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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
RESTRICTED

E/CN.14/INF/72
31 May 1973

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ECA'S CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UN ORGANIZATIONS 1/

Presented to the Regional Meeting of Resident Representatives of
UNEP (Africa Region), Addis Ababa, 27 June - 4 July 1973,

ECA'S CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UN ORGANIZATIONS

Co-operation between ECA and other organizations of the United Nations system mainly takes the form of regional co-operation at the inter-governmental and inter-secretariat levels:

A. Regional co-operation at the inter-governmental level

This involves reciprocal participation at each other's inter-governmental regional meetings or sessions such as the biennial Conference of Ministers of ECA, the FAO Regional Conference for Africa and the ECA/UNIDO/OAU Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

B. Regional co-operation at the inter-secretariat level

Examples of this type of co-operation are:

- (i) the establishment of joint divisions, such as the existing ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and the proposed ECA/UNIDO Joint Industry Division to be established in the near future;
- (ii) liaison arrangements, such as the WHO/ECA Liaison Officer and the UNESCO/ECA Liaison Officer stationed in Addis Ababa;
- (iii) inter-secretariat joint committees and working groups, such as the Regional Inter-agency Committee on Rural Development - ECA/FAO/ILO/UNESCO/UNHCR/UNDP/WHO/OAU;
- (iv) inter-secretariat implementation of programmes or projects, such as the ECA/FAO/UNDP co-operation in the establishment of the West African Rice Development Association, the African Livestock Survey Project, and the study of subregional economic co-operation in the field of agriculture;
- (v) inter-secretariat implementation of the programme of the United Nations Multi-national Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams (UNDATS) - ECA/FAO/other participating UN organizations;
- (vi) close working relationship with the United Nations Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP in Dakar), including secondment of teaching and administrative staff from the ECA to the Institute for limited periods from time to time.

Consideration of methods for achieving more effective co-ordination

2. The limited resources made available to the regional economic commissions have restricted their activities to the identification, formulation, implementation of programmes mainly at the regional, subregional and other multi-national levels. Since it is at the regional level that co-ordination presents an acute problem, various attempts have been made to achieve some

measure of co-ordination through one or more of the methods outlined above. However, the position of the following three important methods at the inter-secretariat level needs further review:

- (i) the establishment of joint divisions of some United Nations agencies at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions (e.g. ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division);
- (ii) the attachment of liaison officers of some United Nations agencies at the headquarters of the regional economic commissions (e.g. WHO, UNESCO Liaison Officers with ECA);
- (iii) the formulation of a single joint work programme between the regional economic commissions and a specialized agency for a particular sector of development activities.

Joint Divisions

3. While the establishment of joint divisions may have the advantage of reducing the areas of overlapping or duplication, it does not necessarily imply that this system automatically provides the type of co-ordinated work programme required for the attainment of a common development objective within a given sector of the economy at the regional, subregional or other multi-national levels. Under the existing arrangements of joint divisions, it is possible for each of the United Nations specialized agencies and regional economic commissions to pursue a different line of action which is not related to either an agreed development strategy or a common approach to the formulation and implementation of development programmes in their respective field of operations at the regional or other multi-national levels. However, weaknesses in the present system of joint divisions may be overcome by the following arrangements for operational activities at the regional level:

- (i) acceptance of firm commitments for co-ordination of development activities by the organizations concerned;
- (ii) the formulation of an agreed development strategy which will make it possible to adopt a common approach towards the formulation and implementation of programmes designed for attaining a particular development objective in any given area of development activity;
- (iii) the allocation of resources for development programmes directed to the attainment of common objectives, in order to prevent the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions undertaking activities which tend to overlap or result in duplication of efforts;

- (iv) limiting the number of joint divisions to only a few main specific sectors, since there are likely to be practical difficulties in establishing joint divisions with each of the United Nations specialized agencies in the secretariats of the regional economic commissions.

Liaison Officers

4. With regard to the attachment of liaison officers at the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, this arrangement does not always provide a suitable machinery for the type of co-ordinated action required. The responsibilities and functions of the liaison officers are limited by the nature of their assignment, since they do not possess the necessary authority and the staff for the formulation of a unified programme between their respective agencies and the regional economic commissions to which they are attached. Furthermore, practical difficulties are likely to be encountered in establishing liaison offices of each of the United Nations specialized agencies in the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, as has been indicated above in the case of joint divisions.

Joint Work Programme

5. It would appear from the foregoing that, in addition to limiting the number of joint divisions and liaison offices, there are considerable advantages in adopting a system whereby the regional economic commissions and each of the United Nations agencies could formulate and implement a unified programme and, in order to achieve concerted United Nations action, to jointly implement such unified programmes by means of a common task force on agreed specific projects in an area of overlapping or complementary responsibility and competence, and within the framework of agreed overall development objectives and strategies for each region. Such an arrangement would go far towards achieving the type of co-ordination desirable for efficient utilization of United Nations resources, reducing the areas of overlapping or duplication, as well as creating a workable machinery for more effective impact of United Nations efforts on development activities within each region.

Inter-secretariat implementation of the programme of the United Nations
Multi-national Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams (UNDATS)

6. Opportunities for the adoption and implementation of unified programmes are also provided by the UNDAT system, by virtue of its multi-disciplinary nature and its objectives. Collaboration between UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the specialized agencies has been regarded from the outset as essential for the success of this new collective endeavour by members of the United Nations system in their efforts to improve the rate of economic growth and development during the current decade. Recent decisions by ECA's legislative organs place emphasis on the formulation, harmonization and implementation of policies, programmes and projects for multi-national co-operation in the UNDAT's work programme and in making their activities fully complementary with the other available forms of technical assistance
7. Since practically most country development policies and programmes are likely to affect those of neighbouring countries, the Team Leaders of the UNDATS have been advised to keep the UNDP Resident Representative informed of their activities which, as far as individual countries are concerned, should fit in with the national development plans. In return, it would be desirable for the Resident Representatives to inform the UNDAT's Team Leaders of essential matters connected with United Nations and other technical co-operation activities in the field of overall and sectoral planning. To facilitate such collaboration, the UNDATS are required to assist the Resident Representatives, whenever the latter so request, in the preparation and review of country programmes. Such assistance has been obtained in a few cases, but it might be preferable to place the arrangement on a regular and firm basis.
8. ESA, UNIDO and UNCTAD and other agencies such as FAO, have participated in varying degrees in the selection of UNDAT personnel and in the formulation and implementation of their work programmes. There appears to be more scope for co-operation which will take the form of formulation and implementation of joint programmes at the multi-national level, and not merely consultation in such activities. This becomes even more urgent, in view of the plan to increase the number of the UNDATS from three to five so as to cover more than three quarters of ECA member States.

9. In the administration of the UNDATs system in the region, the Economic and Social Affairs Department at UN Headquarters (ESA) and ECA co-operate closely. Where no ECA machinery exists, the Resident Representatives provide the UNDATs with the usual assistance in respect of matters relating to privileges and immunities, within their competence, under the terms of the general agreement concluded between the United Nations and the individual Government concerned. The recent inter-governmental and inter-agency review meeting of the Yaoundé-based UNDAT has considered measures for greater decentralization of UNDATs control from ESA to ECA so as to ensure more efficient and expeditious delivery of assistance to the groups of countries served by the UNDATs.

Special Relationship with some United Nations Agencies

(a) Relations with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

10. The ECA/FAO Joint Division of Agriculture continues to serve as the principal machinery for effective co-operation between ECA and FAO in the field of agricultural development in Africa, particularly with regard to project formulation, appraisal and execution.

(b) Relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

11. The ECA and UNESCO Secretariats have been examining ways of achieving closer co-ordination in their programme activities, as well as the possibility of establishing an ECA/UNESCO Joint Division at the ECA secretariat. Consultations between the two Organizations, which have taken place since 1971, include consideration of the following possibilities:

- (i) joint programming in specific fields of development-oriented education;
- (ii) establishment of joint task forces for specific activities;
- (iii) the establishment of an ECA/UNESCO Joint Division to deal with the formulation and implementation of policies and joint work programmes relating to:
 - (a) education and training for development;
 - (b) the regional plan for science and technology; and
 - (c) other agreed specific projects identified for joint action.

No agreement has so far been concluded with regard to the above-mentioned proposals but, during the past two years, the two Organizations have established co-operation in specific project activities and regular consultation has been maintained through the ECA/UNESCO Liaison Officer stationed in Addis Ababa.

(c) Relations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

12. As a result of meetings held in Geneva in July, 1972 and in Vienna in April, 1973 between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA, proposals have been formulated for strengthening the working relationship between the two Organizations as well as for the establishment of a Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division at the ECA secretariat in Addis Ababa. The arrangements made in Vienna in April, 1973 aim at strengthening co-operative efforts in industry for the benefit of the developing countries of Africa. They will also add to the effectiveness of special efforts being made to assist the least developed African countries. Preliminary details have been worked out for the procedures and methods of operation of the joint division, including arrangements for the preparation and approval of programmes and areas of work as well as the staffing and other budgetary resources to be made available to the joint division. It is proposed that during 1974 UNIDO and ECA will work in close association to develop a detailed work plan for industrial development in Africa, to be approved by the heads of the two Organizations in June or July 1973 when the agreement regarding the Joint Division will also be finalized.

13. The proposal to establish an ECA/UNIDO Joint Industry Division has already received the approval of the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Accra in February 1973 and was endorsed in May 1973 by the Industrial Development Board, the principal policy-making body of UNIDO.

'High Level' Co-ordination of United Nations Development Activities for each of the Principal UN Geographical Regions

14. It might be necessary to consider the possibility of establishing a "Regional Co-ordinating Committee for Development Activities", for each of the

main United Nations geographical regions. The proposed Committee should be composed of senior officials drawn from:

- (i) the Office of Technical Co-operation at UN Headquarters;
- (ii) the appropriate Regional Bureau at UNDP Headquarters (including the UNDP Regional Representative of the Region concerned);
- (iii) the UN Specialized and other global agencies undertaking substantial development programmes within the Region (including the Regional Representatives of the Agencies concerned);
- (iv) the particular Regional Economic Commission concerned.

15. The Committee should meet at least once a year in order to assist in the formulation of policies relating to the overall strategy, programmes and priorities for United Nations development activities in the region, taking into account the significant characteristics of the region as a whole, including the social and political problems, the natural resources endowment or economic resource base, the differences in levels of development and variations in different areas or subregions within the region, population and other sociological factors inhibiting rapid growth. The arrangements for the type of co-ordination proposed should enable the United Nations to deliver a co-ordinated programme of development for each of its main geographical regions, by co-ordinating all its efforts and available resources in each region and making the most efficient utilization of limited United Nations resources, in order to achieve the maximum possible impact on development activities. It is therefore suggested that the terms of reference of the proposed Regional Co-ordinating Committee should be to examine all problems concerning the development of the region and to make appropriate recommendations relating to:

- (i) the formulation of the overall strategy, policies and priorities for development within the region, for consideration and approval at the regular sessions of the legislative organs of the regional economic commission concerned and of the UN Specialized and other global agencies operating within the region;
- (ii) the formulation and implementation of joint work programmes, between the regional economic commission and a UN Specialized or global agency, in any specific field of operation where there is duplication, overlapping or complementary responsibility and competence;

- (iii) the provision and rational allocation of financial and staff resources for the execution of joint work programmes within the region;
- (iv) the most effective means of mobilising United Nations resources in order to provide the maximum impact of UN assistance necessary for removing the major constraints on rapid development within the region;
- (v) the review and evaluation of progress in the execution of United Nations programmes within the region;
- (vi) all such other matters as are considered essential for the successful operation of United Nations activities as a whole within the region.

Summary Report of ECA's Relations with other International Organizations during 1971 and 1972

16. Annexed to this document is a summary report of the activities undertaken in co-operation with various United Nations agencies and with other international or inter-governmental organizations during 1971 and 1972. The annexed summary also provides examples of the different types of arrangements (outlined in paragraph 1 above) for co-operation between ECA and other United Nations organizations.

SUMMARY REPORT OF ECA'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS DURING 1971 AND 1972

A. Co-operation with various United Nations Agencies

1. Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (CDPPP)
United Nations Headquarters (New York)

As a result of the arrangements established with CDPPP, co-operation at the secretariat level was provided in respect of the following:

- (i) ECA's participation in inter-regional seminars on development planning organised by CDPPP;
- (ii) CDPPP participation in conferences, seminars or working groups organised by ECA, particularly meetings of the Conference of African Planners;
- (iii) joint country missions by CDPPP and ECA to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy;
- (iv) the preparation of a study (in co-operation with UNCTAD and FAO) of the fourteen East African countries, embracing various economic sectors offering possibilities for multi-national co-operation in Agriculture, Industry, Transport and Communications, Energy, Trade and Human Resources Development;
- (v) the organisation of the East African experts meeting on Economic Co-operation to examine the study on economic co-operation among the fourteen East African countries;
- (vi) advisory services and technical assistance, as required by African countries, through the operations of the United Nations Multi-national Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams (UNDATs).

2. Committee for Development Planning (CDP - subsidiary body of ECOSOC)

Co-operation between the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) and the ECA secretariat covered:

- (i) ECA's participation in the meetings organised by the Committee;

- (ii) ECA's assistance in the collection and processing of data required for the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the objectives and policies of the United Nations Second Development Decade;
 - (iii) the preparation of a Regional review and appraisal report of progress during the 1970s.
3. United Nations Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)
- Co-operation between IDEP and ECA included:
- (i) IDEP's participation in the biennial meetings of the Conference of African Planners as well as in seminars and working groups on Development Planning Policies organised by the ECA secretariat;
 - (ii) provision by ECA of lecturers to the institute as well as participation in teaching seminars organised by the institute.
4. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Co-operation with UNCTAD included:
- (i) participation by UNCTAD in the preparation of a study on economic co-operation covering the fourteen East African countries;
 - (ii) assistance provided by UNCTAD's collaboration in a special study on African economic co-operation efforts and the significance of the enlarged European Economic Community for African Economies;
 - (iii) collaboration in organising the symposium on international trade for East and Central African States held in Zambia in December 1971;
 - (iv) preparation of documentation for the working group on African oilseeds held in Addis Ababa in April 1971;
 - (v) collaboration in organising courses in export promotion for English and French-speaking African countries separately;
 - (vi) collaboration in organising courses on commercial policy and trade promotion for English and French-speaking African countries;

- (vii) collaboration in the preparation of the African Regional Plan of the World Plan of Action;
- (viii) regular participation by ECA in UNCTAD board meetings and sessions of the conference to service the African group and assist African delegations.

5. International Trade Centre (ITC)

Co-operation with ITC included:

- (i) provision of lecturers by ITC for the symposium on international trade for East and Central African States held in Zambia in December 1971;
- (ii) the organisation of courses in export promotion for English and French-speaking African countries;
- (iii) continuous exchange of information on work programmes planned for and implemented in individual African countries;
- (iv) joint trade promotion missions by the ECA Africa Trade Centre and ITC to African countries in appropriate cases;

6. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

The ECA secretariat and UNIDO have collaborated in the organisation and implementation of various projects, and in promoting more effective co-operation, e.g.:

- (i) follow-up action on the recommendation of the training workshop of personnel engaged in standardization held in Addis Ababa in November 1970;
- (ii) the training workshop for extension workers in small-scale industry for French-speaking African countries held in Kinshasa in June 1971;
- (iii) the promotion of the Ghana small-scale industry Centre;
- (iv) the advanced course in manpower planning and training programme (French-speaking) held in Yaounde (Cameroon) in July - August 1971 (in co-operation with ILO, UNESCO and WHO);

- (v) the 3rd investment promotion meeting on specific industrial projects held in Abidjan in November 1971 (co-sponsored by ECA/UNIDO and ADB);
- (vi) the training workshop for public industrial administrators in English-speaking African countries held in Addis Ababa in October 1972;
- (vii) the seminar on industrial information for English-speaking African countries held in Addis Ababa in November 1972.

7. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Examples of co-operation between ECA and FAO in specific project activities include the following:

- (i) (FAO's collaboration in the preparation of the nine-part study of various economic sectors offering possibilities for multi-national co-operation among the fourteen East African countries;
- (ii) the proposal jointly formulated by ECA and FAO for the establishment of an ECA/FAO Agriculture Industries Advisory Group, which is currently under consideration by UNDP;
- (iii) the development of closer working relationship between ECA and the secretariat of the UN industry co-operative programme based at FAO Headquarters, whereby the ECA brings to the attention of the secretariat of the co-operative programme industrial projects which have been identified and formulated for possible investment follow-up action;
- (iv) the assistance being provided by FAO in the preparation of a manual entitled "Guide to the Use of Timber in Building";
- (v) assistance provided by FAO in organising the conference on the Role of Hydrology and Hydrometeorology in the economic development of Africa held in Addis Ababa in September 1971 (in collaboration with WMO, UNESCO and OAU);
- (vi) FAO's participation at the Seventh Session of the Conference of statisticians held in Addis Ababa in October 1971;

- (vii) FAO's participation at the seminar on concepts and definitions in international trade statistics held in ADDIS Ababa in May 1971;
- (viii) FAO's participation in the working group on commodity balances and input-output analysis convened in Dakar in October 1971;
- (ix) the assistance provided by FAO by participating in the inter-disciplinary mission to Gabon to advise on the feasibility as well as in the formulation of a project request regarding an integrated rural development project in the N'gounie Region (in collaboration with ILO and the UNCTAD based in Yaounde);
- (x) FAO's participation in the regional conference on education, vocational training and work opportunities for girls and women in African countries held in Rabat in 1971;
- (xi) FAO's assistance in co-sponsoring (with UNICEF and WHO) the symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s held in Addis Ababa in 1971;
- (xii) FAO's assistance in jointly organising with SIDA the regional seminar on home economics planning for English-speaking countries in Africa held in Addis Ababa in 1972;
- (xiii) FAO's participation at the meeting convened by the ECA in Addis Ababa in August 1971 to work out practical measures for fostering and strengthening technical co-operation with international voluntary agencies operating in Africa;
- (xiv) the assistance provided by FAO in preparing the working documents for the advanced course in manpower planning and training programme held in Yaounde in July/August 1971;
- (xv) FAO's participation in the seminar on correspondence education in Africa held in Abidjan in April 1971;
- (xvi) close working relationship between ECA and FAO on the study of sub-regional economic co-operation in the field of agriculture covering the countries of the West, Central and North African sub-regions;

- (xvii) FAO's assistance in jointly organising a seminar held in Bathurst in December 1971 for countries of the West African sub-region to examine the Phase I study of sub-regional economic co-operation in the field of agriculture, as well as the scope and methodology for the Phase II study;
- (xviii) FAO's assistance in the formulation and implementation of the African livestock development project;
- (xix) FAO's assistance in the establishment of the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) which came into operation in September 1971;
- (xx) arrangements for assistance to be provided jointly by ECA and FAO to the proposed international animal production and health research centre in sub-sahara;
- (xxi) the continuing activities of the ECA/FAO forest industries advisory group in the identification and formulation of forest-based industrial projects (including pulp and paper);
- (xxii) FAO's participation in 1971 in the annual regional inter-agency co-ordination meetings on population;
- (xxiii) FAO's participation in the annual meetings of the non-UN organisations interested in population programmes in Africa in 1972;
- (xxiv) FAO's participation in African population conference in December 1971;
- (xxv) FAO's participation in the first session of the Conference of African demographers in December 1971;
- (xxvi) FAO's participation in the working group on fertility levels, differentials and projects in 1972.

8. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

During the past two years, co-operation between ECA and UNESCO in specific project activities included the following:

- (i) UNESCO's collaboration in organising the conference on the

role of hydrology and hydrometeorology in the economic development of Africa held in Addis Ababa in September 1971 (in co-operation with WMC, FAO and OAU);

- (ii) ECA's participation in a UNESCO survey mission to some African countries in May 1972 in order to determine the potentialities of space communication for education, information and development for Africa south of the Sahara;
- (iii) UNESCO's contribution to the preparation of a paper entitled "Manual on Demographic Survey in Africa" for the seventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians held in October 1971;
- (iv) ECA's collaboration with UNESCO in developing statistics teaching project for the countries of Southern Africa;
- (v) ECA's collaboration with UNESCO in a national training workshop on ruralization of primary education in Brundi;
- (vi) UNESCO's participation in the regional conference on education vocational training and work opportunities for Girls and Women in African countries held in Rabat in 1971;
- (vii) UNESCO's participation in the symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s held in Addis Ababa in 1971;
- (viii) the collaboration of UNESCO in the advanced course in manpower planning and training programme held in Yaounde in July/August 1971;
- (ix) UNESCO's participation in the seminar on correspondence education in Africa held in Abidjan in April 1971;
- (x) UNESCO's participation in the symposium on educational innovations in Africa held in Addis Ababa in September 1971;
- (xi) ECA's participation in the UNESCO sponsored regional seminar on the statistics of culture and mass communication in Africa held in Addis Ababa in April 1972;
- (xii) ECA's participation in UNESCO's sponsored Conference of Ministers of science in Africa (Castafrika) held in Nairobi in October 1971;

- (xiii) ECA/UNESCO collaboration in organising a Castafrika meeting planned for 1973;
- (xiv) ECA/UNESCO collaboration in the preparation of the Africa Regional Plan of the World Plan of Action;
- (xv) UNESCO's participation in the annual regional inter-agency co-ordination meetings on population, in 1971;
- (xvi) UNESCO's participation in the annual meetings of the non-UN organisations interested in population programmes in Africa, in 1972;
- (xvii) UNESCO's participation in the African population conference in December, 1971;
- (xviii) UNESCO's participation in the first session of the conference of African demographers in December, 1971;
- (xix) UNESCO's participation in the working group on fertility levels, differentials and prospects in December, 1972;
- (xx) ECA/OAU/UNESCO inter-secretariat meetings to plan and execute studies required for the possible revision of the Addis Ababa educational targets (1970 in Paris and 1972 in Addis Ababa).

9. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Co-operation with the ILO has been maintained at the inter-secretariat level by reciprocal participation in specific programme activities organised by either agency. Examples of such co-operation include:

- (i) ILO's participation at the East African expert meeting on economic co-operation held in Addis Ababa in November 1971;
- (ii) ILO's collaboration in carrying out the special study on African economic co-operation efforts and the significance of the enlarged European Economic Community for African Economies;
- (iii) ILO's assistance in organising a training course for African building contractors on a national basis in Egypt in 1971, and in Tunis and Algeria in early 1972;

- (iv) ILO's participation in the regional conference on education, vocational training and work opportunities for Girls and Women in African countries held in Rabat in 1971;
- (v) ILO's participation in the symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s held in Addis Ababa in 1971;
- (vi) ILO's collaboration in the evaluation of training requirements and in designing and organising programmes to meet the needs of senior African administrators and other executives as well as the requirements of teaching institutions on professional training in accountancy, chartered secretaryship and management;
- (vii) ILO's collaboration in providing field assistance for the advanced course in manpower planning and training programme held in Yaounde in July - August 1971;
- (viii) ILO's participation in the seminar on correspondence education held in Abidjan in April 1971;
- (ix) ILO's participation in the symposium on educational innovations in Africa held in Addis Ababa in September 1971;
- (x) ILO's collaboration in the preparation of the African Regional Plan of World Plan of Action;
- (xi) ILO's participation in the inter-disciplinary mission to Gabon in order to advise the Government on the feasibility of integrated rural development project in the N'Gounie Region;
- (xii) ECA's participation in the following ILO activities:
 - the jobs and skills programme for Africa;
 - the regional seminar on training in labour administration held in Nairobi in December 1971;
 - the Kenya employment mission of 1972.
- (xiii) ILO's participation in the annual regional inter-agency co-ordination meetings on population in 1971;
- (xiv) ILO's participation in the annual meetings of the non-UN organisations interested in population programmes in Africa, in 1972;

- (xv) ILO's participation in the African population conference in December, 1971;
- (xvi) ILO's participation in the first session of the conference of African demographers in December, 1971;
- (xvii) ILO's participation in the working group on fertility levels, differentials and prospects in December, 1972;
- (xviii) the ECA Population Programme Centre participated in seminars on workers education on population questions sponsored by the ILO in 1971 and 1972.

10. World Health Organisation (WHO)

Continued co-operation with WHO has been maintained and this included:

- (i) WHO's collaboration in the African regional meeting on housing administration held in Denmark in 1971;
- (ii) WHO's collaboration in organising a training course for African building contractors in Egypt in 1971 and Tunisia and Algeria in 1972;
- (iii) participation of WHO at the seventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians held in Addis Ababa in October 1971;
- (iv) WHO's participation in the regional conference on education, vocational training and work opportunities for Girls and Women in African countries held in Rabat in 1971;
- (v) WHO co-sponsorship of the symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s;
- (vi) assistance provided by WHO for the advanced course in manpower planning and training programme held in Yaounde in July/August 1972;
- (vii) WHO's collaboration in the preparation of the African Regional Plan of the World Plan of Action;
- (viii) WHO's participation in the All-Africa regional seminar on the human environment, held in Addis Ababa in August 1971;
- (ix) WHO's participation in the meeting of members of the African committee for the international hydrological decade, Addis Ababa September 1971;

- (x) WHO's participation in the regional conference on the role of hydrology and hydrometeorology in the economic development of Africa held in Addis Ababa in September 1971;
- (xi) WHO's participation in African population conference and conference of African demographers first session in December 1971, Accra;
- (xii) WHO's participation in the regional UN inter-agency co-ordination on population meetings and meeting of non-UN organisations interested in population work in Africa, Addis Ababa, April 1972;
- (xiii) WHO's participation in the OCAM/ECA second sub-regional conference on popular participation in development in Lomé, April 1972;
- (xiv) WHO's participation in the West African sub-regional meeting on the formation of port management in Freetown in September 1972;
- (xv) fourth session of the Conference of African Planners, Addis Ababa, October 1972.

11. World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

Co-operation with WMO included the following:

- (i) WMO's collaboration in organising the conference on the role of hydrology and hydrometeorology in the economic development of Africa held in Addis Ababa in September 1971;
- (ii) close working relationship with WMO on a programme for the development of hydrometeorological networks in Africa for which WMO has seconded a hydrometeorologist to the ECA Secretariat;
- (iii) WMO's collaboration in the preparation of the African Regional Plan of the World Plan of Action;
- (iv) WMO's participation in the annual regional inter-agency co-ordination meetings on population in 1971;
- (v) WMO's participation in the African population conference in December, 1971;
- (vi) WMO's participation in the first session of the conference of African demographers in December, 1971;

- (vii) WMO's participation in the working group on fertility levels, differentials and prospects in December, 1972;
- (viii) WMO contributed a chapter on health policy and health aspects of food and housing policies in the ECA's study on social change and social development in Africa.

12. World Food Programme (WFP)

Co-operation with WFP included the following:

- (i) participation of WFP in the symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s held in Addis Ababa in 1971;
- (ii) ECA's participation in the seminar of WFP field officers in the West and East African sub-regions held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 17 November 1972 to examine operational and other work problems.

13. United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR participated in the symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s held in Addis Ababa in 1971.

14. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)

An agreement was entered into in July 1971 between ECA and UNICEF for the execution of a project to promote social development teaching materials in the East African countries of Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi and Mauritius, and UNICEF provided the funds for the services of eight consultants as well as for the publication and distribution of case records. Co-operation with UNICEF also included:

- (i) UNICEF's co-sponsorship of the symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s held in Addis Ababa in 1971;
- (ii) UNICEF's participation in the symposium on educational innovations in Africa held in Addis Ababa in September 1971;
- (iii) UNICEF's participation at the seventh session of the conference of African statisticians held in Addis Ababa in October 1971;

- (iv) UNICEF's participation in the annual regional inter-agency co-ordination meeting on population in 1971;
- (v) UNICEF's participation in the meetings of the non-UN organisations interested in population programmes in Africa in 1972;
- (vi) UNICEF's participation in the African population conference in December 1971;
- (vii) UNICEF's participation in the first session of the conference of African demographers in December 1971.

15. Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)

IMCO provided assistance for the organisation of the regional meeting on the use of freight container in African trade held in Addis Ababa in 1972.

16. International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

ICAO is collaborating in the preparation of the African Regional Plan of the World Plan of Action.

17. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

ITU participated at the seventh session of the conference of African Statisticians held in Addis Ababa in October 1971. ECA also collaborated with ITU in organising a meeting on the implementation and financing of the proposed Pan-African Telecommunications Network in Addis Ababa in October/November 1972.

18. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

IBRD participated in:

- (i) the East African expert meeting on economic co-operation held in Addis Ababa in November 1971;
- (ii) the seventh session of the conference of African statisticians held in Addis Ababa in October 1971;

- (iii) the task force on the proposed international animal production and health research centre in sub-sahara;
- (iv) the second regional inter-agency co-ordination meeting on population in April 1972;
- (v) the second meeting of the non-UN organisations interested in population programmes in Africa in April 1972;
- (vi) the African population conference in December 1971;
- (vii) the first session of the conference of African demographers in December 1971.

19. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Co-operation with UNITAR included:

- (i) the UNITAR/ECA regional seminar for Africa on techniques and procedures of UN technical assistance held in Addis Ababa in May/June 1971;
- (ii) UNITAR/ECA/SIDA regional seminar on international procurement held in Nairobi in March 1972.

20. United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Physical Planning

Co-operation between the ECA and the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Physical Planning included:

- (i) collaboration in organising a meeting on co-ordinating building research in Africa held in Addis Ababa in March 1971;
- (ii) collaboration in organising an African regional meeting on housing administration held in Denmark in September 1971;
- (iii) collaboration in the preparation of a study entitled "Guidelines on Housing Policy in African Countries";
- (iv) assistance on the pilot project for establishing co-operative housing societies in Tanzania.

21. United Nations Secretariat on the Human Environment

Co-operation with the UN secretariat on the Human Environment included:

- (i) assistance provided to the ECA secretariat in the organisation of the first all African seminar on the human environment held in Addis Ababa in August 1971;
- (ii) participation by the ECA in the United Nations conference on the human environment held in Stockholm from 5 to 16 June 1972.

22. United Nations Statistical Office

Co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office included:

- (i) participation of the UN Statistical Office at the seventh session of the conference of statisticians held in Addis Ababa in August 1971;
- (ii) participation at the seminar on concepts and definitions in international trade statistics held in Addis Ababa in May 1971;
- (iii) the participation in the working group on production accounts, commodity balances and input-output analysis held in Dakar in October 1971;
- (iv) collaboration in a number of projects in connection with the African census programme;
- (v) participation in the annual meetings of the consultative group on the African census programme in 1971 and 1972;
- (vi) participation in the African population conference in December 1971;
- (vii) participation in the seminar on statistics and studies of migration and urbanization in September 1972.

23. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Co-operation is maintained between the ECA and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in the formulation and implementation of projects connected with the African Census Programme. The UNFPA also participated in:

- (i) the annual meetings of the consultative group on the African census programme;

- (ii) the African population conference;
- (iii) the first session of the conference of African demographers;
- (iv) the working group on fertility levels, differentials and prospects;
- (v) ECA's participation at the annual meetings of the UNEFA Advisory Board in New York in 1971 and 1972.

24. United Nations Population Division

Co-operation between the ECA and the UN Population Division is maintained on a regular basis and include:

- (i) collaboration in the annual regional inter-agency co-ordination meeting on population;
- (ii) collaboration in the execution and implementation of projects under the African census programme
- (iii) participation in meetings on all population questions.

B. Co-operation with other International or Inter-governmental Organisations

25. Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

In addition to the general relations between the ECA and OAU confirmed by resolution 190(IX), the ECA maintains working relationship with the OAU Secretariat and, during 1971 and 1972, the two organisations co-operated closely in the following:

- (i) the sixth and seventh ECA/OAU joint meetings on trade and development held in Geneva in August 1971 and September 1972 respectively, to prepare an African position on issues relating to international trade and finance for consideration by other international bodies in which African countries participate;

- (ii) the implementation of the African livestock development study;
- (iii) projects of common interest such as the regional food reserves and assistance to liberation movements;
- (iv) collaboration in the organisation of the conference on ~~phyto~~sanitary control;
- (v) the programme of education, training and placement of African refugees;
- (vi) the activities of international voluntary agencies in rural development in Africa;
- (vii) development of manpower and training programmes;
- (viii) the organisation of the conference on the individual held in Addis Ababa in April 1971;
- (ix) the first ECA/OAU Conference of Ministers of Industry held in May 1971;
- (x) joint servicing of African group meetings of the UNCTAD trade and development board;
- (xi) participation in the African population conference in December 1971;
- (xii) participation in the first session of the conference of African demographers in December 1971;
- (xiii) participation in the second meeting of the non-UN organisations interested in population programmes in Africa in 1972;
- (xiv) participation in the working group on fertility levels, differentials and prospects in 1972.

26. African Development Bank (ADB)

Special arrangements have been negotiated between the ECA and the ADB for more effective co-operation in transport, communications and tourism, energy, geology and minerals, water resources, cartography, and

science and technology. A co-ordinating committee made up of representatives of ECA, ADB, UNDP and IBRD has also been established to undertake pre-feasibility studies of specific projects in the Africa region. In addition, there is an arrangement for reciprocal participation in each other's meetings.

27. Association of African Central Banks

The ECA secretariat works in close collaboration with the Association of African Central Banks in mobilizing domestic financial resources. Such collaboration included the preparation of a paper by the secretariat dealing with "Research on the Role of Financial Institutions in the Mobilization of Domestic Resources", and Central Banks have been requested to provide data on their activities in this respect. In addition, ECA is providing continuing secretariat services for the Association, including the preparation of substantive documentation and organisation and servicing of its plenary and sub-regional meetings and seminars.

28. East African Development Bank

The secretariat provided assistance to the East African Development Bank which subsequently led to the establishment of a project preparation and promotion division as an integral part of the operations of the Bank.

29. International Finance Society for Investment and Development in Africa (SIFIDA)

ECA's co-operation with SIFIDA, is being developed and projects identified and formulated by ECA are made available to SIFIDA for possible investment follow-up action.

30. Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation (OCAM)

ECA's co-operation with OCAM included:

- (i) Collaboration in 1971 in carrying out a study of a special project for the inter-state school for agricultural engineers at Ouagadougou;

- (ii) collaboration in 1972 in undertaking a study on a project for training management information scientists at the African Institute of Information Science at Libreville;
- (iii) assistance and participation in OCAM's first and second conferences on popular participation in development held in Niamey in 1969 and Lome in 1972 respectively;
- (iv) ECA's assistance in the establishment of OCAM's bureau for rural development;
- (v) ECA/OCAM joint meeting on public administration planned for November 1972, but postponed to 1973 to be held in Cameroon;
- (vi) ECA's participation in a meeting organised by OCAM on the development of African entrepreneurs held in Dakar in November 1971;
- (vii) ECA's participation in the meeting of OCAM's statisticians in Dakar in October 1971;
- (viii) OCAM's participation in the seventh session of the conference of African Statisticians in Dakar in October 1971;
- (ix) OCAM's participation in the African population conference in 1971;
- (x) OCAM's participation in the first sessions of the conference of African demographers in December 1971;
- (xi) ECA's participation in the meeting on demographic problems of OCAM states held in Yaounde in September 1972.

31. Central African Development Union (UDEAC)

ECA's co-operation with UDEAC included the following:

- (i) assistance provided to UDEAC for studies on agricultural development as part of the Phase II study for the Central African sub-region;
- (ii) assistance to be provided through the ECA/UNDAT's programme for the proposed establishment of multi-national industrialisation agencies with the UDEAC:

- (iii) participation by UDEAC in the ECA seminar on concepts and definitions in international trade statistics held in Addis Ababa in May 1971;
- (iv) assistance provided to UDEAC for the construction of wholesale index numbers and computation of foreign trade indices on electronic data processing equipment;
- (v) participation in the African population conference in December 1971;
- (vi) participation in the first session of the conference of African demographers in December 1971;
- (vii) collaboration with ECA on the African census programme relating to the UDEAC countries and ECA's support of the establishment of a unit with UDEAC secretariat for this purpose.

32. East African Community (EAC)

The ECA secretariat has maintained its co-operation with the East African Community and this included:

- (i) assistance in the organisation and preparation of documentation for the East African expert meeting on economic co-operation held in November 1971;
- (ii) the Community's participation in ECA's seminar on concepts and definitions in international trade statistics held in Addis Ababa in May 1971;
- (iii) ECA's provision of training in demography and demographic statistics at the East African Statistical Training Centre in Dar-es-Salaam.

33. West African Economic Community

The ECA secretariat continues to follow closely developments in respect of the West African Economic Community and has indicated its readiness to provide the Community with necessary assistance within the Commission's resources.

34. Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb

The ECA secretariat has continued to support the activities of the Maghreb and has recently made available to the Maghreb Consultative Committee the report on the North African industrial harmonisation study commissioned by ECA in order to assist the Centre for industrial studies for the Maghreb in co-ordinating and programming industrial investment among the countries concerned.

35. Chad Basin Commission

The ECA secretariat has co-operated with the Chad Basin Commission in providing advisory services in respect of legal regulations and water development in rural areas.

36. The Niger River Basin Commission

ECA has continued to maintain its co-operation with the Niger River Basin Commission by providing advisory services on the navigation and navigability of the Niger River.

37. Organisation of the Riparian States of the Senegal River (OERS)

The ECA secretariat has been following closely developments of the Senegal River Organisation. Areas for co-operation between the Organisation and the ECA have not yet been firmly established, although the Organisation participated at the Seventh Session of the Conference of African Statisticians held in Dakar in October 1971.

38. Conference of the Directors of the Economic and Social Research Institutes in Africa (CODESRIA)

The ECA co-operates in the activities of the Conference of the Directors of the Economic and Social Research Institutes in Africa (CODESRIA) in the collection and exchange of research data, the establishment of data processing facilities and in the training of staff.

39. The International Legal Centre (New York)

The ECA collaborated with the International Legal Centre (New York) in organising a conference on African Legal Process and the Individual held in Addis Ababa in April 1971, with participation of legal officers of African Centres, eminent jurists, representatives of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and, also, the participation of the United Nations Human Rights Division, UNHCR, ILO, UNESCC, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the International Commission of Jurists and the International Institute of Human Rights.

40. Institution of Higher Learning in Rural Economics

The ECA in co-operation with USAID has organised missions to West African countries in order to determine the possibility of establishing an Institution of Higher Learning in Rural Economics to serve the West African sub-region.

41. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development(OECD)

The secretariat has maintained contacts with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the Organisation participated in the ECA sponsored working group on production accounts, commodity balances and input-output analysis held in Dakar in October 1971 and also in the seventh session of the conference of African Statisticians held in Addis Ababa in October 1971. OECD (Development Centre) participated in the working group on household sector statistics in Addis Ababa from 27 November - 1 December 1972. ECA participated in a study session on national accounts and development planning in low income countries sponsored by OECD in Paris from 13 - 17 November 1972. OECD also participated in the African Population Conference and the First Session of the Conference of African Demographers both held in December 1971; the Second Meeting of the Non-UN Organisations interested in Population Programmes in Africa in 1972; and the Working Group on Fertility Levels, Differentials and Prospects in 1972.

42. The Central Banks of West African States (BCAO)

The ECA has maintained contact with the Central Banks of West African States which were represented at the Seventh Session of the Conference of African Statisticians held in Dakar in October 1971.

43. The European Economic Community (EEC)

The ECA has followed closely developments in the European Economic Community (EEC) and has commissioned a Study on Intra-African Economic Co-operation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community. The EEC also participated at the Seventh Session of the Conference of African Statisticians held in Dakar in October 1971; the African Population Conference and the First Session of the Conference of African Demographers - both held in 1971.

44. International Voluntary Agencies

The ECA has co-operated closely with the International Voluntary Agencies operating in Africa and the following are examples of such co-operation:

- (i) the ECA has established a Voluntary Agencies Bureau (VAB), within its Human Resources Development Division, to deal with specific requests from International Voluntary Agencies;
- (ii) with the collaboration of 34 registered international voluntary agencies, a directory of activities of international voluntary agencies in rural development in Africa (covering about 19,000 projects) has been compiled for the information of ECA member States;
- (iii) a meeting was convened by the ECA in Addis Ababa in August 1971, attended by representatives of 27 major international voluntary agencies as well as of FAO, WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and OAU in order to examine and work out practical measures for fostering and strengthening technical co-operation between the ECA secretariat and the international voluntary agencies which sponsor rural development programmes in Africa.

45. International Council in Social Welfare (ICSW)

Co-operation with the International Council on Social Welfare has been established since 1966 and has taken the form of organisation of annual joint seminars and the promotion of African national councils of social welfare. The ECA participated in the seminar on Family Life Education co-sponsored by the ICSW in Nairobi in October, 1972.

46. International Council on Correspondence Education (ICCE)

The ECA maintains contact with consultations with the International Council on Correspondence Education on the development of correspondence education programmes for manpower development in Africa.

47. West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)

The ECA, in collaboration with FAO, UNDP and USAID assisted in the establishment of the West African Rice Development Association which was inaugurated in September 1971.

48. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)

The ECA in co-operation with FAO and OAU collaborated with IITA in the organisation of the Conference on Phyto-Sanitary Control held in Rabat in 1971.

49. The Association of African Universities (AAU)

ECA maintains contact with the Association of African Universities, particularly in relation to the formulation and implementation of fellowship and training schemes for manpower development and has supported appeal to donor agencies for additional undergraduate scholarship to be administered by the OAAU.

50. The African Training and Research Centre in Administration
for Development (CAFRAD)

The ECA maintains contact with the African Training and Research Centre for Development in Tangiers and has collaborated with CAFRAD in the following:

- (i) the evaluation of training needs and in designing and organising programmes to meet identified needs;
- (ii) designing of syllabus for use in various teaching institutions on professional training in accountancy, chartered secretaryship and management;
- (iii) collaboration with ILO, the Public Administration Division, UNEQ and UNDP in providing advisory services connected with the problems of personnel, finance, organisation, management and improvement of public enterprises.

51. Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences
in Africa (AAASA) - Addis Ababa

The ECA assisted in the founding of this Association in 1969 and also in the creation of its organisational structure and the setting up of its secretariat. Continuing assistance is being given to the Association in programme planning and programme development. During the period under review, arrangements were initiated for ECA's assistance and participation in the following three meetings to be organised by the Association in 1973:

- (i) AAASA/CLC Workshop on "Rural development in Africa" - June 1973;
- (ii) AAASA/Ford Foundation seminar on "Multiple cropping in tropical Africa" - August 1973;
- (iii) AAASA/ICIPE/Ford Foundation seminar on "Progress in insect pest control" - November 1973.

52. International Centre for Insect Physiology
and Ecology (ICIPE) - Nairobi

The secretariat gives assistance to this Centre in the development

of its programmes of co-operation in research within Africa. The ECA secretariat is represented on the African Committee of the ICIPE which advises the Board of the ICIPE on its programme development in relation to regional priorities. During the period under review, arrangements were made for the ECA secretariat to assist the Centre in 1973 in the planning and organisation of a seminar designed to bring research workers in the field and research workers in the laboratories together. The theme of the seminar, in which AAASA will also be participating, will deal with progress in the methods of control and eradication of insect pests.

53. Miscellaneous

Co-operation was also maintained with non-governmental organisations such as the Ford Foundation; International Parenthood Federation; International Statistics Institute; International Union for the Scientific Study of Population; Pathfinder Fund; and the Population Council.