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ANNUAL REPORT

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Traffic.....	119 - 122	20
Customs matters.....	126 - 130	30
Transport.....	131 - 138	31

E/CN.14/L.319

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).....	160 - 162	39
United Nations Educational, Scien- tific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).....	163 - 166	39
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).....	167	40
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).....	168 - 169	40
International Monetary Fund (IMF)...	170	40
World Health Organization (WHO)....	171 - 172	41
International Telecommunications Union (ITU).....	173	41
World Meteorological Organization(WMO)	174	41
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	175	42
Other United Nations bodies.....	176 - 184	42
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).....	176 - 179	42
Special Fund.....	180 - 181	42
World Food Programme (WFP).....	182 - 184	44
Inter-governmental organizations.....	185 - 196	44
African Development Bank (ADB).....	185	44
Interim Commission of the Inter- national Trade Organization, General Agreement on Tariffs		

## INTRODUCTION

1. This report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) covers the period 24 February 1965 to 28 February 1966. It is submitted by the Executive Secretary, after consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Commission's terms of reference which states that "the Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies,"<sup>1/</sup> and the decision of the Commission at its Seventh Session (E/4004, paragraph 299) which states "A two-year programme of work and priorities having been adopted (see E/4004 Part V) and a decision taken to hold the sessions once in two years, it was decided that the Executive Secretary would, in the years in which the Commission did not meet, submit to the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Chairman, a full report on the activities of subsidiary bodies and of the Secretariat." The Council, in taking note of this decision at its thirty-ninth Session (see Resolution 1066(XIX)), recommended that the Report be submitted to Member and Associate Member Governments. This has been done.

<sup>1/</sup> The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report on the first session (29 December 1958--6 January 1959) [Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201)], Annual Report (7 January 1959--6 February 1960) [Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3320)], Annual Report (7 February 1960--18 February 1961) [Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3452/Rev.1)], Annual Report (19 February 1961--3 March 1962) [Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3586)], Annual Report (4 March 1962--2 March 1963) [Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3727/Rev.1)], Annual Report (3 March 1963--2 March 1964) [Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3864/Rev.1)] and Annual Report (3 March 1964--23 February 1965) [Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4004)].

## WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SEVENTH SESSION

## A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

Staffing Position

2. As a result of General Assembly resolution 2004(XIX), (action on the budget), additional posts which had been created for 1965 were withdrawn so that the number of established posts remained in that year the same, viz., 292, as in 1964. Of these 117 are professional. Twenty-three of the professional posts are in the Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, eleven of them being occupied by translators.
3. As of 31 August 1965, 102 of the 117 professional posts were filled, an increase of 23 since 31 December 1964, and recruitment was proceeding with respect to the remaining vacancies.
4. As of the same date, forty-nine of the professional staff members were African nationals. Of the 79 posts in the substantive divisions, 47 were occupied by persons from African countries. Additional recruitment from African countries is to be undertaken, six candidates from these countries now being under active consideration.
5. One staff member is provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and four by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Three FAO statisticians are also posted in Addis Ababa. For 1965, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) has provided 36 posts for regional advisers. In addition, 20 bilateral experts were provided by various governments to serve with ECA.
6. Recruitment is proceeding on current vacancies and on new posts requested for 1966. Provision is made in the 1966 budget estimates for 24 additional professional posts and 67 general service established posts.
7. A recruitment mission comprising the Deputy Executive Secretary of the ECA and the Deputy Chief, United Nations Recruitment Service, assisted by the Directors of the sub-regional offices, visited a large number of ECA member countries from September to November 1965.

Administrative structure of the secretariat

8. The administrative structure of the secretariat comprises:

(a) The Office of the Executive Secretary, under which are the Office of the Secretary of the Commission and an Information Service.

(b) The Division of Economic Co-operation, under which are a Training Section and a Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit.

(c) The Industry Division, comprising an Industry Section and a Housing, Building and Planning Section.

(d) The Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, comprising two sections: an Agricultural Development and Production Section and an Agricultural Marketing and Consumption Section.

(e) The Natural Resources and Transport Division with an Energy and Natural Resources Section, a Transport Section and a Cartographic Unit.

(f) The Research Division, comprising an Economic Surveys Section; a Planning and Policies Section; a Public Administration Section; and a Social Development Section comprising two units: Rural Life and Institutions and Social Welfare.

(g) The Statistics and Demography Division, comprising a Statistical Development Section; a Statistical Methodology and Research Section; a Demography Section and a Compilation, Data Processing and Publication Section, which consists of two units: Computation and Tabulation.

(h) The Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Division, comprising a Trade Section, a Monetary Section and a Fiscal Section.

(i) The Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, comprising the following services: Personnel; Finance; Translation; Library; Conferences and Building Management; Documents Control, Reproduction and Distribution; Purchase, Transport and Records; Cables and Clinic.

(j) Sub-Regional Offices

There are now four sub-regional offices:

- (i) Central Africa - Leopoldville, Democratic Republic of Congo
- (ii) East Africa - Lusaka, Zambia
- (iii) West Africa - Niamey, Niger
- (iv) North Africa - Tangier, Morocco

### B. SUMMARY OF WORK

9. The secretariat has continued to carry out as its main activities the following: development of training, providing advisory services to governments and carrying out investigations at the request of individual and groups of governments. The areas given priority continue to be: manpower and training, industry, transport, natural resources, trade, fiscal and monetary problems, agriculture, realization of development plans.

#### Working Parties

10. Additional impetus was given to these activities by Commission resolution 126(VII) which established six Working Parties for these subjects and a Working Party on Economic Integration to co-ordinate the activities of the other six. A proposed composition of these organs was mailed at the end of July to member countries for comments. The final composition will have to be rearranged in the light of the replies received. Meetings of these new Working Parties will be convened as soon as this has been decided upon; preparatory work on the agenda and documentation for the first meetings is well advanced.

11. It will be recalled that of the 113 projects covered by the ECA Work Programme for 1965-67, 58 were allotted by resolution 126(VII) to the Working Parties.

#### Agriculture

12. A major study on the principal lines of African agriculture development (a preliminary version of which was circulated at the Seventh Session of the ECA in February), has been prepared by a consultant for ECA, and will be published in October and November. (Project 43: Review and analysis of current progress in food and agriculture).

13. An inventory of all current agricultural development projects in Africa is being compiled. (Project 43).

14. Papers are being prepared on food supply problems in each of the four sub-regions for the meeting of the ECA Working Party on Agriculture to be held in 1966. (Projects 44, 55 and 56: Intra-regional specialisation; Selected problems of staple foods; Production of fish, etc.).

15. Co-operation with the Food Science and Technology Branch of the Nutrition Division of FAO is being planned in the promotion of a programme of import substitution for the increasing wheat flour imports especially in West and Central Africa. Possibilities of a "Pan-African" bread flour of largely African ingredients and fortified with extra protein will be explored. (Projects 55 and 56).

16. As part of the provisional report of the ECA mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa, a chapter was prepared on prospects for co-ordinated agricultural development in the sub-region with the main recommendations related to development and production of animal protein, particularly meat and fish; ways and means of avoiding by substitution growing imports of wheat or wheat flour; the co-ordinated development of agricultural research, and the co-ordinated development of training programmes.

17. A paper on food and agro-allied industries in East Africa was prepared for the meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa held in October-November 1965. Three consultants were supplied by special assistance of the Governments of Belgium and India, and by FAO. (Project 49: Development of agro-allied industries).

18. Advisory services to member governments in West and Central Africa on food and agricultural industries will be continued by the FAO/EPTA Regional Agricultural Industries office. (Project 49).

19. A grain storage and price stabilisation scheme for the Government of Ethiopia was negotiated by a staff member for the World Food Programme. Six thousand tons of wheat have been delivered to the Ethiopian Grain Corporation. The proceeds of the sales of this will be used to maintain stocks for sale to help stabilize prices. (Project 45: Trade and marketing of agricultural products).

20. An investigation of all aspects of animal husbandry and the processing and marketing of animal products has been carried out in five West African countries (Niger, Mali, Upper Volta, Ghana and Nigeria). The report of the five-man team (which included three specialists lent

- by the Government of Poland) will be presented in November. (Projects 51 and 44: West African livestock and meat survey; and Intra-African agricultural specialization and trade).<sup>1/</sup>
21. A major study, Timber Trends and Prospects in Africa, was completed with the assistance of FAO and issued in August and was discussed at an FAO seminar in Nairobi in September. (Project 40: Development of forestry and production and trade in forest products).
22. A paper on prospects for forest-based industries in East Africa was prepared for the East African Economic Co-operation meeting. (Project 46).
23. An International Seminar on Agricultural Input Factors was held at Ibadan, Nigeria, August-September. The seminar was sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries in conjunction with ECA and with assistance from FAO. Thirty-four participants from 25 African countries attended and continued on a study tour in Germany. The objective was the promotion of systematic information and research on the economics of fertilisers, irrigation, plant protection and agricultural machinery. (Project 53: Economics of selected modern inputs in African agriculture).
24. The secretariat produced a paper on Fertilisers in Africa for the United Nations Inter-regional Fertiliser Seminar held in Kiev in August-September. (Project 52: Fertiliser consumption prospects).
25. A paper on fertiliser consumption prospects in East Africa was also produced for the meeting on Economic Co-operation. (Project 52).
26. Work has commenced on an inventory and comparative study of irrigation schemes in Africa. (Project 53).

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<sup>1/</sup> All references to numbered projects in this report refer to the Programme of Work and Priorities of the Commission for 1965-67 published as Part V of its Annual Report for 1964-65 to the Economic and Social Council (L/4004 - E/CN.14/343, Rev. 1).



27. An analysis of the land reform experiences of the six countries of the North African sub-region will be started in November by a consultant. (Projects 58 and 54: Land tenure and land reform; and Large-scale projects).
28. Portions of the socio-economic study of the rural populations of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta will be completed in November. (Project 69: Socio-economic problems, etc.).
29. Preparation has begun for an FAO/ECA Conference to be held, possibly in Conakry in 1966, on Organization and Administration of Agricultural Services. (Project 59: Organization and administration of agricultural services of government).
30. A joint FAO/ECA Development Centre on Agricultural Credit for the French-speaking countries of Africa was held in Dakar in September. (Project 50: Rural Animation, Credit, Co-operatives and Extension).
31. A training course on agricultural co-operative organization and management, sponsored by ECA and FAO, was held in October-November. (Project 50).

#### Economic Development

32. The Economic Surveys of West Africa and South Africa are now in the process of final revision and editing, and progress is being made in the Survey of North Africa. These are expected to be published in the first half of 1966. The Survey of East Africa has been started and the Survey of Central Africa will be commenced by the end of 1965. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Volume 5, has been completed and it will be published by the end of 1965; Volume 6 is expected to be completed by March 1966.
33. A number of special studies have been prepared among which are the following:
  - (a) A study on the relationship between the activities of the ECA and the OAU, prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 132(VII).

(b) A study on the co-ordination of foreign trade in Africa which was prepared for a conference on economic development sponsored by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(c) A statistical study entitled Imports and Exports for the African Region, 1953-1963.

(d) A paper entitled East Africa: Development Trends, Problems and Prospects. This paper was submitted to the sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation held in Lusaka, October-November 1965.

(e) A paper entitled Planning in Africa which was prepared for the WHO Seminar on Inter-regional Health Planning held in Addis Ababa in October 1965.

(f) A paper entitled Proposals for the Establishment of Sub-regional Inter-governmental Machinery for Economic Integration in East Africa which was also submitted to the Lusaka Conference.

34. At the request of the countries of the Central African sub-region a mission comprising members of the secretariat and three engineers provided by the Governments of Belgium, France and the USA visited six countries of the sub-region between 23 April and 24 May to study the various aspects of economic integration in the area with specific reference to energy, agriculture and industry. The mission also investigated problems related to economic planning, manpower and education. A comprehensive provisional report was prepared and sent to the relevant governments in July for their comments and a revised report is in preparation.

35. The secretariat is co-operating with universities and research institutions in Africa in research activities and an exchange of publications with several universities has been arranged.

#### Housing, building and planning

36. Following the comprehensive documentation prepared for the workshop on the role of Physical Planning and Urbanization Policies and Development, and the first session of the ECA Committee on Housing and Physical Planning, regional advisers have rendered advice and assist-

ance during 1965 to the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Somali Republic, Nigeria, Libya, Algeria, Cameroun, Dahomey and UAR. These missions have been made at the request of the governments, and requests are still to be fulfilled in the cases of Uganda, Zambia, Malagasy Republic and Kenya. There is a growing tendency for governments to adopt a centralized form of housing administration by establishing national authorities under suitable legislation and the majority of the missions already carried out were connected with this, and policy, programmes and training.

37. Because of the financial stringency experienced by most African countries, little or no funds are at present available for housing programmes. Increasingly, therefore, much attention is being given by these countries, as the reports from the field experts indicate, to the use of aided self-help as one of the major means for resolving the problem of housing. (Project 62: Policies, programming and administration in housing, building and physical planning).

38. A successful regional training course in aided self-help housing techniques and methods was carried out in Addis Ababa during January to April 1965. Eighteen participants and six observers from UAR, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia attended. Participants who have since returned to their various countries have been engaged in the carrying out of self-help housing projects.

39. Work is continuing on the analysis of the initial and running costs of providing and maintaining basic piped water supply for housing, and an analysis of the initial and running costs of providing and maintaining basic standards of sewage disposal has been started. This latter project is being carried out in co-operation with WHO. (Project 63: Housing and related sanitation facilities).

40. Collection and analysis on a comparative basis of housing costs, including building costs and the cost of land and services is continuing. (Project 64: Housing costs; Project 66: Regulations and standards in the field of housing, building and physical planning).

41. Work on the collection of information on all aspects of urbanization and physical planning, including the structure and organization in each country and their relationship to the General Development Programme is continuing.

42. The problem of motor vehicle traffic in towns is being examined in detail with a view to estimating more realistically the future growth of traffic as a guide to planners, road builders, and urban traffic authorities. (Project 65: Study of the structure of organizations responsible for physical planning in African countries).

43. Work on the subject of dissemination and exchange of information which is being undertaken by a consultant provided by the Swedish Government has been interrupted by his illness but is expected to be resumed by the end of 1965. (Project 67: Dissemination and exchange of information).

44. It has not been possible to put as much emphasis on training as desired, but a major step forward has been made by a proposal to establish an institute for post-graduate training in all aspects of housing. It is proposed to establish this institute at Algiers. The support of the Special Fund is being sought for the purpose. (Project 68: Training).

#### Industry

45. In view of the importance attached to regional and sub-regional co-operation in the field of industry by the seventh session of the Commission, further pre-feasibility studies are being undertaken in all the sub-regions of Africa. It is expected that this work will be completed by the middle of 1966.

46. The studies being undertaken are in three categories. The first category considers industries which, because of economies of scale, would not be viable on an individual country basis, e.g., iron and steel, basic chemicals, etc. The second group of industries includes those industrial branches which are not small enough to be feasible on an individual country basis, but do not necessarily require a sub-

regional market. These industries could, therefore, be jointly established by two or three countries in each sub-region. The third group of industries are those which are sufficiently small to be feasible in individual countries.

47. Simultaneously, studies on sub-regional inter-industry balances are being carried out with the object of demonstrating the relationship between the various industrial branches and also the direct and indirect benefits which will accrue to all member States within each sub-region through co-ordinated industrial development, e.g., employment and income effects, production of industrial raw materials, demand for agricultural raw materials and food, etc. The sub-regional inter-industry balances will be the basis of further work in 1966 for a continental industrial development strategy. (Project 12: Inventory of industries in Africa and industrial reporting; Project 13: Harmonisation of industrial development programmes; Project 15: Intensive studies of individual industries).

48. As a follow-up of the Bamako Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in West Africa (5-15 October 1964), technical assistance has been provided to West African countries in the establishment of the West African Interim Expert Committee on Iron and Steel. The first meeting of the Committee was held in Abidjan, 15-22 October 1965, to discuss, inter alia, concrete steps which the countries of the sub-region should undertake jointly towards the establishment of a West African iron and steel complex. Assistance is also being provided to the Government of Mali in connexion with the establishment of a proposed sub-regional inland iron and steel plant. Other projects in the sub-region which are now ripe for feasibility studies and negotiations amongst member States are cement and chemicals and fertilizers. It is expected that during the next six months, ECA staff members will visit certain West African countries to assist with the finalization of these projects.

49. The East African conference on sub-regional economic co-operation was held in October 1965 in Lusaka with, as main items on its agenda, the establishment of inter-governmental machinery and the harmoniza-

tion of industrial development programmes. The secretariat prepared papers for this conference covering sub-regional industrial projects, multi-national industrial projects, individual country projects and an inter-industry balance including intra-African trade for the countries of the sub-region. The meeting resolved to recommend to Governments the formal establishment of the Economic Community of Eastern Africa and to set up a Council of Ministers and a technical committee.

50. The Maghreb countries in North Africa which have established a Ministerial Council and a Permanent Consultative Committee have decided to establish a common Centre for Industrial Studies. The Permanent Committee held its first meeting in Algiers, in March 1965. It decided to create a commission to elaborate a common commercial policy for the four countries, not only within the countries themselves, but also vis-à-vis foreign economic organizations, in particular the European Common Market. The Permanent Consultative Committee also created the following commissions, which are to give priority to co-ordination in the industrial field:

- (a) Iron and steel
- (b) Vehicle assembly industries
- (c) Electronics
- (d) Glass manufacturing industries
- (e) Telecommunications.

51. The ECA mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa devoted a substantial part of its provisional report to specific possibilities of co-ordinated industrial development in the sub-region, with proposals on food industries, the forest industries, non-metallurgical minerals, metals, metal manufactures, textiles and allied industries, and chemicals and fertilisers. These proposals will be considered at a conference for the Central African sub-region to be held early in 1966. A framework for permanent co-operation in 5 of the 6 countries of the sub-region already exists as a result of the UDEAC Treaty and it is expected that the proposals for co-ordinated industrial development in the ECA report will be followed up within the framework of the UDEAC arrangements.

The next step consists of feasibility and engineering studies with a view to realization at an early date of a series of national and multi-national industrial development projects.

52. During the period under review, the secretariat has been assisted by experts provided by various industrialized countries under the bilateral technical assistance programme. (Project 14: Promotion of specific industrial development projects; Project 15: Intensive studies of individual industries).

53. Studies have also been undertaken on standardization (sub-regional and continental), industrial finance and industrial research, with emphasis on the operational aspects. Work continues on the inventory of industries in Africa and collection of industrial statistics. (Project 12; Project 18: Standardisation; Project 20: Industrial research).

54. A regional industrial symposium will be held jointly with the UN Centre for Industrial Development in January-February 1966, as part of a series of regional symposia in preparation for an international symposium. The provisional agenda for the African regional industrial symposium includes country reports, survey of industrial trends and future developments, sector studies, project evaluation and training, and financing of industrial development. (Project 17: Regional industrial symposium).

#### Money and Finance

55. The paper on Bilateral Trade and Payments Agreements in Africa (E/CN.14/STC/24) has been revised and issued. It was sent to the UN Inter-regional Seminar on Planning the External Sector (Ankara) as one of LCA's contributions and is being circulated to the member countries in connexion with sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation.

56. A study of African Monetary Institutions already prepared in 1964 (E/CN.14/STC/AMA/2) is being revised and brought up to date for submission to the Sub-regional meeting on Economic Co-operation in West Africa and subsequently to the Working Party on Monetary Management and Intra-African Payments. (Project 74: Mobilization of domestic savings and their direction into productive investment).

57. A preliminary study on the evolution of the balance of payments of African countries (E/CN.14/LU/ECOP/3) was prepared for the Lusaka Conference on Economic Co-operation. (Project 75: Balance of payments problems). At the same time work is in progress on co-operation among African Central Banks. (Project 76: Monetary co-operation among African Central Banks).
58. A study has been prepared on inflationary and deflationary processes in African economies (E/CN.14/WP/2/1). (Project 78: Inflationary and deflationary processes in African economies).
59. Work will continue on the technical and financial problems of establishing and operating a compensation scheme or payments union in Africa with a view to submitting the results of this inquiry to the Working Party on Monetary Management on Intra-African Payments which is expected to be convened within the first quarter of 1966. (Project 77: Multilateral payments compensation schemes and a payments union).
60. Outlines have been prepared for the classification of revenue and expenditure of African governments as part of the Survey of African Budgets. As a preliminary step a simpler outline study of African public revenues and receipts by main heads over the past five years has been initiated. (Project 79: The promotion of balanced growth of government revenues and expenditure).
61. A preliminary study of Investment Laws in Africa has been published in English (E/CN.14/INR/28/Rev. 2) and the French edition is in an advanced stage of preparation. (Project 82: Economic incentives and allied legislation for industrial development and capital investment).
62. A paper entitled Public Finance and Industrial Development in the East African sub-region was prepared for the Lusaka Conference. (Project 82).
63. An outline has been prepared of the proposed study of Public Debt in Africa and transmitted to the IBAI for comment. (Project 83: Public Debt management and policies in relation to development).
64. Proposals by UN Headquarters for a series of country studies of the impact of fiscal incentives on industrial development in developing countries have been studied and comments thereon submitted. (Project 82).



65. A Seminar on Current Problems and Training Needs in the field of Tax Administration is to be convened from the 6 to the 15 December 1965 in Addis Ababa. Nominations so far received indicate that attendance will be at a high level (e.g., Commissioner and Director of Taxation, etc.). The co-operation of UN Headquarters and ILEP has been assured in respect of this Seminar. (Project 88: Training in tax administration).

66. The Regional Adviser in Budgetary Management visited Somalia and the Sudan in order to advise on measures necessary to improve budgetary control and management. The Sudan Government has already accepted his recommendations and has invited UN BTAO to provide a small team of experts to implement them. The Government of Somalia is understood to be considering the recommendations favourably.

67. A draft questionnaire designed to elicit the necessary information from member countries regarding their budgetary systems (required for a budgetary survey proposed under the terms of Project 80 (Harmonization of national budgeting with development planning) has been drafted, but implementation of this project awaits the arrival of a replacement for the Regional Adviser on Budgetary Management who has retired.

68. The revised draft of the English version of the Manual on Government Accounting which has been prepared by the Fiscal and Financial Branch of UN Headquarters with the collaboration of regional advisers and regional commissions has been received and is under examination. (Project 80).

69. A draft outline and syllabus has been prepared for an orientation course for senior government officials in budgetary management, but for reasons of staff and finance it is unlikely that this will be convened before the second half of 1966. (Project 87: Training in budget management).

#### Surveying and Mapping

70. There has been significant and encouraging progress in a number of far-reaching projects concerning surveying and mapping. The Second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa will be held

in September 1966. The Government of the Republic of Tunisia has offered to act as host and a provisional agenda has been circulated to African Governments.

71. Following the meeting of experts on Regional Centres for training in Photogrammetry and Airborne Geophysical Surveys held in 1964 (see E/CN.14/CART/128), good progress has been made in the implementation of the recommendations made. The governments of four countries, Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria and Sudan, have made formal offers of sites for the Centres and an expert team has visited these countries and prepared a report on the suitability of the proposed sites. A pilot course on photogrammetry will be held in Ibadan, Nigeria, in March 1966.

72. A meeting of experts on Joint Centres for Specialized Services in Surveying and Mapping was held in Addis Ababa from 30 June to 8 July 1965 (document E/CN.14/CART/144). Twenty-five African Governments reported their need for various services. Recommendations were made on the scope of the services, requirements of staff and equipment and on further preparatory work. Five non-African countries have so far offered substantial contributions in the form of experts and equipment and arrangements are proceeding with a view to the establishment of the first Joint Centre as soon as possible.

73. A map, documentation and reference centre for Africa has been established at the Headquarters of the Commission. Material has been received from 20 members and associate members and two non-members, and further approaches have been made to governments to ensure a full coverage of the continent. A provisional list of maps available was distributed to governments in September 1965. Work has begun on the compilation of index maps showing the status of mapping in Africa. A bibliography of material on surveying and mapping covering the years 1960-64 is being circulated to African Governments.

74. Preparatory work is in progress with a view to organizing a seminar in 1966 on basic cartographic services for resources development in countries which have recently begun to set up national cartographic services.

Natural resources and Energy

75. In the field of water resources development a number of Specialized Agencies as well as the United Nations itself have responsibilities. Co-ordination of activities is undertaken by the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development in which a member of the Commission secretariat participates. Within the framework of the International Hydrological Decade and in co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization a questionnaire on the density of hydro-meteorological observation networks has been circulated to African governments. An analysis of the adequacy of the existing networks will be circulated shortly. The secretariat has played an active part in the preparatory work which has led, with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund, to projects on the development of the Lake Chad Basin and certain parts of the Nile Basin. A survey of the navigability of the Middle Niger has been arranged through bilateral assistance. Bibliographies on the Nile Basin and on the hydraulic development of the Niger River are in preparation. The secretariat is co-operating with the secretariat of the Lake Chad Basin and Senegal Basin Commissions. The collection of data of a scientific, technical and economic nature on many aspects of water resources is in progress. A team of experts was sent to the countries of the East African sub-region, largely through bilateral assistance, with a view to the possible establishment of a sub-regional water resources development institute.
76. A review of the mineral resources of the East and West African sub-regions has been completed and similar reviews are in preparation for North and Central Africa. Arrangements are in hand for a revision of a review made of Africa's iron and steel resources together with the preparation of an up-to-date map showing the distribution of economic or potentially economic iron ore deposits throughout the continent. As part of the process of bringing up to date knowledge on the mineral resources of Africa, contacts have been made and discussions

are in progress on five-year programmes of co-operation with and aid from leading institutes outside Africa and in particular the State Geological Survey of West Germany in Hanover; the Association of African Geological Surveys, France; Overseas Geological Surveys, London; the Research Institute for African Geology, University of Leeds; and the United States Bureau of Mines, Washington.

77. A report has been prepared on the results of a mission to Mauritania with recommendations on the surveying and development of natural resources which are now in the course of being implemented. The Ethiopian Government has requested advice on the organisation of geological research, which will be provided.

78. An enquiry is being made into testing facilities in African countries, e.g., laboratories for analysis of minerals, rocks and mineral raw materials, geochemical analysis and possible ore dressing methods.

79. An outline has been prepared of a possible African Minerals Centre which would be an information centre for mineral exploration and exploitation; an applied geological and mining museum; laboratories for day-to-day applied research work in minerals, and a training centre.

80. A preliminary review has been made of the education and training of Africans in the fields of geology and mining. A questionnaire has been prepared which, after consultation with the appropriate Specialised Agencies and in particular UNESCO and ILO, will be circulated to African countries.

81. Country papers on energy have been prepared for 33 African countries and have been sent to the Governments concerned for checking and completion of data. A paper has been prepared on energy development in the East African sub-region (E/CN.14/INR/104) and a similar paper is being prepared on West Africa. A survey of the energy development perspectives of the Central African sub-region was prepared by a member of the secretariat of the ECE as part of the mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa.

Public Administration

82. An Orientation Course in Local Government Training was conducted at ECA Headquarters from 17 May to 3 June 1965. Twenty-four participants attended from fourteen countries. The purpose of the course was to introduce new curricula and training methods for local government officers. It was aimed at training senior officers responsible for training and also at developing guides for improving and modernizing local government training programmes. (Project 101: Local government training).

83. The secretariat will be publishing a series of Management Improvement Guides, commencing in late 1965, intended for the information of ministers and senior officers on ways and means of improving public administration. They will be sufficiently detailed, however, to permit their use for implementation of management improvement plans in any African country. The first guide, entitled Effective Supply Management for the Countries of Africa, has been prepared and is described below. A second guide, Effective Forms of Management for the Countries of Africa, has been drafted and will be finalized and distributed before the end of 1965. A third guide, Effective Improvement of Organization and Administration in the Countries of Africa, will also be distributed before the end of 1965. Other guides will be issued as soon as they are completed. They will deal with such subjects as: local government; personnel administration; forms design; financial administration; the planning and conduct of public administration training; organization and administration for effective development planning, etc. (Project 98: Patterns and procedures of personnel administration).

84. A seminar on Personnel Administration in Central and Local Authorities will be conducted at Addis Ababa from 22 November to 3 December. The aim of the seminar is to provide senior officials of ministries concerned with personnel management, policy-making and training in personnel administration (for central government and local authorities) and senior members of training institutes concerned with the training of these officials, with a fresh approach to personnel administration in the public service. (Project 98).

85. Work has commenced on Project 99 (Government purchasing and supply) relating to the improvement of supply management. A guide, Effective Supply Management for the Countries of Africa, has been prepared which outlines an optimum organization and operational plan for the management of supply activities which can be implemented, with only minor modifications, by any African government. It was prepared following six preliminary surveys of supply activities in one sub-region of ECA. The survey reports and guide are currently under review by the appropriate authorities.

86. It has been decided to pursue a country-by-country approach in the implementation of this project. Consequently, it is planned to circulate the guide successively among the countries of each sub-region. The secretariat will endeavour, on request, to provide the necessary advice and assistance to those countries desirous of effecting improvement in supply management. In this connexion, it is anticipated that supply consultants will be made available from bilateral aid sources to carry out individual country projects.

87. Regional public administration advisers provided advice and assistance to member countries as follows:

(a) The Regional Personnel Administration and Training Adviser was assigned to the Maghreb countries for six months to advise on implementation of proposals contained in a UFTAO Report on Personnel Administration. The Adviser also provided assistance to CAFRAD.

(b) The Regional Local Government Adviser visited the Government of Tunisia and gave advice on the re-organisation of the Metropolitan of Tunis.

(c) The Regional Organisation and Methods Adviser gave ad hoc advice on a number of O & M problems in several countries in the East African sub-region.

#### Social Development

88. The field appraisal of national community development and social welfare services in Ethiopia has been completed. Suggestions for strengthening the field organization, the objectives and the content

of the national programme, as well as for securing greater impact and increased public participation in local development projects, have been embodied in a draft report which will be discussed with the responsible governmental authorities. A special chapter of the report, prepared by an ECA consultant, examines the particular needs and involvement of women and children in social welfare programmes in Ethiopia. (Project 69: Socio-economic problems in development).

89. A social investigation into the role and needs of women in East and Central Africa has been completed, with the assistance of an ECA consultant. The study encompasses the role of women in social life, in the home and outside; economic activity of women in trade, commerce and industry; women's organizations - political, as well as economic and social; participation of women in rural life and in the development of rural institutions, such as co-operatives, credit unions and community development. The report will be made available to the governments concerned.

90. Another study on Social Adjustments of Newly Independent Countries of East and Central Africa has been completed by an ECA consultant. The study covered Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Malawi, Zambia and also Rhodesia, and outlines the various political, economic, racial and other social problems which face the newly-independent countries. It also makes observations on how these countries might set about dealing with these problems. (Project 70: Social problems of urbanization and industrialization).

91. A consultant will be engaged in December to undertake a survey of social adjustments in the countries of West Africa sub-region.

92. The secretariat participated in the United Nations inter-regional meetings on social and criminological research, and prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, and in the FAO Seminar on Rural Youth Development in Africa. A study paper on The Relevance of Contemporary Research to the Development of Criminal Policy and the Prevention and Treatment of Crime in Developing Countries was prepared for the research meeting.

93. The secretariat participated for the first time at the Second United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth, April, New York Headquarters. (Project 71: Social welfare services).

94. In accordance with the schedule of publication of studies and investigations undertaken, the following printed monographs were released for general distribution:

(a) Directory of Regional Social Welfare Activities (E/CN.14/SWSA/1) (UN Publication, Sales No. 65.11.K.1).

(b) Patterns of Social Welfare Organization and Administration in Africa (E/CN.14/SWSA/2) (UN Publication, Sales No. 65.11.K.4).

(c) Training for Social Work in Africa (E/CN.14/SWSA/3) (UN Publication, Sales No. 65.11.K.5).

95. As from May 1965, a Regional Adviser on Social Welfare to the West African sub-region has been providing advisory services in the social welfare field to the governments in that sub-region.

96. An International Consultant Team, appointed in the last quarter of 1964 to undertake a first-hand study of schools of social work and training needs in Africa, has submitted its final report, which contains far-reaching recommendations for meeting the contemporary challenge of social work training in a situation of rapid social change in Africa. As an immediate follow-up action on the work of the team, a seminar for social work educators in Africa was organized in Alexandria, U.A.R. The seminar brought together directors of schools of social work and senior administrators directly in charge of professional training programmes for social workers of all categories. (Project 72: Training in the social welfare field).

97. One of the many recommendations of the International Consultant Team concerns international co-operation in the development of social welfare training in Africa, on sub-regional and regional bases. This recommendation requests the Economic Commission for Africa "to undertake to identify those overseas educational institutional institutions at present used by African students in various priority categories and to make a qualitative assessment of the contribution they can make to



African students; to provide such schools with African material; to encourage and assist with travel and other expenses in an exchange of African and overseas social work educators..." Preliminary consultations, leading to implementation of this and other recommendations of the team will be undertaken.

98. The final draft report of the socio-economic survey of rural development of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta has been completed and will be circulated to the member governments concerned when it has been discussed with FAO, the ILO, WHO and UNESCO, as basis for consultations on concerted action in dealing with rural development problems in these three land-locked countries. (Project 69).

99. A study of income distribution and levels of living in Zambia is expected to be completed by December 1965. The particular areas of emphasis in this study include: the effects of urbanization, industrialization and European immigration on the social framework; and a definition of the principal socio-economic groups. The survey of income levels and distribution is concentrating on strategic sectors, such as mining and agriculture, and embracing such occupational groups as miners, farmers, teachers and employees of central and local governments.

100. A preliminary comparative study of the social aspects of the three river basin development schemes in the African region will be undertaken shortly.

101. Work on the fourth monograph in the series Social Welfare Services in Africa will shortly be completed. This will deal with organization and administration of family, youth and child welfare services in the region. (Project 71: Organization and administration of social welfare services).

#### Statistics and Demography

102. During 1965, more than 30 missions in 17 African countries were undertaken or continued as part of the regional advisory service. Demand has exceeded supply and some statistical fields, especially industrial statistics and data processing, have not been covered.

Efforts are being made to obtain additional advisers through bilateral arrangements, but so far without success. (Project 106: Statistical survey of Africa).

103. Considerable expansion of the Yaoundé Statistical Training Centre is being achieved with the assistance of three additional lecturers provided by Canada, France, and EEC, and by an increase in the number of EEC fellowships to 50, the total of all fellowships thus increased to 75. Fellowships, lecturers, and/or financial support for centre operation is provided by the United Nations. In addition to Yaoundé, there are sub-regional middle-level centres at Achimota (Ghana) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). Assistance is also provided at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Lagos (Nigeria), and Rabat (Morocco). A new middle-level centre was opened in Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania) on 1 September 1965.

104. The centres at Addis Ababa, Achimota, and Dar-es-Salaam receive teaching support from associated universities. However, in view of the increasing demand for statistical personnel it seems undesirable that the United Nations should relinquish its responsibilities in this area for some time to come. The agreements under which the centres in Achimota, Addis Ababa, and Yaoundé are jointly sponsored by the United Nations and host governments, expired in 1965 or will do so in 1966; and at a meeting of centre directors held in Addis Ababa in April 1965, proposals were made to provide for improved training facilities at these centres in the future. Also, a special survey of staffing requirements in the statistical offices was undertaken in this connexion. (Project 107: Regional co-operation in training statistical personnel).

105. An expert group met in Addis Ababa in July 1965 to discuss a new revision in the United Nations System of National Accounts. A special meeting of statisticians and planners, also in July, provided much of the basis for discussion of the subject at the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians. A technical meeting on Population and Housing Censuses was also held in Addis Ababa during June. Conclusions reached by the group were submitted to the Fourth Conference in pursuance of preparations for African participation in the 1970 world population census.

106. The Fourth Conference of African Statisticians met in Addis Ababa in November 1965. Particular emphasis was accorded in the meeting to statistical requirements for planning purposes. The other main items on the agenda included training, the development of methodology adapted to African conditions in national accounts, and the 1970 world population and housing census programme. Special attention was devoted to the need for improved programmes of industrial statistics in African countries.

107. The following technical meetings are expected to be held in 1966 to deal with methodological problems:

Requirements for methodology and applications of industrial statistics (including input-output analysis);

National Accounts at constant prices (including adaptation to Africa of the revised UN System of National Accounts);

African recommendations for the 1970 World Population Census Programme.

108. Other subjects such as labour force and employment statistics require urgent attention, but it will not be possible to schedule another meeting on this topic until 1967. The seminar on distribution statistics has been foreseen for 1966 and should be considered to have lower priority than the other fields mentioned. Similarly, an assessment of priorities and available funds has led to the cancellation of the proposed meeting on automatic data processing in favour of the meeting on Uses of Industrial Statistics. A report on developments in data processing in Africa is being prepared. Increasing attention is being paid to the methods of analysis which are related directly to requirements for planning purposes. (Project 108: Formulation of statistical standards for the region).

109. At the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians, countries presented progress reports describing technical, organizational, and staffing developments in the statistical offices. The sub-regional consultations of heads of North and East African statistical offices held in Addis Ababa in April 1965 provided a medium for exchange of

information on a more localized basis. They have made a significant contribution to the development of the training programme in statistics.

110. The Statistical Newsletter continues to be published quarterly. It summarises statistical activities of the ECA for a large range of subscribers. To the extent that information sources permit, the Newsletter also reports on statistical activities in the countries. During the past year, the content of the Newsletter has been revised, providing for inclusion of technical articles and discussions of specialized statistical fields. It is planned to continue this new arrangement.

111. An up-to-date bibliography, to supersede the previous one, is being prepared for statistical publications issued by African countries.

(Project 109: Exchange of information on statistical activities).

112. A recent survey by the secretariat has demonstrated that the mechanical unit established at the Commission's headquarters now has limited capacity to serve for demonstration purposes or for servicing countries. Plans are well under way to replace the existing equipment with a modern electronic computer, which would be sufficiently in advance of what is generally available in Africa to justify its use for demonstration purposes. A strong effort will be made to shorten the delivery time for the new equipment, presently estimated at two years. It now seems especially important for expert assistance to be provided in the use of automatic data processing equipment with which the countries are now generally equipped.

113. In addition to its regular service functions for ECA Divisions, both administrative as well as technical, the Mechanical Unit undertook data processing support for the following projects: Asmara (Ethiopia) Consumption Survey, WHO Hospital Survey (Ethiopia), Brazzaville Survey of Civil Service Personnel, Addis Ababa Street Boys Survey (delinquency study), and Ethiopian Trade Statistics. The Mechanical Unit capacity was expanded during 1965 by means of additional data processing equipment similar to that already installed. (Project 110: regional co-operation in the field of data processing).

114. Two series of African Foreign Trade Statistics containing data on the direction of trade of African countries and a detailed classification of imports and exports by commodity group and country of origin and destination have been published regularly since 1962. The first number of a bulletin on Production Statistics, to be published regularly, is also in course of preparation. In addition, it is likely that ad hoc publications dealing with special topics will be needed.

115. The problem of obtaining data from countries has been referred to the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians. It is proposed to draw upon the services of the ECA sub-regional offices for this purpose. (Project 111: Processing and publication of statistical data).

116. The Population Commission at its thirteenth session recommended to the Economic and Social Council the general strengthening of the demographic activities of the United Nations and outlined a programme of work, taking into account the programmes and activities of the regional Commissions (E/CN.9/202). A long-range programme of work in the field of demographic research and technical work was also drafted by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa and presented to the ad hoc Committee of Experts on Long-range Programmes in the Field of Population, 1964. (Project 60: Studies on demographic levels, trends and projections).

117. The secretariat has continued to participate in the selection of candidates for and the operation of the North African Demographic Centre in Cairo. (Project 61: Demographic training).

#### Telecommunications

118. Work on the joint ITU/ECA plan for the development of an African telecommunication network is continuing and two important regional projects have been approved as part of the short-term phase. The Governments of Ethiopia and the Ivory Coast have agreed in principle to establish a pilot telecommunication circuit between Addis Ababa and Abidjan with the support of the United Nations Special Fund and the ITU. This will not only provide commercial service between these two countries

but also valuable traffic data which is likely to be a useful index of the viability of similar circuits in Africa. A draft plan of operation for the project has been prepared and the preparation of the technical specifications of equipment is in hand. Secondly, the secretariat has been informed that the Government of the Netherlands will assist in the provision of telecommunication circuits in Burundi, Congo (Democratic Republic), Rwanda and Uganda. These circuits will form a valuable contribution to the development of the countries concerned and a useful connection between the large networks of the Congo and East Africa. The provision of these circuits forms an integral part of the joint ECA/ITU short-term programme and is an example of "co-ordinated bilateral aid." Discussions are being held with interested bodies regarding the financing of the pre-investment study of the long-term, large-scale, African telecommunication network planned by the African Plan Committee of the ITU. The plan of operation for the Ethiopia/Ivory Coast Regional Pilot Telecommunication project is expected to be signed, and the equipment ordered, by the end of February 1966. Further technical assistance is expected to be available by that time and associated staff training programmes started at Addis Ababa and Abidjan. In the field of co-ordinated bilateral aid for telecommunication development, it is expected that the agreement between the Netherlands Government and the Burundi, Congo (Democratic Republic), Rwanda and Uganda Governments will have been reached, and details of design of the network published by early 1966. Other donor governments are also expected to take up short term projects during this period. In regard to the long term plan, it is expected that pre-investment study finance will become available so that a start can be made on the recruitment of the specialist staff required. (Project 38: Telecommunications).

#### Trade

119. In connection with the ECA study of prospects of sub-regional industrialization, a study on intra-and inter-sub-regional trade in manufactures and agricultural produce in Africa, 1965-1975 (Project 7: Problems and prospects of an African common market or markets) has

been started and the necessary statistical material prepared. Work has also started on three other projects, a study of prospects of increasing African exports to developed countries; of specific prospects of increasing trade between African and Asian countries; and of specific prospects of increasing trade between African countries and the planned economies. (Project 8: Trade relations between Africa and other regions of the world).

120. A paper discussing the elements of a model convention for sub-regional trading arrangements in Africa was prepared for sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation and the Working Party on Intra-African Trade. Also, a detailed questionnaire was prepared and sent to all member governments on the subject of problems and prospects for intra-African trade and sub-regional trade co-operation and policies from the viewpoint of individual African countries. (Project 7).

121. The secretariat contributed a reference document for the first session of the Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 5-30 April) and participated in that meeting and in the Second Session of the Board in Geneva (24 August - 14 September).

122. A questionnaire was sent to all member governments drawing their attention to the question of simplification and standardization of export documents. It has been agreed between the ECA and ECN, under whose auspices considerable work has already been done in Europe that ECN would co-operate with ECA in rendering assistance to African countries in this area.

123. A survey of current trends in African trade and developments in leading African export commodities will be prepared for the next issue of the Economic Bulletin for Africa.

124. By early 1966 preparations will be undertaken for the first meeting of the Working Party on Intra-African Trade, including an analysis of answers received to the questionnaire mentioned in paragraph 122 above, as well as a survey of commercial policies and the tariff structure of African countries relating to intra-African trade.

125. Numbers 11 and 12 of the Foreign Trade Newsletter were published, containing the usual information on current developments in Africa in the area of trade and payments agreements, external assistance, credits and investments, import restrictions, import and export duties, banking and currency, state trading and commodity news. In addition, No. 11 included a background article on the projected free trade area between Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Issue No. 13 will be published at the end of 1965.

#### Customs Matters

126. Good progress continues to be made with the implementation of the Commission's Resolution 107(VI) in favour of the adoption of the Brussels Tariff nomenclature by African countries. In this operation the Commission co-operates closely with the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels and also assists member countries by providing the services of advisers or consultants to help in the actual processes of transposition and introduction of the new tariffs. Thus the Regional Customs Adviser in Accra has helped in this way the Governments of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia; a consultant appointed by ECA has similarly assisted the Government of Liberia. Gambia and Nigeria have already introduced the new tariffs; it is expected that the other countries mentioned will do so later this year or early in 1966.

127. In other parts of Africa, the secretariat is assisting Malawi with the services of a regional adviser in the preparation of its new tariff, and with the co-operation of the Malawi Government, is offering training facilities therein to other governments in the East African sub-region. In the meantime the customs administrations of the Sudan, Ethiopia and Zambia are also making good progress with their tariff transposition.

128. Training needs in the customs field are being reviewed and it is hoped to make further advances in this direction in the next few months.



129. Efforts are also being made to facilitate the training of customs officials in Africa by securing the offer of places in existing customs training centres for the benefit of officials of other African administrations. (Project 86: Training of customs officials).

130. It is hoped to interest and assist West African customs administrations in the practical study and discussion of improved facilities in respect of transit and frontier traffic in the sub-region. The Director of the West African Sub-regional Office and the Regional Customs Advisor in that area are discussing with the Governments of the West African sub-regional countries and those bordering the sub-region a draft convention suitable and agreeable to them and in conformity with the principles of the UN Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries. The Legal Department at United Nations Headquarters will assist in drafting the Convention when work in the area has been completed. (Project 84: Transit problems in West Africa).

#### Transport

131. Negotiations for the bilateral detailed transport studies referred to in the Annual Report for 1964-65 (E/4004-E/CN.14/343/Rev. 1) were intensified and the first study, by a Federal Republic of Germany team, has been completed. The countries covered are Niger, Upper Volta, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. The team's report is expected to be received shortly.

132. An Italian team, accompanied by a staff member from ECA, commenced the study of the Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia on 1 October 1965. It is expected that before the end of 1965 a French team will start the study of Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Ivory Coast, and that a Belgian team will complete the study of Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Burundi and Rwanda. Negotiations for a transport team from the United Kingdom to study the area comprising Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia are in progress and it is hoped that this survey will also be in train before the end of February.

The question of the harmonization of the plans produced by these different teams will be given careful consideration during the next six months. (Project 29: Studies of sub-regional transport networks).

133. Following the regional conference on Air Transport that was held in Addis Ababa in November 1964, conferences were held for the Eastern sub-region (January 1965) and the Western sub-region (April 1965) at both of which it was agreed in principle that African international airlines should be formed on a sub-regional basis subject to the result of expert studies which are now in train. Advantage will be taken of these expert studies to study also, in conjunction with OAU and ICAO, the creation of an African Civil Aviation Organ. (Project 29: Studies of sub-regional transport networks; Project 33: Air transport).

134. A comprehensive survey has been carried out of shipping in East Africa including the possibilities of improving the efficiency of East African coastal and lake ports; the development of East African shipping lines and sub-regional co-operation as well as the training of African personnel in the shipping industry. The report, which is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1966, will be a companion to the West and Central African Study referred to in the Annual Report for 1964-65. (Project 35: Maritime transport).

135. The interest shown by member countries in the problem of free transit for land-locked states resulted in the preparation of a study, Transit Problems of African Land-Locked States, summarising the existing transit facilities in West and East Africa. This was provided, as a background paper, to the New York conference of plenipotentiaries which adopted, on 9 July 1965, a Convention on the Transit Trade of Land-Locked States. (Project 36: Transit problems of land-locked countries).

136. A thorough examination of the existing road research facilities in Africa with a view to the co-ordination of programmes and the possible concentration of facilities at one or two sites will be started following the East African Sub-regional Economic Co-operation Conference at Lusaka and, more particularly, the first meeting of the Working Party on Transport. (Project 32: Road research).

137. Work is continuing on the compilation of an inventory of technical features of the existing African railway systems including, in particular, detailed data on track, rolling stock, locomotives and projected extensions; other factors affecting levels of performance will also be studied. (Project 31: Problems of railway development).

138. Chapters on transport have been contributed to the Economic Surveys of the Central and Eastern sub-regions. The surveys will be considered by the sub-regional conferences on economic co-operation and the Working Party on Transport and they will be supplemented by background papers which have been prepared.

#### Technical Co-operation

139. The transfer of the Commission's regional technical assistance programme, from New York Headquarters to Addis Ababa, was carried forward another stage with the establishment, in July, of a new sub-allotment procedure which, in addition to increasing administrative responsibility, gives greater freedom and flexibility to the ECA secretariat in the planning and execution of its programme. Recruitment of regional advisers and personnel action with respect to all regional technical assistance staff have devolved upon the secretariat. The process has also continued with the posting of additional professional staff members and regional advisers to sub-regional offices.

140. As an advisory body to the Executive Secretary, the Technical Assistance Committee was engaged in a continuous review of current and future programmes. Its recommendations were directed to the fullest and most effective utilization of financial resources available to the region. The Committee was responsible for the planning of the 1966 and 1967-68 United Nations regional programmes of technical assistance and for the co-ordination of offers of bilateral assistance channelled through the Commission. It assembled material and made plans for the provision of assistance to resident representatives and governments in the preparation of 1967-68 country programmes. It initiated, during the period, a study of all aid programmes to African countries.

141. Throughout the year, United Nations experts assigned to member States regularly visited the secretariat for pre-mission briefing. Regional advisers and staff members studied and commented upon periodic and final reports prepared by country experts and most Divisions conducted regular correspondence with these experts in the field. Every effort was made to respond to government requests for the services of regional advisers and during the period all sub-regions and most States were visited by them or by members of the regular staff.

142. All proposals for Special Fund assistance to countries in Africa were studied by the members of the secretariat and their comments and recommendations submitted to Special Fund Headquarters. In addition, several regional advisers were assigned on short missions to assist Governments in the formulation of Special Fund requests.

143. While the United Nations regional programme of technical assistance was maintained at the same level as in 1964 in spite of the stringent financial situation, over-all aid to Africa channelled through the Commission was augmented by the utilization of bilateral assistance co-ordinated by the secretariat. It is confidently expected that this form of assistance will be further increased in the future.

#### Training

144. In pursuance of Commission resolutions 17(II), 77(V), 123(VII), 125(VII), 127(VII) and 128(VII) the secretariat has devoted increased efforts to training activities during the period under review, both in stimulating demand for training and in organizing training courses aimed at improving the manpower situation in the region. During May, the Executive Secretary's Advisory Committee on Training carried out a comprehensive review of ECA's programme of Training Courses for 1965, making specific recommendations on future development of regional and sub-regional training facilities.

145. The secretariat has been active in promoting the formation of national machinery for the co-ordination and administration of training in African countries. Encouraging replies have been received from well over two-thirds of member States indicating what machineries they

have or plan to establish for the purpose of implementing Commission resolution 125(VII); necessary follow-up action has been taken to maintain continuous contact with such national agencies. (Project 92: Co-ordination of information on, and stimulation of demand for training).

146. In an effort to assist African countries in rapidly building up their trained manpower resources, information on various training and study opportunities within and outside Africa that are of special relevance to national development efforts has been regularly made available to African Governments and interested institutions, particularly through the quarterly issue of an ECA Training Information Notice which first appeared in April. Requests from African Governments for bilateral fellowships and scholarships are also being co-ordinated on an increasing scale with the object of ensuring that African countries make the maximum use of foreign aid available for the training of skills essential to accelerated economic and social development. In an experimental African participation in the programme for on-the-job training in industry of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE), an African student has been successfully placed in a European country. The secretariat will continue to lend its assistance in the establishment of a regular machinery allowing increased participation in this programme by African countries. (Project 92).

147. The assessment of African training requirements and facilities in various fields is an important task to which the secretariat is devoting much attention. A questionnaire on training facilities in Africa was sent to member States, seeking information on national training facilities that are available to trainees from all African countries, with a view to collating such information for the benefit of member States in their effort to co-operate in developing and utilizing training facilities in the region. Another questionnaire on training facilities in banking and finance within the African region

was also despatched in August with a view to obtaining information on training facilities available to finance and banking personnel. (Project 90: Intra-African assistance and training facilities in Africa). 148. Comprehensive surveys carried out in association with the specialized agencies are in various stages of preparation to determine the number of Africans who are studying and/or training abroad by fields of specialization and to establish rosters of past and present African fellows trained under the fellowship programmes of the various specialized agencies. The survey of African students and trainees abroad which is being undertaken by UNESCO on behalf of the Commission has been making good progress in spite of some technical difficulties. These surveys are designed to enable African countries to identify and plan the use of their actual and prospective trained high-level manpower resources more effectively. (Project 91: Training facilities and rosters of Africans training outside Africa). 149. A number of studies on manpower requirements and training priorities for African development have been initiated. These studies are designed to provide materials for preparing working papers on related subjects for the consideration of both the forthcoming sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation and the Working Party on Manpower and Training. (Project 89: Training requirements in Africa). 150. The Commission's regular training activities have continued to develop through training courses, seminars and advisory services. These activities are reported under the appropriate headings of the work carried out during the period reviewed. 151. Activities in stimulating demand for training and in determining areas of priority training requirements will be further intensified during the last quarter of the year. In particular, follow-up action will be taken on requests for bilateral fellowships and on any recommendation of the sub-regional meetings in the field of manpower and training. A series of papers are being prepared for the Working Party. (Projects 90 and 92).

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

152. An African, Mr. Mamadou Toure, replaced the Acting Director, Mr. Mogens Boserup, in July 1965 as the Director of the IDEP.

153. Twenty-five trainees were enrolled at the first semester of the regular, nine-month course which commenced in November 1964 and an additional eleven trainees joined the course for the second semester, 25 March through 15 July, 1965. It is expected that a total of 40 trainees will attend the 1965-66 regular course. While only thirteen trainees attended the special course in industrial programming held in Cairo, February-April 1965, arranged in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development and the UAR Institute of National Planning, they were of high calibre and the course is reported to have been successful. The third specialized course in Cairo, to be held in February-March 1966, will deal with the topic "Planning the External Sector" and will be run in co-operation with the Director of General Research and Policies at Headquarters.

154. The second four-weeks summer course for African students of economics was held in Dakar in August and enrolled forty-eight participants - 29 anglophone and 19 francophone. This was followed in the first week of September by the Seminar for teachers of economics from African universities and economic research institutes with thirty-six participants - 25 anglophone and 11 francophone.

155. The Governing Council held an Extraordinary Meeting in April and its second Annual Meeting in August 1965. At these meetings the work programme of the Institute was examined and, in particular its work in training, research and its programme of advisory services to Governments. Also studied at both meetings was the proposal - not finalized at the date of submission of this report - that the Institute be removed from its present site to Cap Manuel, a former army camp on the outskirts of Dakar. It is expected that the question of permanent facilities for the Institute will be resolved before the end of 1965.

156. The Governing Council, at its meeting in August, approved the establishment in association with IDEP of a new demographic centre, to be financed from ECA's regional technical assistance funds and to serve the West and Central sub-regions.

157. All but four member States had made their first counterpart contributions to the Institute by August 1964 and twenty-five States had signed the Plan of Operations. By letter of 16 August the Chairman of the Governing Council reminded Members that the second instalment of counterpart funds was due on 30 November 1965 and it is hoped that all Members will have subscribed by the end of the year. Some reductions in the five-year contributions will be made at a later date in consequence of the admission of newly independent States as full Members of the Commission.

158. It should be noted that the summer course of IDEP was financed in large part by contributions from the United States, West Germany and Belgium and that regular course has been strengthened by the generous and continuing support of bilateral agencies and by the generous co-operation of Specialized Agencies.

#### C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALISED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

##### SPECIALISED AGENCIES

##### International Labour Organisation (ILO)

159. Since the Office of the ILO was opened in Addis Ababa and its staff strengthened, co-operation between this Organisation and ECA has increased considerably. The ILO has provided experts and documentation to assist the activities of the ECA Industry Division, participated in the secretariat's Committee on Training as well as in a number of other meetings, supplied data on annotated bibliographical details and helped in preparing working papers for the first meeting of the Working Party on Manpower and Training. Collaboration continued in the fields of social security, pre-vocational and vocational training and nomadism and sedentarization. The ILO has manifested great interest in and has



facilitated the ECA sub-regional study of the needs of women (in East and Central African countries). The ILO has provided the ECA with catalogues of projects and advisers in the field.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

160. The secretariat continued to work closely with the FAO through the machinery of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division established by the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and FAO.

161. A series of joint projects, meetings, and other instances of collaboration are detailed under "Agriculture" in Part B of this report. An African Pulp and Paper Conference was held in Cairo in May 1965 by FAO and ECA.

162. FAO has assisted in providing experts and documentation for the ECA industrialization programmes, and a lecturer for the ECA Orientation Course in Local Government Training held in May-June 1965. FAO has also agreed to work closely with the new ECA Working Parties on Intra-African Trade, Industry and Natural Resources, Manpower and Training, Economic Integration, as well as that dealing with Agriculture.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

163. The Head of ECA's Training Section continued on secondment from UNESCO. The UNESCO Liaison Officer to ECA has been co-opted into the secretariat's Committee on Training to help in the preparation for the first meeting of the Working Party on Manpower and Training, the industrialization programmes and in the preparation of a chapter on educational projects for the manual on Rural Life and Institutions.

164. The ECA policy and programme on Youth has been kept under constant review and discussions have been held with UNESCO experts - particularly regarding the proposed documentation centre.

165. ECA has taken marked interest in the UNESCO campaign against illiteracy and desires to be associated with planning missions which may be set up to assist African Governments in their literacy programmes.

166. UNESCO is placing a short-term consultant at the disposal of ECA during this year to work out, with its staff, the proposed regional documentation and study centre. Pilot studies, in youth work, in Ghana and Madagascar will be undertaken as an inter-agency project, later in the year. UNESCO also provided a lecturer for the ECA Orientation Course in Local Government Training, held May-June 1965.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

167. Relations with ICAO, particularly in respect of the studies on the creation of African international airlines on a sub-regional basis, and of an African Civil Aviation organ, have continued.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

168. Early this year, IBRD established an office in Addis Ababa and its Representative has maintained liaison with the ECA headquarters. It is expected that ECA and the World Bank group will co-operate even more closely, especially in the field of technical assistance. An ECA official attended, for the first time, the Bank Group's Annual Meeting, held in Washington in September-October this year.

169. Contact has been made with the new regional office of IBRD that is being established at Nairobi. It is understood that it will be particularly concerned with identification of needs in the sphere of transport and agriculture in the area roughly coterminous with the ECA Eastern sub-region.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

170. After the Meeting of the African Monetary Authorities held in Tokyo in September 1964, collaboration between ECA and the IMF has continued on the subject of African Monetary co-operation and the machinery capable of promoting it by regular exchange of information on the work undertaken by ECA and the IMF in this field. Close contacts have also been maintained with reference to exchange control and balance of payments matters, and the Fund is expected to participate in the Seminar on Current Problems and Training Needs in the field of Tax Administration which ECA plans to hold in Addis Ababa from 6 to 15 December 1965.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

171. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has, through its Liaison Officer, continued to advise the secretariat on the health implications of a wide range of development programmes in Africa. A joint programme of collaboration was under consideration during the year with the aim of ensuring the fullest possible participation by WHO in ECA programmes containing important health elements, in particular:

- (1) Study of the economic effects of bilharziasis in Africa
- (2) Study of the pharmaceutical industry in Africa
- (3) A possible pilot project on housing in Uganda
- (4) A possible all-African seminar on health statistics
- (5) Prevention and control of trypanosomiasis, bilharziasis and onchocerciasis as they relate to water resources development and resettlement problems
- (6) Industrial development
- (7) Industrialization and urbanization
- (8) Nutrition as it relates to agricultural development and to agro-allied industries (including World Food Programme)
- (9) Transport
- (10) Rural Life and Institutions.

172. A WHO Sanitary Engineer is attached to the ECA Housing, Building and Planning Section.

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

173. Close liaison is being maintained with ITU through the Joint ECA/ITU Mission. Joint work is continuing on the implementation of the development plans prepared by the ITU Africa Plan Committee.

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

174. In the framework of the International Hydrological Decade, and in close co-operation with WMO data pertaining to the density and quality of hydro-meteorological networks in Africa were obtained and analysed. A report on the adequacy of these networks will be published.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

175. Contact has continued to be maintained with IAEA on problems of energy.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

176. Frequent discussions with the UNICEF Area Representative have resulted in a clear understanding regarding inter-relationships, particularly in family and child welfare projects and the participation of ECA therein.

177. The ECA has consulted with UNICEF regarding the possible development of the Tengeru Training Centre into a Regional Project for the training of senior rural life officers and in-service training for all levels of social workers.

178. UNICEF assisted in the ECA Seminar for Social Work Educators (held in Alexandria, UAR, from 14 August to 2 September 1965) by consultation, representation and financing, and is collaborating in the preparation for the Family, Youth and Child Welfare Seminar to be held in 1966.

179. UNICEF has participated in the briefing of Regional Advisers for their work in the field. A regular exchange of documentation on project activities has taken place.

Special Fund

180. During 1965, ECA was directly involved in the preparation and submission of the following requests to the Special Fund on behalf of member States of the Commission:

- (a) Assistance for a feasibility study for a Trans-Sahara Road Link. This is based upon discussions and field missions undertaken by the Regional Adviser in Transport, beginning in 1964 and carried into 1965.
- (b) Contribution to surveys of the proposed Tanzania-Zambia Rail Link. This results from high-level discussions initiated by the Executive Secretary.

- (c) Assistance for the establishment of a Centre for Industrial Studies. This request is based upon the conclusions of meetings of member States in the sub-region, sponsored by the North African Sub-regional Office, and subsequent research undertaken by ECA staff members and regional advisers.
  - (d) Assistance for a detailed study of the Inga hydro-electric site and associated economic development to exploit the potential of the Congo River. The issue had been broadly investigated by the ECA Mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa.
  - (e) Assistance in establishing in Algeria a training institution for officials in various fields of housing. This has resulted from the negotiations carried out by the Regional Adviser in Housing (Economics) with Algerian authorities, representatives of bilateral agencies and the Special Fund.
  - (f) Assistance in the establishment of a sub-regional school of social work in Tanzania.
  - (g) Late in 1965 a staff member of the ECA Industry Division undertook a mission to Mali in response to a request from that Government to assist in the formulation of a request for assistance from the Special Fund in the establishment of a steel mill to serve the needs - co-jointly with the mill in Liberia - of the countries of the sub-region.
  - (h) The Regional Adviser in Water Resources was actively engaged in the preparation of requests for Special Fund assistance in the following projects:
    - (i) Hydro-meteorological survey of the catchments of Lake Victoria, Kioga, and Albert.
    - (ii) Survey of the Chad Basin for exploitable water resources.
    - (iii) Lake Nasser Development Centre.
181. In addition to the above projects in which ECA staff and regional advisers were directly involved, there were at least eight other proposals for Special Fund assistance on which ECA was requested

to supply advice and assistance. Substantive Divisions at ECA also regularly commented on requests from African Governments to the Special Fund in order to ensure consideration by the Special Fund of the views and factual knowledge of ECA's permanent staff and regional advisers.

#### World Food Programme (WFP)

182. The secretariat has collaborated in the preparatory work for projects under the WFP. A grain storage and price stabilisation pilot scheme has been put into effect in Ethiopia and further projects have been submitted for Tanzania and are being formulated for Ethiopia.

183. As the World Food Programme begins its new phase in January 1966 (after the initial three-year experimental period), increased attention is being given to the possibility of greater use of food aid in Africa's economic development.

184. The Commission was visited by a representative of the WFP who introduced the subject of the application of food to regional projects. Studies are proceeding in such regional possibilities.

#### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

##### African Development Bank (ADB)

185. Liaison has been maintained between the ADB, which was set up as a result of Commission resolution 52(IV), and ECA.

##### Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization

##### General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

186. With the co-operation of the GATT Secretariat, courses on foreign trade and commercial policy for French and English speaking African Government officials are being again organized in 1965, in Lomé, Togo and Lusaka, Zambia, respectively.

##### Customs Co-operation Council (CCC)

187. Very close co-operation is maintained with the CCC in Brussels and, as is reported in more detail above, the transposition of the customs tariffs of African countries to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature is proceeding well.

European Economic Community (EEC)

188. Working relations at staff level were developed during the year.

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

189. Ever since the establishment of the Organization of African Unity in May 1963, in response to the wish expressed by the Heads of State and Government on that occasion, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa has continuously provided the secretariat of the OAU with various forms of assistance in numerous spheres. Excellent working relations have thus been established and maintained between the two secretariats, and this has brought about a realization of the degree of complementarity potentially existing between the relevant activities of the two organizations.

190. At the first two sessions of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU, which were held at Niamey in November 1963, and at Cairo<sup>1/</sup> in January 1965, as well as at the sixth and seventh sessions of the ECA<sup>2/</sup> satisfaction was expressed at the practical co-operation established between the two secretariats and at the fraternal atmosphere which characterized their working relations. In order, however, to endow this co-operation with a legal framework, the two secretariats were entrusted with the task of drawing up a draft agreement for submission to the appropriate authorities of the two organizations.

191. In implementation of these directives and on the basis of a draft prepared by the secretariat of the ECA, three meetings have been held at the OAU secretariat with the aim of enabling the two secretariats to concur in the terms of a draft agreement on co-operation and reciprocal assistance, based upon the complementarity of their respective activities.

192. The draft adopted as a result of these discussions has been conveyed to the competent authorities at United Nations Headquarters in

1/ OAU Documents CM/15 and CM/31.

2/ E/CN.14/290/Rev. 1 and E/CN.14/343/Rev. 1.

New York and, should the occasion arise, any comments received will be the subject of a further exchange of views between the two secretariats. The draft agreement will be communicated subsequently to member States for possible observations, before being submitted at the next session of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU and at that of the ECA.

193. Concurrently, co-operation on a practical level has continued to develop between the two secretariats, which invite each other to attend and participate reciprocally in meetings organized at the level of their respective institutions. Thus, in implementation of Resolution ECOS/14(II) of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU, the secretariat of the ECA participated in the work of the ad hoc Committee which met in New York on the eve of the first meeting of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD held from 5 to 22 April 1965. The secretariat of the OAU was invited to attend the East African Sub-regional Meeting at Lusaka, and participated actively in its work. It will be invited to similar meetings which will be held in the other three sub-regions of Central, North and West Africa respectively, and it is expected that it will participate in the same circumstances.

194. Because the secretariat of the ECA is aware of the importance and advantages of closely associating the OAU secretariat with its activities, it has made provision for the participation of the latter in all the projected meetings of Working Parties in general, and particularly in those concerned with the problem of sub-regional economic integration. It has thus been arranged, with its agreement, that the secretariat of the OAU will be invited to take part both in the organization and the actual holding of all meetings concerned with prospective economic integration, organized either by the ECA or under its auspices.

195. Periodical consultation and exchanges of information make it possible for the two secretariats to brief each other mutually on their activities, with the aim both of strengthening co-operation between them and, where necessary, of avoiding duplication and thus achieving a better deployment of their various resources.



Other

196. The Commission has also continued to keep in close touch with the Conference of African States, the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States, the Common African and Malagasy Organisation (OCAM) and the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE) through inter-changes at the secretariat level.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONSInternational Road Federation (IRF)

197. Contact has been maintained with the Headquarters of IRF at Geneva. IRF post-graduate fellowships continue to be awarded to African graduates for studies at universities in both the U.K. and U.S.A.

OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

198. Close working relations were continued with twenty-three non-governmental organizations which operate in the fields of family and child welfare, youth welfare, social defence, rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, professional social work training and community development.

199. Very close working links were established with the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) and advice was given on the documents relating to the proposed African Youth Institute.

200. In response to a request from AID the secretariat supported the first AID Workshop for "Volunteers in Action," Sierra Leone, 1-9 September 1965.

201. The secretariat supported the first All African YMCA Consultation, Addis Ababa 22-28 October 1965, with the attendance of two observers. Consultations have been held with the YMCA.

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