention of the Conference was also drawn to several relevant questions like the human environment, population, with special emphasis on improved quality of drinking water and food on international flights to avoid the importation of cases of cholera. It was pointed out that the assistance of ECA member States was essential at the country level to strengthen all protective measures, now in force, in their application.

427. The representative of UNESCO first of all described his organization's objectives as set out in its medium-term draft plan for 1973-1978 and its programme and budget for 1973-1974, which had been approved by the General Conference at its seventeenth session. The programmes resulting from the objectives laid down for UNESCO's four fields of competence, namely, education, science, culture and information, had been described at meetings of the competent bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa and, in particular, at the third session of the Technical Committee of Experts which had considered them in connexion with the proposed programmes of the secretariat of ECA for 1974-1976 with projections to 1979.

428. The Executive Secretary of ECA, he said, had kindly made some very relevant and substantive comments on the UNESCO medium-term draft plan and draft programme and budget for 1973-1974 and had referred to a number of fields in which valuable co-operation could be established between the Economic Commission for Africa and UNESCO. The consultations opened up new avenues of co-operation between the two organizations and consolidated already excellent working relations, as was indicated by the exhaustive list of activities contained in document E/CN.14/ECO/50/Add.1, pages 6-8 which could be cited as an example of the co-operation between the two organizations. Two specific projects of great importance for the African region were the review of quantitative and evaluative objectives of the development plan for education in Africa and the regional conference of Ministers of science in Africa (CASTAFRICA), to be held at the end of the year at Dakar. That Conference would have taken place earlier if certain planning departments of the Governments concerned with scientific policies, such as national committees and national scientific councils had been set up in member States in time. In conclusion, he assured the Conference and through it the member States, whose instruments and servants the United Nations bodies were, that the relations between ECA and UNESCO would only be what they wished to make them.

429. The representative of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) stated that although his organization was the smallest of the international organizations it was probably the best known because it was the post office and the post office was vital to people, Governments and commerce. UPU was still in a passive position today because if there were no adequate roads, shipping, railroad or air networks for these services, the Postal Administration could not efficiently deliver mail without delays. The quality of its services was almost directly dependent upon the tools Governments made available to it to work with.

430. He further informed the Conference that at the national level, many postal administrations were taking advantage of the UPU United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes. Short-term specialists were helping to evaluate and set priorities for postal improvement needs. He strongly recommended that postal administrations make every effort to ensure that the need to make improvements was mentioned in country programming documents of their Governments' national plans. Delays in internal services of UPU, he said, arose because of lack of logical lines of communications of transport. Organizations concerned could assist in this by participating in prefeasibility and planning studies to assess the advisability of positive action needed.

Continental approaches might help to reduce delays in the delivery of exchanging parcels across borders and he believed that the Conference of Ministers could offer help in solving the problem.

431. The representative of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) said that the technical co-operation agreement between his agency and ECA had enabled ITU to undertake such projects as the training of technical staff and the construction of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network in close co-operation with the African Governments and ECA. Under the former project, priority would be given to the training of high-and medium-level technicians and engineers, and two successful experiments, he said, had been made in East and West Africa.

432. In co-operation with UNDP, ITU had made a preliminary study of the main international links required for the Pan-African Telecommunication Network and had divided the project into sub-projects to be executed by various international firms. The technical and economic study, he said, was in its final stage and it was now necessary to find the capital required. To that end he said that the competent Ministers of the African countries could be of great assistance, particularly in ensuring that the project was given the highest national priority. ITU, he informed the Conference, had organized a meeting which took place in Addis Ababa in 1972 at which means of financing and executing the project were examined. Two resolutions had been adopted on financing of the Pan-African Network as well as recommendations for an appropriate investment fund.

433. The representative said that the Philip Report on economic co-operation in Africa commissioned by ECA had rightly drawn attention to the important part played by inadequate transport and communications in retarding economic co-operation between African States. ITU, he concluded, had long held the same view.

434. The representative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) expressed thanks for the opportunity given him to address the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa. He said that WMO's interest in the Conference was to ensure that meteorology played its proper role at both national and international levels in economic developments in agriculture, forestry, water resources, transport and communications, building design, industry, tourism, etc. He drew attention to the three policies relating to the application of meteorology to various activities in Africa, development of meteorological services and the application of meteorology to agriculture and water resources, which had been developed and adopted at each of WMO meetings held in Africa.

435. Co-operation between WMO and ECA was mainly in the field of water resources. For this purpose a WMO hydrometeorologist had been seconded to ECA to collaborate in the determination of the needs for hydrological networks for water resources development in Africa, and to prepare the necessary projects for implementation. Whereas considerable progress had been achieved in African countries, yet more remained to be done. Member States were therefore urged to consider seriously the implementation of resolution 196 adopted by ECA at its 9th session in order that the meteorological services they required for their various developments would adequately

be provided. WMO would co-operate with ECA in projects of common interest particularly those related to natural energy resources, planning and development of water resources, manpower training and research in the field of water development, urban climatology, tourism and human environment.

436. The representative of the World Young Women's Christian Association expressed thanks to the Conference for having been invited to attend the Second Conference of Ministers. She was happy that United Nations General Assembly debates on youth and staff programmes were being translated into action by the ECA. She commended ECA for also taking a leading role in meeting the needs of the unemployed, unorganized youth and in promoting co-operation among youth organizations.

437. The representative of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) informed the Conference that the session made it possible to continue to deepen contacts between the secretariat of CMEA and the Economic Commission for Africa. He also acquainted the Conference with the experience relating to the organization of co-operation among members of CMEA.

438. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) stressed that the close co-operation between ECA and FAO had been strengthened considerably in recent years through the joint division of the Commission. He congratulated the Executive Secretary of ECA for his initiative in establishing and maintaining this effective means of collaboration. He then drew attention to the fact that the Regional Conference of FAO, which was the agricultural forum of the Commission, had transmitted to the Commission its conclusions and resolutions for submission to the eighth meeting of the Executive Committee, and he expressed the hope that they would be endorsed by the Conference of Ministers of ECA. He mentioned that among these resolutions, the one concerning the promotion of intra-regional trade and co-operation in agriculture should be given special attention. This proposed, under the auspices of OAU, the immediate establishment of a Commission to lay the infrastructure for an African common market. The representative further sketched the situation created by drought in the Sahelian zone, and informed the Conference of the measures FAO had taken in collaboration with UNDP, WFP and other interested sources of aid (bilateral and multilateral) to help in rehabilitating the countries affected. He added that apart from special short-term projects, medium- and long-term solutions were being sought to provide the agricultural economy of the Sahelian zone with a sound and durable foundation.

439. The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) apprised the Conference of the possibilities of applying nuclear science and technology to Africa's development problems and also informed the Conference about the role of IAEA as one of the external sources for development aid to Africa. Atomic energy, in the form of radioisotopes or radiation, played an important role in increasing agricultural production. Other areas of application of radioisotopes were soil analysis, food preservation, and the tracking of underground water resources etc.

440. It was stressed that the Agency provided advice and assistance to countries in assessing the technical and economic feasibility of introducing nuclear power and in ascertaining the appropriate timing and size of nuclear

power plants to be considered. It was explained that technical assistance was available to any member State of the Agency in response to specific requests and in accordance with the priorities determined by the requesting Governments. All members of ECA could receive aid from the Agency through UNDP. IAEA welcomed co-operation with ECA.

441. The representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) explained that WFP was established at the beginning of the last decade as a multilateral machinery for the rational utilization of surplus food in a number of industrialized countries. It had played a modest role in providing job opportunities for the unemployed and the under-employed in Africa, as well as helping to improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries of its food. After 10 years of WFP aid operations there was still need for more food aid. It was pointed out that for the $9\frac{1}{2}$ years ending 30 June 1972 a total of 446 million US dollars of commodities had been committed to 39 countries in Africa. WFP assistance to Africa was largely for the development of human resources, notably feeding school children, college pupils and students.

442. It was pointed out that although WFP programmes were directed at primary sub-programme activity development, attention was also given to the humanitarian sub-programme which aimed at assisting countries afflicted by natural and man-made disasters. A total of 3.3 million dollars worth of supplies of food had been deployed in 33 African countries to help the victims of disasters in the $9\frac{1}{2}$ years ending 30 June 1972. It was expected that the role of WFP in African economic development would continue to grow.

443. The representative of GATT referred to trade negotiations that would start within the framework of GATT in September, 1973 and the assistance which the GATT secretariat could give to the developing countries in this respect. It was stated that the preparatory work started five years ago had been carried out in three Committees, namely: The Committee on Trade in Industrial Products; The Committee on Trade in Agricultural Products; and, The Committee on Trade and Development. These corresponded to the three main aspects of the forthcoming negotiations to be formally opened at a meeting at Ministerial level in Tokyo from 12-14 September 1973. It was explained that participation in the negotiations would also be open to developing countries outside GATT.

444. In explaining the state of the preparations in the main sectors, e.g., duties, non-tariff barriers, and agricultural products, the representative of GATT observed that the results of the GATT negotiations had so far been rather poor for developing countries. It was, however, the intention to put more emphasis on the particular problems of the developing countries in the forthcoming negotiations. It was necessary, therefore, that the developing countries with common export interests join forces at the negotiations rather than compete with each other. In order to help the member States of ECA in the preparatory work, it was explained that GATT had made an arrangement whereby a large amount of computerized information on imports and Customs duties would be transmitted to ECA. The information would cover all tariff positions. Moreover, the GATT secretariat was prepared to discuss any problems relating to the negotiations with the permanent missions of ECA countries in Geneva.

445. The representative of GATT also stated that GATT arranged every year two four-month trade-policy courses in both English and French for government officials from developing countries. Recently, much emphasis had been put, in these courses, on the preparations for the negotiations. A large number of participants in these courses had come from ECA member States.

446. Referring to the enlargement of the European Communities, the representative of GATT stated that in the negotiations which would begin on 12 March 1973, it was clear that developing countries had export interests to protect. The GATT secretariat was prepared to offer the same kind of assistance to ECA member States in this respect, as in the case of the multilateral negotiations referred to above.

447. The representative of the International Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) welcomed the opportunity given to him to explain that ISMUN had been organized to carry out simple but practical programmes because of the firm belief that development was a vital priority. It was stated that self-reliance, control of Africa's natural resources, development of intra-African trade, free movement of labour, and unity, were among the main elements which needed to be encouraged by African Governments. ISMUN was ready to assist the governments and the Commission in this work.

448. The representative of the International Confederation of Trade Unions (African Research Services) stated that his organization shared the concern that "the growth of economic activity in Africa increased only marginally from about 4 per cent during the first half of the 1960s to about 4.5 per cent during the second half". This had had a serious social effect - a fall in gainful employment.

449. It was stated that with the establishment of new Economic Groupings there had been the expectation that the vexing question of unemployment would be solved by allowing free mobility of labour. This, however, had not been the case as some governments had applied restrictive measures on labour migration. To make such economic groupings viable, therefore, the establishment of a labour policy was essential. Reference was also made to the investment policies of multinational companies whose negative aspects needed to be reduced. It was also emphasized that in the transfer of science and technology, the new technology should not be acquired mainly to displace workers but to increase job opportunities. With regard to the international monetary system, the ICFTU supported the proposal that a link should be established between the creation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) and aid to developing countries.

450. The representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) thanked the ECA for the invitation to be represented at the 11th session. He observed that during the first two years of the Second Development Decade, the gap between the developed and developing nations had widened still further largely due to a disregard for many international standards by the main capitalist powers, maintenance of neo-colonial domination, and obstacles created by the powerful multinational companies to prevent genuine economic and social development planning. In view of this situation, WFTU reiterated its demands for an end to monopoly domination, abolition of discriminatory exclusive blocks, and equal trade opportunities. It was stressed that in order

to attain the desired targets radical changes were required particularly in land reform, industrialization and the training of qualified staff. All States should have the sovereign right to freely adopt the economic and social system of their choice, and in the international monetary system the principle of universality should be introduced.

451. It was further stressed that ECA should involve the trade unions more closely in its activities and recommended to member Governments that they include trade union representatives in their national delegations. WFTU considered that the contribution made by trade union organizations could be of assistance in the drafting of various projects and programmes of ECA. The WFTU was ready to place its experts at the disposal of ECA for the preparation and implementation of all its programmes. The WFTU affirmed its readiness to co-operate with ECA and all United Nations agencies in all matters of concern to the workers.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

(Agenda item 9)

(a) Working languages of the Commission

452. The representative of the secretariat drew the attention of the Conference to three documents on the above subject. These were E/CN.14/ECO/34, E/CN.14/ECO/48 and the Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee. It was explained that Equatorial Guinea had submitted a request to the Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee to the effect that Spanish should become one of the languages of the Commission which would consequently enable Equatorial Guinea to derive maximum benefits from the proceedings of the Commission. After examination of the request, it was decided that the matter be referred to the Second Meeting of the Conference of Ministers. It was further explained that according to the rules of procedure both English and French were the only working languages of the Commission so far. Furthermore, according to rule 33 of Procedure, those speaking in their own language other than in English or French would have to provide their own interpretation. The implications of this request would mean increased expenses to the United Nations of some 400,000 US dollars due to the cost of translation and interpretation services, additional secretaries and having Spanish keyboard typewriters.

453. In the discussions that followed, the representative of Spain cited that Spanish was one of the languages used at proceedings of the United Nations. His Government welcomed the proposal of Equatorial Guinea. It was stated that the adoption of Spanish language within ECA would make its deliberations known to Latin America and would widen the field of ECA's influence. It was suggested that the United Nations should look into the question of the financial implications of the request. The Conference took note of this proposal.

(b) Statement by the Executive Secretary on bilateral trade consultations

454. The Conference of Ministers at its first meeting in Tunis in February 1971 recommended in resolution 222(X) that "in the carrying out of projects with a view to expanding intra-African trade the Executive Secretary can, in consultation with African Governments, set up working groups and convene meetings, including the holding of noncommittal and confidential bilateral consultations in conjunction with the Conference of Ministers".

455. Pursuant to this resolution, 71 rounds of consultations were held from 20 to 23 February in conjunction with the present meeting of the Conference. In all, 32 member States took part in these consultations. In view of the confidential nature of the talks, the secretariat limited its role to the provision of technical facilities, including interpretation services.

456. The overall impression gained from the view expressed by a number of participants in the consultations is that they have been very useful. Not only have they made it possible for countries who do not have as yet any trade relations to initiate direct contacts, but they have also enabled countries who already have such relations to have exchanges of views on practical steps designed to expand their intra-trade.

457. It is now of immediate importance to ensure that the advances that have been made during these informal consultations be followed up by those who participated in them. We, on our part, have been very much encouraged by the interest taken in the talks. As a result, we intend to organize further consultations and to study specific ways and means in which they can assist in expanding intra-African trade.

(c) Election of Officers of the Executive Committee

458. With due regard to resolution 188(IX) on the institutional machinery of the Commission, in annex C of which the composition of the Executive Committee is set out, twelve members were elected who, together with the office bearers of the Conference, would constitute the sixteen new members of the Executive Committee.

459. The composition of the Executive Committee for the 1973-1975 biennium would be as follows: for the Central African region - Burundi, and Gabon; for the East African subregion - Ethiopia and Swaziland; for the North African subregion - Algeria and Egypt; and for the West African subregion - Nigeria and Senegal. Uganda and Mali, members of ECOSOC and Sudan and Togo members of UNDP were elected members of the ECA Executive Committee.

460. The representative of Malawi pointed out that his delegation had not been consulted about the members proposed for the East African subregion. He, therefore, wished his objection for that procedure recorded.

(d) Message from the African Group in Geneva

461. The Conference of Ministers received a cable of good wishes from the African Group in Geneva. In addition, the African Group sought unanimous agreement by the Conference on the list of African commodities to be submitted to

the seventh Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee on Commodities to be held from 27 February to 9 March in Geneva. That list would be studied by UNCTAD in connexion with price policies and access to markets (resolution 83/111/ of UNCTAD, III, Santiago). Furthermore, the African Group expressed the wish that African Governments be represented at the seventh Meeting of the Committee on Commodities which was to take a definite decision in this connexion.

462. In a cabled message regarding the two points raised above, the Chairman of the Second Meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers, Major Kwame Baah, informed the African Group in Geneva that the Ministerial Meeting had considered points one and two in their cable and decided to request the African Group in Geneva to demand the addition of cocoa, coffee, sugar and potash to the list of commodities listed in paragraph 49 of Document TD/B/C.1/131.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE

(Agenda item 10)

463. Pursuant to the provisions of its resolutions 130(VII) of 22 February 1965, and 188(IX) of 10 February 1969 and of the terms of rule 1(a) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission will hold its twelfth session (third meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in 1975. The invitation of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to hold that session at Nairobi was accepted and a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. [See part III below, resolution 251(XI)].

464. The Executive Secretary will fix the dates of the third meeting of the Conference after duly consulting the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Chairman of the Second Meeting of the Conference, bearing in mind the fact that the Moslem festivities of Eid Kabir and Ramadan are celebrated early in February.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 11)

465. At the 173rd meeting of the Commission, the Conference adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council. It also expressed its gratitude to H.E. Col. I.K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the National Redemption Council of the Republic of Ghana, and to the Government and people of Ghana, congratulated the officers of the eleventh session of the Commission (Second Meeting of the Conference of Ministers), the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts and thanked the Executive Secretary and the secretariat staff.

466. The Chairman then declared the eleventh session of the Commission (Second Meeting of the Conference of Ministers) closed.

PART III

RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE
OF MINISTERS AT ITS SECOND MEETING

RESOLUTIONS

<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
238 (XI)	Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s -	80
239 (XI)	Drought in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone - - -	91
240 (XI)	The situation in Southern Rhodesia - - -	92
241 (XI)	Establishment of Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams - - - - -	93
242 (XI)	Reporting on staff and administrative questions-	94
243 (XI)	African participation in negotiations in the trade, finance and monetary spheres - - - - -	95
244 (XI)	Declaration on trade and development - - -	96
245 (XI)	Conference of African Ministers of Trade, Development and Finance - - - - -	103
246 (XI)	Intra-African economic co-operation - - -	105
247 (XI)	Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations	105
248 (XI)	Science and technology - - - - -	106
249 (XI)	Co-operation with international organizations -	109
250 (XI)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning - - - - -	110
251 (XI)	Date and place of the twelfth session of the Com- mission - - - - -	111

OTHER DECISIONS

Election of the members of the Executive Committee - - - -	112
List of products to be submitted to the Committee on Commodities - - - - -	112
The destruction of a Libyan civilian airliner - - - - -	112

RESOLUTIONS

238(XI). Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s

The Conference of Ministers.

Recalling the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s adopted in Tunis in 1971,

Taking note of the report of the fourth session of the Conference of African Planners,

Taking further note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1621(LI) and 1626(LI) on the arrangements for the review and appraisal of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to work out the appropriate method to be used in the evaluation and appraisal of intra- as well as extra-African factors affecting the progress made during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Decides to complement Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, as embodied in Commission resolution 218(X) of 13 February 1971, by including the following sections more specifically related to transport, communications, science and technology and natural resources:

Natural Resources

Minerals

(1) An appropriate strategy during the 1970s in respect of the exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral resources should consist of:

- (i) The conduct of a mineral development policy so as to ensure maximum benefits to the national economies from the exploitation and use of mineral resources. In particular, the establishment of forward and backward national industrial links to the mining industry should be firmly promoted;
- (ii) The strengthening of Government's capabilities to negotiate advantageously contracts in respect of the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. The participation of Governments in the mining and petroleum industry should be increased with a view to eventual control and direct exploitation. Adequate support should be made available by the necessary research and development institutes;
- (iii) The vigorous promotion of mineral surveys in order to arrive at a better picture of the continent's mineral resources;

- (iv) The training of adequate numbers of specialists needed in mineral exploration and exploitation, with a view to increasing the active participation of African nationals in these activities;
- (v) The fostering of close co-operation between neighbouring countries in respect of mining legislation, and the exchange of geological and technical information for the development of these resources. This is essential especially where mineral deposits or oil-bearing formations spread across national borders;
- (vi) Condemning the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources, mainly minerals and oil, in the occupied territories of the region, with full acknowledgement of the paramount harmful effect on the economy of such territories and of the loss of access of their people to their natural resources, adequate steps should be taken to safeguard their interests including among other policies, the adoption of a non-trading policy in these identified minerals with non-African States.

(2) During the period 1960-1969 the value of the exports of minerals, excluding petroleum rose from 1,126 million dollars to 2,257 million dollars. In the same period the value of exported crude oil and petroleum products rose to over 3,400 million dollars. The region has abundant mineral resources and accounts for about 28 per cent of the total value of world mineral output. For developing Africa as a whole, minerals provide more than a half of the total export earnings, oil and oil products having a share of about 30 per cent, and the other minerals account for over 20 per cent. Besides earning large amounts of foreign exchange, minerals also provide a high proportion of government revenue in many countries.

(3) There can be little doubt that world demand for almost all minerals will continue to grow in the foreseeable future. To increase or even to maintain Africa's share in the world export of minerals, vigorous programmes of mineral survey aimed at identifying exploitable quantities of commercial minerals need to be undertaken. Where prospects for mineral discoveries do exist, adequately staffed and equipped government departments charged with geological surveys should be built up and maintained.

(4) While large-scale mining operations contribute considerably to foreign exchange earnings and to government revenue, the benefit to a national of mineral exploitation could in many cases be increased by the steadfast promotion of industries which deliver goods to the mining enterprises or which process partly or wholly the ore output. Mining operations could employ labour intensive methods - in respect of certain minerals at least - in order to have some impact on the employment situation. In short, Governments need to conduct such mineral development policies as would ensure maximum economic benefit to the national economies.

(5) With few exceptions, large-scale industrial mining operations in Africa have been conducted by foreign enterprises. Heavy capital input necessary for such operations have so far prevented any substantial changes in the

situation. But even where large-scale mining operations have been nationalized, foreigners are frequently still used for the management of such undertakings. The lack of sufficient numbers of skilled and specialized manpower in the management and technical fields must be overcome if African countries are to have real national mining industries. A well-planned all African action for the training of a highly skilled technical and managerial body of professionals in the various aspects of mining should be undertaken most urgently. Such a body is, in particular, needed to strengthen the Governments capability to negotiate with potential investors in the mining field, to oversee the correct execution of concession contracts and to implement mining legislation. In addition, resources should be pooled to establish centres on subregional basis for undertaking research in such fields as mineral economics, ore-dressing technology, etc., to back stop African mining undertakings.

(6) There is need for serious technical and economic studies in respect of the upgrading and transformation of minerals in Africa. Such studies should be developed in three directions:

- (i) Purely export-oriented operations;
- (ii) Operations aimed at satisfying domestic or regional demand, the viability of which depends on simultaneous overseas export;
- (iii) Domestic market-oriented operations which are in need of new technological concepts in view of the scale of markets.

Energy

(7) The elements of the strategy in respect of energy include:

- (i) Systematic planning of the development of the different energy resources in Africa;
- (ii) International co-operation in the exploitation of energy resources, including the inter-connexion of national electric energy grids;
- (iii) The promotion of electric energy use in rural areas;
- (iv) Exploration of ways to utilize efficiently non-conventional energy resources such as solar energy and geo-thermal energy.

(8) Africa has very large potential hydro-electric energy resources of which only a minor part is developed. In addition the number of countries where oil is found is steadily increasing. Particular attention needs to be given to the projections of electric energy demand as one input for determining the most economic way of electricity production, taking into account expected future prices of oil and petroleum products and, at the same time, the possibilities of exchange of electric energy between neighbouring countries. In view of the latter there is obviously need to consider energy demand and potential energy production on a subregional basis.

(9) The supply of electric energy to rural areas is lagging behind supply to the cities. As part of the measures to be taken to arrive at a transformation of the rural communities, the use of electricity in rural areas should be actively promoted.

(10) Non-conventional energy resources are receiving increasing attention. Large parts of the African continent receive abundant solar energy and more research into its practical and economical conversion into electrical energy needs to be undertaken. This appears a suitable subject for inter-African co-operation. In very recent years it has been shown that eastern Africa, in particular is rich in geo-thermal resources. Surveys and research with a view to exploiting these resources need to be actively pursued.

Water Resources

(11) A strategy for the further development of Africa's water resources during the 1970s should consist of the following elements:

- (i) The intensive systematic collection, processing, and analysis of adequate hydrological and other data;
- (ii) Up-to-date water legislation and administration and, where not yet in existence, the setting-up of intra-governmental machinery for the co-ordination of water resources development activities and programming;
- (iii) The promotion of the development of international river basins through co-operation by the riparian States;
- (iv) Undertaking of more extensive programmes of water supply in both urban and rural areas.

(12) While over the last decade knowledge of Africa's water resources has, no doubt, increased, the collection of water data in many countries is still insufficient for comprehensive water development. A few countries have made efforts to embark upon the design and operation of a national hydrometeorological network based on both the natural conditions and their economic development programmes, but in many countries a more systematic approach to the collection of water data is now called for.

(13) To be effective, all water development projects must involve a number of government ministries or agencies, with responsibility for specific aspects of government policy, planning and implementation of projects. In many countries, adequate machinery does not exist for the necessary consultations among agencies in this regard and for the co-ordination of their action. In order to improve the preparation, the selection, and the operation of water resource projects, high priority should be given to the setting up of such machinery. Similarly, water legislation needs to be reviewed and brought in line with the demands put upon it as a result of economic and social development.

(14) The African continent features 54 international river basins which are shared by two or more States. Some, such as the Niger, the Nile and the Congo basins, are shared by nine countries, while the Chad and the Volta basins, for example, cover part of the territories of five countries. Riparian countries of some of these basins are jointly undertaking surveys and studies which aim at the development of their resources and, in certain cases, Governments

have established river basin commissions to assist them in the orderly planning and execution of development activities. Regarding a number of basins, however, no such co-operation for planning and development between riparian Governments has yet been established.

(15) The provision of safe water in many urban areas and over vast rural areas is far from satisfactory. While all countries have some programmes of water supply in their development plans, in most countries the annual increase of population is larger than the annual increase of those enjoying improved water supply from new works. A concerted effort consisting of the application of the people concerned would do much to alleviate the serious situation in many countries.

The Environment

(16) Environmental problems which call for urgent attention in the 1970s include:

- (i) Inadequate water supplies for man, animal and crops;
- (ii) The destruction of forest and grass cover leading to soil degradation and causing marginal areas to turn into desert land;
- (iii) The prevalence of water-borne and other endemic diseases;
- (iv) The importation of polluting industries into Africa;
- (v) The concentration of human population in agglomerations arising as a result of the establishment of mining and/or industrial complexes.

(17) An appropriate strategy for the improvement and protection of the environment should have the following objectives:

- (i) Improvement in the management and utilization for plant and animal resources in the game reserves so as to earn enough foreign exchange and, at the same time, to protect this unique heritage for posterity;
- (ii) Where such areas are contiguous to a number of countries, promotion of multinational co-operation in the fields of legislation, conservation, exchange of information, research projects, fishery regulations, etc.;
- (iii) Improvement of the rural environment through:
 - the provision of adequate potable water for man and animal;
 - the construction of good but cheap dwellings using local materials;
 - the provision of electricity, schools and enough health centres;
 - the introduction of sound agricultural practices;
- (iv) Finding solutions for:
 - overcrowding in cities and the resultant peri-urban slums;
 - proliferating industrial and/or mining complexes which create serious environmental problems in a number of countries;

- exportation of pollutive industries as a result of environmental consideration;
- major threats to African exports that may arise.

(18) In order to tackle these environmental problems successfully, legislation for the improvement and protection of the environment will need to be updated or passed. Where such legislation would prove of benefit to a number of countries, e.g., illicit trade in animal trophies, etc., multinational machineries should be established.

(19) In order to provide an umbrella under which problems of the environment would be handled, appropriate government machinery or commissions should be created to co-ordinate the work of the various ministries where portfolios encompass problems of the environment. It is through such machinery that recommendations from the Stockholm Conference for national and international actions in the field of the Human Environment could be carried out effectively during the 1970s.

Drought

(20) The persistence of the drought phenomenon and its geographical advance are of major concern not only to desert zones but also to those in the forest zones of Africa. Practical action to control this scourge is urgently required from international organizations in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme and from the whole international community on bilateral basis, and should have the following aims:

- (i) Exceptional measures to alleviate the immediate consequences of the phenomenon:
 - lack of food,
 - livestock losses,
 - loss of export earnings;
- (ii) Immediate steps to:
 - supply water for human and livestock requirements,
 - delimit the areas affected;
- (iii) Definition, development and application of a research and study programme with a view to selecting seed varieties suited to the new climatic conditions.

Transport

(21) The objectives of a sound strategy for the development of transport in Africa during the 1970s must be based on the essential characteristics, possibilities as well as obstacles to development, of the present situation in this field. These characteristics include:

- (i) Fragmentary statistical and other information on transport in Africa which is often of varying reliability and scattered over a range of sources;

- (ii) Exceptionally political fragmentation of the continent with its implication for difficulties in intra-African transport as well as in the co-ordination of transport policies for larger regions;
 - (iii) Unintegrated national transport networks which are more adapted to overseas than intra-African trade;
 - (iv) A transport infrastructure which is still in a rather embryonic state of development but which enables decisions concerning transport policies to be made without the more severe constraints which would otherwise have existed;
 - (v) A very short coastline in relation to the land mass due to the geographical shape of the continent, which has resulted in an exceptionally large proportion of regional which lack direct access to the sea; in fact, out of the total of 18 land-locked developing countries in the world, 13 are situated in Africa.
- (22) The value of a transport service depends on its ability to serve, at a reasonable cost, society in its economic and social development. Consequently, transport policy-making and planning should form an integral part of the general economic and social policy and planning. This requires a multi-disciplinary approach to transport problems.
- (23) The decisions on transport policy should be based on correct and complete information on the present status and trends in different modes of transport. This calls for more efficient co-ordination between different national and international organizations in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of information on transport in Africa.
- (24) Many African countries have closer economic ties with countries outside the region than with their African neighbours. In order to promote the economic independence of African countries this trend should be reversed. This would necessitate the efficient integration of the national transport networks in order to make closer economic co-operation possible. The co-ordination and integration of national transport policies has, to a certain extent, already begun within the existing economic groupings. This trend should be strengthened and extended over the limits of the existing groupings which, in many cases, tend to reflect the realities of the pre-independence era.
- (25) A large proportion of the rural population of many African countries lives under subsistence conditions only slightly touched by the benefits of economic and social development. Vast natural resources are not properly exploited due to lack of transport facilities. Integrating these human and economic resources in the national development effort necessitates a determined policy in the provision of intra-country transport. To minimize the cost of providing the basic transport infrastructure on national as well as international levels requires that the different modes of transport be handled as complementary rather than competitive. Particular attention needs to be paid to the problems of the least developed and land-locked countries in international transport questions.
- (26) In the light of the above, a strategy for the development of transport in Africa in the 1970s should have the following basic objectives:

- (i) The definition of a basic transport network for the African countries including all modes of transport and fulfilling the minimum requirements of linkage between African countries and the outside world;
- (ii) The incorporation of the transport policy and planning in the general economic and social development policies and planning;
- (iii) The co-ordination of various national transport policies and plans, especially between neighbouring countries, in order to minimize the cost of providing an efficient infrastructure for intra-African co-operation;
- (iv) On the national level, the opening up of hitherto undeveloped regions by providing a minimum all-year transport network, normally consisting of roads and inland waterways.

Telecommunications

(27) The strategy for development in the 1970s in the field of telecommunications should aim at:

- (i) The general modernization and expansion of national telephone and telex networks;
- (ii) The rapid development of national radio and television broadcasting networks for education;
- (iii) The full implementation of the planned regional telecommunication network for intra-African and inter-continental communication;
- (iv) The adequate and urgent provision of regional and subregional training facilities for the continuous improvement of performance standards and engineering knowledge of senior technicians, and management and specialized training for engineers in the many new and relevant telecommunication techniques; and
- (v) The effective co-operation at the regional level of activities and development programmes in the telecommunication field.

(28) The characteristic features of most national telephone and telegraph networks are obsolescent and heterogeneous transmission equipment, relative over-concentration of services in the urban centres, and general under-development. In terms of number of telephones, the region is the least developed, with only 1.2 per cent of the world's telephones. Compared to the world's average of 7.1 telephones per 100 inhabitants, the region has an average of less than 1.0 per 100.

(29) In some countries of the region, the priority rating accorded to telecommunication development seems inadequate. The utilization factor, that is the number of telephones for each \$100,000 of gross domestic product is on the average of 3.0 compared to the minimum of 9.0 in developed countries.

(30) For the Second United Nations Development Decade, it is suggested that average figures for utilization factors of 3.5 and 6.0 for 1975 and 1980 respectively should be the targets set by most countries of the region if the development in telecommunications is to make any real impact on their

economics. These figures call for rather high-level investments of the order of one to two per cent of gross domestic product in most cases.

(31) The above situation is equally true of radio and television. This service requires substantial allocation of resources to modernize and expand its production and transmission facilities. Much effort is also required to improve on current average figures of 4.3 per 100 inhabitants for radio receivers and 2.0 per 100 for television receivers and in this regard multi-national projects for low-priced receiver assembly and manufacturing plants may be called for.

(32) Investment studies for the Pan-African Telecommunication Network, involving 18,000 kms. of route distance, is almost completed and the major problem is its financing. Total investment involved is currently estimated at about US\$100 million and recourse may have to be made to central funding through the African Development Bank in order, among other things, to preserve the concept of a single network.

(33) The increasing complexity of telecommunications science in relation to the current state of the industry in the region compels urgency in the development of training courses for senior technicians, instructors and engineers in efficient operation and specialized techniques as well as in management and financial control. A primary requirement is for a comprehensive survey to establish the basic manpower requirements in all the various fields and the number, type and location of the institutions that may be required. Such a survey co-sponsored by the International Telecommunication Union, the Economic Commission for Africa and possibly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also might consider ways and means of providing adequate resources for all aspects of the project.

(34) There is a trend for a regional body concerned solely with all fields of telecommunications, to review all the phases in the implementation of the Pan-African network, to co-ordinate the operation of the network when implemented, to keep the functioning of existing networks under constant review with the aim of raising performance standards, to co-ordinate national development programmes, and to be generally concerned with telecommunications development in the region. This Regional Co-ordination Body might take the form of a Union - an African Telecommunication Union.

Tourism

(35) An appropriate strategy for tourism development in the 1970s should have, as the main objectives:

- (i) The increase in Africa's share of the rapidly growing volume of international tourism enabling a large number of African countries, including the least developed countries, to benefit from the foreign exchange receipts and other advantages deriving from tourism;
- (ii) The increase in efficiency of the African Tourist industry and a rise in the profitability of its tourist enterprises, thus enabling more rapid expansion and attraction of external capital for new investments;

- (iii) The encouragement of tourist enterprises to rely increasingly on local and regional resources, thus strengthening the local and regional markets for agricultural produce and some manufactured goods, thereby saving foreign exchange.

(36) Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world and Africa has the natural and cultural assets which are in great demand by tourists from the developed industrial countries. Although during the First Development Decade large scale tourism has taken hold in some African countries, various problems of tourism development have delayed growth in other countries equally endowed with touristic attractions. By solving some of the outstanding problems in air transport, infrastructure, professional training and travel promotion, and by eliminating cumbersome administrative regulations, tourism in Africa will, in the 1970s, accelerate its growth and spread throughout the region.

(37) The desire to obtain quick results has often caused hurried planning not supported by basic studies; the design and location of new plants were often not appropriate, and the development and operating costs were not always effectively controlled, nor were the development efforts matched by adequate promotion in overseas markets. In such cases, the volume of tourism, foreign exchange earnings, employment, tax revenue and profitability of tourist enterprises have fallen short of set targets. At the same time, encouraging results have been achieved in other countries. An exchange of experience on a regular basis would greatly increase the efficiency and profitability of tourism enterprises in African countries and enable them to benefit fully from the overall favourable conditions for tourism development.

(38) In planning tourism development and designing hotels and other tourist facilities in Africa, little has been done in a number of countries to utilize as much as possible local construction material and locally manufactured equipment and to maximize the use of local supplies in hotel operation while in other countries very good results have been achieved in these fields. By paying more attention to aspects such as the construction of tourist plants and catering for the rapidly growing numbers of foreign tourists, demand for the products of local industry and locally-produced foodstuffs, and the development of local production will be strengthened. At the same time foreign exchange expenditure of the tourism industry will be reduced.

(39) In order to achieve the basic aims set above, the following should form part of an overall strategy for Africa:

- (i) Careful studies of trends and patterns of the tourist demand in overseas market, the results of which should be made available to African countries;
- (ii) Protection, conservation and development of natural and cultural attractions which are in demand by the tourist public;
- (iii) Co-operation with civil aviation authorities and air transport companies in order to reconcile the financial interests of the companies with the wider interests of African countries in securing inexpensive transportation of holiday visitors from overseas;

- (iv) Organization of joint travel promotion in overseas markets by groups of neighbouring African countries;
- (v) Elimination of administrative restrictions and other impediments to free holiday travel;
- (vi) Research of profitability of hotel industry and tour operation business, the results of which should be made available to interested countries;
- (vii) Organization of professional training for higher level jobs in hotel industry and tourist trade through the co-operation of African countries on subregional basis;
- (viii) Co-ordination of the requirements for tourist infrastructure with the requirements of agriculture and manufacturing industry, in order to widen the markets of local and regional goods;
- (ix) Adaptation of design for new hotels and other tourist plants to the needs of maximizing the use of locally available material and equipment;
- (x) Increased use of local produce and products of regional industries in hotel supplies.

Science and Technology Development

(40) The main objectives of an African strategy for the development of science and technology for this decade are:

- (i) The introduction of improved technologies in small- and medium-scale industries in order to raise quality and productivity;
- (ii) The improvement in arrangements for the transfer and adaptation of knowledge and technology already available in more developed countries;
- (iii) The establishment of, or improvement in, institutions for the training of personnel at the professional, technician and craftsman levels, to enable the application of modern science and technology to development;
- (iv) The mobilization and direction of efforts of scientists and research organizations in Africa towards the solution of development problems encountered by African enterprises;
- (v) The promotion of deeper knowledge and awareness among Governments, the science and engineering community, the general public and, especially, the youth of Africa, of their countries' need for science and technology;
- (vi) The encouragement of intra-African co-operation in the development of science and technology institutions and programmes.

(41) Short-term and medium-term objectives should be clearly defined at country level and kept distinct from long-term objectives as far as possible. Short-term programmes should deal primarily with the adaptation and application of existing knowledge to cope with such needs as health, food and education. The long-term programmes will have as their objectives institutional development, particularly research and development, reorientation, and the improvement of basic education in science and technology. Individual countries must select projects for institutions they can effectively maintain out of their resources on a long-term basis, and should arrange to co-operate with neighbouring countries for the establishment and use of more complex and costly institutions.

(42) A very important component of an African strategy should relate to the development of a mental climate favourable to the adoption of innovation and the attendant changes in outlook, local culture and pattern of life. This implies a determined effort in adult education programmes to explain the significance and possibilities of the new technology. It also assumes the existence of support programmes to facilitate the transition to new patterns of community organization and functioning.

(43) Emphasis should be placed upon the contribution of science and technology to food and agriculture, to industrial technology, natural resources development, rural development and indigenous scientific and technological capacity. The African approach in all these and the other fields should follow closely the African Regional Plan of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

239 (XI). Drought in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of the information received from various African States affected by the consequences of prolonged drought in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone,

Noting with satisfaction the concern of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme in the face of a problem so vital for the population of the countries concerned,

Observing that the Governments concerned have done everything in their power to deal with this calamity, but that the peril still remains unabated,

Considering that the situation creates a number of immediate medium-term and long-term problems in the Sahelian Zone which greatly exceed the resources available in the countries concerned,

Convinced that the foreseeable persistence and expansion of this situation could hamper and jeopardize the development and modernization of agriculture and lead to the natural encroachment of the desert in the zone in question,

Considering that African solidarity alone cannot provide an adequate solution and that an appeal to international solidarity is called for,

Noting that the entire Sahelian zone may be considered a disaster area,

1. Recommends that the Governments concerned declare the zone a disaster area,

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to make the necessary approaches to the competent organizations so that all measures short-, medium- and long-term, calculated to keep the consequences of this peril within bounds will be taken.

172nd meeting.
23 February 1973.

240(XI). The situation in Southern Rhodesia
(Zimbabwe) and its effects on the economy of Zambia

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply concerned by the effects of the deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) on the economy of Zambia,

Disturbed at the continued activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests in support of the illegal racist minority regime in Zimbabwe,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and especially its affirmation that "the success of international development activities will depend in large measure on improvement in the general international situation, particularly on the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, apartheid",

Bearing in mind the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Deplores that, instead of taking measures which will ease the present tension, through the observance of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and strict compliance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations, the supporters of the rebellious regime in Zimbabwe continue to collaborate with it;

2. Fully agrees with and supports the measures which the Government of the Republic of Zambia has been forced to take to protect its political and economic independence and territorial integrity;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary in co-operation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Government of the Republic of Zambia to study and report to the ninth meeting of the Executive Committee on measures that can be taken within the framework of the Commission, taking into account the report of the recent United Nations mission to Zambia, to ease the stranghold imposed on the economy of Zambia by the continued presence of the illegal racist minority;

4. Authorizes the Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements to implement the measures proposed by the Executive Secretary;

5. Strongly urges all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to take steps to extend all moral and material assistance to the Government and to the people of Zambia.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

241(XI). Establishment of Multinational Inter-disciplinary
Development Advisory Teams

The Conference of Ministers

Recalling Commission resolutions 134(VII) of 22 February 1965, 178(VII) of 24 February 1967 and 221(X) of 13 February 1971 as well as the recommendations of the Executive Committee urging the adoption of measures to provide the subregional offices with adequate material and skilled personnel to enable them to play a more active role in the economic and social development of member States,

Further recalling 189(IX) of 10 February 1969 of the Commission on the review of the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat, including the subregional offices,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV) of 13 December 1969 on the role of the regional economic commissions in the field of development planning during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the use of subregional inter-disciplinary teams to provide member States with technical assistance in the form of advisory services will contribute to the promotion of regional integration,

Noting the conclusions and recommendations on the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams made by the Conference of African Planners at its fourth session and the Technical Committee of Experts at its third meeting, and bearing in mind the need to clarify the terms of reference of these teams,

Noting further the programme for the establishment of United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams in seven areas in Africa,

1. Recommends that the action of the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Team be if not exclusively at least mainly, oriented towards the identification, evaluation and implementation of multinational projects;

2. Recommends that, in order to avoid any duplication or overlapping, the UNDATs should work in close co-operation with the subregional offices of the Commission;

3. Requests the Executive Committee at its next meeting, to define the working relations between the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams and the subregional offices where they exist;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to formulate and execute on the basis of the provisional mandate instructions and draft Plan of Operations, realistic action programmes in consultation with member States in each of the areas to be served by the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

242(XI). Reporting on staff and administrative questions

The Conference of Ministers

Aware of the importance of administrative management and organization in the effectiveness of the secretariat of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the crucial importance of healthy staff-management relations on the morale and efficiency of the staff of the secretariat,

Recognizing that the success of the Commission in realizing the objectives embodied in the work programme and other assignments given to the secretariat depend on the effectiveness of the secretariat as a dedicated organization of international civil servants as envisaged in the United Nations Charter,

Noting the beneficial effects of the interest taken in administrative questions in general by other legislative bodies of the United Nations system such as the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly,

Noting further the value of the periodic reports on administrative questions and on staff conditions presented before the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee in maintaining the viability, the effectiveness and the efficiency of the United Nations Secretariat as a whole,

1. Confirms the interest of the Conference of Ministers in administrative questions relating to the secretariat of the Commission and its working;

2. Requests the Executive Committee to include reports on administrative questions as a standing item on the agenda of its meetings;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide reports on administrative questions of interest to the Executive Committee or that he may wish to bring to their notice;

4. Invites the Executive Secretary to present before the Executive Committee, having taken into account the views of the ECA Staff Committee, reports relating to staff conditions and other questions of interest to the Executive Committee;

5. Requests the Executive Committee to table before future meetings of the Conference of Ministers a biennial report on administrative questions which have come under review at its meetings during the intervening period.

172nd meeting,
23 February 1973.

243(XI). African participation in negotiations in the trade,
finance and monetary spheres

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting the consensus of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the effect that developing countries should participate more fully in international decision-making on monetary and trade questions,

Recalling the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Aware of the crucial importance for African countries of the international negotiations due to commence in 1973 on trade, monetary and financial matters, as well as those related to the enlargement of the European Economic Community,

Having noted resolution 82(III) of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly its paragraph 8, in which the United Nations Development Programme is invited to consider favourably requests from Governments of developing countries for technical assistance at the national, regional or interregional level to enable them to participate effectively in the multilateral trade negotiations,

Having further noted that the Trade and Development Board at its twelfth session invited the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to give the highest priority to requests for assistance formulated by their member States with a view to enabling them to participate effectively in the multilateral trade negotiations, and its wish that the United Nations Development Programme should accord priority to requests from the economic regional commissions for assistance in this field,

Conscious of the need for African countries to prepare themselves for and co-ordinate their approach to these negotiations,

Determined to ensure the effective representation of African countries in these negotiations,

1. Urges the Executive Secretary, in close co-operation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to assist member States by providing all information and expert services necessary to enable African countries to participate effectively in these negotiations at all stages so that their interests would be fully taken into account;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare and forward to the United Nations Development Programme a regional project request for assistance to the Commission to enable it to carry out the tasks mentioned in operative paragraph 1 above;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to notify the Governments of all member States and to invite them, as soon as the request for assistance is prepared, to convey their support for the request to the United Nations Development Programme, with a view to securing its approval;

4. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, as a matter of urgency to act favourably on the above request and to provide maximum support to the Economic Commission for Africa in order to enable it to assist its member States in participating actively and effectively in the negotiations in the trade, finance and monetary spheres.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

244(XI). Declaration on trade and development

The Conference of Ministers,

Having reviewed the report on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth session on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having considered the report of the Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development,

Adopts the following Declaration:

(1) The Conference of Ministers expressed its deep concern and disappointment that the results achieved at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are not commensurate with the development needs and requirements of African countries. In most fields these results fall far short of the Action Programme adopted at the African Ministerial Meeting preparatory to the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(2) The Conference of Ministers reaffirms its faith in the Addis Ababa and Lima Action Programmes, and strongly urges African countries to continue to strive for their implementation.

(3) However meagre and limited in scope the achievements of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are, it is important to ensure that they are implemented and to prevent possible attempts, at the international level, to render them inoperative or less effective.

(4) With a view to implementing those parts of the Action Programme that did not receive favourable consideration at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, African countries will have to rely more and more on joint action, aimed, not only at ensuring that the international community takes the necessary steps towards meeting the requests contained in the Action Programme, but also and more especially in implementing, at national, subregional and regional levels, the relevant recommendations thereof.

(5) Such an approach appears to be all the more necessary as the overall economic situation in the region since the last meeting of the Conference does not show any visible signs of improvement. For African countries as a whole, preliminary data indicate that the rate of growth in 1971, the first year of the Second United Nations Development Decade, falls well short of the 6 per cent target, and it is also below the rate obtained by developing countries as a whole. During the early part of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the overall terms of trade for the continent continued to deteriorate. The basic position therefore shows little change from that which existed at the end of the First Development Decade.

(6) While pursuing all necessary efforts to promote effective international co-operation toward the achievement of these aims, African countries need to give particular emphasis to self-reliant activities in all specific fields.

Commodity Problems and Policies and the Special Meeting of the Committee on Commodities

(7) Bearing in mind the forthcoming international commodity negotiations and consultations, renewed efforts must be made to reinforce co-operation among developing countries generally, and African countries in particular. To this end, specific commodities of particular interest to African countries should be selected and new negotiating techniques should be promoted.

(8) International organizations of commodity exporting developing countries, including African ones, should be established with respect to both mineral and agricultural commodities. The experience of already established organizations such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the African Groundnut Council, the Cocoa Producers' Alliance and the Inter-African Coffee Organization should be thoroughly analysed with a view to drawing helpful conclusions from this source.

(9) African countries need to define a unified strategy in respect of both the forthcoming special meeting of the Committee on Commodities and the multilateral trade negotiations keeping in mind the specific nature and problems of each commodity. It is important that both consultations and negotiations be approached in a co-ordinated manner, as regards the specific objectives to be sought and also that African countries present a common front in trying to reach these objectives. In this connexion, the African countries reaffirm the positions which they took at earlier meetings in Addis Ababa, Lima and Santiago concerning access to markets, pricing policy, diversification, marketing and distribution systems, competition between natural products and synthetics and substitutes and the role of foreign enterprises in commodity trade.

(10) It is in this spirit that African countries welcome the adoption of an International Cocoa Agreement in which many African countries have a vital stake, and expect that all countries will join in this common endeavour so as to make sure that the Agreement comes into force and that its provisions are put into practice. Furthermore, the African countries request the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Organization of African Unity, in so far as their resources permit, to undertake studies of and to examine closely those problems associated with commodities of export interest to the African countries, in order to assist the latter in defining their position at the forthcoming inter-governmental consultations on specific commodities.

Manufactures and semi-manufactures

(11) The African countries are urged to participate actively in the work of the Special Committee on Preferences with a view to ensuring that the various schemes are improved in accordance with the suggestions which have been made so as to take fuller account of tariff and non-tariff barriers, restrictive trade practices, adjustment assistance measures, market structures, prices, etc.

(12) Within the framework of self-reliant action African States should, in accordance with the Action Programme adopted by the African Ministerial Meeting and in conformity with resolution 48(III) of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, undertake efforts to identify products and projects suitable for intra-African trade expansion with a view to opening early in the Second United Nations Development Decade negotiations for mutually beneficial preferential trade arrangements. The Protocol concluded between sixteen developing countries within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on reciprocal trade concessions offers a good example for Africa to follow.

(13) Action needs to be taken for the setting up of African multinational industries in order to achieve the following advantages, inter alia:

- (i) Economies of scale through joint national and multinational industries based on enlarged markets;
- (ii) The strengthening of industrial competitiveness through lower unit cost of production;
- (iii) The pooling of national, financial and human resources as well as technical know-how;
- (iv) The expansion of intra-African trade and the promotion of exports to non-African markets through the creation of joint ventures.

(14) The Conference of Ministers takes note of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session to organize early in 1975 the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which will be chiefly concerned with the industrialization problems of the developing countries, international and regional co-operation in that

field and the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the promotion of such industrialization. In that connexion, it reaffirms the Declaration adopted by the First African Ministerial Meeting on Industry and expresses the hope that the Second African Ministerial Meeting on Industry, which will be jointly organized by the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa in October 1973 at Cairo, will consider the items on the agenda of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in order to prepare a general declaration setting out the common position of the African countries on the problems to be discussed.

Trade relations with socialist countries

(15) African countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe are called upon to make mutual efforts in order to implement resolutions 15(II) and 53(III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to exploiting the existing trade potential amongst them and to diversify their overall patterns of trade and increase this volume of trade.

(16) African countries should endeavour to promote trade relations with socialist countries, bearing in mind the new trends in world trade.

Export promotion

(17) Increased efforts should be made to expand intra-African trade. To this end, special measures should be taken with a view to facilitating the exchange of ideas and experience in African trade. Exhibitions and trade fairs, such as the OAU All-Africa Trade Fair held in February 1972 in Nairobi, should be organized so as to promote African products in the region. Consultations and negotiations should also be undertaken at the subregional and regional levels with a view to overcoming the various obstacles and problems that presently hamper the expansion of intra-African trade.

(18) In order to increase the access of their products to external markets, African countries should speedily establish national export promotion centres with technical and financial assistance from regional and international institutions concerned, if required.

(19) Furthermore, developed countries are invited to eliminate progressively obstacles which hamper the access of African products to developed markets and consider the necessary adjustment assistance measures.

Development finance and aid

(20) While the importance of external assistance is realized, African self-reliance and the need to mobilize domestic resources constitute major elements of the long-term solution to the crises being faced in the field of development assistance.

(21) There is an urgent need for more effective co-operation in the financial field at the subregional level. The funding of subregional projects by the African Development Bank, and the tapping of surplus resources available within the continent for subregional projects, would represent important steps towards this goal.

(22) African countries need to make a thorough review of the philosophy and concept of "aid" which they receive. A study should be undertaken of the economies of assistance in order to determine the real volume of aid. The notion of generosity must be counterbalanced by the notion of co-operation between equal partners based on reciprocal interest. Joint action should be undertaken by both developed and developing countries to inform world public opinion.

Special measures for the least developed, land-locked and island countries

(23) The international community should take immediate measures to start implementing the relevant resolutions adopted at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island countries. It is important that African countries themselves, in a spirit of solidarity and self-reliance, should contribute to one another's development.

(24) The meeting recommended that African countries taking part in the Special Committee on Preferences should ensure that the General System of Preferences is improved in order to take into consideration the special needs of the least developed countries. African members of the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should work on the possibility of creating a special fund for the least developed countries or of using the United Nations Capital Development Fund first and foremost for the least developed countries.

(25) In this connexion, the Conference of Ministers notes with appreciation the initiative taken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, to organize a seminar for the 16 least developed countries of Africa for the purpose of defining their problems and priority requirements in the industrial field with a view to additional assistance. This seminar is the first practical measure taken under the resolutions adopted in various United Nations organs. The Conference of Ministers wholeheartedly endorses the measures envisaged at that seminar and hopes that the international community will make an effective contribution to their implementation.

Shipping

(26) The Conference of Ministers reaffirms the need for African countries to pursue the following objectives:

- (i) Development of merchant marines;
- (ii) Development of ports;
- (iii) Protection against arbitrary and multilateral freight increases by maintaining constant consultation effective enough to counteract any such action.

(27) Every effort should be made to encourage the institution and operation of shippers' councils or equivalent bodies, and the establishment of effective consultation machinery. Such machinery should include government agencies, which are to ensure that their trade will be facilitated rather than hampered by shipping practices.

(28) Attainment of these objectives would be facilitated by action on a regional level within the framework of a policy of self-reliant action.

(29) African countries should ensure that resolution 66(III) of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on a code of conduct of liner conferences is acted upon so that real negotiations on the substance of a code can begin without undue delay.

Transfer of technology

(30) African countries should:

- (a) Realign their education and training systems to meet the needs and demands of a progressively developing economy and society;
- (b) Create or strengthen the necessary infrastructure for development in the field of science and technology, including the establishment of joint research centres;
- (c) Strengthen their regional co-operation in the field of science and technology, including the training and exchange of African expertise;
- (d) Co-operate among themselves and with other developing countries in exchanging technological information, particularly in relation to adaptability of imported technology and indigenous technology;
- (e) Participate actively in the work of the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development and in the Inter-governmental Group on Transfer of Technology.

(31) African Governments should take appropriate steps to stop or reduce the "brain drain" now affecting African countries with a view to ensuring that the economic potential of the region is exploited through African technology and technologists.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

(32) Economic co-operation among African countries will not make the hoped for contribution to the economic development of the region, if Governments of the region are not prepared to show the necessary political will to overcome the difficulties that have so far stood in the way of economic integration among them. Governments should be prepared to accept compromises in view of the need for specialization at the subregional and regional levels.

(33) While the need to further trade liberalization among African countries should be given due recognition, co-operation among African countries should not be limited to that field. For intra-African trade to increase in a significant way, it needs to be closely linked to a deliberate policy in other fields of economic co-operation such as finance, industry, agriculture and infrastructure.

(34) African countries should do their utmost to implement the relevant parts of resolution 48(III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development if only to demonstrate in an effective way their willingness to implement the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in so far as it is within their competence and means to do so.

(35) African countries should act on the invitations addressed to them to hold confidential bilateral consultations among themselves during the meeting of the Conference of Ministers. To that end, competent specialists and trade experts should be included on the delegations in order to exchange information and to conclude any arrangements that might be required.

Multilateral trade negotiations

(36) African countries should make thorough preparations for the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations. The secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Organization of African Unity, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are called upon to give them all necessary assistance, particularly in drawing up a more precise definition of techniques, modalities and ground rules as appropriate for their products.

(37) With a view to marshalling maximum bargaining power, African countries should present a common front both in the pre-negotiation stage and throughout the negotiations. Care should be taken to ensure that, in accordance with the principles put forward by the developing countries in resolution 82(III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, African countries collectively or individually shall not suffer, directly or indirectly, adverse or prejudicial effects as a result of these negotiations. On the contrary, the negotiations shall provide the African countries with additional benefits that represent a substantial and meaningful improvement of their position in international trade so that they secure an increasing share in the growth of international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development in the basis of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment. If the preferential advantages enjoyed by African countries are adversely affected by the results of these negotiations, the developed countries shall take additional measures to compensate the developing countries so affected.

(38) African countries should draw up a common stand for the consultations within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the multilateral trade negotiations.

International monetary situation

(39) Any contemplated changes in the international monetary system must take into consideration the interests of the developing countries. To that end, it is essential that African countries should participate fully in the reform of the international monetary system.

(40) In view of the peripheral manner in which the implications of world monetary and trade problems for African economies are dealt with at the international level, African countries should envisage the creation of an African body which would undertake in-depth studies of monetary problems.

(41) As decided by the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth session in June 1972 and as recommended by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at their annual meeting held in July 1972, African countries should convene a Conference of African Ministers of Trade, Development and Finance to strengthen the common African stand on forthcoming international trade and monetary negotiations. The Conference should consider in particular the following interrelated problems:

- (i) The drafting of a Charter of Intra-African co-operation as an expression of political will to determine and implement those effective measures which must be taken in order to promote intra-African co-operation in the fields of trade, finance, industry, agriculture and infrastructure;
- (ii) Multilateral trade negotiations;
- (iii) Inter-governmental consultations on specific commodities;
- (iv) Negotiations for the establishment of a new world monetary system; and
- (v) The implications for African countries of the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

245(XI). Conference of African Ministers of Trade, Development and Finance

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly its paragraphs 21 to 34 and 41 to 52.

Recalling its resolution 218(X) of 13 February 1971 on Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, particularly its paragraphs 7 to 22,

Also recalling the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having noted resolution II on the promotion of international and intra-regional trade in agricultural and agro-industrial products adopted by the Seventh Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations particularly its recommendation that steps should be taken to establish, under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity, an African Common Market Commission,

Welcoming the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth session to convene a Conference of African Ministers not only in order to strengthen their common stand vis-à-vis their partners in the international community with respect to development, but also and particularly, to study ways and means of promoting intra-African co-operation in economic development and trade,

Further welcoming the Declaration of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at its eighth annual meeting that a Ministerial Conference of African States should be held to elaborate a common platform with respect to the results of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to examine and recommend ways and means of eliminating monetary and other obstacles to the development of intra-African trade,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of a co-ordinating committee comprising the African Development Bank, the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Association of African Central Banks to co-ordinate the efforts of the four organizations in implementing the Declaration of the Heads of State and of Governments of the Organization of African Unity and the Declaration of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank,

1. Invites the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Executive Secretary of the Commission, the President of the African Development Bank and the President of the Association of African Central Banks to take all necessary substantive and organizational steps which they deem appropriate to ensure that the Ministerial Conference be convened so as to permit its results to be submitted to the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth session;

2. Suggests that the Conference should consider in particular the following interrelated problems:

- (i) The drafting of a Charter of Intra-African Co-operation as an expression of political will to determine and implement those effective measures which must be taken in order to promote intra-African co-operation in the fields of trade, finance, industry, agriculture and infrastructure;
- (ii) Multilateral trade negotiations;
- (iii) Inter-governmental consultations on specific commodities;
- (iv) Negotiations for the establishment of a new world monetary system; and
- (v) The implications for African countries of the enlargement of the European Economic Community;

3. Invites the Association of African Central Banks and the African Development Bank to co-ordinate their activities with those of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa so as to ensure that Africa's problems in the monetary, finance and trade spheres can be resolved in a co-ordinated manner in the forthcoming negotiations;

4. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to maintain close consultations and collaboration with the African members of the Group of 24 and the Committee of 20.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

246(XI). Intra-African economic co-operation

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of the fact that a conference of Ministers of Trade, Development and Finance is called for in its resolution 245(XI),

Aware of the work of the Panel of Experts on Intra-African Economic Co-operation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue studies on intra-African economic co-operation and the relations of Africa with the European Economic Community;

2. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit the Report of the Panel of Experts on Intra-African Economic Co-operation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community as one of the working documents for the Conference of Ministers on Trade, Development and Finance called for in resolution 245(XI).

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

247(XI). Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 222(X) of 13 February 1971 by which it endorsed the recommendation that "efforts should be made by the Africa Trade Centre to establish an association of African trade promotion organizations",

Noting the report of the Preparatory Committee for the formation of the envisaged Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations and the suggested draft articles of the Association,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the Executive Secretary of ECA the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to establish the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations,

1. Requests member States of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity to give full support to the formation of the Association, to assist in ensuring that it becomes operative by 1973 and to make efforts to interest all the major organizations concerned with trade promotion in their respective countries to participate in the Association;

2. Requests member States to approve and sign the draft constitution of the Association before the end of August 1973, to enable arrangements to be completed in time for the inaugural meeting in October/November 1973;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to make arrangements for the convening of the inaugural meeting of the Association in October/November 1973.

171st meeting.
22 February 1973.

248(XI). Science and technology

A - Implementation of the World Plan of Action in the African region

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1155(XLI) of 5 August 1966 in which the Council welcomed the proposal of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to development to establish a World Plan of Action for the Application of science and technology to development and endorsed the objectives of the proposed plan as set forth by the Advisory Committee,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2318(XXII) of 15 December 1967 endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 1155(XLI) and the objectives of the World Plan of Action as set forth by the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 1638(LI) of 30 July 1971 by which the Council commended the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the preparation of the World Plan of Action and requested the regional economic commissions to prepare specific plans of action for each region within the framework of the World Plan of Action,

Further considering that the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has adopted the proposals for an African Regional Plan within the framework of the World Plan of Action prepared in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations,

Convinced that the African Regional Plan for the World Plan of Action can make significant contributions to science and technological development as a foundation of economic and social progress,

1. Recommends that member States co-operate in implementing the recommendations made by the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development by adopting the African Regional Plan for the World Plan of Action;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to take early action to promote fuller knowledge of the Plan within the African countries and to assist the Governments of member States, at their request, in the setting up of machinery for the implementation of the African Regional Plan within the World Plan of Action, particularly the establishment of national committees which should be completed during 1973, for the implementation of the World Plan of Action in individual countries;

3. Recommends that, in order to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the African Regional Plan, the United Nations Development Programme should be requested to provide special funds for the establishment of implementation machinery for the Plan under the pre-investment programme of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. Decides to establish a Special Inter-governmental Committee of Experts from amongst member States to ensure regular follow-up and review of the work of the secretariat of the Commission in connexion with the implementation of the African Regional Plan. The Special Committee should meet at least once a year and more often if necessary. The composition and the detailed terms of reference of the Special Committee shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the Commission at its next meeting;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to continue and to intensify the support which has been provided by the secretariat of the Commission to the Regional Group for Africa of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at the sessions of the Advisory Committee and the meetings of the Group itself.

B - Economic and Social Council Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1621B(LI) of 30 July 1971 establishing a Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1715(LIII) of 28 July 1972 approving the terms of reference of the Committee;

Convinced that the Economic and Social Council Committee on Science and Technology for Development will play a very important role in the Application of Science and Technology for Development in the interest of all mankind and, particularly, of the peoples of the developing countries;

1. Expresses the hope that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development will promote concrete action on the United Nations strategy for science and technological development;

2. Recommends that the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity create a joint secretariat team to assist African States members of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Science and Technology for Development established under resolution 1621B(LI);

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide to all African member States studies on the priority issues for Science and Technology Development in Africa to facilitate their preparation for the sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to provide full assistance to the African States members of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at and in between the sessions of the Committee.

C - Science and Technology Development

The Conference of Ministers.

Recalling Commission resolutions 158(VIII) of 24 February 1967 and 206(IX) of 14 February 1969 on Science and Technology,

Further recalling the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Aware of the crucial importance of Science and Technological Development in economic and social progress,

1. Recommends that the Executive Secretary assist in mobilizing resources from multinational and bilateral sources to assist member States in:

- (a) Strengthening and establishing appropriate national and regional institutional structures;
- (b) Promoting links and co-operation among such institutions;
- (c) Formulating and adopting high priority research and development programmes;
- (d) Stimulating and accelerating the education and training of much needed scientific and technological manpower, including the training and exchange of experts;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to member States an annual report on the development of Science and Technology in the African region.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

249(XI). Co-operation with international organizations

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the challenges facing the countries of the African region and their firm determination to mobilize their human and material resources for the acceleration of their economic and social development during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling operative paragraph 9(f) of resolution 187(IX) of 10 February 1969 of the Commission requesting the Executive Secretary to take specific measures to ensure the co-operation of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the work programmes approved by the Commission and towards this end, to have, as far as possible, joint programmes with the individual agencies in their respective areas of competence,

Noting the existence of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division within the secretariat,

Further recalling repeated recommendations of the Executive Committee for the need to establish joint divisions with the other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in order to ensure a more effective implementation of the Commission's programmes,

Emphasizing the importance of the co-operation which exists between the Commission and international organizations,

Desirous that the Commission should continue to play a more effective role in the economic and social development of the region within the framework of the International Development Strategy and Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, particularly by concentrating its efforts on the implementation of specific projects,

1. Recommends that all future reports of the secretariat on the relations between the Commission and other international organizations should be more comprehensive, emphasizing the contributions which international organizations are making towards the economic and social development of Africa, as well as the gaps in the implementation of joint programmes;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to ensure that the draft work programmes of the Commission are formulated so as to achieve a proper balance between the activities of the Commission, particularly between action-oriented programmes for multinational co-operation designed to accelerate the development process in African countries, and the other activities of the Commission such as seminars, meetings, working groups, etc.;

3. Commends the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the steps taken and the agreement in principle reached between them for establishing a joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division within the secretariat of the Commission;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to intensify their efforts aimed at making the joint division fully operational in the shortest time possible based on mutually satisfactory and effective arrangements for programme formulation and management;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to examine with the United Nations Secretariat and other agencies the possibility of establishing workable arrangements between each agency and the Commission for co-ordinated action in the formulation and implementation of joint work programmes and, where practicable, for the establishment of joint divisions at the secretariat of the Commission particularly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization whose regional programme activities also cover a wide area of the Commission's activities.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

250(XI). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

A - The Financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Regretting the new policy of the United Nations Development Programme, which appears to involve a substantial reduction in the near future, in the financial support of the Programme for the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning thus jeopardizing the continued existence of the Institute,

Recalling, however, that in resolution 58(IV) of 1 March 1962 of the Commission establishing the Institute, the African countries clearly expressed their determination that the Institute should be a permanent African Institution,

1. Urgently requests the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide the financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning during the first three phases of its existence, as it has done for the related Latin American and Asian Institutes, in order to avoid any discrimination between the three countries;

2. Urgently invites member States, individually and collectively, to approach the United Nations Development Programme to this end;

3. Further urgently invites the Executive Secretary of the Commission to prepare a scheme providing for the permanent financing of the Institute after those phases have ended.

B - Permanent Premises of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

1. Commends the Government of the Republic of Senegal for its sustained efforts in favour of the Institute and for having made a site available to it for the construction of permanent premises;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take the necessary steps to ensure that the permanent premises are constructed as quickly as possible.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

251(XI). Date and Place of the twelfth session of the Commission
(Third meeting of the Conference of Ministers)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the provisions of Commission resolutions 130(VII) of 22 February 1965 and 188(IX) of 10 February 1969, and of the terms of Rule 1 (a) of its Rules of Procedure,

Having considered and accepted the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to hold the twelfth session of the Commission (third meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in Nairobi,

1. Recommends that the twelfth session of the Commission be held in 1975;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to fix the date of the session, after due consultations with the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Chairman of the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

OTHER DECISIONS

Election of the members of the Executive Committee

At its 172nd session, the Conference made the following decision concerning the composition of the Executive Committee for the biennium 1973-1975:

- (a) Cameroon, Ghana, Morocco, the United Republic of Tanzania
- (b) Algeria, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland
- (c) Mali, Uganda, Sudan, Togo.

List of products to be submitted to the Committee on Commodities

At the request of the African Group in Geneva, the Conference decided at its 173rd session to invite member States to request the addition of cacao, coffee, sugar and potash to the list of commodities listed in paragraph 49 of document TD/B/C.1/131.

The destruction of a Libyan civilian airliner

At its 173rd session, the Conference vigorously condemned the destruction by the Tel Aviv authorities of a Libyan civilian aeroplane over African territory causing the death of more than 100 civilians and appeals to the international community to put an end to the arrogant aggressiveness of Israel.

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

467. At its 172nd meeting, the Conference of Ministers unanimously approved the following draft resolution for consideration by the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in Parts II and III of that report;
2. Endorses the Programme of Work and Priorities 1974 to 1976, with Projections to 1979, contained in Part V of the report;
3. Takes further note of the First Regional Report on the Review and Appraisal of Progress in Implementing the Goals and Objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES,
1974-1976, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1979

INTRODUCTION

468. The programme of work and priorities for 1974-1976, with projections to 1979, has been prepared in consultation with the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts of the Economic Commission for Africa, and in the light of the recommendations of other relevant bodies of the United Nations.

Basic directives

469. In the preparation of the programme of work and priorities, the Executive Secretary, the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts have taken into account the basic directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with regard to: planning and programming in the economic and social fields, decentralization, control and limitation of documentation, as well as the recent relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, and, in particular, the international development strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade.

470. Account has also been taken of the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Administrative Management Service (Review of management and manpower utilization in the Economic Commission for Africa - September 1970), set up by the Secretary-General in response to: the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the General Assembly at its twenty-third session (A/7207), the report of the Commission on the Reorganization of the Secretariat (A/7359), and the report of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly (A/7476).

471. Particular attention has been given to the recommendations of the United Nations Administrative Management Service regarding planning and implementing the work programme and, specifically, to the recommendation that the Commission should relate the high priorities within its work programmes to available resources, as well as advance its current programming exercise by one year, so that the Commission's programming cycles could be rationally adjusted to the budgeting cycles of the United Nations system.

472. As a result of the findings of the manpower utilization survey undertaken in the Secretariat of the Commission by the Administrative Management Service, recommendations were made for the provision of staff resources in 1971 for the Commission's secretariat. The Programme of Work and Priorities has been prepared, therefore, on the basis of the resources requested by the United Nations Secretary-General, in the revised budget estimates for 1971 (A/C.5/1322), which reflect the outcome of the manpower utilization survey. For the implementation of the work programmes envisaged for 1975 and 1976, and the projections for subsequent years up to 1979, estimates have been provided (within reasonable limits) of the additional resources required, including those which may be needed for new projects or expansion of the Commission's activities.

Concerted action and co-ordination

473. In recent years, the Commission has emphasized at its sessions the need to accord importance to regional co-operation and have also stressed the role of the Commission in the field of national, subregional, regional and other multinational efforts at economic co-operation. Furthermore, the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central Africa held in Lusaka (1969) gave added support to this question. The crucial role of the Economic Commission for Africa, in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, was also endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1442(XLVII) and by the General Assembly in its resolution 2563(XXIV).

474. The Commission's work programme for 1974-1979 aims at the practical accomplishment of the objectives set out under individual projects and within the framework of a development strategy for Africa during the United Nations Second Development Decade. Emphasis is to be placed on certain areas of activities which require special attention during the 1970s, namely: research, surveys and planning, trade, industry, agriculture, rural transformation, human resources development, including manpower development and training, and economic co-operation. The detailed particulars of the individual projects involved are provided in the work programme.

475. With regard to the content of the programme, special attention is to be given to more action-oriented projects of multinational significance in economic co-operation, such as: establishment of an African Trade Promotion Association; expansion of the activities of the Association of African Central Banks; establishment of Shippers' Councils; establishment of natural resources research institutes in Africa; establishment of common centres for specialized services in surveying, establishment of multinational water resources development institutes for research, planning and training purposes; African livestock development; development of the Trans-African Highway project, including follow-up action in respect of the Trans-West African Highway and Trans-Saharan and Chad Basin Commission road networks.

476. An attempt has been made in the work programme to strike a balance between multinational activities of economic co-operation and those at the national level requiring urgent attention. With regard to activities at the national level, the programme makes provision for concentrated efforts in such key areas as: the African social situation, including those problems which affect the African peasant; the urban migrant; the school-leaver; self-employed persons in petty trading; and, the factory worker etc.; assisting member States of the Commission in priority areas of action related to housing, building and physical planning; management of national enterprises; improvement of postal administration; and, several others as evidenced by the specific individual sub-projects in the work programme.

477. In addition to action-oriented programmes, attention will also be focussed, on a limited scale, on conferences, seminars, and training courses designed to disseminate ideas, set the necessary standards and provide training opportunities for key personnel in crucial areas of development within member States.

478. With regard to its co-ordinating role within the region, the secretariat will continue to give active support to, as well as identify areas for co-ordination in the activities of inter-governmental organizations for economic co-operation in the Africa region.

479. Within the area of operational activities undertaken by the various regional structures of the United Nations system, the secretariat will continue its efforts in ensuring that more rational arrangements and procedures are adopted for effective co-ordination of all United Nations development activities within the region, as well as within the framework of the overall targets and objectives established in the development strategy for Africa during the United Nations Second Development Decade. The secretariat will actively co-operate in the activities of the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams recently established by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and, where necessary, will also co-operate in the planning and programming activities of the United Nations Development Programme as well as those of the specialized and other agencies of the United Nations and bilateral organizations operating at the national, inter-governmental and regional levels.

480. The rate of progress in securing the necessary staff and financial resources for the implementation of the Commission's work programme has been slow. Although efforts have been made to adjust the work programme to available resources, a lot of work will need to be done by the secretariat in enlisting the support of bilateral assistance from the more developed countries, in order to augment the resources required to implement projects of equally high priority for which resources cannot be provided within United Nations budgetary allocations. Wherever appropriate, the Commission will continue to make use of the services of consultants and such bodies as universities and other private or public institutions for carrying out part of its programme of work.

481. While every effort has been made to relate the Commission's programme of work to available and anticipated resources as much as possible, there is no certainty that all the projects within the work programme will be implemented within the timetable fixed for their execution, due to inadequate provision of the necessary staff and other resources. This is why in the past the Commission has entrusted the Executive Secretary with the appropriate authority to modify or postpone the implementation of certain projects in the work programme, or to establish a different order or priorities, within the framework of the present integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting.

482. The Commission's programme of work and priorities (together with the relevant budgetary requirements) has been prepared for the biennial period 1974 and 1975, with projections to 1979. This arrangement would enable the General Assembly to consider precise and definitive programme proposals up to the end of 1974 before the close of its twenty-eighth session in 1973. In effect, the resource requirements of the Commission's programme of work and priorities, up to the end of 1974 would have been considered by ECOSOC and the General Assembly in advance during 1973.

Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

483. Pending decision on the question of decentralization from United Nations Headquarters to the regional economic commissions and provision of the necessary resources, the secretariat has been endeavouring to provide some backstopping for the secretariat's activities at the subregional level by the recently established multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams set up by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in keeping with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV).

484. Co-ordination of bilateral technical assistance provided by the more developed countries is being undertaken to augment the present inadequate resources of the Commission secretariat.

485. A fiscal advisory service has been created within the Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division and also Natural Resources and Transport Division. Furthermore, a special unit called the African Associations/European Community Affairs Unit has been established to provide a link with the European Community and with member States and to make available to them the services required in respect of their association.

486. The Population Programme Centre has been strengthened by the provision of additional resources made available by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

Review of the work programme

487. The work programme for 1974-1976, with projections to 1979 has been prepared on the basis of an annual increase of 5 per cent in the number of new posts requested from the United Nations in ECA's budget estimates in order to expand the work programme of the Commission in various sectors. Allowance has also been made for activities of equally high priority for which resources might be secured from bilateral technical assistance sources.

488. In spite of assistance from these sources, experience has amply demonstrated that not all listed projects can be completed within the period set for various reasons, among which are inadequacy of staff and financial resources, including bilateral technical assistance; delays in recruitment; inadequate response from some member States; and, emergencies resulting in ad hoc commitments.

489. Inasmuch as there will probably be changes in the implementation of the work programme and priorities due to unforeseen circumstances, the Commission reaffirms its policy of entrusting the Executive Secretary with the authority to modify or postpone implementation of certain projects in the work programme, or to establish a different order of priorities within the framework of the present integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting.

WORK PROGRAMME

490. In keeping with the request of the Economic and Social Council ^{1/} to indicate the functional classification of activities, the relevant broad Council classifications are indicated under each division or section as follows:

- A. Broad issues and techniques relating to development;
- B. Development and utilization of human resources;
- C. Development and conservation of physical resources;
- D. Development of essential services.

491. Project listing within the work programme of each Division or Section is in numerical order and, where necessary, the work content of the projects is listed under two priority categories "A" and "B". Furthermore, the work programme under each project is sub-divided under four headings ^{2/} - listed as a, b, c, d - the main fields of activity. However, the provision of assistance to projects of a multinational nature, is an area in which the Commission has continued to direct its efforts within the limits of its resources. The sub-divisions are:

- (a) Field technical assistance to countries and territories;
- (b) Economic and social research studies;
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information either through publications or studies; and
- (d) Organization of conferences, seminars, training courses and expert working groups.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.15.10 Development trends, requirements and possibilities

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, first session report, tenth session report.

Project aim:

To present an analysis and a review of economic trends and development and an annual appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade, in the context of implementing both the international and the regional development strategies.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

^{1/} See document E/3928 "Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields, Report, by the Secretary-General", submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the Council, summer 1964.

^{2/} It does not follow that there will always be four headings under every main project.

(i) Providing advisory services and undertaking advisory missions to member States, on request, in the field of economic surveys;

(ii) Giving assistance to, and maintaining liaison with universities, economic and social research institutes and national organizations responsible for national economic surveys;

(iii) Advising on, and assisting in the training of personnel and organization of a regular programme for the conduct of economic surveys.

(b) Studies:

Review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of development during the Second Development Decade.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa - Part I - an annual publication reviewing economic trends and developments in the regional context with emphasis on the progress of growth and transformation, multi-national co-operation and the behaviour of external sector;

(ii) Report on review and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade - a biennial exercise which will replace the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa in the years of review, namely 1975, 1977 and 1979;

(iii) Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa - Part II - an annual publication dealing with specific development problems on a comparative basis with countries of the region being made case studies (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with CDPFP and all ECA Divisions and Sections. Economic Bulletin for Africa (annual). Execution of (a) (i) will require close collaboration with ECA's Centre for Economic Co-operation.

12.15.20 Planning and programming

Origin:

ECOSOC resolutions 916(XXXIV), 924(XXXIV), 979(XXXVI), 1035(XXXVII), 1079(XLI) and 1175(XLI); Commission terms of reference, first session report, Commission resolutions 15(II), 18(II), 37(III), 48(IV), 49(IV), 80(V), 105(VI), 111(VI), 117(VI), 145(VII), 197(IX) and 218(X); Planners' Conference reports.

Project aim:

To assist Governments in improving their planning machinery and techniques, and thereby enhancing the overall performance of their economies.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Providing advisory services to member countries, on request, in the field of development planning and projections;

(ii) Giving assistance to and maintaining liaison with central planning organs, universities and other planning institutions and organizations;

(iii) Studying the specialized staff requirements of ECA member States for undertaking projections, planning and economic surveys, and the training, and other resources required to meet these needs;

(iv) Assisting Governments in organizing at the national and sub-regional levels, courses on projections, planning and in establishing, as required, regional training centres.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studying the results of economic projections prepared by national and international organizations for African countries and analysing the results, regionally and internationally, of the long-term projections for the African economies; preparing projections for African countries for the period 1976-1980 and the period 1981-1990 respectively (1974-1979);

(ii) Evaluating the possibilities for long-term economic growth and co-operation of the countries of the region, and determining the basic elements for economic co-operation and policy development;

(iii) Collecting and analysing the development plans of the African countries, studying the obstacles to their implementation, and considering measures to be adopted to improve development plan preparation and implementation;

(iv) Sectoral planning in African development programmes (1974-1975);

(v) Study into the theoretical viability and applicability of the idea of "Poles de développement" as instruments for the integration of national economies (1975-1976);

(vi) Study into the methodology of data collection, storage and retrieval for comprehensive regional planning (1978-1979);

(vii) Development of overall planning techniques and models suitable for African conditions in the light of country practices (1974-1979);

(viii) Co-operating with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, to improve world economic projection models bearing in mind needs and circumstances of the Africa region.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Economic Bulletin for Africa, Planning Newsletter, and Planning Manual for Africa (1979) - Studies (iv), (vi) and (vii) above will be treated in the Manual.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Training workshop on techniques of Cost-Benefit Analysis of projects (1979);

(ii) Conference of African Planners (1974, 1976, 1978);

(iii) Training courses in the techniques of planning (1977-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with specialized agencies, CDP, IDEP, Planners Conference, all ECA Divisions and Sections. Review of current economic trends and developments, Planning Newsletter, Economic Bulletin for Africa.

12.15.30 Development prospects and the special problems of the least developed African countries and the measures to promote their development (1974-1979)

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2564(XXIV) and 2803(XXVI), UNCTAD resolution 24(II); Commission report of the Tenth Session; Commission resolutions 210(IX), 218(X), 222(X) and 232(X).

Project aim:

Study and evaluate possible ways and means of assisting the least developed countries in Africa in overcoming the hindrance to their development and thereby in accelerating their rate of growth.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Conducting missions designed to identify the special problems of least developed African countries and provide advisory services;

(ii) Formulating proposals and recommendations on measures for overcoming specific impediments to their socio-economic development.

(b) Studies:

Studies of the socio-economic characteristics of the least developed African countries, their specific needs and the recommendation of measures for the improvement of their development opportunities (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, CDPPT, OAU, multinational African groupings, specialized agencies and all ECA Divisions.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.15.60 Identification and promotion of economic co-operation opportunities (1974-1979)

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV); ECOSOC resolution 1442(XLVII); UNCTAD resolution 23(II); Commission terms of reference; Commission resolutions 19(III) and 211(IX).

Project aim:

To apprise Governments of the widest possible range of options that may be adopted in the promotion of economic co-operation schemes in various economic sectors, and to promote arrangements for appropriate multi-national action.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Technical assistance to intergovernmental groupings in connexion with meetings, conferences, seminars, etc.;

(ii) In the harmonization of work programmes in economic co-operation among intergovernmental groupings, and with ECA;

(iii) In the establishment of United Nations multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams (UNDATs) for rendering technical assistance to Governments individually and strengthening ECA Subregional Offices;

(iv) Identification, formulation and implementation of economic co-operation schemes in agriculture, industry, training, research, transport, trade, etc.;

(v) Negotiation for and implementation of benefit-sharing schemes among intergovernmental groupings.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, UNIDO, CDPDP, ITC, other United Nations agencies, ADB, OAU, African intergovernmental organizations and ECA Divisions.

12.15.70 Institutional, legal and other problems of African economic co-operation

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV); ECOSOC resolution 1442(XLVII); Commission resolutions 19(II) and 211(IX).

Project aim:

To assist Governments in making adequate institutional and legal provisions for economic co-operation, and adopting appropriate policies and measures for overcoming both internal and external hindrances to multinational co-operative actions.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Introducing required reforms in the structure, work methods, administrative procedures etc. of intergovernmental institutions and establishing new institutions where appropriate to provide an adequate framework for negotiation, decision-making and implementation of economic integration projects;

(ii) Expansion and rationalization of existing intergovernmental groupings;

(iii) Reviewing legal implications and making appropriate proposals in connexion with such multinational co-operation schemes as joint production enterprises, trade liberalization and transit trade;

(iv) By serving as a clearing house to all African multinational economic co-operation groupings on information relevant to the general African economic co-operation movement.

(b) Studies:

Detailed analysis of some major obstacles to African economic co-operation and the proposal of measures to cope with them. The topics for analysis listed below have been derived from the Special Study of African Economic Co-operation Efforts, and the Significance of the Enlarged European Economic Community for African Economies.

(i) Evaluation of specific aspects of the institutional framework for various types of economic co-operation ventures among African countries (1974-1975);

(ii) The harmonization of certain aspects of national economic and social policies e.g. labour and capital movement in Africa as a means of improving the environment for economic co-operation: West Africa (1974-1975); East Africa (1975-1976); Central Africa (1976-1977); and North Africa (1977-1978) respectively;

(iii) Legal mechanisms for facilitating co-operation harmonization and the maintenance of economic co-operation schemes (1976, 1977, 1979);

(iv) The use of economic co-operation groupings as a vehicle for implementing practical measures for coping with the problems of the least developed and land-locked countries (1976-1977);

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Updating of the Directory of African Intergovernmental organizations (1975, 1977, 1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Ad hoc technical working groups of selected multinational groupings to examine methods for implementing schemes for overcoming the obstacles analysed in (b) above (1974-1979).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.41.10 Restructuring of Africa's internal and external trade (1974-1979)

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 1352(XLV), 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV); ECOSOC resolution 1556(XLIX); General Principle Five of UNCTAD I; Report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade; ECA resolutions 98(VI), 199(IX), 218(X) and 222(X); Report of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III.

Project aim:

Assist in restructuring Africa's trade within the context of a new international division of labour with a view, in particular, to promoting intra-regional trade in a broad range of products and ensuring that trade assumes a dynamic role so as to influence the structure of production and integration of the various sectors of the economy; provide member countries with up-to-date information on issues related, inter alia, to internal and external trade.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Advisory missions at the request of Governments on matters related to structural changes in their trade;

(ii) Conduct of surveys and preparation of studies and documents on structural changes in the trade of African countries, to provide member countries with up-to-date information on African trade and related trade issues.

(b) Studies:

To study ways and means of introducing structural changes in the domestic, interregional and external trade of African countries with a view to trade expansion with other developing countries and with the centrally planned economies so as to enhance their contribution to economic development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development and other bodies where appropriate;

Foreign Trade Newsletter.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

ECA courses on commercial policy and trade promotion for English- and French-speaking African countries.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with GATT, UNCTAD, UNIDO, ITC, multinational African groupings and ECA Divisions.

12.41.20 Development and expansion of intra-African trade

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2569(XXIV); UNCTAD Declaration 23(II); UNCTAD resolution 11(II) and Trade and Development Board resolution 69(X); ECA terms of reference and resolutions 86(V), 100(IV), 176(VIII), 199(IX), 218(X) and 222(X); recommendation 6 of the subregional meeting on economic co-operation in Central Africa; resolution D of the sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central Africa and recommendation of the fifth and sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development, and report of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III.

Project aim:

To foster intra-African trade, and thus promote mutual economic growth.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Providing advisory services on policies concerning development and expansion of intra-African trade;

(ii) Formulating proposals and recommendations on development and expansion of intra-African trade as well as on ways and means of solving problems arising in trade policy;

(b) Studies:

(i) Consider practical ways and means of expanding intra-African trade, both on a subregional and inter-subregional basis with due regard to the equitable distribution of benefits;

(ii) To assist member States in overcoming difficulties associated with transit trade and the special problems of land-locked members.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development as well as other bodies where appropriate.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Non-committal and confidential talks among African countries in conjunction with the biennial sessions of the Conference of Ministers of ECA with a view to facilitating bilateral contacts between exporters and importers (1975-1977).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, CDPDP, GATT, UNIDO, Customs Co-operation Council, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Industry and Housing Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Transport, Communications and Tourism Section, Statistics Division.

12.42.10 Commodity problems and policies

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 1352(XLV) and 1556(XLIX); UNCTAD resolution 16(II) and Trade Development Board resolution 73(IX); ECA resolutions 218(X) and 222(X); fourth, fifth and sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development and report of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III.

Project aim:

To provide African countries with expert assistance on international commodity problems and policies, including those related to international commodity negotiations, consultations among African producing countries and between African and other developing producing countries; assist African countries in harmonizing their positions with regard to these problems and policies; help them to promote measures aimed at ensuring remunerative and stable prices for their commodities and at facilitating the access of the latter to markets, including African ones.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Providing advisory services, on request, on matters related to commodity problems and policies.

(b) Studies:

(i) Undertake studies on selected commodities as a basis for international commodity negotiations and consultations among African producing countries as well as between African and other producing countries;

(ii) Study possibilities and procedures for reaching agreements between African producers and consumers of certain processed and primary commodities, especially foodstuffs.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development, and other interested bodies.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, FAO, African multinational groupings, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Statistics Division, Natural Resources and other interested Divisions.

12.41.40 ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development

Origin:

ECA resolutions 132(VII), 175(VIII), 199(IX), 222(X) and the report of the tenth session of the Commission.

Project aim:

To assist African countries in harmonizing their views and positions on trade and development issues, including those which come up for discussion at United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international bodies and at meetings of the Group of "77".

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Preparation of studies, surveys and documents regarding trade and development issues;

(ii) Formulation of recommendations aimed at assisting in the harmonization of African positions;

(b) Studies:

Studies designed to assist member States in their discussions on trade and development issues.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above studies will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development, and others which African Governments may convene for similar purposes.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) The ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development which are held regularly prior to the Trade and Development Board sessions;

(ii) African ministerial meetings preparatory to meetings of the "77" and UNCTAD.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with OAU.

12.41.30 Trade promotion

Origin:

ECOSOC resolutions 1358(XLV), 1362(XLV) and 1452(XLVII); UNCTAD resolution 1(II) and Trade Development Board resolutions 59(IX) and 72(X); recommendations of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development; ECA resolutions 199(IX), 218(X) and 222(X); resolution D of the sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central Africa; recommendations of the Second Technical Committee of the sixth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, recommendation of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III.

Project aim:

To assist African countries in developing their foreign trade through trade promotion activities and co-ordinated trade promotion programmes, with special reference to intra-African trade.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Trade development advisory services.

(i) Improve communications and contacts among African countries with a view to promoting intra-African trade by, inter alia, the establishment of an Africa Trade Promotion Association;

(ii) Advise Governments on the establishment of trade promotion machinery, field research and identification of products and markets;

(iii) Assist Governments in introducing simplified and co-ordinated documentation and procedures for external trade;

(iv) Co-operate with Governments in the identification of trade incentives and disincentives, and advise on appropriate measures for trade expansion (including export credit insurance and direct promotional activities);

(v) Facilitate trade promotion activities by providing an efficient documentation and publication programme related to African trade;

(vi) Assist in personnel development by creating appropriate training programmes, offering appropriate courses in trade promotion, marketing and export techniques;

(vii) Assist in organizing multinational supply and market studies, trade missions, product exhibitions and other export promotion activities.

(b) Studies:

(i) Prepare market studies, including an inventory of existing enterprises and products in countries of the region; national trade promotion organizations and programmes and market profiles of African countries;

(ii) Study barriers to intra-African trade and developed marketing policies taking account of fiscal, financial and transport constraints;

(iii) Undertake field research on selected products and markets in intra-African trade.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Trade information and publications (1974-1979) - (co-ordinated with the work of the Africa Trade Promotion Association.

Publish "The African Trader" - a semi-monthly newsletter to promote intra-African trade.

(d) Conferences , meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Personnel development programmes will be carried out on an intensive scale as follows:

(i) Annual ECA/ITC national training courses in international marketing for young business and trade promotion executives;

(ii) ECA/ITC training courses for African executives in marketing selected products to African countries;

(iii) Local training courses for young executives in trade, marketing and export promotion;

(iv) In-service training of junior trade promotion officers to be attached to the Africa Trade Centre for periods from six months to one year each;

(v) Trade symposium on practical aspects of intra-African trade, trade policy, and the organization of trade promotion machinery (1974);

(vi) Conference of buyers and sellers in Africa to consider modern contracts and General Conditions of Sale on selected products (1974);

(vii) Working parties of experts representing sellers and buyers to draw up General Conditions of Sale on the basis of the results of the Conference of Sellers and Buyers in Africa (1974-1976).

Related programmes:

Intensive and extensive collaboration with ITC, UNCTAD, FAO, IBRD, ILO, ADB, Association of African Central Banks and ECA Divisions.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.16.10 Budgetary management, taxation, policies and measures

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2562(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 1271(XLIII), 1360(XLV) and 1541(XLIX); ECA resolutions 168(VIII), 207(IX) and 218(X); recommendations of the Seminar on Current Problems and Training Needs in Tax Administration (E/CN.14/FISC/1). Recommendation of the Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development. Recommendation of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III.

Project aim:

To enhance the capacity of African countries to support expanded development programmes for achieving accelerated growth of their economies, through improvements in budgetary and fiscal systems and streamlining of tax policies, administrative machinery and techniques with a view to achieving budget-plan harmonization for achievement of national growth targets and also to promote inter-regional harmonization of fiscal policies and measures.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Advisory services to Governments on budgetary and fiscal policies and procedures including budget-plan harmonization and individual taxation measures.

(b) Studies:

Comparative studies of tax laws, systems and administration in selected African countries and non-African countries, with suggestions for improvements, will be carried out as follows:

- (i) Import and export tax studies (1974);
- (ii) Study of the burden of taxation in Africa (1975);
- (iii) Taxation of small traders and self-employed persons (1976);
- (iv) Sales tax and excise duties (1977);
- (v) Corporate income taxation (1978);
- (vi) Problems of tax evasion in African countries (1979);
- (vii) Other tax and non-tax revenues.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

- (i) Seminars on tax policy, legislation and administration (1975, 1977 and 1979);
- (ii) Seminars on budget-plan harmonization (1975, 1977 and 1979);
- (iii) Local (national) training courses in tax policy, legislation and administration (1974, 1976 and 1978);
- (iv) Local (national) training courses in budget-plan harmonization (1974, 1976 and 1978).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters, ECA Economic Research and Planning Division, Statistics Division, Public Administration Section.

12.16.20 The role of domestic resources in development

Origin:

UNCTAD resolution 28(II); ECA resolution 98(VI), 207(IX) and 218(IX); recommendation of the Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development, recommendation of the Second Regular Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks, recommendation of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III.

Project aim:

Improving mobilization of sources of domestic finance for development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Country missions on request.

(b) Studies:

(i) Preparing periodic reviews of progress in the mobilization of domestic financial resources in African countries, as a basis for advice to Governments on appropriate policies and measures;

(ii) Evaluation of the role of various domestic institutions in mobilizing domestic financial resources (1974-1979);

(iii) Country studies of savings policies, structures, sources and volume (1974-1979);

(iv) The role of Unit Trusts in the development of African countries (1974-1976);

(v) Ways and means in which national and multinational development banks, development corporations, public corporations and similar institutions may be efficient instruments for the promotion and direction of industrial investment.

12.16.30 Monetary and financial aspects of African development

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2087(XX), 2415(XXIII), 2565(XXIV), 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 1286(XLIII), 1352(XXIV), 1451(XLVIII); UNCTAD resolutions A.IV.12, 27(II), 30(II), 32(II), 33(II); Commission resolutions 43(IV), 140(VII), 168(VIII), 169(VIII), 201(IX), 218(X) and 228(X); recommendation of the Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development; recommendations of the Second Regular Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks; recommendations of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III; recommendation of the Group of "77" in Lima.

Project aim:

Increasing financial aid to Africa and improving its conditions, strengthening financial and monetary co-operation among African countries and evaluating the results of foreign investment to adopt appropriate measures aimed at more advantageous utilization of foreign capital in Africa.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Assistance to the African Group in various international bodies in formulating a common position on various international financial and monetary problems;

(ii) Formulating adequate country aid policies and foreign investment legislation;

(iii) Supporting the expansion of activities of the Association of African Central Banks and providing secretariat services for it.

(b) Studies:

(i) Annual survey of the monetary situation in Africa;

(ii) Annual survey of international monetary problems and their impact on Africa and financial and technical assistance to Africa;

(iii) Studies of the possibilities of creating African Monetary Unions on a subregional basis (1974);

(iv) Study aimed at the improvement of the terms of suppliers finance (1975);

(v) Study of the problem of financing local expenses associated with the implementation of projects (1975-1976);

(vi) Analysis of bilateral payments agreements in Africa and their impact on intra-African trade expansion (1977-1979);

(vii) Assessment of the benefits and costs of private foreign investment of interested Governments;

(viii) Comparative study on harmonization of investment legislation and incentives.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with IBRD, IMF, ADB, OAU, LCA Statistics and Economic Research and Planning Divisions.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

12.32.10 Industrial planning, policies and programming

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV); Commission resolution 218(X); Declaration on African industrial development adopted by the First Conference of Ministers of Industry in May 1971.

Project aim:

To promote effective policies and actions for accelerating industrialization in Africa.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In formulating national and multinational industrial plans, policies and programmes;

(ii) In undertaking periodical appraisals of specific constraints on industrialization and recommending suitable remedial measures as required;

(iii) In studying all questions relating to the standardization of industrial products and to the establishment of national or multinational standardization structures.

(b) Studies:

(i) Case studies in selected countries on trends in industrial efficiency and productivity growth with the object of examining whether international competitiveness is being achieved in specified African industries (1974-1979);

(ii) Review of criteria and guidelines for the participation of the multinational corporation in developing African multinational and export industries (1977);

(iii) Review of criteria and guidelines for the implementation of multinational industries (1978);

(iv) Annual review and appraisal of industrial trends and structures (1974-1979).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Compilation and dissemination of industrial information and data.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Biennial Conferences of Ministers of Industry (1975, 1977 and 1979).

Priority "B" Projects:

(i) Biennial workshops on specific aspects of industrialization policies in co-operation with UNIDO (1976, 1978);

(ii) Meetings of ad hoc working parties for decisions on the implementation mechanisms and policies of identified multinational industries (1974-1979);

(iii) Expert working group to review progress in intra-African co-operation in the field of industry and to formulate a long-term strategy for the provision of technical assistance (1976).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, ILO, UNACAST and all ECA Divisions.

12.32.20 Industrial project development and pre-investment programming

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV); Commission resolution 218(X); Declaration on African Industrial Development adopted by the First Conference of Ministers of Industry in May 1971.

Project aim:

To ensure a constant supply of viable projects and to promote actions aimed at sectoral programming of industrial projects.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In identifying investment opportunities through sectoral surveys;

(ii) In preparing, evaluating and selecting specific industrial projects;

(iii) In conducting reviews and appraisals of trends in policies and programmes in specific industrial branches;

(iv) In the calculations of industrial production costs;

(v) In the price and quality control of industrial machinery and equipment imported by African countries within the framework of implementing industrial projects;

(vi) In the choice of production techniques or procedures in the manufacturing sector.

(b) Studies:

(i) Identification and evaluation (including national economic viability) of selected national and multinational projects (1974-1979);

(ii) Appraisal of sectoral development strategies in light of new development related to such factors as markets, technology, flow of external resources and external policies (1974, 1978);

(iii) Review of problems of project implementation including assessment of the effects of construction and installation costs in the manufacturing sector (1976);

(iv) Plan of action for the development of the pharmaceuticals industry in Africa in co-operation with WHO and UNIDO (1975);

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Publication of project profiles based on studies undertaken under 12.32.20(b) above to serve as reference material for project evaluation as a basis for co-ordinating industrial development programmes (1975-1978).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Ad hoc technical working group meetings to examine multinational project proposals and to formulate recommendations for their implementations (1974-1979).

Priority "B" Projects

(i) Feasibility study for the creation of regional sectoral Committees: Forest and agriculture-based industries; construction industry; metallurgical industries (1977);

(ii) Convening of the sectoral Committee on forest and agriculture-based industries (1978);

(iii) Convening of the sectoral Committee on metallurgical industries (1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, WHO and all ECA Divisions.

12.32.30 Industrial investment promotion services

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV); Commission resolution 218(X); Declaration on African Industrial Development adopted by the First Conference of Ministers of Industry in May 1971.

Project aim:

To encourage industrial investment by promoting the establishment of industrial investment centres.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In promoting the creation and development of national and multinational industrial promotion centres; and effective systems of industrial information services;

(ii) In establishing contacts with potential investors for the development of specific industrial projects.

(b) Studies:

(i) Preparation of case studies and documentation as a basis for conducting training courses in industrial information and investment promotion (1974-1979);

(ii) Comparative analysis of operational industrialization systems in African countries (1975-1978);

(iii) Study of the factors of the greatest importance to investors in the evaluation of investment possibilities.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Up-dating the ECA Directory of Investment Promotion Contacts in industrially advanced countries (1975-1976);

(ii) Publication of quarterly investment newsletter (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Training workshops for officials responsible for industrial information and investment promotion services (1975, 1979);

(ii) Meeting of Government representatives and foreign investors for stock-taking past achievements and outlining programmes of action for increasing the flow of external capital to African industry (1975, 1979).

Priority "B" Projects

Meeting for the promotion of specific industrial projects as required (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Co-operation with UNIDO, FAO, ADB, various technical assistance agencies, and all ECA Divisions.

12.32.40 Development of rural and small-scale industries

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV); Commission resolution 218(X); Declaration on African Industrial Development adopted by the First Conference of Ministers of Industry in May 1971.

Project aim:

To foster the development of rural and small-scale industries as a means of stimulating employment in non-agricultural activities and assist in the development of African entrepreneurship.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In elaborating and formulating strategies and policies for the development of rural and small-scale industries;

(ii) In identifying the special constraints impeding rapid and timely entry of Africans into industrial activities and formulating recommendations for effectively tackling the problem;

(iii) In improving, in co-operation with ILO, the production and the marketing of commodities produced by cottage and handicraft industries;

(iv) In studying the problems involved in the development of handicraft production.

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey and evaluation of national promotion centres with the object of strengthening their operations and creating new centres (1974-1979);

(ii) Identification and compilation of small-scale industrial investment opportunities;

(iii) Study on the role of small-and medium-scale African business in the process of socio-economic transformation and development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of biennial bulletins on rural and small-scale industries (1974-1979);

(ii) Compilation and dissemination of information on model schemes, technological processes and the supply of machinery and equipment (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Conference of national associations of African industrialists for harmonizing industrial development activities (1976).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNIDO, FAO, ILO, ECA Human Resources Development Division, ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division.

12.32.50 Industrial training and technology

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV); Commission resolution 218(X); Declaration on African Industrial Development adopted by the First Conference of Ministers of Industry in May 1971.

Project aim:

To promote the development of industrial manpower and technology for accelerating the pace of industrialization.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In identifying shortage of skills required for industrialization and in formulating proposals for training programmes and projects at the plant, supervisory and managerial levels;

(ii) In designing and organizing training courses directed especially to industrial extension workers.

(b) Studies:

Training manuals in selected industrial sectors and specific industrial services (1974-1979).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of selected case studies and training manuals (1974-1979);

(ii) Collection and dissemination of industrial information for the guidance and use of national industrial development officers (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Training courses for industrial extension workers;

(ii) Training courses designed to improve the competence of officials in charge of the preparation and selection of investment projects;

(iii) Training courses on investment analysis and investment promotion methods.

Priority "B" Projects

(i) Case studies of successful training programmes and projects especially those designed to broaden the African managerial and entrepreneurial base (1974-1979);

(ii) The impact of technological advance in the industrialized countries on African industrialization in general and on concepts of economies of scale in particular (1976-1978);

(iii) Annual training courses in selected topics and in selected industrial sectors - organized in co-operation with UNIDO, ILO, FAO, IDEP and other interested organizations.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNIDO, ILO, ADB, IDEP and all ECA Divisions.

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

12.76.10 Policies and programmes for housing, building, physical planning and urban development

Origin:

Commission resolutions 53(IV), 157(VIII) and 209(IX).

Project aim:

To promote the creation and strengthening of suitable physical planning machinery; encourage a greater co-ordination of the functions of organs already established for physical planning and urban development; and organize programmes for personnel to man institutions responsible for physical planning and urban development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Promotion of training facilities for physical planning personnel through field projects, seminars or handbooks (1974-1979);

(ii) Establishment of administrative and executive physical planning units and their effective co-ordination with and integration into other agencies responsible for social and economic planning (1974-1979);

(iii) Formulation and implementation of national housing policies and programmes (1974-1979).

(b) Studies:

(i) Personnel requirements and training facilities in physical planning (1974);

(ii) Preparation of guidelines in urban land use policies and control measures (1975);

(iii) Study on the approaches, techniques and methods used for promoting orderly expansion of cities and the prevention of slums and squatter settlements (1976);

(iv) Preparation of a manual for housing administrators at Ministry and executing agency level (1976).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Preparation of a Publication entitled "Regional Physical Planning and New Settlements" (1975).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Training workshop for physical planning personnel (1975);

(ii) Training workshop on improvements required in rural housing and community facilities (1974);

(iii) Training courses in housing administration at Ministry and executing agency level (1974-1977).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with WMO, United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning will be continued. Also the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Human Resources Development Division, Statistical Division and ECA/WHO Liaison Office would collaborate, the first with regard to 12.76.10(a) above, and the second with regard to the provision of rural sanitary facilities.

12.76.20 Improving housing finance mechanisms and increasing inflow of capital to housing

Origin:

Commission resolutions 53(IV), 157(VIII) and 209(IX).

Project aim:

To promote the development of a sound financial basis for housing and associated infrastructural development and to promote the establishment of the appropriate financial institutions based on local conditions and needs.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Formulation and implementation of policies (1974-1979);

(ii) Strengthening of existing financial institutions; developing housing credit facilities through savings and loan associations; establishing housing or mortgage banks for co-ordinating the use of and channelling funds into housing and urban development (1974-1979).

(b) Studies:

(i) The implications of the use of foreign loans in housing programmes (1974);

(ii) On rent policies and rent structure for housing and infra-structurally equipped plots of land (1976).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and publish periodically information on the sources of and techniques for financing housing and urban development in Africa. Suitable information on other developing countries would be included as appropriate (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Training workshop on improvements in housing finance mechanisms and promotion of training courses for personnel (1974).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to improve mechanisms for housing finance. Consultations have been under way with IBRD and ADB on methods by which they would collaborate. Close collaboration will also be maintained with TFMD in the resolving of problems arising from national investment policies and importation and marketing of building materials.

12.76.30 Promoting the efficient utilization of resources for housing and urban development

Origin:

Commission resolutions 53(IV), 157(VIII) and 209(IX).

Project aim:

To promote housing development by providing field assistance to Governments in setting up low-cost housing estates using site and service schemes, co-operative and aided self-help methods (1974-1979).

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Establishment of co-operative housing projects with special emphasis on site and service schemes (1974-1979);

(ii) Improvement of rural and peri-urban dwellings and house designs (1974-1979);

(iii) Setting up units in the appropriate ministries to organize a system for evaluating construction costs on a continuous basis through classification, standardization and modular co-ordination (1974-1979);

(iv) Standard designs for low-cost housing and community facilities (1975).

(b) Studies:

(i) Evaluation of pilot projects in co-operative and aided self-help housing (1974-1976);

(ii) The phasing of investments in infrastructure in relation to investment in housing (1974-1975).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Periodic review of trends in house-building costs. This review will be published once in two years by the building centres now established to study house-building costs on a permanent basis;

(ii) Annual bulletin on house-building costs (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Training courses in house-building costs, East Africa (1974) and Central Africa (1975);

(ii) Training courses in the application of new national codes for building and land development (1976-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration will be maintained with United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and with IBRD on development of site and service schemes, ILO in co-operatives, and WHO in environmental sanitation.

12.76.40 Building research and standardization

Origin:

Commission resolution 53(IV), 157(VIII) and 209(IX).

Project aim:

To co-ordinate and rationalize building research activities in the region.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Encouraging collaboration in research programmes, exchange of information on results and application between existing research institutions and newly established subregional building centres specializing in reduction of costs (1974-1979);

(ii) Measures for improving the organization and operations of African building contractors (1974-1979).

(b) Studies:

(i) Review of performance and capacity of the construction industry in Africa (1975-1976);

(ii) The Status and Prospects of the building material industries in Africa (1976-1977).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Publication of building materials resources and possibilities for industrial processing in Africa (1977).

Related programmes:

Co-operation will be continued with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning on a joint action programme to co-ordinate research, with existing research organizations in member States, and with bilateral institutions.

NATURAL RESOURCES

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

12.55.10 Natural resources inventory, planning and management

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2386(XXIII); ECOSOC resolutions 1426(XLVI), 1427(XLVI) and 1033(XXXVII); Commission terms of reference, resolutions 34(III), 143(VII) and 164(VIII).

Project aim:

To produce natural resources inventories; train high-level manpower for natural resources surveys, and encourage intensive and extensive research in natural resources, their planning and management.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Assistance to Governments in evolving methods and procedures for collecting and organizing data on African natural resources;

(ii) Making more readily accessible to Governments in the region, knowledge of modern and efficient techniques of survey, evaluation, exploitation and management of natural resources;

(iii) Establishing natural resources research institutes in Africa (in implementation of the Lagos Plan for scientific research and training in Africa);

(iv) Establishing an institute for natural resources management (1974) to provide training for high-level manpower in the conduct of natural resources surveys, planning and management.

Priority B

Working Group of experts on modern methods of natural resources inventory, planning of and management (1974).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNESCO, UNRTD, FAO, WMO, IMCO, WHO, International Oceanographic Commission and ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

ENERGY

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

12.58.10 Planning and optimum development of natural energy resources in Africa

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 1401(XIV), 1425(XIV), and 2173(XXI); ECOSCC resolutions 876(XXXIII), 877(XXXIII), 886(XXXIV), 1083(CD) (XXXVII), 1111(XL), 1131(XL), 1127(XLI), 1218(XLII), 1316(XLIV), 1318(XLIV), 1426(XLVI) and 1427(XLVI); Commission resolutions 13(II), 18(II), 33(III), 34(III), 43(IV), 225(X) and 164(VIII); Report of the African Electric Power Meeting (1963); Resolution B.IV of the Sixth Summit Conference of East and Central African States.

Project aim:

To encourage the exploration and the systematic planning and optimum development of the different energy resources in Africa, and to promote multinational co-operation in their exploitation and use.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Devising measures for promoting the development of energy in Africa;

(ii) Compiling an exhaustive inventory of energy resources, training facilities and needs, with a view of encouraging the establishment of standing committees for energy in all the economic subregions to be responsible for making recommendations regarding the formulation and co-ordination of policies and the possibilities of intensifying the development of favourable resources.

(b) Studies:

Studying the problems involved in the organization and development of energy resources and devising programmes of action for multinational intergovernmental groupings (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Subregional meetings on energy: North Africa (1974); West Africa (1975); Central Africa (1977); East Africa (1979);

(ii) Regional meetings on energy: Third African Meeting on Energy (1976), Fourth African Meeting on Energy (1979);

(iii) Working group on the development of non-conventional sources of energy (1975);

(iv) Second regional conference on petroleum industry (1977).

Priority B

(i) Working Group on new methods of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation: drilling, refining, petrol chemical industries, transportation etc. (1974);

(ii) Working Group on the processing and marketing of hydrocarbons (1978);

(iii) Studying methods of improving the organizational and operational aspects of electrical energy development;

(iv) Forecasting demand for electric power in industry, agriculture and other sectors, in rural and urban centres;

(v) Comparative studies of electricity, production costs and scales tariffs;

(vi) Preparing general and technical specifications for the production, transmission and distribution of electricity.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNESCO, WMO, UNIDO, UNRTD, UNDP, ADB and other organizations concerned with this field.

MINERAL RESOURCES

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

12.56.10 Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in Africa

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 1425(XIV) and 2386(XXIII); ECOSOC resolutions 886(XXXIV); 1318(XLIV) and 427(XLVI); Commission terms of reference; Commission resolutions 164(VIII) and 205(IX).

Project aim:

To promote exploration, development and utilization of minerals in Africa.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) To assist member States in formulating and implementing national mineral development policies;

(ii) To provide advisory services to African Governments on request, on the economic aspects of mineral exploration and exploitation;

(iii) To promote the establishment of multinational mineral resources development centres, in East Africa (1974-1975), North Africa (1976-1977) and West Africa (1978-1979);

(iv) To assist Governments in strengthening high-level educational institutions to serve multinational needs in mineral resources development as follows: North Africa (1975-1976), Central Africa (1977-1978), West Africa (1979).

(b) Studies:

Economic studies of new projects for the development and rational utilization of mineral resources (e.g. natural gas) in Africa (1975-1979).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Providing a documentation centre and clearing house for collecting and disseminating information on African mineral resources development, production and trade. Information on scientific and technological development and associated legislation problems will also be disseminated.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, training courses and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Conference on Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa (1975);

(ii) Second conference on African Petroleum Industry (in co-operation with Energy Section) (1977);

(iii) Study tours for African geologists and mining engineers;

(iv) Subregional symposia on mineral resources development as follows: West Africa (1976), East and Central Africa (e.g. petroleum prospects of the Rift areas) (1978) and North Africa (1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with OAU, UNESCO, UNRTD and ECAFE.

12.56.20 Raw material for selected mineral industries in Africa

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, report of the ninth session.

Project aim:

To promote exploration for, development of, and trade in raw materials for selected mineral industries.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of raw materials for the fertilizer industry, covering exploration, development and production (1974);

(ii) Studies on raw materials for the metallic industries covering exploration, development and production (1974).

Related programmes:

United Nations Headquarters, UNCTAD, IAEA, ECE, ECAFE, FAO, ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, Industry and Housing Division.

CARTOGRAPHY

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

12.59.10 Development of national cartographic services

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 238(XXXIII); reports of first and second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa and Commission resolution 164(VIII).

Project aim:

To assist countries of the region in the development of efficient cartographic services.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Establishment of subregional centres for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveys;

(ii) Establishment of common centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping.

(b) Studies:

Survey of manpower requirements in the field of surveying and mapping for the North Africa subregion (1974-1977).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Publication of the African Cartographic Information Bulletin.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Seminar on new techniques in surveying and mapping (1975).

Priority B

Establishment of a third centre for training on photogrammetry and airborne geophysical surveys (1974).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE, UNESCO/ITC Training Centre for integrated surveys.

12.59.20 Preparation of specialized maps and related activities

Origin:

First and second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa.

Project aim:

To plan a co-operative programme and prepare common specifications for topical mapping to meet current and future African development requirements.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) To assist countries, on request, in conducting joint geodetic and related surveys of border areas;

(ii) To prepare, review and revise regional and subregional maps on hydro-geology, minerals, oil and natural gas, and geology;

(iii) To organize map exhibition.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Status of hydrographic surveying and mapping, with special reference to territorial waters and the continental shelf (1975).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Meetings on special purpose maps to plan a co-operative programme and prepare common specifications for selected special purpose maps to meet current and future African requirements.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE, UNESCO, African Geological Association and International Hydrogeological Association.

ENVIRONMENT

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

12.72.10 Identification of major environmental problems in Africa and research into solutions thereto

Origin:

Addis Ababa Seminar - Recommendation 36; Stockholm Recommendations 104 (a), 95 (d) and 53.

Project aim:

To promote an awareness of major environmental problems in human settlements: management of natural resources for environmental quality; identification and control of pollutants; educational and informational aspects of the environment; effects of environmental considerations on development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries (1974-1979):

(i) To assist and provide advisory services to Governments on the establishment of a National Commission responsible for safeguarding and improving the human environment;

(ii) To assist in monitoring the possible importation of pollutive industries into African countries, and in identifying the major threats to African exports that may arise as a result of environmental concern;

(iii) To advise countries on steps to be taken to improve the rural environment through the provision of adequate water supplies and electricity, the construction of cheap dwellings, the provision of schools and health centres, and the introduction of sound agricultural practices;

(iv) To assist member States in taking steps to co-ordinate their policies and to co-operate in the management of contiguous protected areas and Game Reserves to enable agreement to be reached on such matters as mutual legislation, patrolling systems against poachers, exchange of information, research projects, collaboration on plant and animal control, fishery regulations, etc.

Examples:

1. Moves by Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire to co-ordinate the management of Volcanoes (Rwanda), Rwenzori National Park (Uganda) and Parc Albert (Zaire).

2. National parks in individual countries:

- (a) Kalahari Gemsbok Park (Botswana);
- (b) Parc national de Waza, du Boubandjidah de la Bénoué (Cameroon);
- (c) Parc national André-Félix et de St. Floris (Central African Republic);
- (d) Parc national de Zakouma (Chad);
- (e) Réserve de Léfini (Congo);
- (f) Parc nationaux du W du Niger (Dahomey) et de la Pendjari et de l'Arly (Dahomey/Upper Volta)
- (g) Awash Valley (Ethiopia);
- (h) Parc national de l'Okanda et du Petit Loango (Gabon);
- (i) Kujani and Mole Game Reserves (Ghana)
- (j) Réserve totale de faune de Bouna (Ivory Coast);
- (k) Tsavo, Amboseli, Masai Mara, Mt. Kenya, Aberdares, Samburu, Marsabit (Kenya);
- (l) Parc national de la Boucle de la Baoulé et Réserve de Fina (Mali);
- (m) Yankari Game Reserve (Nigeria);
- (n) Parc national du Niokolo-Koba (Senegal);
- (o) Dinder National Park (Sudan);
- (p) Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Lake Manyara, Ruaha, Selous (Tanzania);
- (q) Kidepo, Kaberega Falls, Rwenzori National Park (Uganda);
- (r) Albert, Kagera (Zaire/Rwanda);
- (s) Luangwa Valley (North and South), Kafue (Zambia).

(b) Studies:

(i) To study and prepare periodic reports on the state of, and outlook for the environment in Africa, based on national reports from individual member States (1974-1979);

(ii) To study and prepare reports on existing legislation for the improvement and protection of the human environment in African countries (1974-1976).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The Unit will act as regional information centre on all aspects of the human environment and will co-ordinate international information for Africa on the proposed global environmental assessment programme.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

To be organized as the need arises.

Related programmes:

In co-operation with all United Nations agencies and voluntary organizations having programmes in the field of the human environment.

TRANSPORT

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

12.80.10 Planning and development of African transport

Origin:

ECOSOC resolutions 935(XXXV), 1082(XXXIX) and 1202(XLII); Commission resolutions 161(VIII), 195(IX) and 198(IX).

Project aim:

Review of transport programmes and policies and promotion of multi-national co-operation in the planning and implementation of transport development programmes.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Providing advisory services on request in relation to major transport problems including economic and legal implications;

(ii) The formulation of country subregional policies on ratification of or accession to the proposed United Nations International Convention for Safe Multimodal Transport Containers and the United Nations Customs Convention on Containers;

(iii) On economic and legal implications of a proposed system for international combined transport operations (TCM);

(iv) In establishing at Ministry level a combined Transport Communications and Tourism study group in each subregion;

(v) By convening ad hoc meetings on questions of International importance in the field of Transport, Communications and Tourism;

(vi) In studying questions relating to the development, management and administration of ports.

(b) Studies:

Study of manpower training needs including requirement for the implementation of training programmes and establishment of multi-national training institutions.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information on major commodity flows by route and geographical areas and general problems of all modes of transport.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Expert meeting on transport: West Africa (1974); Regional Transport Meeting (1975).

Priority B

Railway transport development:^{1/}

(i) Studies of the technical and economic problems encountered in railway systems of different specifications;

(ii) Studies on the possibilities of railway links between Sudan-Nigeria via Chad and Sudan-Central African Republic;

(iii) The secretariat will support the Union of African Railways as required (1974-1979);

(iv) Intergovernmental working groups on railway transport development based on the above studies (1974-1975);

(v) Workshop on modern and economic maintenance of rolling stock and track lines.

^{1/} Technical advisory services will be given to Governments and territories on request depending on the availability of staff.

Inland water transport:^{1/}

(i) Studies on the utilization of inland water transport and the improvement of water ways (1974-1979);

(ii) Intergovernmental working groups on the development of inland water transport: East/Central African States Sectoral Meeting.

Ports and harbours development:^{1/}

(i) Studies of the effect of the new technologies in shipping and the impact of containerization and other unitized methods of inter-modal transportation on African ports;

(ii) Workshops on port development, operations and management: North Africa (1974).

Maritime shipping development:^{1/}

(i) Studies on the possibilities of establishing subregional Ship Owners Association;

(ii) Intergovernmental working groups in the field of maritime shipping: East and Central African States;

(iii) Meeting to establish Ship Owners Association: West and Central Africa (1976); East and North Africa (1977).

Coastal shipping:^{1/}

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of the demand for coastal shipping and analysis of existing fleets and services;

(ii) Technical and economic feasibility of multinational shipping lines (1974).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Intergovernmental working groups to examine conclusions of studies: East and Central African States.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with OAU, UNRTD, IBRD, ADB, ECA Manpower and Training Section, Centre for Economic Co-operation and interested financing agencies.

^{1/} Technical advisory services will be given to Governments and territories on request depending on the availability of staff.

12.81.10 International roads and road transport development

- A. Development of the Trans-African Highway project (see details under (b) below);
- B. Follow-up studies in respect of the Trans-West African Highway, Trans-Saharan and Chad Basin Commission road networks (1974).

Origin:

Commission resolution 103(VI).

Project aim:

To promote the development of international roads and road transport and to improve the techniques of road planning, design, construction and maintenance.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):
 - (i) Development of international road transport;
 - (ii) Promotion of the ratification of or accession to the revised (Vienna 1968) United Nations Convention on road traffic;
 - (iii) Development of road research facilities and application of research results in the design, construction and maintenance of roads, etc.
- (b) Studies:
 - (i) Development of the Trans-African Highway project:
 - (a) Adoption of minimum standards for international roads and bridges (1974);
 - (b) Standardization of the rules and regulations of road traffic, road signs and signals, national driving licences and technical requirements for vehicles (1974);
 - (c) Standardization of basic road and road transport statistics (1974);
 - (ii) Follow-up of studies in respect of the trans-West African Highway, Trans-Saharan and Chad Basin Commission road networks (1974).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Intergovernmental working groups on development of international roads and road transport.

Priority B

Meeting on the formation of an African Highway Association.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNRTD, ADB, IBRD, UNDP, OAU, ECA Statistics Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation and other concerned ECA Divisions.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

12.83.10 Development of telecommunications

Origin:

Commission resolution 162(VIII).

Project aim:

Development and improvement of national, subregional and regional telecommunications networks and services.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Technical and advisory services for the planning and development of national, subregional, regional telecommunications services;

(ii) Development of training facilities and management of appropriate courses.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of the problems of development and improvement of telecommunications;

(ii) Implementation of phase II of the study of the proposed African Telecommunication network;

(iii) Study of the general impact on the region of satellite telecommunication services and the economics of their installation and use;

(iv) Studies of radio and television broadcasting techniques for promoting the extension of national, subregional and regional coverage and improvement of mass communication.

TOURISM

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

12.84.10 Development of tourism

Origin:

Commission resolution 204(IX).

Project aim:

To promote the development of tourism in the region and assist Governments in establishing machinery for the promotion of multi-national tourism.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Advisory services on measures for the protection of natural resources etc.;

(ii) In the development of the tourist industry, planning and development of hotels, recreational facilities etc.;

(iii) In establishing national and multinational tourism promotion centres;

(iv) In training of tourism personnel and assisting in the establishment of tourism training centres.

(b) Studies:

Follow-up studies on the development of tourism in the subregions.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

International working groups for tourism development: Central Africa (1974), Africa Regional (1975).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNRTD, IUOTO, UNDP, UNCTAD, ADB, OAU, UNESCO, WMO, ODTA, ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division.

WATER RESOURCES

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.57.10 Planning and development of national water resources

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 141(XIV) and 2386(XXIII); Commission terms of reference, report of Working Group of Water Resources Planning (1970).

Project aim:

To advance the collection of water resources data, including the planning and establishment of networks for the collection of hydro-meteorological data, their interpretation and rational use for integrated development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

- (i) Planning and implementation of hydro-meteorological networks;
- (ii) Providing advisory services in respect of the planning of the development of national water resources;
- (iii) Conducting water resources surveys for future development.

(b) Studies:

- (i) Preparing a master plan for the development of hydro-meteorological networks in Africa;
- (ii) Review of water development planning and plan implementation in the region;
- (iii) Bringing up-to-date the study of major deficiencies in hydrological data in Africa;
- (iv) The scope of water resources development required to meet the anticipated food requirements of the region for the next two decades (1975).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Regional Seminar on modern techniques of sub-surface water exploration, including the use of nuclear techniques and isotopes (1974-1975);

(ii) Working Group on water resources development (1974);

(iii) Seminar on the technology and economics of water desalination (1978).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with WMO, UNRTD, WHO, UNDP, IAEA, CIEH, FAO and other interested organizations.

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

12.57.20 Manpower training and research in the field of water development

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, work programme established by the Commission at its ninth session.

Project aim:

Manpower development for research, surveys, planning and development of water resources.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Establishment of multinational water resources development institutes in the East and West African subregions for research, planning and training purposes.

(b) Studies:

Updating the survey of manpower, education, training and research facilities for water resources development in West Africa (1974-1977).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Training seminar on "Hydrometeorological Instruments, methods of observation and networks in Africa": English-speaking countries (1974), French-speaking countries (1975);

(ii) Peripatetic seminars on the design and maintenance of community water supply.

Priority B

(i) Roving workshop on the planning and management of water projects (1976-1977);

(ii) Training course on water resources planning in co-operation with "IDEP" (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNESCO, WMO, WHO, and ECA Human Resources Development Division.

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

12.57.30 Development of international water resources

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, report of the working group on water resources planning (1970).

Project aim:

Promotion of co-ordinated national water resources development plans, and the integrated development of international river basins by the application of comprehensive water resources development techniques.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Investigation and development of international rivers in the ECA Region;

(ii) Assisting Governments in securing bilateral and multilateral resources to finance studies and surveys of international rivers.

(b) Studies:

Detailed studies of the development potential of selected international rivers in the region with a view to proposing measures for stimulating multinational co-operation.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collect and compile hydrologic, physical and economic data for the study of river basins.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration and co-ordination with related work of UNRT will be established as well as that of United Nations Panel of Experts on Legal and Institutional Implications of International Water Resources Development, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, IBRD, UNDP, ADB, and ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

STATISTICS

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.18.10 Development of national and multinational statistical and economic information services

Origin:

Commission resolutions 18(II) and 146(VIII).

Project aim:

Development and co-ordination of national statistical services to meet the growing needs of administration, policy formulation and planning for economic and social development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Advisory services in demographic statistics, economic statistics, national accounts, sample surveys, statistical organization, data processing and the development of economic information services.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Meetings of the ninth (1975), tenth (1977), and eleventh (1979) sessions of the Conference of African Statisticians.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and OTC in determining the statistical technical assistance requirements of member States in briefing country experts.

12.18.11 Statistical training

Origin:

Commission resolutions 18(II) and 146(VIII).

Project aim:

To intensify personnel training programmes for the development of statistical services.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Maintenance of support to existing national and regional training centres at middle and professional levels through participation in their training programmes, and provision of advisory services in relation to curriculum development.

Related programmes:

In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and OTC - UNESCO, other specialized agencies, the ECA Human Resources Development Division and member States.

12.18.12 Application of standard statistical methodology

Origin:

Commission terms of reference and reports of the Conference of African Statisticians.

Project aim:

Standardization of methodology for the collection and publication of data throughout the region.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Methodological studies and preparation of Manuals (1974-1979).

National accounts:

(i) Study on the application of the revised United Nations system of national accounts in African countries (1974);

(ii) Preparation of an African National Accounts Manual (1974).

Demographic and social statistics:

- (iii) Preparation of Manual on vital statistics and civil registration (1974).
- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

National accounts:

- (i) Working group in income and financial transactions of enterprises (1974);
- (ii) Seminar on the revised United Nations system of national accounts (1975);
- (iii) Seminar on fixed capital formation and construction statistics (1976);
- (iv) Seminar on the treatment of the services sector in national accounts (1976);
- (v) Second African Seminar on price and quantity statistics (1977);
- (vi) Working group on international price comparisons (1978);
- (vii) Second African seminar on national accounts estimates at constant prices (1979);

General economic statistics:

- (viii) Working group on transport statistics (1974);
- (ix) Working group on index numbers of foreign trade (1977);
- (x) Seminar on industrial statistics (1978);

Demographic and social statistics:

- (xi) Second African seminar on civil registration and vital statistics (1974);
- (xii) Second meeting of the working group on demographic, manpower and social statistics (1975);
- (xiii) Third meeting of the working group on demographic, manpower and social statistics (1978);
- (xiv) Working group on migration statistics (1979);
- (xv) Working Group on recommendations for the 1980 round of Population and housing censuses in Africa (1977);

Economic information:

(xvi) Seminar on economic information services (1974);

(xvii) Working group on the provision of information for the appraisal of economic and social progress in the region (1976).

Related programmes:

In close collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office; United Nations specialized agencies, ECA Divisions and non-African Governments are invited to participate in projects as appropriate.

12.18.20 Development of a regional statistical and economic information service

Origin:

Commission terms of reference and reports of the Conference of African Statisticians.

Project aim:

To develop a regional framework of statistical information, supported by detailed studies to provide a reasonably comprehensive account of the African economic and social situation.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

National accounts:

(i) Compilation and analysis of economic aggregates for all countries of the region, using secretariat estimates where necessary (annually - 1974 to 1979);

(ii) Purchasing power parities of African currencies (1974-1976);

(iii) Patterns of private consumption expenditure (1969-1973) (1974-1976);

(iv) Structure of the public sector (1976-1978);

(v) Growth of capital budgets between 1960 and 1970 (1974);

(vi) Price movements by type of economic activity during the period 1960 to 1970 in relation to similar movement in other regions (1974-1976);

- (vii) Public debt of African countries (1974-1975);
- (viii) Level of taxation (1974-1975);
- (ix) Financing of public sector investments (1975-1977);
- (x) Statistical relationships between economic variables (1977-1979);
- (xi) Relationship between budget estimates and actual government revenue and expenditure, 1960-1975 (1978-1979);
- (xii) Analysis of money and banking statistics, 1965-1975 (1977-1979);
- (xiii) Analysis of trends in private and public consumption expenditure, 1960-1975 (1978-1980);

General economic statistics:

- (xiv) Food balance sheets (1974);
- (xv) African industrial censuses undertaken in connexion with the 1973 world programme of industrial statistics (1974-1975);
- (xvi) Balance of payments of African countries (1974);
- (xvii) Retail trade and distribution (1975);
- (xviii) Analysis of household budget surveys completed during the last fifteen years (1975-1976);
- (xix) Construction statistics (1976);
- (xx) Structure of prices of imported goods (1977-1979);
- (xxi) Structure of the prices of some important products (1977-1979);
- (xxii) Structure of African imports (capital, intermediate and consumer goods) (1977-1979);

Demographic and social statistics:

- (xxiii) Evaluation of selected social indicators (1977-1978).
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Quarterly publications:

- (i) Statistical Newsletter;
- (ii) Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin (1974-1979);
- (iii) Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa, Series A, Direction of Trade (1974-1979);

Half-yearly publications:

(iv) Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa, Series B, Trade by Commodity and by Country (1974-1979);

Annual publications:

(v) African Economic Indicators (1974-1979);

(vi) African Statistical Yearbook (1974-1979);^{1/}

(vii) Economic Data Summaries for Individual African Countries (1974-1979); ^{1/}

Biennial and other publications:

(viii) Bibliography of African Statistical Publications;

(ix) African Directory of Statisticians.

Related programmes:

As noted under the projects concerned, a number of statistical studies will be carried out in co-operation with other ECA Divisions and in some cases the work will involve United Nations specialized agencies. The Statistics Division will continue to provide specialized data and processing services and will (within limits) undertake processing for member States on request.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

12.75.10 The African Social Situation

Origin:

Commission resolution 88(V) and recommendations of the 22nd session of the Social Development Commission.

Project aim:

To analyse social trends and major social development problems in Africa, with a view to: (a) assessing their implications for policy and action; (b) assisting member States to strengthen national social policies, administration and institutions; and (c) contributing to the United Nations periodic reports on the world social situation.

^{1/} It is intended to merge these two projects.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Review of social trends and major social development problems, as a basis for ECA's assistance to Governments and contribution to the United Nations reports on the world social situation (1974 and 1978);

(ii) Joint ECA/ILO/OAU study of African labour migration, with particular reference to West Africa;

(iii) Study on the impact of development efforts on the life of the African peasant and on his needs (1974);

(iv) Study on the urban migrant (1974);

(v) Study on self-employed persons in petty trading, marketing, small industry and the services (1974/mid-1975);

(vi) Study on the wage-earner: factory worker, mine labourer, plantation worker, domestic servant, casual labourer, etc. (1974/mid-1975);

(vii) Study on the problem of the school-leaver (1975/mid-1976).

12.75.20 Voluntary Agencies' Bureau (VAB)

Origin:

Commission resolutions 197(IX) and 218(X).

Project aim:

To promote co-ordination of the work of the Commission with that of the various international voluntary agencies which sponsor rural development programmes in Africa, with the view to securing maximum co-ordination and impact of these and United Nations programmes on the social and economic progress of the region.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Advisory and technical assistance to international voluntary agencies, member States and territories (1974-1979):

Rendering both advisory and operational assistance in integrated rural development projects. ECA's role will include actual participation in the identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation of such projects, and will aim at supplementing the efforts of member States, voluntary agencies, United Nations specialized and operating agencies. Assistance will normally be given, on request through:

(i) The VAB's technical assistance operations - preinvestment, studies, field management of on-going projects and project evaluation - in the following fields of the ECA Rural Development Programme:

- Rural water supplies

Small dams and irrigation schemes, wells, tanks and bore holes; and their maintenance.

- Agriculture

Training centres for farmers (men and women) and agricultural technicians; co-operative farms; centres for provision of credit, information and supplies; servicing of agricultural implements; improved storage for meat, fish, food grain; livestock development and immunization; fisheries development.

- Agro-industries and other small industries, including modernization of traditional crafts, and the marketing of the products of small- and medium-scale industries.

- Rural artisan training

(a) Training of rural youth to become skilled rural artisans: mechanics, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, construction and maintenance technicians;

(b) Upgrading courses for local traditional artisans, in the use, maintenance and manufacture of simple (improved) tools.

- Construction and maintenance of: farm-to-market roads, health centres; mother and child care clinics; community centres for local community activities, etc.

- Women, children and youth services, including the promotion of rural animateurs and auxiliaries in nutrition, pre-school child protection, day care centres, popular participation of youth and women in local development, etc.,

(ii) The ECA regional advisory services.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Directory of international voluntary agencies' activities (1975, 1977 and 1979);

(ii) VAB Newsletter (quarterly: 1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Second Regional Symposium on Integrated Rural Development (1974).

12.75.30 Development of skills and job opportunities for girls and women

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2460(XXIV), 2543(XXIV) and 2716(XXV); ECOSOC resolution 1408(XLVI); Commission resolution 170(VIII) and recommendations of the regional conference on education, vocational training and work opportunities for girls and women in Africa.

Project aim:

To assist member States in the strengthening of their programmes for girls and women.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Advisory services to member States and to voluntary agencies, at their request, on vocational and technical training for women in self-employment, and in wage employment, in rural and urban areas; on pre-vocational and vocational training for young women; on services for working mothers; and on establishment of national commissions and women's bureaux as strategy to augment the participation of women in national development.

(b) Studies:

Country studies on pre-vocational and vocational training opportunities and institutions for girls and women (1974, 1976).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Directory of organizations concerned with the participation of women in development in Africa (1974).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Itinerant (national) training and workshops for trainers in home economics, with the collaboration of FAO (1974-1979);

(ii) Training of trainers and programme planners engaged in pilot projects for marketing and service industries.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with United Nations Headquarters (Social Development Division, Commission on the Status of Women), UNDP, OAU, and United Nations specialized agencies (through Regional Inter-Agency Committees when possible) and voluntary agencies, trade unions, co-operatives, industries as appropriate.

12.75.40 Advisory and training services in various fields of social development

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Advisory and training services in the various fields of social development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Collection of case work materials and production of indigenous teaching materials for social work education; collaboration to newsletters and journals (FES) and to the Directory of social welfare activities in Africa.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) ECA/DANIDA short course (6-8 weeks) for senior African rural development officers, at Holte Rural Development College;

(ii) ECA/DANIDA peripatetic national courses in integrated rural development.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNICEF, PAID and ASWEA.

LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

12.51.00 Techniques of manpower planning and manpower development and utilization

Origin:

Commission resolutions 110(VI), 173(VIII) and 195(IX).

Project aim:

To train African officials in the techniques of manpower and employment planning and training programming, and promote the development of appropriate policies for human resources development and utilization within the framework of overall national development planning.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In manpower and employment planning and the development of the appropriate institutions;

(ii) Promoting subregional programmes of advanced management development and research.

(b) Studies:

(i) Analysis and projection of manpower requirements in specific economic sectors and for multinational development projects (1974-1979);

(ii) Evaluation and case study of job-creating projects and programmes relevant to African development (1974);

(iii) Evaluation studies of training programmes and projects specially designed for the development of African managerial and entrepreneurial capability (1974-1979);

(iv) Study of high-level manpower deployment in Africa with case studies (1975).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Publication of training materials and training Newsletter (1974-1979):

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Training courses in manpower and employment planning (1975-1979);

(ii) Regional seminar on the techniques of rural manpower planning (1974);

(iii) Regional expert group meetings on manpower and training (1976 and 1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UNICEF, IDEP, African Association for Public Administration and Management etc., in an interdisciplinary approach to human resources planning. Collaboration with ECA Economic Research and Planning Division, Social Development and Public Administration Section and the Population Programme Centre is essential.

EDUCATION

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

12.11.00 Training for development

Origin:

Commission resolutions 82(V), 110(VI), 125(VII), 127(VII), and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To undertake studies, training workshops and advisory missions aimed at making African training systems and programmes more efficient, effective and relevant to the needs of economic and social development; to improve the professional performance of instructors within African pre- and in-service training centres; to promote the use and development of more effective instructional materials; to encourage the co-ordination and harmonization of training policies and programmes at the national level; and, to promote professional co-operation and leadership in training and development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In promoting the development of multinational centres for the training of vocational and technical instructors;

(ii) In establishing liaison with higher level training institutes to promote more effective and development-oriented training programmes;

(iii) In assisting with the comprehensive review of national training systems;

(iv) In promoting national and regional Associations for Training and Development;

(v) In promoting national organizations and institutional machinery for the co-ordination of training policies and programmes.

(b) Studies:

(i) Evaluation study of developments in African Universities related to manpower development (1974-1975);

(ii) Evaluation study of pre-vocational programmes in African lower and middle-level institutions (1975-1976);

(iii) Evaluation study of the impact of aid to African training institutions (1974);

(iv) Case studies in training for industrialization (1975-1976 and 1978-1979);

(v) An evaluation study of the relevance and effectiveness of special training programmes for youths in economic and social development (1975-1976).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Publication of course materials, monographs on training for development, and training Newsletter (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Subregional and national training workshops on methodology and techniques of cost-benefit analysis of training projects and programmes (1974-1979);

(ii) Training workshops for correspondence education course writers (1975, 1977 and 1979);

(iii) Workshops on training methods and the use of instructional materials and equipment for instructors of training institutes and in-service training centres (1974-1975 and 1977-1978);

(iv) Regional workshop and exhibition on training materials development and equipment (1976).

Priority B

(i) Regional workshop on technical education and training for agricultural modernization (1975);

(ii) Regional workshop on technical training for industrialization (1976);

(iii) Subregional and national workshops on the development and production of instructional materials (1975-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, Public Administration Division, United Nations Headquarters, ECA Public Administration Section, CAFRAD, IDEP, educational and training institutions, and with bilateral agencies.

12.12.00 Fellowship programme and training facilities in Africa

Origin:

Commission resolutions 77(V), 123(VII), 125(VII) and 173(VIII).

Project aim:

To develop and administer fellowship programme for training Africans in fields of priority manpower requirements and to promote intra-African co-operation in the development and utilization of training facilities. To promote in-service training for African economists and statisticians.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Administration and development of ECA co-ordinated bilateral scholarship and fellowship programme;

(ii) Promotion of intra-African co-operation in the development and utilization of educational and training facilities.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Preparation of:

(i) Training Information Notice;

(ii) Bulletin on ECA Training Programmes; and

(iii) Information on Training Facilities (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Regional seminars for training of administrators (1975 and 1979).

Priority B

(i) Evaluation study of intra-African co-operation in the development and utilization of training facilities in the region (1976-1977);

(ii) Preparing monographs on specific areas of training facilities (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with African and non-African aid-giving Governments and organizations and with African educational and training institutions, including the Association of African Universities. Also with UNITAR, other United Nations agencies and interested bilateral agencies and all ECA Divisions.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

12.17.10 Development of senior administrators

Origin:

Commission resolutions 172(VIII) and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To advise and assist member States in developing programmes for the improvement of the management capability, including budgeting and financial management, of senior administrators and other executives (including administrators of local government and specialized institutions) in the civil service.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Evaluation of the training needs of senior administrators and other executives and designing and organizing of special orientation programmes to meet assessed needs.

(b) Studies:

Evaluation of syllabi and course materials in use by training institutions on the development of senior administrative cadres (1974).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) National training workshops on financial management: East and Southern Africa subregions (1974); and West and North Africa subregions (1975);

(ii) National training workshops on personnel management and staff development: East and Southern Africa subregions (1976); and West and North Africa subregions(1977);

(iii) Subregional training courses on administrative training for professional and technical public servants (1978);

(iv) Subregional seminars on the application of computer technology in public administration (1979);

(v) Training workshops for higher managerial personnel (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Division of Public Administration, CAFRAD, ILO, various technical assistance agencies, ECA Manpower and Training Section, Science and Technology Section, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Section and Centre for Economic Co-operation.

12.17.20 Professional training in accountancy and company secretaryship

Origin:

Commission resolutions 172(VIII) and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To advise and assist member States in:

Developing national professional standards and qualifications in the fields of Accountancy and Secretaryship and the formation of appropriate professional associations; establishing a National Examinations Board in each member State for the conduct of the necessary professional examinations; establishing on a national basis, institutional facilities and programmes of full professional training in Accountancy and Secretaryship based on curricula established by the National Examinations Boards; and eventually establishing multinational Professional Examinations Boards to regulate the standard of professional examinations in each subregion.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Advising on the formation of appropriate professional bodies and National Examinations Boards for Accountancy and Secretaryship;

(ii) Advising on the establishment of institutions to train Accountants and company Secretaries;

(iii) Obtaining the support of international professional bodies and other agencies in the establishment of and development of national Examinations Boards and in fostering relationship with appropriate international professional bodies;

(iv) Obtaining technical assistance, including teaching staff for their training institutions;

(v) In the creation of a fellowship programme to enable officials to receive in-service training in Accountancy and Secretaryship in existing institutions in the region.

(b) Studies:

Evaluating and developing existing standard syllabi and curricula in use by Examinations Boards and Training Institutions (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Short-term lectures at training institutions (1974-1979);

(ii) Meetings on the formation of subregional examinations Boards (1976);

(iii) Meetings with Professional Institutes of Accountants (1977);

(iv) Meetings of Heads of Accountancy Training Institutions (1978-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Division of Public Administration, donor countries and other technical assistance agencies and international professional Associations, ECA Manpower and Training Section.

12.17.30 Management of Public Enterprises

Origin:

Commission resolutions 70(V), 172(VIII) and 202(IX); report of ECA Seminar on Broad aspects and problems of the management of public enterprises in Africa (1968); interregional Seminar on Public Enterprises (1966); and ECA Regional Seminar on the role of public enterprises in planning and plan implementation (1969).

Project aim:

To advise and assist Governments in building up efficient organization and management of public enterprises.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Advising Government in problems of personnel, finance, organization and management, and measures for introducing necessary improvements in these areas and to increase the capability of senior administrators at the government level in dealing with problems of organization, management and control of public enterprises.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study of capital investment in public enterprises in selected African countries, project appraisal techniques; reviews of financial results of public enterprise operations (1976-1977);

(ii) Case studies on the organizational and management problems affecting efficiency of public enterprises (1978-1979);

(iii) Studies on maximizing the benefits wherever expatriate employment is unavoidable.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) National training workshops on financial management of public enterprises: East and Southern Africa subregions (1974); and West and North Africa subregions (1975);

(ii) National training courses on staff development and personnel management of public enterprises: East and Southern Africa subregions (1976); and West and North Africa subregions (1977);

(iii) National workshops on organizational and management problems of public enterprises: East and Southern Africa subregions (1978); and West and North Africa subregions (1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNDP, United Nations Division of Public Administration, ECA Industry and Housing Division, Economic Research and Planning Division, Science and Technology Section, Manpower and Training Section, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Section.

12.17.40 Administration of national development programme

Origin:

Commission resolution 70(V).

Project aim:

To help member States raise the level of their administrative capability in general and in particular to relate their administrative structure and practices to the requirements of accelerated economic and social development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Establishing the necessary machinery to ensure: that administrative capability is taken into account in plan formulation and implementation; the co-ordination of technical co-operation;

(ii) Preparation of manuals, brochures and other publications to guide administrative improvement schemes;

(iii) Training schemes for manpower development in central and local government administrations.

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey and evaluation of existing training facilities on "Supply Management" (1974);

(ii) Developing Standard syllabi and course material for training on "Supply Management" (1975);

(iii) Survey and evaluation of technical assistance programme in public administration in Africa (1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Subregional training courses on the presentation of requests for and the effective use of technical assistance (1976);

(ii) Subregional seminars of heads of O & M Services (1977);

(iii) Subregional seminars on the role of local government in national development (1978-1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with Public Administration Institutes, Public staff colleges, universities in Africa, UNDP and United Nations Division of Administration CAFRAD, International Union of Local Authorities, and interested international technical assistance agencies (IBRD, USAID, ODA, etc.).

12.17.50 Establishment of management improvement services

Origin:

Commission resolutions 70(V), 172(VIII), 202(IX).

Project aim:

To develop in the public sectors a policy of organization and productivity to be implemented by national organizations, increase the productivity of public enterprises and develop the management capacities of national enterprises.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Establishing services, institutes, specialist centres for organization, management and productivity. The national infrastructures which will be suited to the specific problems and needs of individual countries, will endeavour to carry out the following tasks, in whole or in part:

(i) Work out a policy of organization and productivity on national foundations suited to the requirements and realities of the African countries;

(ii) Introduce into the ordinary day-to-day routine of the public sectors sophisticated techniques of direction, management and organization;

(iii) Encourage public administration and public enterprises to adapt themselves to the needs of development policies and technological progress (administrative reform modernization of the public sectors, etc.);

(iv) Orient, supervise, and programme technical assistance activities in organization, management and productivity and generally organize all the activities in this field, introduce acquired skills and develop them;

(v) Draw up, as part of the development of techniques of direction and management, plans for the training of officials for the public services tailored to problems arising from the operation of the public services;

(vi) Train national organizers with the help of specialist establishments. Governments will be provided with assistance at their request and such assistance will take the form of missions and various advisory services, investigations, preparation of technical assistance projects, information, documentation.

(b) Studies:

(i) The training of African consultants in organization development (1974-1975);

(ii) Organizational services and administrative reform (1974);

(iii) Handbook (application of techniques of organization to the public services) (1974);

(iv) Organization services in the public sector (revision) (1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Meeting of experts in organization and productivity (West Africa, 1974);

(ii) Meeting of experts in organization and productivity (East Africa, 1976).

Related programmes:

The following organizations will be requested to co-operate: United Nations Division of Public Administration; ILO, CAFRAD and the specialized institutes of OCAM; the various bilateral aid bodies concerned; IIAP, IISA, the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation in Africa; and specialist institutions such as IESTO, IAE in Yaoundé, etc.

12.17.60 Improving the administration of development programmes and budget management

Origin:

Commission resolutions 70(V), 124(VIII), 172(VIII) and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To increase the capacity of public administrations to administer development plans and programmes, adjust their budgets to them and rationalize the use of public resources.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Undertaking the study of implementation programmes, if possible, in combination with technical assistance projects;

(ii) Supplying of information and documentation through appropriate publications:

- (a) The operational method of adapting public administrations to the implementation of development plans and programmes and to the changing situation;
- (b) The introduction of modern techniques of direction, management and organization;
- (c) Scientific, technical, economic and social information relating to public administration. Introduction and use of information science;
- (d) Systems of programming and operational research;
- (e) Productivity, costs and output of the public services;
- (f) Public administration and scientific and technological research;
- (g) The budget and its management on the basis of budget targets: budget preparation, budget operation and investments, implementation, supervision, etc.;
- (h) Budgets (operation, investment) and plans;
- (i) The budget and deconcentration: Programme supervision through the budget, regional development and the budget.

(b) Studies:

(i) Methods of administrative reform: analysing and putting across the lessons gained from real experience (1974);

(ii) The budget and control of public administration programmes (1975);

(iii) The budget and plan regionalization (1976).

These studies will be the basic documents for meetings organized by the secretariat, and will be published.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Seminar on the budget and supervision of public administration programmes (Central Africa, 1975);

(ii) Seminar on the budget and plan regionalization (West Africa, 1976).

Related programmes:

It will be necessary to study two items which lie outside the strict limits of public administration: investment productivity and project analysis and evaluation. The Industry Division will be requested to participate in this and, as far as the entire project is concerned, an effort will be made to secure the collaboration of IIAP, IISA, CAFRAD, and IDEP, as well as the co-operation of United Nations Division of Public Administration, and the ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division.

12.17.70 Administration and management of urban centres

Origin:

Commission resolutions 172(VIII) and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To develop efficient administration systems to administer and manage the urban centres and supervise their development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Advise Governments and help them to work out efficient administrative systems to administer and manage urban centres and supervise their development.

The programme to be implemented will be undertaken at the request of individual States: advisory services, studies of projects to be implemented or technical assistance projects, information and documentation. It will be concerned with the administrative problems of urbanization, controlling the development of urban complexes, the budgets of urban units, financing various forms of urban equipment.

(b) Studies:

(i) The organization of Dakar (1974);

(ii) The organization of Kinshasa (Zaire) (1975);

(iii) The administration of large urban centres (1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Symposium of experts in urban administration (West Africa, 1975);

- (ii) Regional meeting of administrators of African townships (Central Africa, 1976).

Related programmes:

An attempt will be made to secure the collaboration of IULA and CAFRAD as well as the co-operation of United Nations Division of Public Administration, and the ECA Housing, Building and Physical Planning Section and the Human Environment Unit.

12.17.80 Improvement of postal administration

Origin:

Commission resolutions 124(VII) and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To assist member States in improving their systems of postal administrations in order to enable them to provide more efficient internal and international postal services.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Advisory services on methods of improving existing surface and air postal services both within each State and with other countries;

(ii) Advisory services on ways and means of establishing better mail routing links between African countries;

(iii) Advisory services on harmonization of postal tariffs;

(iv) Advisory services on the establishment of postal training institutions.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study of existing syllabi and course materials for postal training in Africa (1974-1976);

(ii) Evaluating and developing postal training programmes in Africa (1976-1978).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Subregional training on routing and mail tariffs (1974-1975);

(ii) National training courses on financial management of postal administration: East and Southern Africa subregions (1976); West and North Africa subregions (1976); and Central Africa subregion (1979);

(iii) Regional seminar on harmonization of mail tariffs (1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UPU, UNDP, other technical assistance agencies and African Postal Administrations.

POPULATION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.60.10 Demographic aspects of economic and social development

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI); ECOSOC resolution 1347(XLV); ninth session of the Commission (report, E/4651, paras. 517-524); sixth Conference of African Statisticians (report); Expert Group on Population (report). First session of Conference of African Demographers.

Project aim:

To assist Governments of the region in improving their information services on population questions and to give due recognition to the interrelationship between population dynamics and economic and social growth.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In defining the interrelation between population trends and socio-economic development;

(ii) In evaluating and adjusting data, preparing studies, and conducting research for the region as a whole especially countries that do not have requisite personnel;

(iii) By participating and assisting in national seminars and other technical meetings on various aspects of population problems.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study and evaluation of census and other demographic data from selected countries (1974);

(ii) Study of mortality differentials in economic, social and cultural and ethnic groups in urban and rural areas (1974);

(iii) Study of the problems of refugee population in selected countries and their social and demographic consequences (1974);

(iv) Study of mortality patterns in nomadic and sedentary population (1974);

(v) Study of effects of education on the volume of migration and economic activity (1974);

(vi) Study of international migration trends in selected countries (1975);

(vii) Study of basic errors in demographic data in Africa (1976);

(viii) Study of the main causes of death among children aged 0-5 years with the use of hospital records (1975);

(ix) Study of age patterns of mortality in Africa (1976);

(x) Preparation of life tables for selected countries (1976).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Preparation of technical manuals and publications Demographic Handbook for Africa, African Population Studies Series, African Population Journal;

(ii) Preparation of information on population, and stimulating contact among workers of African Demography through the African Population Newsletter, African Directory of Demographers;

(iii) Provision of selective documentation on demographic and related data and research and studies on various aspects of population problems.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979);

(i) Working group on mortality surveys and studies in Africa (1974);

(ii) Working group on national and sub-national population projections (1974);

(iii) Working group on Demographic aspects of manpower and employment (1975);

(iv) Working group on demographic aspects of educational planning (1976);

- (v) Conference of African Demographers (biennial);
- (vi) Regional United Nations Interagency Co-ordination on Population (annual);
- (vii) Meeting of non-United Nations organizations interested in population work in Africa (annual);
- (viii) Training workshop on analysis of census and survey data (1974);
- (ix) Co-ordination of African census programme;
- (x) Consultative group meeting on the African census programme.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters and other relevant United Nations organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project including the following ECA Divisions: Economic Research and Planning; Statistics and Human Resources Development.

12.60.20 Relevant aspects of population policies and programmes

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2211(XI); ECOSOC resolution 1347(XLV); Commission terms of reference; ninth session of the Commission (report, paras. 517-527); Sixth Conference of African Statisticians (report); Expert Group on Population (report); first session of the Conference of African Demographers.

Project aim:

To create increased awareness of the short- and long-term problems relating to different aspects of population and assist the African Governments in resolving their problems through the formulation and implementation of effective population policies.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):
 - (i) In formulating, implementing, and evaluating national population policies and programmes and conducting pertinent methodological studies;
 - (ii) In designing, executing, and analysing surveys on fertility, infant mortality, and evaluation of population programmes;
 - (iii) By participating and assisting in national meetings on population policies and various aspects of population programmes.

(b) Studies:

- (i) Study of methods and techniques in fertility analysis (including use of computers) (1974);
- (ii) Study of marriage patterns and their relations to fertility (1974);
- (iii) Comparative studies of communication techniques used by African countries in their population programmes (1974);
- (iv) Study of administration of population programmes (1974);
- (v) The effect of declining fertility on cost of Education Case Study of Selected Countries (1975);
- (vi) Study of fertility differentials among different occupational groups in selected countries (1976);
- (vii) Trends in marriage rates in African countries (1975);
- (viii) Study of trends in the incidence of illegal abortions in selected countries with and without family planning programmes (1975);
- (ix) Review of studies on effectiveness of indigenous methods of family planning methods in selected countries (1976);
- (x) Study of evaluation aspects of population programmes in Africa (1976);
- (xi) Review of population redistribution programmes in Africa (1975);
- (xii) Conducting pilot studies on fertility, infant mortality and evaluation of population programmes in selected African countries with a view to evolving suitable methodology.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Compilation and dissemination of selective documentation on data, research and studies on population policies and programmes.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

- (i) Working group on communication aspects of family planning programmes (1974);
- (ii) Study tour on population programmes (1974);
- (iii) Expert group on administration of population programmes (1975);
- (iv) Working group on effectiveness of family planning programmes (1976).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters, and other relevant United Nations organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project as also with Economic Research and Planning and Human Resources Development Divisions of ECA.

12.60.30 Regional training and research

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI); Commission terms of reference; ninth session of the Commission (report, E/4651, para. 522); Sixth Conference of African Statisticians (report); Expert Group on Population (report); first session of Conference of African Demographers.

Project aim:

To assist African Governments in meeting the need for trained demographic personnel by providing facilities on all aspects of demographic training and research to trainees and research workers.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Demographic training at national institutions;

(ii) Maintenance of regional demographic training and research institutes at Accra (for English-speaking countries) and Yaoundé (for French-speaking countries) and also partly for the Cairo Centre.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Meeting of Directors of United Nations-sponsored demographic training institutes/centres (biennial from 1972).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with United Nations Headquarters and other relevant United Nations organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project as also with the Statistics and Human Resources Development Divisions of ECA.

AGRICULTURE

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.01.10 Structure and organization of agricultural services

Origin:

ECOSOC resolutions 1213(XLII) and 1495(XLVIII); report on the first session of the Commission; Commission resolutions 101(VI) and 152(VIII); resolution 13163 of FAO Conference; first and third FAO Regional Conferences for Africa.

Project aim:

Improvement of the structure and organization of agricultural services and of their manpower requirements in member States.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Support in the field of research as well as to the AAASA in promoting co-ordination of research on an ecological zone basis;

(ii) Systematic review of agricultural extension services;

(iii) Participation in the activities of the FAO Special Committee on Agrarian Reform related to the development of settlement schemes and improvement and administration of land institutions and laws;

(iv) Support the promotion and development of multinational semi-operational projects, e.g. West African Rice Development Association.

(b) Studies:

The following studies will be carried out by teams of experts within a subregional framework (1974-1979):

(i) Organization and administration of agricultural extension services;

(ii) Specific institutions;

(iii) Manpower and training.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

The findings of the above-mentioned studies will be published and used wherever possible for discussions and negotiation on inter-governmental integration schemes.

Related programmes:

The studies will be undertaken jointly with and under the backstopping of FAO. Collaboration with Manpower Training and Development Section will be essential. The studies will be co-ordinated with projects 12.01.20 and 12.02.10 particularly in order to ensure that proposals for manpower development take into account the manpower needs in the development of agricultural production.

12.01.20 Intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture

Origin:

ECOSOC resolution 1352(XLV); fifth and sixth FAO Regional Conferences for Africa; Commission resolutions 152(VIII) and 201(IX).

Project aim:

To examine the prospective trade opportunities and to stimulate agricultural production and expansion of intra-regional trade through policies of specialization based on ecological complementarity, and on economic harmonization.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Continuation of phased study began in 1972 on economic co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture (1974-1979):

- (i) West Africa, 1974-1976;
- (ii) Central Africa, 1974-1977;
- (iii) East Africa, 1974-1978;
- (iv) North Africa, 1975-1979.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

Publication of findings of studies as appropriate and their presentation to intergovernmental meetings on economic co-operation.

Priority B

General studies, reviews and publications:

- (i) Agricultural Economics Bulletin (two issues yearly) (1974-1979);
- (ii) State of Food and Agriculture (annual);
- (iii) Medium-term Food Outlook Review (annual).

Related programmes:

Studies will be undertaken jointly with FAO Headquarters and the FAO Regional Office for Africa. Co-operation with the Centre for Economic Co-operation; Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division; Industry Division; Transport, Communications and Tourism Section and UNCTAD will be essential.

12.02.10 Livestock development

Origin:

ECOSOC resolution 1257(XLIII); Commission resolutions 56(IV), 141(VII) and 201(IX).

Project aim:

To assist Governments in formulating their national livestock plans, facilitate regional agreements, and co-ordinate and concentrate efforts aimed at improving livestock production, processing and marketing.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

To review, collate and fill gaps in earlier studies and to assist in the formulation of comprehensive livestock development programmes and projects. The project will be undertaken in relation to project 12.01.20 "Intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture". Review of studies and field investigations leading to programme formulation:

- (i) For West Africa (1974-1976);
- (ii) For other parts of Africa, livestock development will be covered under Phases II and III of project 12.01.20.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

The above reports will be used wherever possible as a basis for intergovernmental discussions and negotiations leading to the implementation of agreed projects.

Related programmes:

The work of STRC of OAU, OCAM, Conseil de l'Entente, etc., in the field of livestock development will be taken into account. Similarly collaboration with the relevant work of other ECA Divisions will be sought as under project 12.01.10 above.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12.70.10 Establishment and management of national organizations for technological development planning and administration

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 1083(XXXIX); Commission resolutions 158(VIII), and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To assist member States in creating or strengthening the organs required for the formulation of government policies and plans for the promotion and application of science and technology for economic and social development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) Create or strengthen technological planning units for economic development planning;

(ii) Appraise the investment requirements of expanded national programmes for the application of science and technology;

(iii) Provide advisory services, on request, on science and technology.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Seminar on the management of scientific research establishments (1976);

(ii) Conference on technological policy and planning for development (1979).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO and UNIDO, and more particularly with ECA Human Resources Development Division, Economic Research and Planning Division.

12.70.20 Collection and analysis of data on the techno-economic situation and technological needs and priorities in member States

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 980(XXXVI); ECOSOC resolution 1626(LI); Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To provide the basic information for development planning in science and technology.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

In the preparation of country plans for the World Plan of Action in the African region.

(b) Studies:

(i) Continuation and updating of techno-economic surveys of African countries (1974-1979);

(ii) Review of the agricultural and industrial technologies of the region to identify the needs for research programmes in different sectors of production (1976-1979);

(iii) Case studies of costs of technology, installation, commissioning and regular operation of selected industrial plants in the African countries (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO and ECA Economic Research and Planning Division will be required.

12.70.30 Special studies and research on methodology and techniques for technological development planning

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 980(XXXVI); Commission terms of reference and report of first session.

Project aim:

To develop guidelines and procedures for technological development planning.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Principles of technological planning for development (1974-1975);

(ii) The use of computers for technological forecasting (1976);

(iii) The use of computers for technological development planning (1979);

(iv) Development of guidelines for stimulating and promoting innovative technology (1977-1978);

(v) Other studies and papers on technological development (1974-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Symposium on technological planning in Africa (1974);

(ii) Training courses in technological development planning (1976, 1978).

Related programmes:

Co-operation with UNESCO, UNIDO and ECA Economic Research and Planning Division will be required.

12.70.40 The development of manpower for science and technology

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2318(XXII); ECOSOC resolutions 1083(XXXIX) and 1155(XLI); Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

The designing of training programmes, conduct of courses and establishment of institutions for the development of manpower for science and technology.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Studies and proposals for establishing centres for advanced study and research in the following fields:

(i) Applied science and technology (1974-1979);

(ii) Materials science and technology (1975-1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Exchange schemes for technologists and scientists (1974-1979);

(ii) Industrial training schemes for engineers and technologists (1974-1979).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO, UNIDO, OAU and co-operation with ECA Human Resources Development Division.

12.70.50 Development of institutional infrastructure for technological research and development

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2318(XXII); ECOSOC resolution 1155(XLI); Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To promote the establishment of institutions for research and development in different sectors of the African economies so as to provide a continuous flow of technology and technical services for production activities.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) In preparing project studies and plans for the establishment or improvement of institutions for technological training, research and development;

(ii) In preparing project studies and plans for the establishment or expansion of technological service institutions;

(iii) In the training of research manpower at all levels;

(iv) Offering assistance to and maintaining liaison with universities, institutes and other organizations concerned with technological research and development.

(b) Studies:

(i) Project proposals for the World Plan of Action for the African region (1974-1979);

(ii) Project proposals for an institute for metallurgical research in West Africa (1974-1975);

(iii) Project studies for the establishment of national standards organizations (1974);

(iv) Project proposals for a regional centre for marine science and technology (1974-1975);

(v) World Plan of Action: review of implementation progress in the African region (1974).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Seminar on the review and appraisal of the implementation progress of the World Plan of Action in the African region (1974);

(ii) Symposium on marine science and technology (1975-1976);

(iii) Training course in research management (1976);

(iv) Seminar on the management of scientific research establishment (1978);

(v) ECA/UNIDO Joint Advisory Group on Industrial Technology.

Related programmes:

Close co-operation will be maintained with the work of UNESCO, UNIDO, OAU and Human Resources Development Division in this field.

12.70.60 Promotion of popular support for the application of science and technology to development

Origin:

ECOSOC resolution 1155(XLI); Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To create popular awareness of the importance of science and technology in the African countries, with a view to enlisting maximum support for the promotion and application of science and technology to development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

(i) The promotion of scientific and technical journalism in mass media;

(ii) The development and implementation of science and technology popularization programmes;

(iii) The development of programmes for keeping leaders and decision-makers informed on major issues of science and technology;

(iv) Offering assistance to, and maintaining liaison with universities, institutes and mass media organizations involved in the promotion of scientific journalism and science popularization.

(b) Studies:

(i) Development of extramural science popularization programmes in African universities (1974-1979);

(ii) Project studies for the establishment of science and technology museums (1977-1978).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Country seminars on science and mass media (1976, 1978);

(ii) Training attachments for science editors (1975, 1977, 1979).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNESCO, OAU and ECA Information Unit.

12.70.70 Promotion of regional co-operation in science and technology

Origin:

ECOSOC resolution 1155(XLI); Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To develop contacts between the science and engineering communities in African countries so as to promote joint action and collaboration in research and training, and in tackling problems of multinational interest in science and technology.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to countries and territories (1974-1979):

Assistance in the establishment of machinery for co-operation, identification of areas of collaboration, and the development of specific co-operative projects.

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey of science associations in the African region (1975);

(ii) Survey of professional technological associations in the African region (1977, 1979).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1974-1979):

(i) Conference of African engineering associations (1974);

(ii) Conference of African science associations (1978);

(iii) Conference of African Ministers responsible for science and technology (1976).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNESCO, OAU and ECA Centre for Economic Co-operation.

ANNEX I

MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Body and officer	Meeting or session	Document symbol of report ^{a/}
------------------	--------------------------	---

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

<u>First Vice-Chairman</u> : Apollo Kironde (Uganda)	Seventh meeting, Addis Ababa, 3-6 April 1972	E/CN.14/556
<u>Second Vice-Chairman</u> : Olu Sanu (Nigeria)		
<u>Rapporteur</u> : B. Rakotonomenjanahary (Madagascar)		
<u>First Vice-Chairman</u> : Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Eighth meeting, Addis Ababa, 13-17 November 1972	E/CN.14/583
<u>Second Vice-Chairman</u> : Afework Zeleke (Ethiopia)		
<u>Rapporteur</u> : Laurent Essemba (Cameroon)		

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

<u>Chairman</u> : Mahmoudou Haman Dicko (Cameroon)	Third meeting, Addis Ababa 2-8 September 1972	E/CN.14/571
<u>First Vice-Chairman</u> : Olu Sanu (Nigeria)		
<u>Second Vice-Chairman</u> : Shimelis Adugna (Ethiopia)		
<u>Rapporteur</u> : B. El Darouti (Sudan)		

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN PLANNERS

<u>Chairman</u> : Abdel Kader El-Shafie (Egypt)	Fourth session, Addis Ababa, 4-13 October 1972	E/CN.14/575
<u>First Vice-Chairman</u> : E. Mendogo (Gabon)		
<u>Second Vice-Chairman</u> : H.N. Kaponda (Zaire)		

^{a/} Copies of reports which are not available through the normal distribution channels at United Nations Headquarters may be obtained from the Regional Commissions Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

ANNEX II

MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Date and Venue	Title
<u>A. Meetings and training courses organized or co-sponsored by ECA</u>	
23-25 February Addis Ababa	Second Meeting of the Consultative Group on the African Census Programme
28 Feb. - 3 March Nairobi	Symposium on Intra-African Trade
3-6 April Addis Ababa	Seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee
10-14 April Bangui	Second Meeting of the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee
12-21 April Addis Ababa	Regional Meeting on the Implications of the Use of Freight Containers in African Trade
19-21 April Addis Ababa	Second Regional Interagency Co-ordination Meeting on Population
24-26 April Addis Ababa	Second Meeting of the Non-United Nations Organizations interested in Population Work in Africa
April-June-Nov. Nigeria/Ghana/Lesotho Mauritius/Botswana	Workshop on Government Purchasing and Supply Management
April-June; Sept. Egypt/Sudan/Tanzania/ Uganda/Botswana/ Upper Volta	National Workshops on Training Methods and Training Programming Techniques for Teaching Staff of Institutes of Administration and In-service Training Centres in Public and Private Sectors
8 May - 28 July Addis Ababa-Geneva	ECA/ITC Training Course in Export Promotion (French-speaking Countries)
5 - 7 July Addis Ababa	Meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
7 July - 22 Sept. Addis Ababa/Geneva Addis Ababa	ECA/ITC Training Course in Export Promotion (English speaking Countries)
10-12 July Addis Ababa	Seventh Meeting of the UNACAST Regional Group for Africa
July-September Tanzania/Mauritius/ Malawi/Botswana/ Zambia/Ethiopia/ Sudan	National Manpower Development and Utilization Workshops for Senior Officers of Planning and Labour Executive Departments and Personnel Services of Government, of Para-statal Institutions
2-8 September Addis Ababa	Third Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts

Date and Venue	Title
12-15 September Addis Ababa	Meeting on Feeder Links to the Trans-African Highway
11-22 September Moscow (USSR)	Seminar on Statistics and Studies of Migration and Urbanization
18-23 September Addis Ababa	Conference for the Establishment of the Union of African Railways
21-29 September Geneva	Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development
4-13 October Addis Ababa	Fourth Session of the Conference of African Planners
9-12 October Addis Ababa	Meeting to determine Assistance from the Industrialized Countries for the Feasibility Studies of the Trans-African Highway
9-13 October Freetown	West African Subregional Meeting on the Formation of Port Management Association
16 Oct. - 10 Nov. Rabat	Training Course on Population Inquiries (French-speaking Countries)
16 Oct. - 10 Nov. Accra	ECA Course in Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion
30 Oct. - 10 Nov. Addis Ababa	Third Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa
1-17 November Addis Ababa	Workshop on Census Pre-tabulation Processing (English-speaking countries)
13-17 November Addis Ababa	Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee
20-25 November Addis Ababa	North African Subregional Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance
27-30 November Addis Ababa	UNECA Task Force on Financing of Housing, Building and Physical Planning
27 Nov. - 1 Dec. Addis Ababa	Working Group on Household Sector Statistics
27 Nov. - 2 Dec. Ibadan	Meeting on Land Administration and the Development of African Resources
18-22 December Addis Ababa	Working Group on Fertility Levels and Differentials and Prospects for the Future
10-15 February Accra	Meeting of the Panel of Experts on Intra-African Economic Co-operation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community
19-23 February Accra	Second Meeting of the Conference of Ministers

Date and Venue	Title
<u>B. Meetings and training courses supported by ECA</u>	
6-24 March Addis Ababa	FAO/ECA/SIDA Seminar on Home Economics and Development Planning
3-4 May Dakar	West African Subregional Committee Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks
4-6 September Kinshasa	Central African Subregional Committee Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks
25 Sept. - 4 Oct. Addis Ababa	Workshop on Educational Buildings Facilities in Africa
9-28 October Addis Ababa	UNIDO/ECA Training Workshop for Industrial Administrators (English-speaking Countries)
6-17 November Addis Ababa	UNIDO/ECA Seminar on Industrial Information (English-speaking Countries)
20 Nov. - 4 Dec. Tunis	Seminar of the Association of African Central Banks
23 Nov. - 7 Dec. Bonn/Wiesbaden (Federal Republic of Germany)	Seminar on Population Data and Use of Computers with Special Reference to Population Research (French-speaking Countries)
4-15 December Addis Ababa	UNCTAD/ECA Seminar on the Generalized System of Preferences
29 Jan. - 8 February Addis Ababa	Seminar on UNIDO Operations in the Least Developed Countries in Africa

ANNEX III

PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED
DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

E/CN.14/555	Report of the Symposium on Intra-African Trade
E/CN.14/556	Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Executive Committee
E/CN.14/557	Report of the Second Meeting of the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee
E/CN.14/558	Report of the Regional Meeting on the Implications of the Use of Freight Containers in African Trade
E/CN.14/559	Report on the North African Training Course for Building Contractors
E/CN.14/560	Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1971, ParttI
E/CN.14/520	Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1970, ParttII
E/CN.14/561	Report on the Symposium on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa
E/CN.14/562	Report of the African Population Conference
E/CN.14/563	Report of the Second Regional Interagency Co-ordination Meeting on Population
E/CN.14/564	Report of the Second Meeting of the Non-United Nations Organizations interested in Population Work in Africa
E/CN.14/565	Review and Appraisal of Progress in Implementing the International Development Strategy and Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s
E/CN.14/566	Report of the Seminar on Intra-Subregional Economic Co-operation and Trade in Agriculture in West Africa
E/CN.14/567	Report of the Preparatory Committee of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
E/CN.14/569	Fact-finding relating to the Establishment of Multi-national Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Team in West Africa
E/CN.14/570	Progress Report on the United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) based at Yaoundé (Cameroon)
E/CN.14/571	Report of the Third Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts
E/CN.14/572	Report of the Meeting on Feeder Links to the Trans-African Highway
E/CN.14/573	Report of the Conference for the Establishment of the Union of African Railways
E/CN.14/574	Report of the Meeting to Determine Assistance from the Industrialized Countries for the Feasibility Studies of the Trans-African Highway

- E/CN.14/575 Report of the Fourth Session of the Conference of African Planners
- E/CN.14/576 Report of the Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development
- E/CN.14/577/Rev.1 Resources allocated to ECA in 1971 and 1972 under Technical Assistance Programmes
- E/CN.14/579 World Plan of Action - African Regional Plan
- E/CN.14/580 Report of the Third Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa
- E/CN.14/581 Report of the Seventh Meeting of the UNACAST Regional Group for Africa
- E/CN.14/582 Report on the National Trainers' Workshops on Training Methods, Training Programming Techniques and Media 1971
- E/CN.14/583 Report of the Eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee
- E/CN.14/584 Report of the Panel of Experts on Intra-African Economic Co-operation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community
- E/CN.14/585 Report of the UNECA Task Force on Financing of Housing, Building and Physical Planning
- Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa, No. 1
- Statistical Yearbook, Parts I and II
- E/CN.14/586 Report on the Working Group on Household Sector Statistics
- E/CN.14/590 Report of the Executive Secretary on Steps taken to establish a Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division