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DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

FOR THE PERIOD

1984-1989

DRAFT MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR 1984-1989

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Note by the Secretariat

1. Presented in this document is a draft of the relevant section of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1990. Recommendations for changes adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers will be taken into account in revising this draft to produce the plan to be submitted to CPC, ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

2. The CPC at its twentieth session requested (A/35/38, paragraph 320) that the attention of sectoral, regional and functional intergovernmental bodies reviewing the draft plans should be drawn to the following provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/93, in which the Assembly:

Requests the Secretary-General to take measures to involve more closely the sectoral, regional and functional programme-formulating organs in the planning and programming process;

Urges those organs to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the subsequent programme budget unless a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature arises as determined by the General Assembly;

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the planning and programme budgeting procedure referred to above.

3. The Secretary-General wishes to draw attention to operative paragraph 2 (p) of resolution 34/224 by which the General Assembly, establishing guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations, states that "the planning process should also make it possible to identify completed activities or activities of marginal utility."

4. In compliance with these guidelines the Secretary-General brings to the attention of ECA Conference of Ministers the following activities which may be considered as obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective, and might be terminated if it so decides.

5. The Secretary-General also wishes to recall General Assembly resolution 32/206 which in its operative paragraph 3:

Requests such bodies (functional, sectoral and regional) to propose through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogrammes within their respective fields of competence."

6. The proposals of ECA Conference of Ministers on these priorities will be transmitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

7. As is the case with the programme budget, the approval of the medium-term plan is a prerogative of the General Assembly.

8. This covering note calls for the involvement of the relevant intergovernmental body in:

- a. the identification of activities which are considered to be obsolete, of marginal usefulness or ineffective;
- b. the determination of relative priorities among subprogrammes within a programme.



Plan Form 1

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. The sixteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU which met at Monrovia, Liberia in July 1979 adopted the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, and the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. These two declarations contain a list of priority areas of action including:

- (a) The implementation of the African Food Plan (AFPLAN) for attaining food self-sufficiency in Africa by the end of the century
- (b) An increase in over-all agricultural productivity and
- (c) Agricultural research on appropriate inputs, skills and technological improvement.

2. The Lagos Plan of Action identified food and agriculture as priority areas in the economic development of Africa and indicated machinery needed to implement the objectives.

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

3. The ECA contribution to the Strategy in the agricultural sector consists of:

- (a) Assistance in improving the capabilities of member States and inter-governmental organizations for better policy making planning and programming for the food and agriculture sector in national development plans;
- (b) Improved follow-up activities of the World Conference of Agrarian Region and Rural Development (WCARRD) in the area of rural mobilization, higher value added and better institutions, services and facilities for the farming and rural populations;
- (c) Efforts towards increased food productivity and availability;
- (d) Improvement of market structures, systems and institutions serving peasant and poor rural farmers, including activities in the area of reducing food losses, food security and distribution and processing at national, subregional and regional levels.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

4. The objective of the food and agriculture sector as expressed in the Freetown Declaration and the Monrovia Strategy is food self-sufficiency in Africa by the year 2000 through an improved agricultural policy, increased investment in agriculture and improved capacity to implement agricultural projects effectively.

5. In addition to food self-sufficiency, overall agricultural improvement will be sought within the context of the follow-up Plan of Action of WCARRD .

6. Assistance will be given through the MULPOCs and intergovernmental organizations in the form of technical reports, working groups and seminars to achieve improved capacity in planning and project implementation for agricultural development and improved food marketing institutions.

7. The following subprogrammes are relevant:

(a) Food and agricultural development policy making, planning and programming;

(b) Promotion of integrated rural development, improvement of agricultural institutions and services and the expansion of food production;

(c) Agricultural marketing institutions, services and facilities.

8. Priorities in the area will be accorded to:

(a) Reduction in food losses;

(b) The establishment of national and subregional strategic food reserves;

(c) Increased food production (food crops, livestock and fisheries);

(d) Improved income and price policies for the rural sector;

(e) Forest conservation and drought control;

(f) Relevant agricultural research;

(g) Agricultural extension services and information.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : agricultural development policy planning and programming

(a) Legislative authority

9. Commission resolutions 220(X), 289(XIII) and 351(XIV); the FAO Freetown Declaration of November 1976; resolution 4/78 of the tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolution 1/80 of the eleventh FAO Regional Conference for Africa; and the Lagos Plan of Action of April 1980.

(b) Objective

10. The objectives of this subprogramme are to:

(i) Improvement and develop food and agriculture in general and in particular attain food self-sufficiency, good nutrition and food security through the improvement of the agricultural development policies, plans and projects of member Governments and intergovernmental organizations in Africa. These developments are to be based on self-reliance, rural transformation the use of appropriate technology and increased agricultural investment.

(ii) Assist member Governments and intergovernmental organizations in Africa in improving their agricultural development policies, plans and projects.

(c) Problem addressed

11. Over the last two decades, the agricultural situation in Africa has failed to achieve expected and planned targets, particularly with regard to food and nutrition. Today, each person in the region has, on an average, considerably less food than was available 10 years ago. This alarming trend reflects among other factors an insufficient increase in areas cultivated and in yields. It is therefore essential to address the problems of incentives for the adoption of improved technology, insufficient technical and professional staff including that for planning, programming and project formulation and implementation, and constraints to intra-African trade particularly in the area of market intelligence.

12. In the policy area, there is a need for appropriate institutions and policy machinery to develop policies that will encourage over-all agricultural productivity and particularly the production of food and livestock as well as forestry, fisheries and agricultural services and facilities. In the area of planning and programming, the problem is essentially one of finding manpower of the necessary competence not only to translate policies into concrete, well co-ordinated and comprehensive plans and programmes for the agricultural sector but also to ensure co-ordination between the agricultural and non-agricultural sector, a linkage which is essential for the overall development of the economy in the area of monitoring and evaluation. There are also problems of establishing national focal points and finding the necessary manpower for the effective, consistent and continuous monitoring and evaluation of projects related to food and agriculture.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-89

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

13. It is expected that the Regional Food Plan for Africa (AFPLAN) and the Lagos Plan of Action adopted in 1980 will be practically implemented at national, subregional and regional levels. There should be brightened awareness of the need for increased investment and greater receptivity on the part of governments and intergovernmental organizations for assistance and training in the improvement of food and agricultural development policies, plans, programmes and projects. In addition foundations should

have been laid for steps to be taken with regard to sub-objectives (ii) (a) to (ii) (j) listed below. By the end of 1983, programmes and projects will have been prepared and submitted for funding and some major projects in the area of food losses and food security will be in the implementation phase.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

14. Activities will concentrate on three strategies namely, technical assistance and TCDC programmes, improved co-ordination and intraregional co-operation and the increase capacity of member States individually and collectively in project identification, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation through intensive training, workshops and seminars. The strategies will be implemented through the following:

(a) The provision of technical backstopping to improve the capacity of member States individually and collectively in the area of policy, formulation and articulation, planning, project identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

(b) Training in project identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

(c) Prefeasibility and feasibility studies of subregional and regional projects;

(d) Assistance to member Governments and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation of incentive schemes for agricultural inputs and farm products.

(e) Monitoring agricultural activities contained in the Lagos Plan of Action at national, subregional and regional levels;

(f) Participation in the strategy review missions to prepare development plans and policies for the food and agriculture sector as defined in the Lagos Plan of Action;

(g) Organization and enhancement of the capability for agricultural data collection and processing;

(h) Establishment of a network of commodity intelligence at subregional and regional levels in order to encourage trade in food and agricultural products;

(i) Provision of the necessary basic information on food and nutrition policies, plans and development through the ECA Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa and the FAO State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA);

(j) Provision of the necessary basic information on forest conservation and resources development policies; the promotion of subregional and regional co-operation in forest resources conservation production, supply, processing and trade; and the formulation of policies and programmes for the effective exploitation, conservation and expansion of forest resources. The secretariat will collaborate with FAO, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) and other agencies in the implementation of these strategies.

(e) Evaluation

15. (i) (a) The objective of the evaluation will be to ascertain if improved policy, planning and programming have been proposed by Governments for the agricultural sector in their respective national economic development plans.

(b) More significantly, dependent plan budgets will be reviewed to see if allocation for the food and agriculture sector have been increased.

(ii) Self-evaluation will be carried out for each subprogramme element separately with respect to the effectiveness of backstopping through both improved information and increased participation in workshops and training seminars. The frequency and timing of the evaluations will depend on the output of the subprogrammes. Participants in the workshops and training seminars will be asked to evaluate the effectiveness of such training seminars and workshops.

(iii) The impact indicators to be used in evaluating the subprogramme will include the endorsement of reports by intergovernmental bodies and appropriate conference of ministers and as well as the reactions of participants.

(iv) Information will be collected through questionnaires and other relevant approaches such as surveys from both member States and intergovernmental organizations.

(v) Findings of evaluations will be used in redesigning the subprogramme and in allocating more or less resources as appropriate. Results of evaluations will prove extremely useful in identifying problems and priority areas as perceived by the users of the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 2 : promotion of integrated rural development, improvement of agricultural institutions and services, and expansion of food production

(a) Legislative authority

16. (i) In the area of promotion of integrated rural development, the Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 197(IX), 152(VIII), 289(XIII), and 321(XIII), 352(XIV); World Food Conference resolutions II and III, resolution no. 4 of the eleventh meeting of the ECA Executive Committee; Programme of Action and Resolution on the Follow-up of the WCARRD Conference; the Lagos Plan of Action.

(ii) In the area of food expansion, World Food Conference resolution 1, resolution No.1 of the tenth meeting and resolution No.4 of the eleventh meeting of the ECA Executive Committee; Commission resolutions 256(VII), 264(XII) and 351(XIV), the FAO Freetown Declaration of November 1976; recommendations of the ninth, tenth and eleventh FAO Regional Conference for Africa; and the Lagos Plan of Action (1980).

(b) Objective

17. This subprogramme which will supplement subprogramme 1 will have as a principal objective assistance to Governments, subregional and regional organizations in Africa in increasing agricultural production, rural income and employment through an integrated approach to rural development. For food expansion, the objectives are to:

(i) Make Africa self-sufficient in food production by the year 2000 by increasing awareness of the potential for expanding food production and improving food availability through a reduction of food losses and improvement of food marketing systems;

(ii) Highlight the problems and potentials for expanding food production, and promote, at national, subregional and regional levels, concerted action for increasing food production and improving food availability nutrition and marketing institutions. (see subprogramme 3 on agricultural marketing, institutions, services and facilities).

(c) Problem addressed

18. Until recently, agricultural production and rural development in Africa were perceived and handled with little or no appreciation of inter-connexions between the different sectors, this resulted in a lack of co-ordination and minimal impact. An integrated approach to rural development is required to improve the efficiency of existing institutions and to encourage the establishment of new ones, when necessary, to cope with the developmental problems of agriculture and the rural areas. Collective self-reliance at the farm level should also be sought.

19. In the food sector, food production, productivity and nutritional levels in African countries are low and have not risen sufficiently in the past two decades to cope with the increased demand resulting partly from accelerated population growth and increased urbanization. Consequently, food imports and both domestic and foreign food prices have been increasing sharply thereby worsening the balance of payments problems of food importing countries in Africa and creating a drain on their foreign exchange. Per capita consumption is low and the nutritional level is unsatisfactory to the general detriment of the health, productivity and standard of living in many, if not most, African countries.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

20. (i) The situation at the end of 1983

a. A programme of assistance to member countries at national, subregional and regional levels for implementing the Programme of Action and the Resolution on the Follow-up of the WCARRD Conference will have been launched if not completed;

b. A study on the most relevant problems hampering the introduction of appropriate farm equipment machinery and implements and the dissemination of improved farming techniques among small farmers will have been completed and distributed to relevant bodies;

c. A feasibility study (TCDC) on the establishment of a subregional maize research centre in Angola, in co-operation with the Lusaka MULPOC, will have been completed and a report submitted to member States and other appropriate bodies;

d. Assistance to, and co-operation with the Yaounde MULPOC office (TCDC) in implementing the subregional project on agronomic research will have also been completed;

e. Policy will have been formulated with respect to the integration of livestock with crop husbandry; artisanal fisheries production, especially inland fisheries will have been expanded.

21. For the food sector most African Governments should have completed preparations for the next development plan phase in which contributions are expected to focus food policy programmes and projects laid out in the African Food Plan (AFPLAN) and the Lagos Plan of Action. Specifically, the following activities will have been completed.

a. Preparation of a technical publication or report on food technology and improved processing;

b. A technical study, in collaboration with FAO completed on the identification, formulation and evaluation of projects for livestock production and health;

c. A survey report on multinational co-operation programmes and projects for livestock improvement; and

d. A technical publication in collaboration with OAU, on the feasibility of the establishment of African Food Relief Support.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

22. The strategy followed earlier within the context of the Programme of Action of WCARRD and the priorities and recommendations of the Lagos Plan of Action in the agriculture sector, will be vigorously pursued mainly in the implementation and monitoring phases. This implies the creation, improvement, and strengthening of the effective and sustained land tenure system; the organization of production and structural reforms for food and agricultural support services. Another major objective will be an increase in the collective self-reliance of the farm population in decision making and farm organization for food and agricultural production. In view of the size and significance of the project on food expansion for Africa some programmes which have been initiated but not completed by the end of 1983 and thus may have to be postponed and or continued later.

23. The strategy for 1984-1989 will be to provide up-to-date information on changing problems and development potential through regional reports, early warning system on food and agriculture as well as the use of remote sensing for drought surveillance; to provide information on food processing industries; and to prepare prefeasibility and feasibility studies on food production, intra-regional trade in agricultural products and food security.

24. A major study on the identification of the basic constraints limiting food production by small farmers and the development of strategies for their social and economic development may be undertaken towards the end of the period.

(e) Evaluation

25. (i) a. This subprogramme will be evaluated on the basis of improved agricultural production, the development of more effective agricultural institutions and services in the rural sector to enhance agricultural and food production and the improvement of the income and standard of living of the farming population in Africa. The realization of these aim will of course be slow and arduous.

b. More significantly, allocations for rural development will be reviewed to see if investments in the food and agriculture sector in general and for rural infrastructure, in particular, have been increased.

(ii) Self-evaluation will be carried out for each subprogramme element separately to ascertain the effectiveness of backstopping through improved information and increased participation in the activities of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and the Centre for Integrated Rural Development in the United Republic of Tanzania as well as through workshops and training seminars. The frequency and timing of the evaluation will depend on output of the subprogrammes. Participants in workshops and training seminars will be asked to evaluate the effectiveness of such training seminars and workshops.

(iii) The impact indicators to be used in evaluating the subprogramme will include the endorsement of reports by intergovernmental bodies and appropriate conference of ministers and as well as reaction of participants. (FAO in collaboration with ECA is preparing a set of useful indicators for this exercise).

(iv) Information, to be collected through questionnaires and other relevant approaches such as surveys from both member States and intergovernmental organizations will consist of measurements of increased production, higher crop yields, increased employment, improved roads and means of transport, increased use of health services, higher attendance at schools, increased income and consumption, improved diets, reduced incidence of disease, increased literacy and increased local participation in planning and decision making. For the food sector the impact of the subprogramme will be evaluated regularly within the framework of the interagency (OAU, ECA, World Food Council/UNDP and FAO) monitoring machinery assessing food development activities emanating from the Lagos Plan of Action.



(v) Findings of evaluations will be used either in redesigning the subprogramme and in allocating more or less resources as appropriate. Results of evaluations will prove extremely useful in identifying problems and priority areas as perceived by the users of the subprogramme.

Subprogramme 3 : agricultural marketing institutions, services and facilities

(a) Legislative authority

26. Recommendations of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth FAO Regional Conference for Africa; resolution No. 1 of the tenth meeting and resolution No. 4 of the eleventh meeting of the ECA Executive Committee; World Food Conference resolutions XVII and XIX; and Commission resolutions 289(XIII) and 300(XIII).

(b) Objective

27. The main objective of this subprogramme is to assist member States of ECA in establishing and developing agricultural marketing institutions, services and facilities at the country, subregional and regional levels. A secondary objective is to improve and accelerate intra-regional trade in food and other agricultural products including forest products.

(c) Problem addressed

28. The socio-economic transformation of the food and agriculture sector sought on the African continent requires that more attention should be directed to small holders' production with a view to increasing their marketable surplus, thereby improving their economic conditions and increasing the availability of domestically produced food and other agricultural products to urban consumers and developing industries. The problem addressed is therefore the lack of effective marketing systems, resulting in the perpetuation of the current level of subsistence production and low income and in the sluggish and irrational distribution of agricultural produce within and among African countries. Owing to inadequate market intelligence services and poor transport and communications system in Africa, intra regional and inter country distribution is dismally poor in the food, forestry and agriculture sectors. This subprogramme aims at identifying and recommending policies to minimize constraints to increased intra regional trade.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

29. By the end of this period, priorities for investment in marketing improvement programmes and supporting policies for some African countries will have been identified and transmitted to the Governments concerned for appropriate consideration. Technical reports will have been submitted to Governments, intergovernmental organizations and other users in the following areas;

- a. The reduction of food losses;
- b. Estimates of such post-harvest losses for cereals and legumes;
- c. Marketing organizations for farmers and rural people and their products;
- d. Co-operatives, credits, and input supply aimed at improved food and agricultural production.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

30. The strategy followed in previous years will be continued. Based on the situation at the end of 1983 and on a detailed analysis of information and data on agricultural marketing; the input supply and food losses, policy recommendations will be pursued vigorously through workshops, seminars on the following:

- a. Storage facilities at the farm, urban and national levels;
- b. Preservation facilities for perishable products, particularly food products, and livestock processing plants;
- c. Quality control and standardization;
- d. Wholesale, export and import food markets;
- e. Market information services;
- f. Country and subregional food reserves and marketing arrangements for emergencies, such as in the Sahel;
- g. Waste-reduction activities;
- h. Improved packaging, handling and transportation facilities.

(e) Evaluation

31. (i) To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which Governments and intergovernmental organizations are adopting and applying the policies and programme recommended.

(ii) Evaluation of progress and accomplishment at the level of the subprogramme will require a survey approach to assessment, conducted jointly with member government agencies. Case studies of selected outputs are indicated. The frequency and timing would be keyed to the delivery of individual outputs.

(iii) Performance indicators will reflect qualitative characteristics of the outputs, e.g., relevance to identified problems, operational utility, clarity. Impact indicators will include: development of research and analytical studies in member countries, use of findings for policy formulation by member countries; improved storage facilities available and level of increases in intra-regional trade for food, forestry and agricultural products.

(iv) Information will be collected through questionnaires and other relevant approaches such as surveys, from both member States and inter-governmental organizations.

(v) Findings of evaluations will be used in redesigning the subprogramme and in allocating more or less resources as appropriate. The results of evaluations will prove extremely useful in identifying problems and priority areas as perceived by the users of the subprogramme.

### C. Organization

#### 1. Intergovernmental review

32. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECA Conference of Ministers which meets every year. The last meeting was held in March 1980. The next Conference of Ministers which will meet from 4 to 11 April at Freetown, Sierra Leone will review this programme.

#### 2. Secretariat

33. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division in which there were 20 (9 ECA, 9 FAO, 1 USAID, 1 UNDP) professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following sections as of 1 January 1981:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
1. Food and Agriculture Development Policy, Planning and Programming	3	4	7
2. Integrated Rural Development and Improvement of Agricultural Institutes and Services	4	3	7
3. Agricultural Marketing	2	2	4
4. Direction and Management	-	2	2
	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

#### 3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

34. None.

35. The subprogramme on Expansion of Food Production is to be undertaken by an Interdivisional Committee on AFPLAN supervised by the Director of the Division.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

36. The MULPOCs are an effective instrument of intergovernmental co-ordination at the subregional level. Simultaneously co-ordination is ensured through other intergovernmental agencies in the region, notably the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the Inter-States Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC).

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

37. The Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office (PPCO) in the Cabinet Office is the responsible for co-ordination. The Directors of Division as well as inter-divisional committees on integrated rural development and AFPLAN also ensure effective co-ordination.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

38. The Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division is over 21 years old and ensures close collaboration between the two organizations in the area of food and agriculture. ECA also participates in the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. A major role is played as well as by the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies particularly the General Assembly.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

39. Joint activities are expected to be undertaken mainly with FAO, and with the following ECA divisions:

a. The Social Development Division, particularly the Integrated Rural Development Section and the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW).

b. Industry Division particularly the ECA/FAO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa and the ECA/FAO Food Industries Advisory Group;

c. The Natural Resources Division; and

d. The International Trade and Finance Division.

Plan Form 1

DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POLICIES

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. The International Development Strategy as a whole is of relevance to this sector which concerns broad development issues. Of particular interest are paragraphs 26, 37, 38 and 42 of section II of the International Development Strategy dealing with the impact of the monetary system on development, the deteriorating situation of least developed countries and measures to be taken on their behalf, the need to formulate national development plans on the basis of a unified approach and the provision of technical and financial support to national plan formulation by the international community. Part K of section III of the Strategy dealing with least developed countries, most seriously affected countries, developing island countries and land-locked developing countries relates directly to the part of the programme concerning least developed African countries. Section IV on review and appraisal of the implementation of the new International Development Strategy gives a specific and detailed mandate to the regional commissions to conduct the review and appraisal exercise in the framework of their regular activity of preparing regional economic surveys by carrying out "periodic reviews of major aspects of development in the evolving development experience in their regions".

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

2. By identifying problems and analysing policies in the framework of the review and appraisal work, this programme will directly assist member States in formulating better development policies and will thus facilitate the implementation of the International Development Strategy. The programme will moreover have a direct impact on plan formulation of member States through its planning component which includes both assistance to planning institutions in member States and research. The implementation of the Strategy as regards least developed countries is a major component of the programme.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

3. The International Development Strategy for the 1980s has set the goals and priorities and the policy measures to be taken in order to achieve accelerated progress in developing countries. At the same time, the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, which was recommended by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 April 1980, has set priorities and targets and designated policies to be pursued by African countries. With the over-all aim of collective self-reliance and in the framework of a planned scenario for the 1980s projecting a growth rate of 7 per cent in real terms, the main priority in the production area has been given to food production, agriculture and industry, in particular agro-based and raw materials-based industries. Development in these sectors is to be accompanied by development in transport, human resources, science and technology within

the framework of expanded regional co-operation. Mobilization of both material and financial resources is called for with emphasis placed on the need to build up the appropriate indigenous mechanisms with a view to implementing the Plan. The International Development Strategy for the 1980s and the Lagos Plan of Action are in broad agreement on their over-all goals and objectives and set the same order of priorities for development efforts.

4. The main objective of the programme is to assist African countries in implementing their development objectives through the identification of development problems and the formulation of appropriate development policies. This entails first of all continuous analysis of development trends in African countries, as required in section IV of the International Development Strategy. The programme thus contains a subprogramme on socio-economic surveys and reviews to address this need. As paragraph 42 of section II of the Strategy states that planning will be a major instrument in the implementation of development objectives and the Lagos Plan of Action calls for the building up of indigenous plan mechanisms and the reinforcement of planning mechanisms at the national and subregional levels, a subprogramme on socio-economic planning and projections has been included in the programme. To meet the specific development problems of the least developed countries, both the International Development Strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action have defined specific goals and policies for them and called for specific support to be given to them by the international community. This concern is reflected in the subprogramme on least developed countries. The mobilization of resources for development, as envisaged in both the International Development Strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action, demands that adequate policies should be established in the monetary and financial sectors, as stated in part D of section III of the Strategy and in the Lagos Plan of Action which call for structural changes in the financial sectors and immediate steps for increased and effective financial and monetary co-operation at the subregional and regional levels. The subprogramme on fiscal, monetary and financial issues will enable ECA to assist member countries in elaborating policies at the national level.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1: socio-economic surveys and reviews

(a) Legislative authority

5. The legislative authority is derived from the Commission terms of reference Economic and Social Commission resolution 671A(XXV) of 29 April 1980, section I(b); the annual report of the second session of the Commission, paragraph 85; General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) on the International Development Strategy; ECA resolutions 218(X) and 238(XI) on Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s; ECA resolution 398(XV) on the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

6. The objectives of the subprogramme are to:

(i) Make a continuous assessment of the economic and social situation of African countries in order to identify the problems encountered in the implementation of their development programmes and assist thereby in formulating the adjusting development policies;

(ii) Review and appraise in particular the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s and the Lagos Plan of Action for African countries;

(iii) Assist African member States of the Commission in creating and improving their own national mechanisms to review and appraise development policies and programmes.

(c) Problem addressed

7. During the 1980s most African countries will face nearly critical conditions with considerable pressures on their external accounts and will be obliged to mobilize internal resources to counteract these pressures. It will be then necessary to monitor the relevance of their development strategies as changes occur in external and internal factors and as problems are encountered in their implementation and in attempts to alter them. The continuous accounting of the results achieved will be a major element in this exercise.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

8. At the end of 1983 the first review and appraisal of the 1980s development decade will have been carried out covering the years 1981 and 1982. A system of short-term forecasting will be available making it possible to expand the scope of the annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa which will thus contain a short-term projection of the major economic variables for a number of countries providing the basis for better economic programming.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

9. During this period a Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa will be published every year and will contain, as stated above, a short-term projection of economic trends. Every two years the Survey will serve as a basis for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s and of the Lagos Plan of Action for African countries.

(e) Evaluation

10. The purpose of the evaluation will be to determine to what extent the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa reflects real trends and problems in the African region and how the Survey data can be better integrated in the policy formulation process in Africa. In view of the special character of the subprogramme, the evaluation will be carried out primarily through the presentation of the Survey to the annual ECA Conference of Ministers as well as to the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

Subprogramme 2: socio-economic planning and projections

(a) Legislative authority

11. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the report of the first session of ECA, paragraph 61 (9); Commission resolution 363(XIV) establishing the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers; Economic and Social Council resolutions 979(XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 (9) and 777(XXX) of 3 August 1960; Commission resolutions 187(IX), 257(XII), 260(XII), 332(XIV), 884(XV); and General Assembly resolution 3508(XXX) of 15 December 1975.

(b) Objective

12. The objectives of the subprogramme are to:

(i) Undertake socio-economic research on specific development problems in Africa with a view to identifying adequate policy measures in the light of the International Development Strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action;

(ii) Study problems relating to planning in order to devise appropriate planning and programming techniques relating to sectoral planning, regional and subregional co-ordination of plans and contingency planning to deal with specific crises;

(iii) Develop models for the economies of African countries with a view to providing advisory services to Governments on long-term possibilities as well as on short-term domestic and external policy measures.

(c) Problem addressed

13. Africa is facing increasing mass poverty, unemployment, widespread illiteracy, the persistence of major endemic diseases and a low level of satisfaction of the basic needs of the population. This situation is reflected in economic and administrative structures which fail to meet the requirements of development. In plan formulation and implementation, African countries' planning systems need to be strengthened in order to make them more effective in solving these specific problems both in the short-, medium- and long-terms. Specific research coupled with the development of short- and long-term models would provide a suitable framework and the guidance necessary for achieving efficient planning in African countries.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

14. Work on the use of social indicators in planning, on tariff and non-tariff protection, on measures for better co-ordination of the public and private sectors as well as preliminary results of the construction of sectoral models will have been made available to the second session of the Joint Conference of African Planners,



Statisticians and Demographers. Also studies will have been started with a number of selected countries on the role of small-scale enterprises, on planning systems in African countries, on energy models and on short-term forecasting and outlook.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

15. The period 1984-1989 will be devoted to expanding the above studies particularly in order to cover a large number of African countries. Plans exist to:

a. Develop a general framework for the use of social indicators in planning;

b. Carry out more detailed sectoral analysis for most of the African countries;

c. Work on subregional and regional co-operation in planning; and

d. Establish forecasting and warning systems in individual countries with a view to helping these countries to anticipate and take measures to counteract short-term fluctuations, bottlenecks and other dislocations in their economies.

(e) Evaluation

16. The subprogramme will be examined to see the relevance of the objectives pursued to the needs of planning institutions in Africa. The inclusion in African plans of additional social factors, increased co-ordination between national plans and development in the use of forecasting techniques will be the key indicators used to evaluate the subprogramme. The joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, which has the responsibility of examining the subprogramme and making recommendations to the ECA Conference of Ministers, will be the main evaluation mechanism.

Subprogramme 3: fiscal, monetary and financial issues at the national level

(a) Legislative authority

17. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from ECA resolutions 37(V), 98(VI), 19(IX) and 218(X) and General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974.

(b) Objective

18. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member States in formulating appropriate fiscal, monetary and financial policies which will lead to the optimal use of their resources and in building adequate monetary and financial institutions in particular those catering for rural areas and other lagging sectors of the community.

(c) Problem addressed:

19. There is generally an inadequate level of financial resources for development in African countries together with the lack of a proper mix of fiscal and monetary policies which will provide the necessary incentives for the optimal use of the existing resources. Moreover institutional systems are imperfect. They are not geared to giving Governments early signals of impending problems and difficulties and do not respond to the needs of the majority of the population which is living in rural areas.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

20. By the end of 1983 it is expected that studies will be finalized on the role of national development banks in fostering development in a limited number of countries. Furthermore, research on the role of non-banking financial institutions in the mobilization resources and balance of payments problems in a selected number of countries is also due for completion. It should, however, be noted that the above work programme is carried out in addition to the preparation of the chapter on fiscal, monetary and price developments which is submitted every year to the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

21. A study will be undertaken on the effectiveness of the traditional tools of monetary management in Africa. The link between the indigenous money market and the organized one in a number of countries will be further explored. The gaps in agricultural credit and the mobilization of resources in rural areas are other areas where emphasis will be placed. Plans also exist to review and assess and eventually to propose ways and means of improving the tax base in a number of African countries. Another area which calls for fundamental rethinking is housing and industrial finance. Last but not least, an in-depth analysis will be made of the links between fiscal and monetary policies and the balance of payments in a number of African countries.

(e) Evaluation

22. It is hoped that senior government officials engaged in monetary management and fiscal policy will participate in a seminar. The feedback from seminar participants and the eventual articulation of the series of policies suggested in the development plans and country programmes will constitute important areas of evaluation.

Subprogramme 4: least developed countries

(a) Legislative authority

23. General Assembly resolutions 2564 (XXIV), 2626 (XXV), on the International Development Strategy, 2803 (XXVI), 3202 (S-VI) on the Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order, 34/203 and 34/210, UNCTAD

resolutions 24(II), 62(III), 63(III), 122(V) and 5(III) and 7(III) of the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries' annual report of the tenth session of the Commission; Commission resolution 210(IX), 222(X), 213(X), 238(XI), 353(XIV) on Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s and 397(XV); Report of the Conference on the Problems and Prospects of the African LDCs, March 1980; and the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

24. The objective of the subprogramme is to assist African LDCs in their planning and programming efforts for the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s. Specifically the subprogramme will assist African Least Developed Countries in:

(i) Assessing and reviewing international efforts in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in order to improve aid modalities, adjust the volume of aid and its use to development needs of the countries and devise appropriate changes in aid programmes;

(ii) Assisting African least developed countries in formulating policies designed to effect structural changes in their economies so as to make it possible to use internal resources more completely and provide basic needs to the masses of the poor;

(iii) Assisting in the provision of emergency support in cases of natural disasters like drought.

(c) Problem addressed

25. African LDCs are facing especially difficult conditions as most of them are situated in drought-prone areas, are land-locked and find it very difficult to mobilize internal resources. During the 1970s their economic development fell behind the African average and was characterized by stagnation and in some cases decline. Their prospects are bleak unless their development policies are significantly improved and greatly expanded flows of aid are secured.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(1) The situation at the end of 1983

26. In-depth socio-economic survey of the individual least developed African countries will have been undertaken and assistance rendered to them in developing economic statistics in general and national accounts in particular to meet sectoral requirement for planning and monitoring economic development and the international demand for information in order to establish adequate programmes of financial and technical assistance to these countries.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

27. Further in-depth studies of the economies of the least developed countries will be undertaken during these periods. The institutional arrangements for the follow-up to the 1981 United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries will have been firmly established to enable the monitoring and periodic review and evaluation of the Substantial New Programme of Action.

(e) Evaluation

28. By 1989 the impact of the Substantial New Programme of Action on the economies of the least developed countries will have been such that these economies will have embarked on the path of self-sustained development with the means to provide internationally accepted minimum living standards.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

29. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the annual ECA Conference of Ministers, the last meeting of which was held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 April 1980 and by the biennial Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers whose last meeting was held at Addis Ababa from 24 March to 2 April 1980. This plan has not been reviewed by these bodies.

2. Secretariat

30. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division in which there are 17 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division has the following sections:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Director	1	-	1
Socio-economic Surveys and Analysis Section	4	1	5
Socio-economic Planning, Policies, and Projections Section	7	-	7
Fiscal, Monetary and Financial Policy and Institutions Section	2	-	2
	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

31. There is no section in charge of the subprogramme for least developed countries. It has been proposed, however, that a section responsible for the African LDCs programme should be set up within the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division on the basis of the recommendation made by the Conference of African Least Developed Countries held at Addis Ababa in March 1980 and endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers in its resolution 397(XV).

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

32. No evident need is seen at present other than what is achieved through the ECA Conference of Ministers and the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

33. Co-ordination is ensured through the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office of the Commission. A division of labour results from the mandate of ECA giving it prime responsibility for United Nations activities in Africa, so that the part of the United Nations programme on development issues and policies concerning Africa is carried out by the ECA Socio-economic Research and Planning Division.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

34. No formal co-ordination agreements exist with respect to this programme.

4. Units in which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

35. Continuous co-operation is expected with the ECA Statistics Division which will supply basic data on all aspects of socio-economic activity in African countries. Moreover, co-operation with PADIS will be essential for the implementation of the programme since PADIS will have established an African data bank.

Plan Form 1

PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. The International Development Strategy for this programme is based on the recognition that collective self-reliance is a dynamic and vital component of the economic restructuring which is required for the creation of a new international economic order. The programme should contribute to reducing the external dependence and vulnerability of African countries and attaining autonomous, self-reliant development.

2. The strategy calls for increased emphasis on technical co-operation as a means of facilitating and supporting investment, research, training and development. In particular, economic and technical co-operation among African countries, and between Africa and other developing regions becomes the cornerstone of accelerated growth and development.

B. Planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

3. The part played by the ECA secretariat in the fulfilment of this programme will be largely promotional in nature. Assistance will be rendered to member States, either individually or through their intergovernmental organizations, in the identification, design, formulation and implementation of multinational projects which further the aims of the Strategy. The opportunities for fruitful co-operation within each sector, and between sectors, should become apparent from more complete information and analyses of the resource base of African countries under this programme.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

4. This programme is aimed at promoting economic and technical co-operation among African countries as a means of increasing collective self-reliance which the International Development Strategy recognizes as a dynamic and vital factor for the creation of a new international economic order. It marks a departure from traditional attempts aimed merely at strengthening existing co-operative institutions or 'Africanizing' them and places emphasis on the restructuring of national and multinational economies. Accordingly, the programme supports efforts by Governments and intergovernmental organizations to make such restructuring a reality. These efforts must include an assessment of the needs and requirements of African countries; an accurate inventory of their resource endowments, skills and capacities; and the promotion of joint ventures based on the utilization of existing local resources. The thrust is on improving the productive capacity of African countries, individually and collectively, and the basis for this has to lie in the identification and mobilization of their joint resources for the promotion of co-operative ventures in many different fields of endeavour.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : policies and institutions

(a) Legislative authority

5. General Assembly resolutions 3362 (S-VII), 3517 (XXX) and 33/134; Conference of Ministers resolutions 221 (XI), 246 (XI), 256(XII), 296(XIII) and 355(XVI) and the Lagos Plan of Action April 1980.

(b) Objective

(i) Intergovernmental objective

6. To create and sustain viable intergovernmental machinery for economic co-operation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, so as to enhance collective self-reliance among African countries.

(ii) Time-limited subsidiary intergovernmental objective

7. To endeavour to bring the economic co-operation programmes of different African intergovernmental organizations into harmony both with one another and with those of the MULPOCs as a way of eliminating obstacles to, and accelerating progress towards, the eventual creation of an African economic community.

(iii) General objective of the secretariat

8. To strengthen and consolidate the MULPOCs and other African intergovernmental organizations and turn them into effective instruments for engineering structural change towards indigenous self-sustaining and self-reliant growth.

(c) Problem addressed

9. Past experience has firmly demonstrated that it is not enough, and it may even be counter-productive, to take measures to strengthen and consolidate existing economic co-operation arrangements. There is a prior need to examine existing or proposed co-operation arrangements critically in order to ensure that they are of the kind that will foster the emergence of indigenous production, processing, marketing and distribution mechanisms consistent with self-reliance. The fervent desire of African countries to establish various types of economic co-operation institutions, governmental and non-governmental, and their decision to set up five Multinational Programming and Operational Centres as operational arms of ECA must not only be matched by concrete efforts to make the institutions work, but also be oriented towards the collective and effective use of the resources and raw materials of African countries to satisfy their own needs.

10. Supportive action by the ECA secretariat both in the identification and mobilization of resources and in the provision of backstopping services is a much-needed catalyst in the process of establishing and maintaining such multinational co-operation institutions.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

11. All the five MULPOCs will implement a package of subregional multinational programmes which will already have a significant impact on subregional integration. Strengthened both by increased support from the United Nations General Assembly and greater decentralization from ECA headquarters, each MULPOC is expected to be in a position to exercise effective leadership at the subregional level and in particular to assume its role as a co-ordinator or focal point for all subregional economic co-operation activities, regardless of which agency sponsors them. Basic studies to identify resources and potentials for multinational co-operation in specified sectors will have been completed within the context of each MULPOC subregion and across subregions. The potential for interregional economic and technical co-operation among African countries and other developing regions will also have been identified.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

12. By 1984 it is expected that institutions and mechanisms of the kind needed for restructuring the economies of African countries will have been established or appropriately recast. The Lagos Plan of Action stipulates that no new multinational institutions should be created unless the need for them is clearly demonstrated. During the period 1984-1989, therefore, efforts will concentrate on existing institutions of proven potential in order to enhance their capacity to deliver.

13. Lessons learned from the experience of economic co-operation groupings in other parts of the world will be increasingly applied to the African situation. The machinery of the MULPOCs and the subregional institutions created or fostered within their framework will be strengthened to provide a healthy institutional environment within which steady progress can be made towards the evolution of a regional economic community.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose of the evaluation

14. To determine the extent to which the policies advocated and the economic co-operation institutions supported by the secretariat contribute towards the emergence within Africa of autonomous, self-reliant growth, nationally and internationally. Among the changes to be measured will be various indicators of external economic dependence (trade, investment, etc.) as a test for the hypothesis that such changes have been brought about by action taken under the subprogramme.

(ii) The characteristics of the evaluation

15. Structural changes of the type envisaged under this subprogramme are expected to occur relatively gradually and their evaluation is therefore likely to be a continuing in-built process of measuring the direction and pace of change over several years.



(iii) Performance and impact indicators

16. The acceptance by member States of policies and measures recommended under the subprogramme, the degree of concrete support given to the intergovernmental institutions created, and the frequency of requests to the secretariat to continue to render similar advice and assistance are among the performance and impact indicators of the subprogramme.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

17. Periodic progress reports will provide a feedback on the effectiveness or otherwise of policies and institutions for promoting economic co-operation in Africa. Missions may also be mounted for on-the-spot assessment, while data provided by relevant publications of Governments and intergovernmental organizations will provide another source of information.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

18. In all cases, findings will be used to shed light on ways to improve the subprogramme and to avoid pitfalls. For example, it will be possible to determine whether the institutions built or advocated are serving the purposes for which they were designed, and whether the cost of supporting them is justified by the results.

Subprogramme 2 : projects

(a) Legislative authority

19. General Assembly resolutions 2563(XXIV) and 33/134; Conference of Ministers resolutions 241(XI), 296(XIII) and 311(XIII); and the Lagos Plan of Action, April 1980.

(b) Objective

20. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) To study the resource picture of the various national economies and map out complementarities within the regional and subregional context on the basis of which various types of multinational projects can be devised to promote the structural transformation of African economies;

(ii) To co-ordinate and rationalize the activities of the newly oriented intergovernmental organizations and to promote economic and technical co-operation among African countries and between the African region and other developing regions;

(iii) To identify and promote the implementation of specific projects within the countries served by the MULPOCs and by groups of countries served by two or more MULPOCs.

(c) Problem addressed

21. At present, there are a number of intergovernmental organizations in Africa for promoting economic and technical co-operation. The work programmes of these organizations have to be properly oriented to the need for structural transformation, as well as harmonized and streamlined to avoid inconsistencies, overlaps and wasteful duplication.

22. The main problem is how to increase the productive capacity of African countries in the face of their small size, fragmented markets, external orientation and limited knowledge of their own natural resources. The failure of economic co-operation arrangements in the past and the perpetuation of development problems despite existing co-operation arrangements clearly demonstrate the need to exercise more care about the type of economic co-operation arrangements to be nurtured and supported in the future. Therefore, the approach to multinational co-operation in African countries must begin with building up knowledge of the continent's resources and capabilities before designing programmes for their common exploitation. Great importance should be attached, for example, to the identification and joint exploitation of river or lake basins shared by two or more countries, transport and communication networks, marine resources and tourist attractions and the development of common standardized services and products, joint financing, etc. A resource inventory in each MULPOC subregion, including the manpower capabilities of individual member States, is an absolute priority. It is only with this that various sectoral policies and programmes - production, trade, manpower training, appropriate technology, banking and insurance, etc. - can serve the cause of economic co-operation in Africa.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

23. By the end of 1983 the economic and political peculiarities of the countries within each MULPOC subregion will have been studied in detail. Subregional data profiles will have been collected, analysed and used as a basis for identifying and designing an increasing number of multinational subregional projects, some of which will cut across MULPOC boundaries. Within each subregion, using the MULPOC as the focal point, the activities of various national and international agencies will have been suitably rationalized and the MULPOC's co-ordinating role duly enhanced.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

24. The package of projects comprising this subprogramme will yield its full fruit only in the longterm. During the period 1984-1989 the strategy will continue to intensify the implementation of economic and technical co-operation projects at the subregional level and to launch, as appropriate, new projects prepared as a result of analytical studies carried out in the preceding biennium.

25. Projects which will command high priority because of their potential for promoting the type of economic and technical co-operation envisaged would include: exploration and evaluation of the natural resources of African countries with a view to developing their individual and joint capabilities; development of productive capabilities of

existing or newly created African multinational corporations in the extraction, marketing and processing of raw materials; standardization of inputs, products or processes; development of a co-ordinated transport and communications infrastructure; joint development of relevant factor inputs; establishment of multinational regional or subregional banks to mobilize and channel financial resources into basic and strategic multinational projects; development of joint insurance and re-insurance ventures; etc.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose of the evaluation

26. To determine the extent to which the policies advocated and the economic co-operation institutions supported by the secretariat contribute towards the emergence within Africa of autonomous, self-reliant growth, nationally and internationally. Among the changes to be measured will be various indicators of external economic dependence (trade, investment, etc.) as a test for the hypothesis that such changes have been brought about by action taken under the subprogramme.

(ii) The characteristics of the evaluation

27. Structural changes of the type envisaged under this subprogramme are expected to occur relatively gradually and their evaluation is therefore likely to be a continuing in-built process of measuring the direction and pace of change over several years.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

28. The acceptance by member States of policies and measures recommended under the subprogramme, the degree of concrete support given to the intergovernmental institutions created, and the frequency of requests to the secretariat to continue to render similar advice and assistance are among the performance and impact indicators of the subprogramme.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

29. Periodic progress reports will provide a feedback on the effectiveness or otherwise of policies and institutions for promoting economic co-operation in Africa. Missions may also be mounted for on-the-spot assessment, while data provided by relevant publications of Governments and intergovernmental organizations will provide another source of information.

(v) Anticipated application of finding

30. In all cases, findings will be used to shed light on ways to improve the subprogramme and to avoid pitfalls. For example, it will be possible to determine whether the institutions built or advocated are serving the purposes for which they were designed, and whether the cost of supporting them is justified by the results.

## C. Organization

### 1. Intergovernmental review

31. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed annually by inter-governmental bodies at two levels. The first consists of the Councils of Ministers of the four MULPOCs based at Lusaka, Gisenyi, Yaoundé and Niamey, and the Committee of Plenipotentiaries for the MULPOC based at Tangiers. These review bodies focus primarily on the subregional components of the economic co-operation programme. The second intergovernmental review body is the ECA Conference of Ministers which also meets in annual sessions and which, besides reviewing the regional and interregional components of the programme, considers the reports submitted by the MULPOC Councils and other subsidiary organs. The last series of meetings of the MULPOC Councils was held in January-February 1980, and the last Conference of Ministers in April 1980.

### 2. Secretariat

32. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Economic Co-operation Office in which there were 12 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. This Office has no branches, sections or units. The five MULPOCs which are under the general supervision of the Economic Co-operation Office had a total professional staff establishment of 31 posts as of 1 January 1981.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Economic Co-operation Office	9	3	12
Lusaka MULPOC	-	10	10
Niamey MULPOC	-	8	8
Yaoundé MULPOC	-	6	6
Gisenyi MULPOC	-	4	4
Tangiers MULPOC	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>12</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>43</u>

### 3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

33. No divergences are envisaged.

D. Co-ordination

1. Need for intergovernmental co-ordination

34. The implementation of the programme cannot succeed without an effective machinery for co-ordinating the multinational activities of the various Governments and inter-governmental organizations. This machinery exists in the form of various committees of officials and sectoral experts which are advisory bodies to the MULPOC Councils of Ministers. The secretariat provides backstopping for them.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

35. Practically every activity carried out by the secretariat serves directly or indirectly the cause of economic co-operation among African States. The different divisions of the secretariat concentrate on programmes pertinent to their particular sectors, and it is left to the Economic Co-operation Office to ensure that intra-secretariat activities are well co-ordinated and harmonized, and also that projects generated by the Economic Co-operation Office itself are properly merged with those of the substantive Divisions to ensure their effective implementation. Given the complete integration of the MULPOC work programme and the work programme of ECA's substantive divisions, this co-ordinating role of the Economic Co-operation Office has become firmly institutionalized.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

36. At the subregional level this co-ordination will be ensured through the MULPOCs. It has been the practice to invite the active participation of all United Nations agencies as well as other intergovernmental organizations with operational projects in the various subregions of Africa to meetings of the policy organs of the MULPOCs, including those of technical experts. At the regional level, co-ordination with other United Nations agencies is performed directly by the ECA secretariat. This co-ordination is already formally institutionalized in the case of key sectors like agriculture and industry through the establishment of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, and the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division; and it is becoming stronger for other divisions, particularly the Natural Resources Division, and International Trade and Finance Division.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during 1984-1989

37. Because of the nature of its functions as promoter and co-ordinator of economic and technical co-operation in all fields, this particular programme requires, for its effective implementation, the performance of joint activities with all divisions of the secretariat, and with various units outside it, such as UNIDO, FAO, UNCTAD, UNESCO and the other regional commissions.

Plan Form 1

EDUCATION, TRAINING, LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. Although the Strategy falls short of treating this programme as a sector in its own right, it does however acknowledge the importance of education and states that the development of human resources provides a broad basis for development as it enhances the capacity for people to participate constructively in the development process.

2. In view of the constraints of unemployment, illiteracy, poverty and lack of qualified personnel, the Strategy calls for technical and financial support and an over-all increase in resources for the eradication of illiteracy, provision of universal education and full primary enrolment and the reduction of all forms of unemployment all by the year 2000. To this end, the Strategy is to support the efforts of developing countries including their commitment to self-reliance in this sector.

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations

3. The United Nations will provide technical and financial support and accord high priority to supporting developing countries' efforts so as to enable them to be self-sufficient and minimize their overdependence on foreign human resources.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

4. In the light of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the programme is designed to lend support to the region's efforts to develop the required human resource base with the pre-requisite skills, knowledge and attitudes, for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action.

5. Such skills must be developed in the following areas:

(a) multinational trade negotiations and negotiations on the United Nations Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations;

(b) Determination of the continent's natural resource endowment and its exploitation for rapid industrialization, increasing food production and eliminating hunger, disease and poverty;

(c) Managing financial resources and stabilization of monetary conditions;

(d) Acquisition and application of technology;

(e) Development and maintenance of transport systems.

All these skills are required for effective technical co-operation as national and regional basis are consistent with the human resources component of the Lagos Plan of Action.

6. It is known that the region suffers from:

(a) A shortage of high- and middle-level technical manpower for industry at the workshop and design levels improved agricultural production, marketing, distribution and machinery maintenance service for business support institutions and for major sectors such as natural resources exploration, etc.

(b) The inadequacy of the infrastructural base of related

(i) Administrative structure at the regional, subregional and often national levels) for the co-ordination and rationalization of efforts in the sector;

(ii) Policy guidelines that would make national/subregional/regional co-ordinating efforts effective;

(iii) Administrative and technical knowhow in human resource planning, training for career planning and career guidance and employment planning for the total mobilization and utilization of available human resources;

(iv) Specialized institutions and instructional materials for the development of specialized personnel.

7. The programme is geared to:

(a) The review of policies, systems and practices for the development of appropriate machineries for effective co-ordination and rationalization of programmes in human resource planning, development and utilization and ensuring that these activities become an integral part of over-all national planning activities;

(b) The consolidation and integration of financial and institutional resources for fellowships in priority areas of manpower needs and the provision of education and training opportunities to greater numbers of people;

(c) The reform and reorientation of education, training and employment planning systems and practices so as to increase their responsiveness to socio-cultural and development needs;

(d) The adoption of innovative programmes for employment generation, elimination of illiteracy, extension of appropriate technology to rural producers, linkage between the world of learning and the world of work and full use of existing facilities in the education, training and employment systems.

(e) The formulation of employment policies that not only promote intra-African co-operation but which give equal employment opportunities and cover the school-leaver youth and women as well as employable adults.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : education and training for development

(a) Legislative authority

8. Commission resolutions 82(V), 110(VI), 125(VII), 172(VII), 195(IX) and 202(IX); Conference of Ministers resolutions 306(XIII), 318(XIII), 349(XIV), 370(XIV) and 389(XV); General Assembly resolution 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI); recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Education of African States, Lagos, February 1976; and the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

- 9.
- a. To review educational systems, policies, programmes and practices to reorient and make them more relevant and responsive to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action;
  - b. To accord high priority to training and career guidance and establish viable administrative machinery for co-ordination and operation of the training and in-service career planning by:
    - i. Developing and retaining corps of training and staff development officers;
    - ii. Instituting measures such as training levels to ensure that employers contribute to training costs and regular funds are available to finance training;
  - c. To promote intergovernmental co-operation in the development and utilization of specialized training institutions and support an intra-African fellowship programme for the placement and training of personnel in specialized areas of manpower needs;

(ii) General objective of the secretariat

10. Formulation and promotion of an operational strategy for:

- a. The reorientation of training and education practices to prevailing socio-cultural and skill needs;
- b. The development and establishment of (i) a viable machinery for the promotion and operation of an effective training and in-service career guidance system and (ii) alternative sources of funding training including training levels; and
- c. Intergovernmental co-operation in the establishment, development and use of specialized training institutions and support for intra-African fellowships programme.



(c) Problem addressed

11. With the rising population growth the demand for education and training opportunities is far in excess of what African States can support. Political decisions to increase intakes or build more facilities have negated any planning efforts; hence education and training services are not planned properly and on a regular basis.
12. Where States have attempted to provide services, the gap between the urban and rural sectors in the quality of services and facilities is made worse by (i) the shortage and poor training of teachers; (ii) irrelevant curriculum and instructional materials and methods; (iii) uncontrolled and unregulated growth of substandard institutions.
13. The foregoing has also resulted in an increased tendency to rely excessively on foreign sources of instructional materials, teachers and even advisory and consultancy services in the reform of educational practice and content.
14. To lend credence to the region's commitment to self-reliance through intra-African co-operation, there is a need to develop the region's own capability and capacity to re-orient the education and training system, develop and operate appropriate machineries and train staff to spearhead the reform (and effective management of the reform) and the development and use of relevant curricula and instructional materials.
15. The widening gap between rural and urban areas in terms of: (i) the availability and quality of education; (ii) technological sophistication; and (iii) literacy and numeracy levels means that a large section of the region's human resource base may be unable to comprehend and cope with development efforts, problem identification and use of the reservoir of available knowledge and technology for problem solving. To stop the gap widening there is a need to exploit innovative techniques of extension and mass media communications so as to give disadvantage communities more access to centres of knowledge, information and technology.
16. The teaching/learning process provides minimal educational guidance and relies rather on a testing, evaluation and assessment system that terminates many individuals rather than channelling them into a meaningful career.
17. Additionally, once an occupation is taken, the system does not recognize the importance of training and lacks training and occupational guidance personnel. Hence the region's education and training system, passes out people with irrelevant skills and is not capable of identifying and implementing human resource potential and designing appropriate programmes in relation to available income earning opportunities.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

18. It is envisaged that by 1983 the region will have become more aware of the need to initiate and manage the education and training system reform; States will have agreed on the nature, scope and dimensions of the problem and alternative strategies and systems.

19. More and more countries will have developed machineries for designing, developing and managing training and employee guidance services; policies for training funding will start to emerge.

20. It is anticipated that intra-African intergovernmental institutions will have passed through their formulative phases and Governments will have started to give them greater support through an effective intra-African fellowships programme.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

21. This period will be characterized by the following:

a. Consultative missions and studies to determine the problems and formulate related reports and proposals containing alternative actions, strategies and guidelines;

b. Preparation and dissemination of proposals, reports and strategies followed by consultations to agree on the proposed courses of action and guidelines;

c. Intergovernmental meetings to determine national and regional actions, as well as evaluate progress;

d. Instructional seminars and workshops for the preparation of personnel to spearhead the agreed course of action or the development of related technical and administrative skills and machineries;

e. Evaluation activities at every stage in the programme budgeting cycle and at meetings of appropriate policy organs.

(e) Evaluation

22. The purpose of the evaluation will be to:

a. assess the effectiveness and impact of the respective components of the subprogramme and thus gather a data base for redesigning the measures;

b. determine the utility of the respective strategies or proposals.

23. The evaluation process will be characterized by:

a. field surveys and studies undertaken in collaboration with participating countries and institutions. Where applicable, specific cases will be studied;

b. conferences and seminars at which performance reports will be presented and analysed;

c. day-to-day observation and testing in the case of workshops and seminars.

24. Performance indicators for this subprogramme will be the scope of the education reorientation process, the level of requests for assistance, the establishment and operation of viable institutions for co-ordinating the training and career guidance function, the establishment of the related corps of staff and training lines; appearance of work-oriented education and training curricula or systems; linkage of learning activities with working experiences; a balance between science and arts curricular in relation to prevailing socio-economic needs; increased use of mass media, extension techniques and non-formal education methods.

25. Means of information gathering will be questionnaires, case studies, etc. jointly undertaken by ECA, technical assistance donor agencies and the respective Governments.

26. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme for increased effectiveness and utility to participating Governments.

Subprogramme 2 : manpower and employment planning and policies

(a) Legislative authority

27. Commission resolutions 110(VI), 125(VIII), 173(VIII) and 195(IX); Conference of Ministers resolutions 306(XIII), 319(XIII), 348(XIV) and 389(XV); General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI); and the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

28. a. To accord high priority to human resources and employment planning, development, utilization and integrate it in the over-all national economic development plans and machinery;

b. To review, strengthen or establish viable and effective central machineries and sectoral structural linkage units for effective execution and co-ordination of human resources planning and employment generation plans on a sustained basis;

c. To recruit, train and place qualified human resources and employment planning personnel, where appropriate, using technical assistance advisory personnel for guidance in the execution of strategies;

d. To improve the quality, quantity and regularity of flows of data for human resources and employment planning, including the co-ordination and support of the activities of the sectoral data collection units;

(ii) General objective of the secretariat

29. Formulation and promotion of a comprehensive strategy for the development and operation of a viable and effective human resources and employment planning system, including the training of personnel and the improvement of the human resource and employment planning data base.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

30. a. Consultations on development and dissemination of alternative strategies to improve and establish more effective human resources and employment planning system and practices; publication of reports and strategies; the elaboration and dissemination of project activity plans;

b. Identification of participating countries and establishment of a programme schedule of consultative advisory activities;

c. The development and dissemination of mutually agreed alternatives for the improved system.

(e) Problem addressed

31. The characteristic human resources problems such as all forms of unemployment (under-employment, structural unemployment, the attendant migrant labour phenomena, brain drain) and the possible social deviancy; and an unbalanced scientific, technical and arts skill mix with the resultant surplus of skills in one area and a deficit in another; could very well be traced to an unplanned approach to human resource development and utilization and to employment generation.

32. Similarly, even when some countries are known to have produced a surplus of manpower, while others are known to have a deficit, the region is still unable to co-ordinate its efforts in reducing the gap through intercountry, subregional and regional co-operation in the development of mutually agreed arrangements for

a. reducing the adverse effects of the brain drain, migrant labour phenomena and restrictions on human resource movement;

b. strengthening African interdependence and co-operation in the effective use of human resources under technical co-operation among the developing countries;

c. reducing the risk of overdependence on non-African experts in the execution of the Lagos Plan of Action; and

d. strengthening regional self-sufficiency in skilled human resource.

33. With the paucity of the data base for formulating realistic human resources development strategies and plans for employment generation and the effective utilization of human resources and with the inadequate and often non-existent structural linkage arrangements for sectoral manpower surveys, an unrealistic and distorted picture emerges of the region's manpower and employment situation.

34. In addition to the paucity of data, the paucity of human resources and employment planning personnel poses yet another complex problem, particularly in the light of the overdependence on external consultations and consultancy organizations.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

35. By the end of 1983 it is envisaged that the trend of according high priority to human resources planning will have spread to most of the countries in the region, and that human resources planning will begin to be an integral part of over-all economic planning. It is assumed that by then countries will have reviewed their manpower policies and structures and that many viable ones will have started to emerge. To man these units, many more manpower and employment planning personnel will be trained on the job. The present state of inadequate data will have improved, appropriate structural linkages for effective data collection will have started to appear, and consequently more and more relevant data will have started to accumulate. As the situation improves ECA involvement in manpower surveys could very well diminish with countries taking action on their own.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

36. The following will be part of the Strategy during the Plan period:

a. The preparation of manpower profiles related to production activities particularly with reference to basic and strategic industries;

b. Workshops and seminars based on (a) and intended to relate the pattern of output of educational and institutions to manpower profiles relevant to the choice of products derived from the national versions of the LPA;

c. Encouragement of manpower planning machinery and techniques relevant to (a) and (b)

d. Assistance in the development of manpower as determined under (a) - (c) at the national and multinational levels.

(e) Evaluation

37. The purpose of evaluation will be to collect data for evaluating the effectiveness of the programme and deciding on possible changes.

38. A survey approach will be adopted requiring the participation of governments and their related institutions, technical assistance donor agencies and ECA.

39. Performance and impact indicators will focus on the extent to which human resources planning will have become an integral part of the over-all economic planning structure, the establishment of the related central machinery and sectoral linkage units for data collection and over-all sectoral co-ordination; the quality and frequency of sectoral and human resources surveys; and in general the extent to which data base has been augmented.

40. Of critical interest will also be the level of employment, the rate of employment opportunity generation and the extent to which there will be increased intra-African co-operation in the development and utilization of skilled human resources. Evaluation will also focus on the extent to which the adverse effects of brain drain and migrant labour will have been brought under control; and the magnitude of the human resources planning exercise will have had an effect on the planning and programming of education and training output.

41. The means of information collection and sources will vary in relation with the planned activities. None the less they will include on-the-spot appraisal of the machineries, analyses of pertinent staff performance appraisal responses and performance test instruments on courses or workshops.

42. The anticipated application of findings will be to modify and redesign the sub-programme or guidelines.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

43. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole as well as the Conference of Ministers which meet annually. The last meetings were held in March 1980 and the next are due in March 1981. In addition the Commission's work in the sector is to be reviewed by a body of Ministers responsible for Human Resource Planning, Development and Utilization whose establishment was recommended by the Conference of Ministers in its resolution 389(XV).

2. Secretariat

44. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Manpower Development Section of the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division in which there were 10 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The section had the following units as of January 1981:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Professional Posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Director	(see Public Administration and Finance)		
Education and Training	3	-	3
Fellowships	1	2	3
Manpower and Employment Planning	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

45. The basic administrative structure shown above is compatible with the proposed programme structure except that fellowships are integrated in the education and training subprogramme. None the less the staffing strength, and grading pattern do not reflect the importance now accorded to the programme by the region, and neither are available resources adequate to cope with the ever increasing demands since three professionals operate on the fellowships project element.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

46. In recognition of the need for a specialized body in this field the ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 389(XV) recommended the establishment of a forum that would ensure compliance with paragraph 46 of General Assembly resolution 32/197 in respect of the Commission's activities and inputs in this sector.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

47. While the work of the substantive divisions in this sector is often referred to the Manpower Development Section of the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division for comments and integration, formal co-ordination is effected through interdivisional committees on (i) training and fellowships, (ii) integrated rural development and (iii) least developed countries, as well as through the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

48. The work of the secretariat is to be co-ordinated within the United Nations system through UNDP's periodic submission of all regional projects requiring UNDP funding to ECA for comments and to UNDP inter-agency meetings. In respect of education, co-ordination of activities on specific projects of mutual interest to ECA and UNESCO is achieved through the ECA/UNESCO Joint Concertation Meetings.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected in the period 1984-1989

50. Within the secretariat joint activities are planned with the ECA/UNIDO Joint Industry Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and the Transport, Communications and Tourism Division.

51. Within the United Nations system joint activities are envisaged with UNESCO, UNIDO, ILO, FAO and UNICEF.



## HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

### A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. Human settlements, being the built environment in and around which the economic and social activities of mankind take place, profoundly influence the development process in terms of strategy, policies, programmes and implementation. The way in which human settlements are spatially planned and organized determines the degree of access of a nation's population to its basic needs, including food, shelter, water and employment opportunities. The International Development Strategy in this sector is therefore devoted to giving due consideration to the fundamental importance of spatial components within the over-all development process in which the priorities for achieving a developmental balance between rural and urban areas must be set. Within this framework, the regional strategy will be directed towards the alleviation of the major constraints and obstacles to human settlements development in the region and towards the achievement of an increasingly self-reliant and internally-generated process of development.

### B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the strategy

2. One of the major objectives of the third United Nations Development Decade is the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries as a basic condition for the establishment of a New International Economic Order. The regional strategy for the economic development of Africa within the above framework has been defined and the tasks and priorities up to the year 2000 have been identified in the Lagos Plan of Action adopted in April 1980 by the first Economic Summit of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity.

3. General Assembly resolution 32/162 of December 1977, which consolidates the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, has laid the basis for the United Nations institutional structure which is to undertake the responsibilities in the field of human settlements development and has designated the tasks to be accomplished. The organizations which are involved and their responsibilities are as follows:

(a) The Commission on Human Settlements which has as its main objectives the provision of assistance to countries throughout the world in their efforts to solve their human settlements problems, and the promotion of greater international co-operation in order to increase the availability of resources of developing countries and regions;

(b) The Centre for Human Settlements, which is intended to service the Commission and, on an interregional plane, ensure the harmonization at the inter-

secretariat level of human settlements programmes, deal with interregional human settlements matters, supplement the resources of the region and implement programmes until they are transferred to the regional organizations.

(c) The International Regional Committees on Human Settlements, which function at the regional level assisted by their secretariat units, which are in turn derived from the regional commissions and are under the direct responsibility of the Executive Secretaries of these commissions. The regional committees are responsible for the formulation of regional and subregional policies and programmes and for their implementation, according to section IV paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/162.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

4. General Assembly resolution 32/162 calls for the focusing of human settlements programmes and activities on the following six subject areas: human settlements policies and strategies; human settlements planning; institutions and management; shelter, infrastructure and services; land; and public participation.

5. However, since the Human Settlements Unit of the ECA secretariat is limited in terms of manpower resources and thus cannot deal with all six subject areas at the same time, the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements decided in 1973 to consider, under the 1980-1983 medium-term plan, the six sectors under three subprogrammes, namely:

Subprogramme 1: Human settlements policies, strategies and planning

Subprogramme 2: Shelter, infrastructure and services

Subprogramme 3: Institutions and management

6. While considering the 1984-1989 medium-term plan at its last session, held in 1980, the Intergovernmental Regional Committee decided that, to respond more appropriately to the priorities set by the Lagos Plan of Action, the six subject areas should be regrouped into the following four subprogrammes, instead of the above-mentioned three:

Subprogramme 1: Human Settlement policies and strategies

Subprogramme 2: Human settlements planning

Subprogramme 3: Shelter, infrastructure and services

Subprogramme 4: Institutions and management

7. However, the ECA secretariat, mindful of the manpower resources requirements contained in United Nations administrative and budgetary rules 1/ decided to

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1/ United Nations rules relating to programme co-ordination and administrative and budgetary rules stipulate that five professionals are required to carry out activities under each and every subprogramme.

combine the four above-mentioned subprogrammes into the following two subprogrammes: Policy development and institution building and Efficient resource development and utilization.

8. As designed the 1984-1989 medium-term plan will aim at improving the regional situation in the light of the imperatives deriving from the International Development Strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade and in terms of the region's problems and priorities as stated in the Lagos Plan of Action.

**B. Subprogramme narratives**

**Subprogramme 1: Policy development and institution building**

**(a) Legislative authority**

9. The legislative authority of this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council decision 262(LXIII), General Assembly resolution 32/162, Conference of Ministers resolutions 316(XIII) and 358(XIV) and Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements resolution 5(II).

**(b) Objective**

10. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

**(i) Intergovernmental objectives:**

11. a. The promotion of effective human settlements policies and strategies based on the spatial organization of economic activities and the adoption by Governments of national physical plans as part of comprehensive socio-economic development planning; the ensuring of a better interregional balance between rural and urban development; and the improvement of the quality of life and the built environment of the population;

b. The promotion of a regional system of information and dissemination of documentation on human settlements with a view to monitoring institution building and management policy, strengthening related institutions and support structures for human settlements policy, and planning at the regional and national levels;

**(ii) Secretariat objective:**

12. The formulation and promotion of an integrated approach to human settlements policy and programmes at the regional and national levels when requested by the Governments of member States;

**(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat**

13. a. Assistance in the establishment of an effective mechanism for formulating and implementing human settlements policies and strategies contained in national development policies. First publications of studies and reports

of pilot studies based on appropriate methodologies for formulating and implementing human settlements policies integrated into the over-all development process should be completed by 1985-1986.

b. Assistance in setting up and developing relevant research programmes on human settlements planning techniques for different environments in the region. A set of studies and reports on this research should be published during 1986-1989;

c. Assistance in promoting the development of housing policies and, more specifically, housing in underprivileged areas. Publications, studies and reports on key regional and sectoral fields for promoting housing programmes through institutionalizing public participation systems will be completed during 1984-1989.

(c) Problem addressed

14. The region's development implies the development of current and future zones of economic activity that have growth potential. These zones will require the building up of infrastructures and services judiciously located in well-defined geographical areas. This task involves designing and implementing effective human settlements policies and programmes based on the spatial organization of the economic development plans with a view to ensuring a well-balanced and integrated approach to rural and urban development.

15. Until now major constraints and obstacles to an effective human settlements policy and programme in the region have included a lack of appropriate methodologies and mechanisms. At the same time, many African countries have felt that the failure of their attempts to solve their housing problems, particularly for the poorest part of the population, has been due to inappropriate rural codes and regulations for mobilizing locally existing resources and public participation.

16. One of the main reasons that this situation prevails is that African countries are still confronted with the problem of providing adequate training for their experts and developing skilled manpower at all levels to manage their human settlements problems. They also experience difficulties in creating institutions in this field. The subprogramme will address itself to these problems.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

17. By the end of 1983, prevailing situations, appropriate methodologies, related administrative and governmental machineries and training requirements will have been surveyed. Expert group meetings will have reviewed the situation, assessed requirements and needs and proposed a plan of action for the implementation of appropriate programmes.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

18. The strategy will centre on: the promotion and/or monitoring of effective human settlements policies at the national level; the identification of measures which will assist in the incorporation of human settlements into the over-all development process; the establishment of institutional machinery for the formulation and implementation of human settlements policies; the promotion of research on human settlements planning methodologies and techniques; and the promotion of training of national personnel such as policy-makers, administrators, managers and technicians at all levels.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose of the evaluation

19. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine how effective the subprogramme has been in promoting the development of comprehensive and interrelated human settlements policies and to determine the lines along which future programmes and projects should be designed.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

20. The methodologies to be used include the completion of questionnaires by the national authorities/agencies concerned and by participants in consultations and meetings of experts, and the organization of field missions and discussions by ECA. The Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements will also evaluate the results achieved at regional, international and national levels by this subprogramme.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

21. The impact of the subprogramme will be evaluated by the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements at its meetings. While the full impact will be realized only in the long term, indicators can help to evaluate the development of project activities at the national and international levels and follow-up activities selected for implementation, and to assess institutional arrangements made by member States to implement related projects.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

22. Information will be obtained from responses to questionnaires, feedback from participants during some of the meetings, seminars, missions and pilot studies in some member States.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

23. The findings will be used to increase the effectiveness of the subprogramme. Because of its long-term perspective, some of its elements are expected to continue beyond the 1984-1989 medium-term plan.

Subprogramme 2: Efficient resource development and utilization

(a) Legislative authority

24. The legislative authority of this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council decision 262(LXIII), General Assembly resolution 32/162, Conference of Ministers' resolutions 316(XIII), 358(XIV) and Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements 5(II).

(b) Objective

25. The objectives of this programme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

26. The design, adoption and implementation of policies and measures aimed at promoting the efficient utilization of existing resources to implement human settlements policies and at supporting national efforts to improve housing conditions.

(ii) Secretariat objectives

27. The formulation and promotion of an appropriate approach to the design and implementation of policies and measures, with a view to assisting the development of housing policies through appropriate structures and machineries, including: the developing of housing financing mechanisms; the dissemination of adopted technologies; the development and use of skilled manpower; the development of construction and building materials industries policies and programmes; and the development of a regional system of information and dissemination of human settlements documentation.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

28. The following are time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

a. Assistance in the establishment of an effective mechanism for utilizing existing resources. Publication of studies and reports for the development of local building techniques and materials (1985-1986). Publication of building codes and regulations as a way of rationalizing construction activities (1984-1986).

b. Assistance to the construction and building materials industries and in strengthening regional construction and building materials research capacities, particularly through the establishment of centres for building and building materials research (1986-1988).

c. Establishment and strengthening of human settlements information and documentation systems (1984-1988).

d. Assistance in developing forms of popular participation tailored to the characteristics of the region (1984-1988).

(c) Problem addressed

29. The major deterrent to speedier human settlements development in the region is the inadequate allocation of human and financial resources. Despite the availability of indigenous raw materials and technology, dependence on imported building materials, expertise, technology and foreign contracting enterprises still hinders the elaboration of sound human settlements policies. This subprogramme will address itself to these problems.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

30. Analysis of reports from field missions and experiments conducted during the period 1980-1983 will have given a preliminary indication of regional characteristics which will make it possible to determine appropriate means for the mobilization and utilization of human and financial resources with a view to defining relevant and self-sustained human settlements policies and programmes.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

31. During this medium-term plan the strategy will focus on promoting effective human settlements programmes by giving special attention to the development of new housing policies and related sectoral components such as: the development of local construction and building materials industries; the development of national construction enterprises and training of skilled personnel; and the establishment of a centre for training of construction and building materials production technicians at all levels, with subregional and national linkages.

32. In view of the strengthening of activities in these fields, priority will be accorded to the promotion of the regional system of information and dissemination of documentation on human settlements within the framework of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose of the evaluation

33. The purpose of the evaluation is to determine how effective the subprogramme has been in promoting the development of comprehensive and interrelated human settlements policies and to determine the lines along which future programmes and project activities will need to be designed.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

34. The methodologies to be used include the completion of questionnaires by the national authorities/agencies concerned and participants in consultations and meetings of experts, and the organization of field missions and discussions by ECA.

35. The Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements will also evaluate the results achieved at regional, international and national levels by this subprogramme.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

36. The impact of the subprogramme will be evaluated by the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements at its meetings. While the full impact will be realized only in the long term, indicators can evaluate the development of project activities at the national and international levels, follow-up activities selected for implementation and institutional arrangements made by member States to implement related projects.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

37. Information will be obtained from responses to questionnaires, feedback from participants during some of the meetings, seminars, missions and pilot studies in some member States.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

38. The findings will be used to increase the effectiveness of the subprogramme. Because of its long-term perspective, some of its elements are expected to continue beyond the 1984-1989 medium-term plan.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

39. The programme of work and priorities is determined by the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements which meets in alternate years and lays down the strategy, policies and guidelines for human settlements development activities to be adopted in the African region. The Committee also has primary responsibility for evaluating the progress of implementation of the activities. There is provision for ECA to organize regional or subregional preparatory meetings of experts from member States to deal with specific aspects of human settlements in order to facilitate the work of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee. The last meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee took place during July/August 1980.

40. The work of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee and that of the ECA secretariat is reviewed by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and through it, by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa for inclusion in the official programme of work and priorities of the Commission. The last meeting of the Conference of Ministers was held in April 1980. The proposed 1984-1989 medium-term plan has not been reviewed by this body.



## 2. Secretariat

41. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Housing, Construction and Physical Planning Section 1/ within the joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, in which there were 13 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>	
		<u>Extrabudgetary</u> <u>Sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
(Office of the Director) <u>2/</u>	1	-	1
Housing, Construction and Physical Planning Section	3	9	12
Total	4	9	13

## 3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

42. It is assumed that:

(a) The four existing regular budget posts will be maintained:

(b) During the 1984-1989 medium-term plan, the following nine extra-budgetary posts will also be maintained:

(i) four extrabudgetary experts, including the experts posted in Lusaka in connexion with the building materials and construction industries development programme;

(ii) one housing co-operative and self-help housing expert, under a bilateral assistance grant;

(iii) two human settlements experts posted in Lusaka and Niamey, respectively;

(iv) two UNCHS posts redeployed to ECA.

(c) In addition, it is expected that during the 1984-1989 medium-term plan, three additional posts (regular/extrabudgetary) will be provided to reinforce the operational capacity of the section in charge of the regional programme on human settlements.

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1/ It has been proposed that the section designation should be changed to Human Settlements Section.

2/ This provision refers to the post of Chief of the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, who is in charge of the Housing, Construction and Physical Planning Section.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

43. The human settlements regional programme is under the aegis of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements of ECA (General Assembly resolution 32/162 and related Conference of Ministers resolutions).

44. ECA has assisted and continues to assist this legislative organ in formulating and adopting the regional human settlements strategy, policy and programme.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

45. Formal co-ordination is effected through the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office, the MULPOCs and offices of the Interdivisional Committees on Integrated Rural Development and the Least Developed Countries.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

46. There is formal co-ordination between ECA and Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. There is also formal co-operation with UNIDO through the joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

47. It is expected that significant joint activities will continue to be carried out with Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and that joint activities will be established with UNEP, UNIDO, UNESCO, ILO, WHO, FAO and other Regional Economic Commissions.

48. Joint activities will include the carrying out of surveys for evaluating needs for sound human settlements projects through the development of appropriate methodologies and mechanisms, the development of building materials production facilities and the development of an appropriate training facilities network.

Plan Form 1

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. According to the International Development Strategy, "rapid industrialization of developing countries constitutes an indispensable element and a dynamic instrument of the sustained self-reliant growth of their ... social transformation". As far as Africa is concerned this means attaining the 2 per cent share of world industrial production by the year 2000 called for by the Lima Declaration and the Plan of Action on Industrial Development Co-operation, and further endorsed by the Lagos Plan of Action. The crucial importance of industrialization to Africa has been shown by the fact that the General Assembly recently declared the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

2. Attaining the 2 per cent target would involve a host of measures: drastic structural changes in world industrial production, processing of indigenous raw materials into final products including capital goods, diversification of production and mobilization of the huge financial resources required. To this end, although the primary responsibility is that of the Governments themselves, international organizations should assist African countries individually and collectively, in improving their capacities and capabilities, for undertaking the above measures, thereby accelerating their sustained self-reliant industrialization.

3. Industrialization is linked to all seven critical sectoral areas identified by the Strategy, including raw materials, energy, science and technology, finance providing inputs and trade providing outlets for industrial outputs, implying co-operation among member States, particularly among the least developed countries.

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

4. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy revolves around assisting African countries improve and strengthen their individual and collective capabilities and capacities in industrial planning and programming; in project identification, design, promotion, implementation and monitoring; and in the operation of an industrial establishment with a view to achieving self-sustaining, self-reliant and diversified industrialization.

5. In the area of industrial planning, and programming emphasis will be placed on strengthening the planning mechanism at the subsector level. To this end, subsectoral policies and strategies will be evolved with a view to translating the industrial objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into interrelated programmes and projects.

6. Projects comprise those leading to the establishments of institutions or manufacturing facilities. The former are meant to provide an institutional framework which will enable member States to undertake activities, particularly those that would otherwise be impractical or too costly at the national level. Among the institutions whose services are urgently required are those dealing with small-scale industrial promotion, R & D on the processing and utilization of domestic resources, multinational industrial corporations for strategic basic industries and those catering for basic needs.

7. As regards projects related to manufacturing, attention will be focused on those that provide inputs for the production of agricultural (especially food) and forest products; that process such products; and that facilitate storage and transport of agricultural production. These include projects dealing with fertilizers, pesticides and pharmaceuticals; agricultural tools, implements, machinery and irrigation equipment; transport and energy generating and transmitting equipment; related spare parts and components; and iron and steel. These projects will contribute to the development of industrial complexes and zones recommended by member States.
8. The above activities will be supplemented by such promotional activities as the organization of consultation and negotiating meetings and the mobilization of resources for the implementation of projects.

Plan Form 2

- A. General orientation of the programme
9. Industrialization and trade in manufacture is one of the seven areas of emphasis in the 1934-1939 medium-term plan.
10. The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, which has as its objective is the raising of Africa's industrial production to 2 per cent of world production by the year 2000, is the basis for the programme. Five years after the Lima Declaration, the industrial situation in Africa has not changed significantly; in fact, it is becoming clear that the 2 per cent target may not be reached.
11. It is against this background that the medium-term plan for industrial development should be formulated, taking into account the need for immediate drastic structural changes in world industrial production. The reference made in the Industrial Development Strategy to accord "highest priority to measures ... for the effective implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa /1980-1990/" shows that the international community has recognized the importance of African industrialization.
12. In a number of international fora preceding the General Assembly session which declared the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, including the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, African countries have expressed their concern about the slow pace of industrialization in Africa. They came to the conclusion that, for any meaningful self-sustaining and accelerated development to occur, the region should give priority to basic industries that produce inputs for other industries and economic activities, including agriculture. This was endorsed by the first Economic Summit of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (28-29 April 1980) at Lagos.
13. The four subprogrammes of the programme are derived from the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and are intended to reflect the general objective of attaining the 2 per cent target. One of them deals with general policy and institutional matters. The others are concerned with industries grouped into basic, agro- and forest-based and small-scale industries. Within these groupings emphasis is given to industrial subsectors and branches that provide industrial inputs for the production and processing of food, an area of the highest priority in the region.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : policy development, planning and institution building

(a) Legislative authority

14. General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI); Conference of Ministers resolutions 213(X), 256(XIII), 267(XII) and 319(XII); Conference of African Ministers of Industry resolutions 1-3 (IV); resolution on Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1980-1990); the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a new International Economic Order for the Africa region; and the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

15. The intergovernmental objectives are to:

a. Promote capabilities for accelerated industrialization in Africa with a view to achieving integrated socio-economic development based on self-sustained and self-reliant growth;

b. Maximize the control and utilization of domestic resources;

c. Establish and strengthen appropriate institutional framework at the national, subregional and regional levels for the formulation of policies and strategies and the determining of subsectoral priorities and the planning, programming, monitoring, appraisal and implementation of programmes and projects for industrialization in Africa.

(ii) ECA objectives

16. This subprogramme is aimed at assisting African countries in the formulation of policies and strategies for the translation of the industrial objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into specific projects consistent with their national priorities, establishing appropriate machineries at national, subregional and regional levels and improving capabilities for policy formulation and implementation, planning and industrial development.

(c) Problem addressed

17. The problems and constraints confronted by African countries in their efforts to industrialize have proved too complex to overcome, especially in a short time; they cover a wide range of deficiencies, including:

a. Insufficient capacity and inadequate capability of Governments for formulation of policies and strategies for industrial development;

- b. Limited options in choosing priorities, especially for lines of products in relation to resource endowment;
- c. Inadequate linkages between industry and other sectors and among subsectors within industry;
- d. Lack of entrepreneurship, guidance and incentives;
- e. Small and fragmented national markets;
- f. Policies resulting in the proliferation of high-cost national industries with underutilized capacity and an increased demand for scarce foreign exchange resources to operate them;
- g. Absence of links between final products and domestic raw materials;
- h. Lack of skilled manpower;
- i. Distorted industrial structures;
- j. Lack of appropriate and effective national, subregional and regional institutions for developing and planning industrial projects and programmes;
- k. Overdependence on external inputs such as finance, technology, management and manpower, all of which compete for the limited available foreign exchange in designing and implementing industrial programmes and projects.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

18. By the end of 1983 an assessment of the region's policy choices, capabilities and plans to implement the industrial objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action will have been conducted. It is expected that policy measures and institutional machinery will have been established to assist African countries in translating the Lagos Plan of Action into specific programmes and projects at national and multinational levels.

19. All activities leading to the effective establishment of regional institutions, namely the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, the African Industrial Development Fund, and the African Regional Centre for Consulting Engineering and Industrial Management Services should be completed. ECA activities will equally focus on consultations among member States regarding the harmonization of industrial policies through the MULPOCs.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

20. No measure of industrialization can take place without adequate planning and programming of projects. Therefore, the planned contribution of ECA to African industrialization during the period 1984-1989 will include assistance to African

countries in improving and strengthening their individual and collective capabilities and capacities in industrial planning and programming, in project identification and in operation of industrial establishments with a view to achieving a level of self-sustaining, self-reliant and diversified industrialization. Modalities for industrial co-operation to reduce excess capacities arising from small national markets will be developed, as will measures to upgrade the capabilities for organization of production and distribution; critical linkages with other sectors will be identified and measures will be formulated to assist governments in implementing them.

21. To meet this challenge, studies will be undertaken on the formulation and promotion of integrated policies and strategies for industrial development within the framework and concept of industrial complementarity at the national, subregional and regional levels.

22. Seminars, workshops, and study tours related to policy development and institution building will be organized. Training facilities for industrial planning available at IDEP and facilities available at ARCEDEM and the African Centre for Technology will be used to develop capabilities for planning, designing, negotiating, implementing and reviewing basic industrial projects, especially those which will foster multinational industrial co-operation among African countries.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purposes of the evaluation

23. The evaluation is intended to assess both the effectiveness of this subprogramme in assisting member States in increasing capabilities for policy development and planning, designing, implementing and monitoring their industrial plans and projects and the impact of established institutional machinery on meeting the objectives set out. The exercise will provide an opportunity for member States to take any necessary corrective measures.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

24. The evaluation will consist of reviews and appraisal mainly in the form of questionnaires and consultations. The evaluating exercise will be carried out during regular meetings of policy-making organs and other institutional bodies.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

25. Performance will be assessed by the extent to which member States have met the objectives of the subprogramme, particularly the degree of harmonization of industrial policies, restructuring the industrial sector, progress achieved in regional co-operation and the extent to which established institutions are being developed and have succeeded in achieving some of their objectives.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

26. Questionnaires will be completed by member States; information will be drawn from consultation meetings, seminars, training workshops and regional institutions, particularly HULPOCs.

(v) Anticipated applications of findings

27. Depending on the nature of the findings, appropriate measures will be recommended to make the subprogramme more effective and correct any deficiencies.

Subprogramme 2 : development of basic industries

(a) Legislative authority

28. The legislative authority of this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI); Conference of Ministers resolutions 256 (XII), 267 (XII) and 319 (XII); the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action; the Lagos Plan of Action; and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1980-1990.

(b) Objective

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

29. To develop national and multinational capabilities with a view to achieving 1.0, 1.4 and 2.0 per cent of world industrial production in 1985, 1990 and 2000 respectively.

(ii) ECA objectives

30. To assist member States in developing and applying capabilities in project identification, design, promotion, implementation and monitoring in formulating and promoting modalities for co-operation in and mobilizing resources for implementation of projects, particularly those related to major integrated basic multinational complexes accorded high priority by member States.

(c) Problem addressed

31. African industries are heavily dependent on imported inputs: machinery, equipment and spare parts; raw materials, intermediate goods, and other supplies; and consultancy, management and maintenance services. All these, together with imported consumer goods (including food), compete for the meagre foreign exchange earned through the export of agricultural products and minerals. In this connexion, it should be noted that the situation regarding balance of payments of most African countries continues to deteriorate, so much so that existing industries are working much below capacity and/or are closing down for lack of foreign exchange to purchase spare parts and inputs.

32. Except for the traditional resource-based industries, such as those producing cement, cotton textiles and sugar, African industries are characterized by import substitution based on imported inputs. In recent years, it has become clear that imported input-based industries are becoming liabilities, thereby discouraging further development of such industries. In this connexion it should be noted that, in many cases, the development of facilities at the last stage of processing and fabricating is a prerequisite for backward integration of the integrated development of the key basic industries.



33. The above coupled with the often mentioned constraints in the form of small and fragmented national markets, lack of skilled manpower, inadequate institutional framework and infrastructures etc. have hampered and continue to hamper the development of basic industries, industries which provide capital goods and intermediate inputs for other industries and economic activities. Continued and increased dependency on imported industrial inputs as described above would mean a deceleration in industrial and economic development - hence the need to accelerate the development of basic industries (metals, engineering and chemicals) based on abundant domestic resources. This will require evolving workable modalities for co-operation among member States.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

34. By the end of 1983, project profiles, market surveys and specific studies undertaken during the 1980-1983 medium-term plan on selected priority basic subsectors will have led to commitments by member States to implement some projects which proved to be viable. Some basis for subregional planning at the MULPOC level will have been laid. Member States will have progressed towards establishing institutional framework, including those leading to the creation of some subsectoral multinational corporations. Training workshops in market survey and forecasting and in manpower development in basic industries will have been organized for African nationals responsible for the development of those industries.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

35. During this medium-term plan, the activities to be undertaken under this sub-programme will be aimed primarily at achieving the target set for food self-sufficiency. Projects related to agricultural inputs will deal with: fertilizers, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and petrochemicals; the components of the engineering industry, i.e. foundry, forging and heat treatment facilities essential for the development of agricultural tools, implements and machinery and irrigation equipment; and metals, iron and steel in particular. Other products are food processing machinery, transport, communications and mining equipment, equipment for generating and supplying energy (including renewable energy) and spare parts and components for all these materials.

36. The strategy will focus on providing assistance to member States, particularly as regards multinational industries at the MULPOC level; organizing consultation and negotiating meetings among member States concerned to discuss and make decisions at different stages of project development; mobilizing resources; promotion investment; preparing and appraising specifications, bids and contracts; and constructing plants, the last two to be carried out with the participation of regional institutions, particularly the African Regional Centre for Consulting Engineering and Industrial Management Services (to be established). Other activities will include the establishment and strengthening of subsectoral multinational corporations and research and development centres for chemicals and metals; the organization of regional subsectoral consultation meetings, seminars, training workshops, in-plant training and study tours with a view to improving the capability of member States in project identification, preparation and implementation.

37. In view of the anticipated economic crisis there is a need for continuing review and readjustment of this subprogramme's priorities.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purposes of the evaluation

38. The evaluation is intended to find out how effective the subprogramme has been in promoting the integrated planning and development of basic industries based on improved capabilities of member States, and to determine both the number of pre-investment and related studies undertaken and promoted and the extent of co-operation achieved among member States as a result of the subprogramme.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

39. The methodologies to be used will be the inclusion of an item on review and appraisal in the agenda for and the completion of questionnaires by participants in some of the consultations and expert meetings to be organized. The Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa are other in-built evaluating mechanisms.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

40. Because of the relatively short time frame for translating project ideas characterized by complexity, economies of scale, etc. into physical facilities, it is not likely that an appreciable number of projects will materialize into production facilities during the medium-term plan. Under the circumstances, the following should be taken as indicators: commitments and follow-up activities undertaken by members individually and collectively; the stages of project development reached; modes of co-operation agreed upon; and institutional mechanisms planned, being established or established during the medium-term plan. The establishment of basic industries lays the foundation for self-sustaining, self-reliant and accelerated economic and social development.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

41. Questionnaires will be completed by member States during some of the consultation meetings and seminars and training workshops, see (ii) above.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

42. The findings will be used to replicate and increase the effectiveness of the subprogramme which, because of its nature, is expected to continue beyond the 1984-1989 medium-term plan.

Subprogramme 3: development of agro- and forest-based industries

(a) Legislative authority

43. The legislative authority of this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI); Conference of Ministers resolution 319 (XII); the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action; the Lagos Plan of Action; and Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1980-1990.

(b) Objective

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

44. Due to the general increase in population and increasing urbanization there is an urgent demand for basic needs such as food, literacy and shelter. The objectives of the subprogramme are to develop national and multinational capability to meet these needs and to move towards self-sufficiency in food, major agricultural and forest products, building materials, and clothing by 1990, as set out in the Lagos Plan of Action.

(ii) ECA objectives

45. ECA objectives are to assist member States in developing and applying capabilities in project identification, design, promotion, implementation and monitoring; and in mobilizing resources for the implementation of projects, particularly processing projects.

(c) Problem addressed

46. The import of food by African countries is increased at an alarming rate, leading to an impending food crisis in the region. African countries import as much food, especially grains, as they export to satisfy their growing needs. According to FAO, the regional food import bill is expected to soar from 3.5 billion United States dollars in 1972-1974 to over \$US 20 billion in 1990. This implies that the greater part of any foreign currency earned by African countries will be spent on importing food, thereby drastically reducing foreign currency available for the import of capital and intermediate goods so vital to the development of their economies.

47. Food availability is significantly reduced by losses due to pests, improper harvesting and storing, and inadequate and untimely processing techniques. Foodstuffs, particularly those that are perishable or seasonal, need to be preserved so that their shelf-life can be increased and wastages minimized. The need for food processing is likely to increase in importance because of population growth, the rising level and changing patterns of consumption and fast growing urbanization. There is also a need to supplement grazing with animal feed processed from farm and food processing wastes and by-products.

48. The situation of other agro- and forest-based industries is not very different from that of food. Agricultural products, such as cotton textiles, and forest products such as plywood and paper are not processed in the quantities required. Population pressure and urbanization, coupled with the increasing introduction of universal education, are likely to result in a surge of demand for education-related products such as paper and pencils, as well as man-made fibres, thereby aggravating African dependency on imports.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

49. By the end of 1983 project ideas will have been identified and corresponding project profiles prepared. Decisions on follow-up activities for the implementation of some of the projects will have been made by member States and discussions will have been held on modalities for their implementation. Training workshops on project preparation and appraisal will have been organized.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

50. The strategy will concentrate on food processing, pulp and paper, and textiles. Identification of new project ideas and preparation of project profiles will continue. National and multinational projects will be promoted through assistance to be provided to member States for project development and mobilization of resources for project implementation.

51. Consultation meetings among member States will include meetings of African countries from different ecological zones with a view to discussing possibilities for planning their food processing and forest-based industries (taking into account the requirements of member States lacking in certain foods and forests) and optimizing production, marketing and investment. The meeting will, among other things, consider the establishment of multinational machineries to implement projects having multinational implications.

52. Seminars, training workshops, in-plant training and study tours aimed at upgrading capability of member States in the identification, preparation and implementation of agro- and forest-based industrial projects will be organized.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose of the evaluation

53. The purpose of the evaluation is to review the success and effectiveness of the subprogramme in planning, promoting and enhancing the development of agro- and forest-based industries taking into consideration improved capabilities of member States, the number of pre-investment and other studies carried out and promoted and the extent of co-operation achieved among member States.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

54. Questionnaires to be completed by participants of some of the consultation and expert meetings will constitute one approach to evaluation. Another will be to include appraisal exercises in selected consultation and expert meetings and seminars and workshops. The Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa are other built-in mechanisms.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

55. Because of the relatively short time frame for translating project ideas into production facilities, it is unlikely that many projects will materialize into physical facilities during the medium-term plan. Under the circumstances, the following should be taken as indicators: commitments made and follow-up activities undertaken by member States individually and collectively; the stages of project developments reached; and institutional mechanisms planned, being established or established during the medium-term plan.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

56. Mainly questionnaires to be administered to participants during some of the meetings, seminars and training workshops, see (ii) above.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

57. The findings will be used to replicate and increase the effectiveness of the subprogramme which, because of its nature, is expected to continue beyond the 1984-1989 medium-term plan.

Subprogramme 4 : development of small-scale industries

(a) Legislative authority

58. The small-scale and rural development programme derives from the following resolutions: United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2626(XXV); 3201 (S-VI); and 3203(S-VI); Conference of Ministers resolution 218(X), 256(XII), 267 (XII) and 319(XIII); the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

59. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

60. To lay the foundation for and promote accelerated rational and integrated development of the small-scale industry sub-sector with a view to fulfilling the national objectives of satisfying basic consumer and development needs in rural and urban areas, and the objectives spelt out in different fora including the Lagos Plan of Action. In particular it should develop national entrepreneurial capacity, infrastructures, standardization, quality control, promote subcontracting and institutions for promoting rural and small-scale industries.

(ii) ECA objectives

61. To assist member States in achieving the intergovernmental objective by creating the right conditions for the promotion of small-scale industrial activities. Specifically, this is to be done by:

a. Assisting in the identification of product lines and the formulation of projects suitable for small scale production;

b. Assisting in the development of capabilities to identify, formulate, promote and implement small-scale industrial projects;

c. Assisting in the establishment of national and subregional support services and institutions such as a centre for research experimental production and demonstration at the regional level and investment promotion centres at the national level;

d. Assisting in enhancing the capabilities of the African small-scale entrepreneur to acquire precise and practical information on various aspects of small-scale industrial activities in which he may wish to engage; including the preparation of a directory of project profiles;

e. Assisting in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of small-scale industrial projects and support services;

f. Providing technical advisory services on an ad hoc basis in the planning of institutional framework for the development of small-scale industrial activities.

(c) Problem addressed

62. Africa is the least developed area of the developing region, contributing a meagre 0.3 per cent of world industrial production. Industrial policies, strategies and programmes are seriously affected by misconceptions which tend to consolidate the region's dependence on external sources for its food supply, skills, technology, capital goods, intermediate goods, spare parts, components, accessories, simple tools and implements, etc.

63. In order to bring about a self-reliant and self-sustaining industrial development, it is extremely important that industrial policies and strategies should aim at the establishment of a sound industrial base at the national and subregional level, with emphasis on developing capabilities to handle various aspects of a project. These policies and strategies should also be aimed at the promotion of resource-based industries, such as those processing locally grown agricultural produce and agro-based, basic engineering, capital goods, chemical, metallurgical and other light industries to provide necessary inputs for the development of other sectors of the economy. The products of these industries can in fact be produced by small-scale industrial enterprises. The promotion and expansion of small-scale and rural industrial activities, including handicraft industries for women, could help make it possible to

meet the 2 per cent industrial production target for the African region by the year 2000. However, the majority of African countries are not in a position to determine the scope of small-scale industrial activities (in other words, "how small is small?") or what type of goods can be produced by small-scale industries. There is also a wide range of ignorance relating to products and components of small-scale industrial activities. Furthermore, the majority of actual and potential entrepreneurs do not have the capacities to collect and make effective use of basic information relating to such matters as products to be manufactured, production technology, equipment and their suppliers, manpower requirements, finance, marketing, etc.

64. The main task, therefore, is to determine the scope of small-scale industrial activities, identify products to be manufactured, provide basic information on the various aspects of production listed above, create national capabilities to handle all aspects of small-scale industrial projects and to promote indigenous entrepreneurship in such activities. It is expected that this ECA subprogramme will create the right conditions for the promotion and expansion of small-scale rural industry, including handicraft industries for women in the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

65. By the end of 1983 ECA will have carried out an identification study on products to be manufactured by small-scale industrial enterprises in the region and study visits to selected African, Asian and developed countries. Manufacturers of small-scale industrial plants will have been organized for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information on the organizational structure of small-scale industries, production technology, costs, finance and market services, etc. The information collected will form the basis for preparing a Directory on project profiles for the creation of a network of possible types of small-scale and rural industries. Particular attention will be given to manufacturing of mining and solar energy and biomass equipment, agricultural and agro-based equipment and implements, transport and communications equipment, implements for the production of basic drugs and fertilizers, and implements and tools for building and construction, etc. A study on the institutional framework for promoting small-scale industries will be undertaken by 1983. Furthermore, advisory services particularly geared to dissemination of information on sources and supply of technology, machinery, equipment, raw materials, finance and other inputs in the field of small-scale and rural industries will have been established in some countries.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

66. During this period ECA will continue to identify products to be manufactured by small-scale industrial enterprises in order to update the directory of project profiles. Furthermore, the activities undertaken will focus on the promotion of small-scale industrial activities by assisting Governments in establishing national and subregional institutions for promoting small-scale manufacturing activities, specifically, National Investment Promotion Centres and a Regional Centre for research, experimental production and demonstration. ECA will also assist Governments in mobilizing resources for the implementation of small-scale industrial projects and other support services, and provide technical advisory services on an ad hoc basis for the planning and implementation of small-scale industrial activities.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose of the evaluation

67. The purpose of the evaluation is to find out how effective the subprogramme has been in the promotion and expansion of manufacturing activities of small-scale and rural industries and in implementing the machinery to facilitate exchange of experiences and collaboration among national support institutions for small-scale and rural industries at the subregional level.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

68. The evaluation will take the form of reviews and appraisals through both questionnaires to be completed by African entrepreneurs engaged in small-scale industrial activities and consultations at meetings.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

69. This subprogramme should lay the foundation for a more self-reliant and self-sustaining industrial development, particularly in the least developed countries. It will provide employment and alternative opportunities for up-grading skills, especially in the rural areas, and will contribute to improved standards of living among the rural population.

70. It will also create opportunities for farmers to produce more and diversified agricultural commodities which are required as inputs for small-scale and rural industries, and the utilization of agricultural by-products.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

71. It is expected that questionnaires received and completed by member States, meetings, seminars, training workshop and consultations will all be sources for collecting information.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

72. The findings will be used to replicate and increase the effectiveness of the subprogramme which, because of its nature, is expected to continue beyond the 1984-1989 medium-term plan.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

73. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, which meets every year. The last meeting was in April 1980. This plan has not been reviewed by this body. Within the context of ECA, the Conference of Ministers of Industry determines the priorities on the basis of recommendations of its subsidiary body, the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa.



2. Secretariat

74. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division in which there were 16 professional posts 1/ authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following section as of 1 January 1981 2/:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources a/</u>	
Office of the Director of the Division	1		1
Industrial Development Section	7	3	10
Industrial Operations Section	7	10	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>

a/ See footnote 1/ below.

3. Divergence between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

75. None.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

76. The question of industrialization of developing countries continues to be discussed at the global level under the aegis of UNIDO and other organizations. ECA has been assisting and continues to assist its member States in formulating and adopting common policies in international fora concerned with or related to industrialization.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

77. Formal co-ordination is effected through the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office, the Economic Co-operation Office and its MULPOCs and the inter-divisional committees on integrated rural development and the least developed countries.

1/ Excluding five posts provided by UNIDO and two and five posts provided through the FAO/ECA Advisory Groups on Food and Forest Industries respectively.

2/ Excluding the Housing, Construction and Physical Planning Section which is reported under Human Settlements.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations System

78. There is formal co-operation between ECA and UNIDO through the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division. Formal co-operation with FAO is based on the FAO-executed advisory groups, one on agro-based and one on forest-based industries, operating at ECA, and with WHO, on the Memorandum of the ECA/WHO Co-operation Agreement signed in October 1980.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

79. It is expected that significant joint activities will be carried out with WHO, ILO, ITC, UNCTAD and UNEP. The areas of co-operation will include carrying out market surveys and pre-investment studies and organizing seminars and training workshops.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

A. The international development strategy in this sector

1. The International Development Strategy in this sector calls, first of all for a significant intensification of trade liberalization efforts by developed countries in favour of developing countries. The main objective will be to enhance market access for the exports of developing countries both in terms of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods and in terms of agricultural products, including those products in their processed forms.
2. Stress is also laid on the need to assist developing countries, and least developed countries in particular, in promoting the production and export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods as well as to improve the competitiveness of national products produced in developing countries with synthetics and substitutes originating in developed countries. In this connexion, international organizations and developed countries and others in a position to do so are urged to assist developing countries through the provision of capital and technology and training skills to develop their processing and manufacturing capacities and to set up and strengthen appropriate services and infrastructures, including those relating to finance, commerce, transport.
3. The Strategy also calls for measures for the improvement and stabilization of the commodity export earnings of developing countries, in addition to those envisaged within the over-all context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. There is a clear undertaking to the effect that the Common Fund, as a new entity serving as a key instrument for the attainment of the agreed objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, will be urgently brought into full and effective operation.
4. Lastly, emphasis is laid on the need for developing countries to expand their trade both with other developing countries and Socialist countries of Eastern Europe.
5. Sectors with which critical linkages exist include not only industrialization and food and agriculture but also invisibles, including transport and insurance, in respect of which measures will be devised to assist developing countries in minimizing their net outflow of foreign exchange. Reference is also made to restrictive business practices and transnational corporations. On the assumption that negotiations on a United Nations Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations will be concluded in 1981, all members of the international community undertake to adopt the code expeditiously, so as to assist in preventing - with a view to eliminating - the negative effects of activities of these corporations and promoting the positive contribution thereof to the development efforts of developing countries.
6. In so far as monetary and financial issues are concerned the Strategy, while recognizing that developing countries will continue to bear the main responsibility for financing their development, lays stress on the fact that international financial flows, particularly public flows, should be improved and adapted consistent with the needs of developing countries and that the international community should work for stable international monetary conditions supportive of a balanced and equitable development of the world economy and the accelerated development of developing countries.

7. Attention is given in particular to the need to:

a. significantly improve the terms and conditions of external financial resources including official development assistance, in particular in so far as the poorer developing countries, including the least developed countries, are concerned;

b. alleviate the debt burden of developing countries;

c. reform the international monetary and financial system with a view in particular to ensuring an effective, systematical and equitable adjustment process; the reduction of inflation; a stable, yet sufficiently flexible, exchange rate regime and the establishment of a link between special drawing rights and development assistance it being understood that SDRs should be developed as the principal reserve asset of the system,

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

8. The proposed medium-term plan is intended to contribute to the implementation of the strategy through a set of closely interrelated measures for the promotion and rationalization of domestic trade as a sound basis for both socio-economic development and intra-African trade expansion. Economic co-operation among developing countries is viewed both at the intra-African level and at the interregional level as duly emphasized by the Lagos Plan of Action as a means not only of diversifying the trade patterns of these countries and thus reducing their excessive dependence on developed countries but also as an instrument of mutual economic development. Emphasis will also be laid on assisting member States in promoting stable growth of their export earnings and in minimizing their outflow of foreign exchange through studies on ways and means of maximizing the benefits accruing to them from participation in the Common Fund, Generalized System of Preferences, when these come into being, and the provisions of related training and advisory services. This will call for close programme co-ordination with respect to invisibles, restrictive business practices, transnational corporations as well as industry and agriculture. Similarly, close attention is to be given to financial and monetary issues including debt problems facing member States, improvement of terms and conditions under which development assistance is provided and more generally to the reform of the over-all international financial and monetary framework under which member States will have to carry out their trade and development efforts throughout the Decade.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

9. This programme is meant to assist member States in implementing the objectives set out in the Programme of Action on the establishment of a new International Economic Order, the Lagos Plan of Action and various General Assembly resolutions on Raw Materials, as well as the International Development Strategy.

10. The main focus is on the promotion of collective self-reliance among member States as a means both of furthering such economic co-operation, including intra-African trade, among member States as well pave the way for the establishment of an African Common Market by the end of the Decade, and of resolving problems arising from their trade and financial relations with the outside world.

11. In so far as economic co-operation among member States is concerned, major emphasis is laid on the expansion of intra-African trade at the subregional and regional levels based on a rationalization of domestic trade policies and structures and on the establishment of such institutions and mechanisms as African multinational production corporations and joint ventures, an African Payments Union, subregional financial institutions, and subregional common markets with a view to facilitating the establishment of an African Common Market by 1990.

12. As regards problems arising from trade and financial relations between member States and the outside world the programme lays stress on assistance to member States in the form of technical studies, meetings and workshops to ensure harmonization of their positions at and optimum participation in international negotiations. It aims further at monitoring closely the implementation of various multilateral agreements to which member States are parties including the EEC-ACP Convention, the Generalized System of Preferences and the Common Fund with a view to helping them to safeguard their interests.

13. Attention will also be given to the study of commodity policies in an integrated manner encompassing not only sales, marketing and distribution, but also exploration, extraction or production, transport and transformation including processing, in full co-ordination with other relevant programmes. At the same time, efforts will be made to help member States to lessen their dependence on their traditional partners by intensifying their trade and economic co-operation not only with Socialist countries of Eastern Europe but also with other developing regions. In so far as the latter is concerned, assistance will be given in the establishment of institution building for the operation of co-operative schemes among them (i.e. developing countries).

14. Lastly, provision is made for technical studies and meetings aimed at exploring ways and means of improving the international financial and monetary framework under which member States have to conduct their trade and development efforts.

15. The following subprogrammes are accordingly derived from the Lagos Plan of Action:

1. Domestic trade and finance
2. Intra-African trade
3. Trade with non-African countries
4. International finance and monetary policies.

16. In so far as relative priorities are concerned, it seems clear from the Plan of Action that promotion of intra-African trade and of domestic trade as a basis for intra-African trade ranks highest.

Subprogramme 1 : domestic trade and finance

(a) Legislative authority

17. The legislative authority for the subprogramme derived from General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) and 3662(3-VII), Commission resolutions 30(III) and Conference of Ministers resolution 87(V), 262(XII) and the Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

18. To promote and rationalize domestic trade as a means of furthering economic development and maintaining a proper balance between rural and urban areas.

(ii) General objective of the secretariat

19. Assistance in and promotion of domestic trade development with a view to optimizing its contribution to the socio-economic development of member States.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

20. The following are time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

a. Assistance in the establishment of effective trade mechanisms for balanced development between the industrial and agricultural sectors, and between urban and rural sectors of the economy: the publication of the related sets of studies and reports based on groups of countries should be completed by the second quarter of 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988.

b. Identification of the most rational channels of domestic distribution of goods with a view to ensuring that all geographical regions of a country are well served, particularly with regard to foodstuff. Feasibility studies and reports based on selected groups of countries should be completed in the second quarter of 1984.

c. Assistance in setting up and developing training programmes and institutions geared to meeting the needs for skilled manpower to manage domestic trade, marketing and finance (1984-1989).

C. Problem addressed

21. African countries continue to face problems of balancing their development programmes and ensuring effective mechanisms for the proper distribution of income between the industrial and agricultural sectors and more particularly between the urban and rural areas. At the same time, problems are experienced in the distribution of goods and services especially foodstuffs, among different parts of the same countries,

with the result that there are abundant surpluses of a given commodity in one area, alongside serious shortages, and even famine, in another area. Until now, little attention has been paid to the problems and prospects of promoting domestic trade as a means of accelerating the economic development of the countries in this region. Consequently, the African countries have failed to take advantage of the potential of domestic trade expansion as a means of creating a solid base for the development of intra-African production and trade. At the same time, African countries continue to face the problem of providing adequate training facilities for developing skilled manpower to manage their domestic trade and finance. They also experience difficulties in creating institutions in this field.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

22. Reports from field missions and preliminary analyses will be prepared to indicate the structures, historical trends, problems and prospects relating to the development and expansion of domestic trade. Sufficient data would have been collected on selected countries in various subregions on the basis of which a new thrust will be made during the plan period.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

23. The strategy will centre on the rationalization of domestic channels for the distribution of goods with a view to minimizing the number of intermediaries and ensuring the control of such distribution by indigenous enterprises; the identification of measures which will assist in the integration of the modern sector (urban-import export) with the rest of the national economy (rural); the establishment of institutional machinery for the mobilization of domestic financial resources, particularly those accruing from national savings, for domestic trade development; and the establishment of domestic financial markets with a view to setting up a domestic banking mechanism that will ensure substantial investment sharing by domestic trade activities. The subprogramme is closely related to subprogramme 1 of the programme for international trade and development finance.

(e) Evaluation

1. The purpose(s) of the evaluation

a. Effectiveness

24. The over all objectives of the subprogramme will be weighed against various activities required to restructure or develop domestic trade as a means of promoting self-generating and sustained socio-economic development which in turn creates a base for the expansion of intra-African trade.

b. Impact

25. The evaluation of the subprogramme impact will be based upon the following:

- (i) How important a role domestic trade plays in the development of intra-African trade; whether the increase in domestic trade activities is reflected in the general welfare of the masses and in the expansion of intra-African trade;
- (ii) To what extent Governments have succeeded in restructuring domestic trade and how national resources are allocated with regard to the domestic trade sector, particularly concerning distribution channels to rural areas;
- (iii) How far Governments have been able to meet their manpower requirements as regards management and operation of domestic trade projects.

2. Performance and impact indicators

26. Performance indicators will include endorsement of the findings and recommendations, technical reports and studies by member States and the subsequent adoption and implementation of the recommendations by national planning and executing agencies.

27. The impact will be assessed by monitoring increases in domestic trade activities and their relation to increases in GDP, and intra-African trade.

3. Means of evaluation

28. Symposia of heads of domestic trade departments and conferences and meetings of expert working groups.

Subprogramme 2 : Intra-African trade

(a) Legislative authority

29. The legislative authority is derived from Commission resolutions 30(III), 87(V) and 131(VII), Conference of Ministers resolutions 262(XII), 300(XIII), 322(XIII) and 327(XIII), General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI), and the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

30. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

31. Design, adoption and implementation of policies and measures aimed at fostering co-operation in the trade, financial and monetary fields and development of appropriate institutions and skills.



(ii) General objectives of the secretariat

32. Formulation and promotion of an appropriate approach to the design and implementation of policies and measures for fostering inter-country trade, financial and monetary co-operation and the development of appropriate institutions and skills.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

33. The following are time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

a. Completion of the actual establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and preparation of a related set of studies and reports to be undertaken in 1984.

b. The establishment of preferential trade areas or similar institutions in North and Central Africa and the preparation of related studies and report during 1984-1986.

c. Strengthening of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and of trade promotion institutions for Central and North Africa; and the preparation of related studies and reports during 1984-1986.

d. Establishment of trade promotion institutions and the linking of all subregional economic groupings trade promotion institutions into an all-Africa common market and related studies and reports during 1987-1989.

e. The establishment of subregional clearing and payments institutions in Eastern and Southern, Central and North Africa; the strengthening of the West African Clearing House and related studies and reports during 1984-1986.

f. The linking of all subregional clearing and payments institutions into an all-African clearing and payments system; the establishment of an African Monetary Fund; and related studies and reports during 1984-1989.

g. The establishment of national chambers of commerce and of subregional associations of African chambers of commerce with a view to setting up an African Federation of Chambers of Commerce in 1988.

h. Encouragement of policies for the establishment of support services at the national level for indigenous businesses in such areas as information, insurance, export credit, market research, techniques of marketing specialized products, standardization, etc.

i. The establishment of subregional and regional distribution enterprises, where they do not exist, with the necessary storage facilities for major intra-African trade commodities during 1987.

(c) Problem addressed

34. For historical reasons, Africa's external trade is excessively biased towards the developed market economies with about 80 per cent of its total exports and imports going to, and originating from, this group of countries. Trade among African countries still accounts for about 5 per cent of their total trade only. Substantial increases in trade with developed countries over the last decade have not created the expected impact on the socio-economic development of the African region as a whole or of its individual countries. On the contrary, these countries have continued to experience a steady deterioration in their terms of trade as a result of persistent inflation in the developed countries which has more than proportionally affected the unit prices of imports and of less substantial increases in the prices of many principal African exports, for which it has become increasingly difficult to find markets in developed market economies. Consequently, there has been great need to expand intra-African trade at the subregional and regional levels with a view to reducing the dependence on trade with developed market economies and promoting a greater measure of self-reliance and economic co-operation. The collection and dissemination of information on specific intra-African trade problems, possibilities and opportunities and the lack of skills in intra-African trade negotiations remain serious bottlenecks.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

35. Studies and reports will be submitted to member countries, on intra-African trade in raw materials for basic industries; identification of commodities largely consumed in rural areas to promote the large-scale production of such commodities for intra-African trade; identification of products based on the processing of domestically available raw materials for trade among African countries; dumping and its effects on the expansion of intra-African trade; border trade among African countries with a view to assessing its contribution to the socio-economic development of the region; organization, structure, objectives and functioning of existing trade institutions and ways and means of strengthening and/or creating new ones where appropriate; establishment of associations of buyers/importers and producers/exporters and specialized marketing organizations in respect of major import/export commodities with a view to setting up subregional and regional councils for the promotion of trade in such commodities; appropriate structures for the training of qualified senior experts in trade promotion and intra-African trade negotiations, multinational import and export enterprises; development of the various sub-regional economic groupings with a view to assisting them gradually to achieve more advanced forms of co-operation thus leading to the eventual establishment of an African Common Market.

36. At the subregional level technical assistance will have been rendered in strengthening the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States and the establishment of a related agricultural commodity exchange. Assistance will also be rendered for the establishment and/or strengthening of clearing and payments arrangements and of subregional development banks and other financial institutions. Studies

will be undertaken and reports submitted to the respective MUIPOC Councils of Ministers on the establishment of agricultural and non-agricultural commodity exchanges; subregional distribution enterprises; feasibility of the establishment of a regional export development bank and/or export development fund for Eastern and Southern Africa; identification of products to be traded among Central African countries and of main trade agents; feasibility of the establishment of national and subregional export credit insurance systems for Central, West and North African countries; on guidelines for the establishment of an African Monetary Fund; and identification of products to be trade among West African countries and of main trade agents.

37. Training courses are planned in intra-African trade techniques, marketing export promotion, techniques and modalities of bilateral, subregional and regional trade negotiations among African countries; Marketing symposia on intraregional and intra-subregional trade for middle level and senior trade executives on a subregional basis in conjunction with African trade fairs are also planned.

38. Wherever feasible such courses will be organized in collaboration with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (Dakar), the subregional schools of management and finance (being promoted by the Division of Public Administration, Management and Manpower), other appropriate institutions within and outside the region and other training projects of the PANAM Division. Where desirable and feasible encouragement will be given to the institutionalisation of such courses on a permanent basis.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

39. The strategy will consist of undertaking studies in critical problem areas, organizing and servicing a number of meetings including intra-African trade negotiation meetings at the subregional, multinational and regional levels, organizing workshops to bring together buyers and sellers of food products including coffee, tea and meat and of manufacturing goods, symposia on multinational trade negotiations for senior officials as well as training courses and seminars disseminating information on intra-African trade possibilities and opportunities and undertaking advisory services and missions to countries in the region.

40. Studies will be continued on border trade among African countries; identification and production of commodities to be traded among African countries with particular emphasis on food commodities; identification of products based on the processing of domestically available raw materials for trade among African countries; identification of commodities largely consumed in rural areas to ensure their large-scale production and availability for intra-African trade; simplification and harmonization of trade documents and procedures at the subregional and regional levels; analysis of existing African trade legislations, rules, regulations and practices including tariff and non-tariff barriers applied within selected economic co-operation groupings; dumping and its effects on the expansion of intra-African trade; clearing and payments arrangements, development finance institutions; an African Monetary Fund; export credit financing and insurance; and other forms of monetary and financial co-operation.

41. Advisory services and missions will be continued on the identification of measures which will assist in the integration of the modern sector with the rest of the economy; identification of commodities largely consumed in rural areas to ensure their large-scale production and availability for intra-African trade and of measures to promote trade in such commodities at the subregional and regional levels; upgrading existing multilateral trade institutions to more advanced forms of co-operation; supporting multilateral trade negotiations on the reduction and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers; establishment of specialized marketing organizations in respect of major export/import commodities; agricultural commodity exchanges at the subregional and/or regional levels; and monetary and financial co-operation arrangements.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose of the evaluation

42. The purposes of the evaluation will be:

a. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme by identifying (i) the extent to which countries agree to establish appropriate co-operative trade, financial and monetary institutions at the subregional and regional levels; and (ii) the benefits accruing from such arrangements for trade expansion and the resultant socio-economic development;

b. To identify and assess the extent to which countries have followed the policies, practices, techniques and skills recommended by the secretariat and adopted by them.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

43. Evaluation of performance will require studies and surveys on a series of assessments to be carried out in collaboration with the relevant intergovernmental bodies from time to time and after the relevant co-operative institutions have started to operate.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

44. Performance indicators would reflect the extent to which the co-operative institutional arrangements have succeeded. These include (i) the degree of trade expansion realized among the countries; (ii) socio-economic development and benefits gained in this respect; and (iii) the new techniques and skills adopted by the countries as reflected in their own approach to problems.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

45. Questionnaires, surveys on utilization, statistical bulletins, development plans and national and multinational publications, etc. obtained from relevant agencies, including trade, financial and monetary institutions.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

46. The findings will be utilized in modifying, if necessary, the subprogramme to increase the effectiveness and to adapt certain features for application in the different subregions such as the required set of facilities for trade promotion and related approach.

Subprogramme 3 : trade with non-African countries

(a) Legislative authority

47. The legislative authority for the subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 3202(S-VI) and 3362(S-VII); Commission resolutions 30(III) and 87(V); Conference of Ministers resolutions 260(XII), 299(XIII) and 325(XII); the Mexico Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; UNCTAD resolution 1(I) of the Committee on Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries, UNCTAD resolution 127(V); the Declaration and Programme of Action on Afro-Arab Co-operation, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on TCDC; the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations; and the Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

48. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

49. Promotion of stable growth of the export earnings of African countries by diversifying their export market destinations and their commodity structures as well as bringing UNCTAD's Common Fund into operation as part of the Integrated Programme for Commodities with a view to promoting the socio-economic development of the region.

50. Establishment of suitable institutions for trade expansion with a view to increasing the participation of African countries in the marketing and distribution of their products.

(ii) General objectives of the secretariat

51. Assisting African countries in improving significantly the conditions under which their external trade takes place and in expanding and diversifying their trade patterns with non-traditional partners.

52. Integrated studies on commodity policies of member States by examining the whole range of relevant sectors and activities encompassing not only sales marketing and distribution but also exploration, extraction or production, transport and transformation including processing in co-operation with relevant programmes.

53. Prepare and service meetings aimed at assisting member States in harmonizing their positions on matters related to trade relations with the developed world.

(iii) Time-limiting subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

54. The following are time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

a. Development and dissemination of techniques and methodology for the expansion of trade between the African countries and the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe during the period 1984-1989.

b. Establishment of suitable mechanisms for trade expansion between Africa and other developing regions including the setting up of inter-regional associations of State Trading Corporations, Multinational Marketing Entrepreneurs and Producer Associations (1987).

c. Studies, training and technical advisory services to countries and Territories to harmonize their positions on matters related to trade and financial relations with non-African countries, including technical support to the Regional Ministerial Follow-Up Committee on International Trade and Finance for African Development (1984-1989).

d. Review and assessment of the implementation of UNCTAD resolutions in African countries (1989).

e. Review and assessment of the implementation of UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities including the Common Fund.

f. Assisting developing African countries in safeguarding their interests in the implementation of the proposed global scheme of preferences among developing countries (1988).

g. Integrated studies of member States' commodity policies (1984-1989).

(c) Problem addressed

55. Developing African countries continue to face considerable problems in restructuring their external trade and in diversifying their trade channels as a means of reducing their dependence on traditional trading partners. Trade with the other developing countries constitutes a small portion of their total world trade. Their over all trade is still concentrated on exports of raw materials and imports of industrial and manufactured goods, including food and other agricultural products. Furthermore, the trade structure and related financial institutions are largely controlled by foreign

interests and consequently indigenous African producers receive a relatively small portion of the income from trade. At the same time, exports of their processed and semi-processed commodities face import barriers in both the traditional and the non-traditional consumer countries.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

56. To assist African countries in restructuring and improving their trade and financial relations with other developing and developed countries reports and studies will have been prepared on trade between Africa and Socialist countries of Eastern Europe; guarantee and stabilization of export earnings from primary commodities; transactions in invisibles; and trade and economic co-operation among developing countries. Working groups, seminars and conferences will be held to assist member States in deepening their understanding of the issues involved and harmonizing their views thereon; and technical advisory services will be rendered to member States in the elaboration and implementation of related policies and measures carried out in close collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, other United Nations agencies and African economic institutions.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

57. Emphasis will continue to be placed on the diversification of African trade structures and on increasing the export earnings, especially from manufactures and semi-processed goods. High priority will be given to developing and strengthening trade relations with the Third World.

58. Reports will be submitted to member States on the establishment of appropriate institutions for promoting trade between African and non-African countries including State Training Corporations, producer associations and trade and economic co-operation among developing countries. Assistance will continue to be provided to member countries in strengthening their negotiating capacities vis-à-vis the industrialized countries in international fora.

59. Studies will be undertaken in consultation with other regional commissions and relevant international and African organizations which will concentrate on trade expansion prospects identifying obstacles and suggesting conditions under which improvements could be brought about. At a later stage, further studies might be required exploring in greater detail the scope of interregional action, the forms which such action might take and machinery and methods appropriate for its implementation.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose(s) of the evaluation

60. The purposes of the evaluation will be:

a. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which Governments (i) find the information in the studies and the tools provided under the subprogramme acceptable and usable; and (ii) are adopting and applying them in the design and management of their trade and financial relations with non-African countries as well in the formulation of their trade expansion policies.

b. To identify and assess those characteristics of the technical assistance of the subprogramme which significantly affect their utilization or rejection by the end users.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

61. Evaluation of progress at the level of the subprogramme will require case studies and surveys and a series of assessments to be carried out in collaboration with the relevant intergovernmental bodies from time to time.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

62. Performance indicators would reflect the extent to which member States are able to retain a greater proportion of their over-all export earnings, the extent to which they will have been able to bring about commodity diversification and the extent to which they succeed in controlling the sales, marketing and distribution channels for their commodities as well as production, exploration, transport and processing of these commodities.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

63. Questionnaires, surveys on utilization, statistical bulletin, development plans and national and multinational publications etc..

Subprogramme 4 : International financial and monetary policies

(a) Legislative authority

64. General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI), Commission resolutions 39(III) and 87(V) and the Lagos Plan of Action.



(b) Objective

65. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

66. Improvement of international physical and financial flows and their adaptation to the needs of developing countries, as well as the reform of the international monetary framework on an equitable basis in which self-sustained development can be promoted.

(ii) General objective of the secretariat

67. To optimize and derive maximum benefit from financial and monetary relations of the region with non-African countries.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

68. The following are time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

a. Assist member States through training and support to African institutions in order to enable them participate meaningfully in international negotiations on a fundamental reform of the international monetary system (1982-1989).

b. Identification of co-operative action to be taken by African countries among themselves and with other developing countries to bring about an international financial and monetary system that will sustain their development efforts, including an assessment of the implications of their possible involvement in multilateral financial and monetary arrangements with other developing countries (1982-1989).

c. Support African countries in establishing a strategy for overcoming their balance-of-payments and debt problems at the international and regional levels (1982-1989).

(c) Problem addressed

69. Many developing African countries lack the required techniques and skills for participating in international financial and monetary negotiations. Their effectiveness in such negotiations is further hampered by insufficient co-ordination and harmonization of views and positions both among themselves and with other developing countries. Moreover, these countries face serious balance-of-payments and debt problems. In this connexion, both the adjustment process and development financial flows require medium- and long-term strategies with a multi-policy approach which would ensure self-sustaining development.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

70. Studies on the implications of African participation in multilateral payments arrangements and monetary co-operation among developing countries and on balance-of-payments and debt problems will have been finalized by the end of 1983. Meetings, annual conferences and symposia in the financial and monetary fields will have been serviced.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

71. High priority will be given to the development and strengthening of financial relations with the Third World. The balance-of-payments problems of member States including those relating to their increasing debt burden will also require continued attention. Support will be provided to member States with a view to strengthening their negotiating capacity in international monetary and financial negotiations with developing countries, centrally planned economy countries and the developed countries in order to implement the agreements to which they are or may become parties.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose(s) of the evaluation

72. To assess the effectiveness of the programme elements in the realization of the objectives of the subprogramme.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

73. The evaluation requires assessment by end users.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

74. Impact indicators would reflect the viability of recommendations, methods and techniques which would be provided in the outputs.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

75. Questionnaires and compilation of views expressed in meetings of experts and ministers.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

76. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and the Conference of Ministers. Both the Conference of Ministers and the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole meet once every year. The last session of the Conference was in 1980. This plan has not been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

77. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the International Trade and Finance Division. There were 27 professional staff members as at 31 December 1980; eight of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following sections and units as at 31 December 1980:

	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Director	1	-	1
Intra-African Trade and Finance	3	7	10
Trade and Financial Relations with the Developed World	5	1	6
Trade and Financial Relations with the Third World	3	-	3
Africa Trade Centre	4	-	4
Joint ECA/CTNC Unit on Transnational Corporations	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>27</u>

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

78. The only divergence between the current administrative structure and the proposed programme structure lies in the fact that activities planned under the subprogramme relating to domestic trade have not been formally entrusted to any particular unit. The Africa Trade Centre currently takes care of these activities.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

79. Formal governmental co-ordination seems to be lacking and would be useful in so far as negotiations in UNCTAD, GATT, IMF, the World Bank and so on are concerned. It is because they were fully aware of this situation that the African Ministers of Trade, at their sixth session held in Addis Ababa, from 17 to 22 March 1980 decided to set up a Ministerial Follow-Up Committee which has been entrusted with the task of co-ordinating African positions in the various interrelated negotiations in the field of trade and finance. The Committee is due to hold its first meeting in Addis Ababa in March 1981.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

80. Formal co-ordination is effected through the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office, the Inter-divisional Committee on Least Developed Countries and the Inter-divisional Committee on ECA Participation in Trade Fairs.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

(a) UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre

81. With a view to establishing effective co-operation and co-ordination between the two organizations in the field of trade promotion in the countries members of ECA, the Centre and ECA have agreed to co-ordinate their activities in order to avoid duplication and give optimum effect to their endeavours in the region, and to co-operate in the implementation of training events.

(b) Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTNC)

82. An agreement was signed between ECA and the Centre on Transnational Corporations, establishing the Joint ECA/CTNC Unit on Transnational Corporations. Within the overall programme of work adopted by the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Economic and Social Council, the Joint Unit is the focal point for the activities of the Centre on Transnational Corporations in Africa, especially in the fields of research, information and liaison with the Governments of the region.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

83. Significant joint activities are expected with the following:

(a) ECA/UNIDO Industry Division; ECA/FAO Agriculture Division, Transport, Communications and Tourism Division; Statistics Division; Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division; Economic Co-operation Office; Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office; Natural Resources Division; and Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division in ECA.

(b) UNCTAD for the purpose of consultations on studies of common interest, joint advisory missions in the fields of trade and financial and monetary co-operation in Africa, and joint meetings on matters of interest to ECA member States.

(c) The International Monetary Fund concerning studies on clearing and payments systems and units of account to facilitate payments and clearing operations.

(d) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on studies, on the establishment of development and mining banks and an aid system in Africa. It will be noted that ECA assists in the preparation of the annual meeting of the IMF/IBRD Working Group of African Governors, which takes place prior to the annual meetings of the World Bank Group.

Plan Form 1

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

A. The International Development Strategy in this Sector

1. The Lagos Plan of Action and the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-Reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the Heads of State and Government of OAU, set down the actions to be taken by African Governments individually and collectively in the sector of natural resources.
2. The Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade has the following priorities: first, the attainment of regional self-sufficiency in food, second, the establishment of a sound industrial base, with special emphasis on the development of the requisite national industrial and technological policies, capabilities, and institutional infrastructure, as well as intra-African co-operation in order to permit the industrial take-off of Africa; third, the physical integration of the region through the development of transport and communications; fourth, the development of capabilities required to enable Governments to establish sovereignty over their natural resources; fifth, the establishment of mutually beneficial and equitable relations between Africa and the rest of the world; and sixth, the attainment of a substantial increase in the present meagre share of inter-African trade in the total trade of Africa.

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to this Strategy

3. As far as the role of the Economic Commission for Africa during the Third United Nations Development Decade within the framework of the African Strategy in the 1980s is concerned, it is agreed that the Economic Commission for Africa, as the main organ of the United Nations in Africa, is responsible for initiating and participating in measures aimed at facilitating concerted action for socio-economic development in Africa. Furthermore, considering the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade and the mandate given to the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Africa will be totally involved in the development process of Africa in the field of natural resources and energy.
4. The Strategy will aim at strengthening the national and multinational capabilities with regard to the development and utilization of natural resources through intensified training and research programmes and an improved system of collection and dissemination of information, with the collaboration of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), needed for proper planning at the national level with a view to the rational management and utilization of natural resources.
5. Particular attention will be given to the role of seminars and study tours not only to developed countries but also to advanced developing countries for the practical training of nationals. At the subregional and regional levels, measures should be taken to ensure effective intra-African co-operation among member States through the:

- (a) Harmonization of national development programmes for the use of mineral, energy and water resources;

(b) Establishment of joint facilities for applied resources, specialized services and training;

(c) Participation in multinational projects and enterprises for the exploitation, production and processing of usable natural resources.

6. Attention will be paid to the storage and utilization of information on natural resources through the use of PADIS and documentation and information centres at national and subregional levels.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

7. The Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa is based on two major principles: self-reliance and self-sustaining growth. These two principles basically refer to the transformation of domestic multinational and regional markets and their exploitation by Governments and peoples of the region.

8. The ECA secretariat in executing its tasks in this programme will pay particular attention to a Strategy that will consist of the following main elements:

(a) The expansion and development of national and multinational capabilities for making full use of modern technologies, including remote sensing for the exploration, evaluation, inventory preparation, exploitation, development and utilization of natural resources;

(b) The development of capabilities for the extraction and processing of natural resources.

(c) The development of an information system, in co-operation with PADIS, that will facilitate the collection and dissemination of information on natural resources, their development and utilization;

(d) The development of policies, machinery and operational infrastructures for making the best possible use of natural resources.

9. The objectives of the programme have been derived from the relevant General Assembly, ECA and OAU resolutions, and the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : mineral resources

(a) Legislative authority

10. General Assembly resolutions 2386 (XXIII), 2626 (XXV), 3016 (XXVII), 3201 (S-VI), 3202 (S-VI); Economic and Social Council resolutions 1673 (LII), 1737 (LIV), 1896 (LVII); Conference of Ministers resolutions 223 (X), 238 (XI), 256 (XII), 261 (XII), 280 (XII); the Lagos Plan of Action of April 1980; the recommendations of the First Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa (Arusha, 2-6 February 1981) emphasizing the need for strengthening the national machinery dealing with mineral resources development and the building up of technical knowledge of the mineral resources base, the establishment of multinational mineral resources development centres in each subregion and co-operation at subregional and regional levels in all aspects of mineral resources development.

(b) Objective

11. The main objectives of the medium-term plan in the field of mineral resources are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

12. The optimum development and utilization of the mineral wealth of the region for the furtherance of the self-reliant and self-sustaining socio-economic development of Africa.

(ii) Time-limited subsidiary intergovernmental objectives

- 13.
- a. Preparation of basic and thematic maps at national, subregional and regional level;
  - b. Inventory of the mineral resources of countries and territories;
  - c. Establishment of an African subcommittee on mineral resources development;
  - d. Convocation of biennial regional conferences of ministers and annual consultations among experts to harmonize government policies and programmes;
  - e. Transfer to Africa of the headquarters of the Association of African Geological Surveys and establishment of a professional association of African mining and mineral processing engineers;

(iii) General objectives of the secretariat

14. Assistance to countries and territories in improving knowledge of their mineral resources base and the development, within the framework of permanent sovereignty over mineral resources, of appropriate institutional structures and technical and managerial capabilities for the proper exploitation and utilization of mineral resources at national, subregional and regional level;



(iv) Time-limited subsidiary secretariat objectives

- 15.
- a. Assistance to member States in establishing mineral resources development centres in the West and North African subregions;
  - b. Establishment of regional advisory services to assist Governments in appraising policy, legislation and machinery relating to minerals and mining;
  - c. Organization of seminars and workshops on the role and prospects of individual major minerals in regional development.

(c) Problem addressed

16. African mineral resources are generally exploited by foreign-based companies and exported with little processing. Most Governments have not been able to take the necessary measures to integrate the exploitation of mineral resources into their economic development policies. Moreover, the foreign exchange earned from mining operations is used mainly to pay for imported technology, personnel and equipment.
17. Knowing of the resources base is far from being adequate in the majority of the member States and the national geological and mining services do not have the technical and financial capability to constitute the proper infrastructure needed for the development of mineral wealth for the benefit of the country.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

18. Following the general recommendations of the Lagos Plan of Action and the concrete measures for their implementation recommended by the First Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa held in 1981, assistance to member States in strengthening national geological and mining services and establishing multinational centres for mineral resources development will have continued to be given throughout the period 1982-1983. In the East African subregion, the Dodoma centre will have been fully operational since 1981 and a similar centre for mineral resources development established in the Central African subregion in 1982 will be in the preoperational phase of activity. The field survey and the prefeasibility project for the West African centre will have been carried out by the end of 1983.

19. The African inventory of mineral resources using a unified classification of resources and methodology of evaluation of mineral deposits will have been started based on the guidelines for the classification of resources and inventory techniques discussed and recommended in working groups of experts at the subregional level. By the end of 1983 it is expected that, in the North and East subregions, the inventory of energy minerals and raw materials for fertilizer industries will have been drawn up.

20. Studies on regional needs for the development of drilling capacity to assess mineral resources and for the preservation and proper use of geological documentation and mineral collections will have been produced and distributed to member States for consideration.

21. The exchange of information and data on geological and mining activities and the co-operation of member States in the transfer of know-how will have been improved through the services of the PADIS Pan-African Data Bank at Addis Ababa and the workshop of experts organized at the subregional level.

22. A feasibility study on the establishment of a regional body to harmonize policies and programmes of African member States in all aspects of mineral resources development will have been carried out and submitted to Governments.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

23. Plans exist to assist Governments in building up the technical knowledge of their mineral resources base and in developing, at the national and multinational levels, capabilities for extracting and increased processing and utilization of mineral raw materials. In this connexion, technical advisory services will be offered to countries and territories to strengthen the national geological and mines services and to establish joint facilities and enterprises based on intercountry co-operation. The activities of the existing multinational mineral resources development centres will be stepped up and similar centres will be established in the West and North African subregions during the biennium 1984-1985. Active support will be given to countries to extend the co-operation which now exists in the areas of exploration and evaluation of extraction, processing and utilization. To this end, the exchange of geological, technical and economic data is planned through the Pan-African Data Bank established by PADIS and through intra-African workshops, seminars and study tours organized at the subregional and regional levels. Priority will be given to the exchange of experience in the management and planning of minerals industry, in small-scale mining development and in the analysis of the role of individual minerals in regional development. Every two years interregional study tours will be organized in selected countries of the third world (Latin America, South-East Asia, Middle East) to enable participants to share their experience in all aspects of the development of the mining sector and state mining enterprises.

24. Special attention will be given to the harmonization of mining legislation and investment incentives as well as to increasing the capacity of Governments skills in negotiating different types of contracts through the permanent services of a regional adviser.

25. Assistance will be extended to Governments in establishing an African body on mineral resources development and in organizing the Regional Conference of Ministers of Mineral Resources every two years starting in 1984. The secretariat will undertake field surveys, studies, regional syntheses and inventories of resources, facilities and needs in various sectors of geological and mining activities and will submit technical recommendations to policy makers during the conferences.

26. The promotion of a continuous increase in the technical expertise of African geologists and mining engineers will be ensured through periodic consultations among geologists and mining engineers and through professional associations for (the Geological Society of Africa, the Association of African Geological Surveys, the African Association of Mining Engineers).

(e) Evaluation

27. The most important changes and results expected will be the establishment of a stronger scientific and technical base for planning and carrying out economic projects in the field of minerals, better management of mineral resources development and the establishment of an effective intra-African system of co-operation and reciprocal aid. The inventory of mineral resources at national and regional levels will be drawn up sector by sector (mineral raw materials for energy and agriculture by the end of 1985, industrial minerals by the end of 1987 and metallic minerals by the end of 1989) and thematic maps conforming to international standards will be established jointly by national geological surveys, subregional centres and international organizations. Plans include the preparation of a minerals distribution map by the end of 1984, a metallogenic map of Africa by the end of 1986 and geophysical maps from 1984 to 1988.

Subprogramme 2 : water resources

(a) Legislative authority

28. Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 1401 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, 2386 (XXIII) of 19 November 1968 and 32/158 of 3 March 1976; resolutions of the United Nations Water Conference, ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 308 (XIII) and 339 (XIV) and the Lagos Plan of Action of April 1980.

(b) Objective

29. The main objectives of the medium-term plan in the field of water resources are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

30. Promotion of the development, management and conservation of the region's water resources to lead to optimum economic and social progress;

(ii) Time-limited subsidiary intergovernmental objectives

31. The following are the time-limited subsidiary intergovernmental objectives:-

- a. Assessment of the availability of surface and ground water resources;
- b. Preparation of hydrological and hydrological maps of Africa;

- c. Creation and strengthening of joint river/lake basin commissions;
- d. Establishment of subregional multinational water resources institutes;
- e. Development of water resources in drought affected areas;
- f. Establishment of a regional institutional mechanisms.

(iii) General objectives of the secretariat

32. Assistance to countries and territories in acquiring a knowledge base of surface and ground water resources, and in developing institutional capabilities for the appropriate exploitation and development of their water resources.

(c) Problem addressed

33. Many African countries still lack adequate knowledge of their water resources endowment. The reasons for this situation are manifold. Hydrological and meteorological networks are insufficient and a shortage of qualified manpower hampers the necessary planning of networks and installation of stations, the assessment of ground water resources the exploitation of potential aquifers and the recording of ground water level fluctuations. Furthermore, the shortage of adequate field equipment to conduct geophysical investigation, of adequate drilling, pumping, testing and laboratory equipment and of a system for the collection, processing and retrieval of data are serious shortcomings. Although the volume of trained manpower in the region has considerably increased in the past few years, many countries still depend on overseas services for research and the preparation of feasibility studies and bankable project documents.

34. Other major constraints are the inefficiency of existing institutional arrangements dealing with various aspects of water development and difficulties in procuring financial resources in time to carry out water development projects.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

35. Studies of ground water resources will have been carried out in selected areas of arid zones in the region. Assistance will have been given to member States in planning and in setting up hydrological and hydrometeorological networks, including the provision of guidance material to standardize the preparation of hydrological and hydrogeological maps. Activities in land and water resources surveys for the irrigation of selected countries in Africa will have been carried out to assist member States in attaining the targets set by the United Nations Food Conference. Assistance will have been given to member States to follow the recommendation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the establishment of joint river/lake basin authorities. Studies will have been conducted and recommendations made on manpower requirements at subprofessional and professional levels for water resources development of the region to enable member States to take decisions on the establishment of multinational water development

institutes. Advisory services will have been made available to assist member States in drawing up national water master plans. Furthermore, member States will have been urged to establish national water committees to facilitate the establishment of an Intergovernmental Committee on Water which shall assist ECA in playing a central role in the promotion of intergovernmental cooperation at the regional level in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

36. The studies mentioned above and their regular updating and revision as required together with the follow-up of recommendations of these studies will provide guidelines for the formulation of bankable water development projects by member States. The work programme will focus on the problems faced by the large majority of the African population which do not have access to reasonably safe water supplies and particularly to the problems of drought affected areas and will emphasize approaches that lead to effective planning, policy making and legislation. Efforts will be made towards the establishment of joint river/lake basins organizations in order to promote intergovernmental co-operation in the development of shared water resources. Further, assistance and advisory services will be provided to member States in various water resources development aspects such as:

a. Assessment of surface and ground water availability, use and demand in terms of quantity and quality, paying particular attention to the establishment of observational networks as well as laboratories for comprehensive water analyses considering its application to various uses. Efforts will be undertaken for the establishment of data processing and storage centres and in the development of integrated national data systems;

b. Preparation of long- and medium-term plans which will provide guidance in drawing up specific water supply and waste water supply and waste water disposal projects. Special emphasis will be given to community water supply and sanitation projects, which are closely integrated with rural development projects, paying due regard to the population of the rural sector with a view to achieving the targets of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981-1990;

c. Formulation of programmes for the development of water resources in drought-affected areas in Africa based on study reports prepared on the assessment of surface and ground water resources. Assistance will also be given in drawing up programmes for flood control and hydrological forecasting;

d. With a view to attaining the targets set by the World Food Conference of 1974 and the Mar del Plata Action Plan of 1977 in respect of agricultural water use and the objectives stipulated in the Regional Food Plan for Africa, assistance will be given to selected countries in the formulation of programmes and the identification of projects for irrigation, drainage and land reclamation;

e. Promotion of subregional and regional co-operation in water resources development and economic utilization through strengthening existing joint river/lake basin commissions and/or creating new ones to stimulate the integrated development of river and lake basins shared by more than one country;

f. Conduct of manpower surveys at the subregional and regional levels leading to the establishment of multinational institutes for water resources development, training, management, research and other specialized services. The institutes whose role is to train subprofessional and professional staff in research and the operation and management of water resources development projects will have become fully operational by 1989;

g. Institutional arrangements at the regional level will have been established and ECA will play a central role in the promotion of intergovernmental co-operation. ECA will be the regional focal point for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan as well as for interagency co-operation and co-ordination. The Water Resources Unit in the Natural Resources Division of ECA will have been strengthened through reorganization into six subunits and will be manned by senior professionals at the five subregional Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs).

h. As a result of the knowledge of surface and ground water resources gained from programmes and projects implemented at the national, subregional and regional levels, countries which have not yet started to prepare hydrological and hydrological maps of countries will do so. Regional water conferences and annual subregional meetings of experts in water development will have been held, the exchange of experience will have been promoted and co-operation among member States in the development of water resources will have been further developed.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose of the evaluation

37. The purpose of the evaluation is to assess whether the objectives of water resources development and management resulted in outputs in the following areas:

a. Better development of networks for the acquisition of data on surface and ground water resources;

b. Provision of water supply and sanitation facilities for a higher percentage of the population as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) progresses;

c. Attainment of the targets fixed for food self-sufficiency;

d. Establishment and strengthening of joint river/lake organizations;

e. Development of institutional mechanisms for the planning and management of water resources at national, subregional and regional levels;

f. Manpower development at professional and subprofessional levels.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

38. To carry out the evaluation, reactions will be obtained from questionnaires sent to member States, through missions to various countries and through meetings at which views are expressed and results are documented.

(iii) The nature of performance and impact indicators

39. Performance indicators will include the endorsement of technical reports by the Intergovernmental Committee on Water and by member States of the subregions concerned as well as by national planning and other ministries.

40. Impact indicators will consist of the establishment of national water committees and the Intergovernmental Committee on Water, of the development of facilities for water supply and sanitation, expressed in a percentage of the population served, and of targets attained in food self-sufficiency.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

41. Questionnaires, missions and joint United Nations/member States surveys on utilization.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

42. The findings will be used to modify elements of the subprogramme to render them more effective.

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Subprogramme 3 : energy

43. General Assembly resolutions 3016(XXVII), 3171(XXVIII), 3177(XXVIII), 3241(XXIX), and 33/148 and 34/190; Commission resolutions 43(IV), 113(VI), 13(VII) and 143(VII); Conference of Ministers resolutions 223(X), 225(X), 305(XIII), 309(XIII), 314(XIII) and 318(XIII); the Revised Framework of Principles for the Implementation of the New International Economic Order in Africa (E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.1) and the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, Chapter XI.

(b) Objective

44. The objectives of this subprogramme are to:

(i) Intergovernmental objectives

45. The following are intergovernmental objectives:

a. Increase the availability of energy resources in Africa so as to ensure indigenous and self-sustained development.

b. Diversify energy sources and provide better living conditions in rural and remote areas by making better use of new and renewable sources of energy.

(ii) Time-limited subsidiary intergovernmental objectives

46. The following are time-limited subsidiary intergovernmental objectives:-

a. Adopt the Constitution of the African Energy Commission, the objectives of which are outlined in the Lagos Plan of Action;

b. Establish institutions which can help African countries to develop collectively the capabilities and infrastructure essential for the development of new and renewable sources of energy which they are too poor to set up individually.

(iii) General objectives of the secretariat

47. The following are general objectives of the secretariat:-

a. Initiate and participate in measures to facilitate concerted action for socio-economic development in Africa;

b. Enlarge and promote multinational co-operation in the exploitation, development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy particularly in remote and rural areas.

(c) Problem addressed

48. The need for the planning and optimum development of Africa's energy resources is evident given the region's paradoxical situation in the world. Although it has been established that Africa is rich in conventional energy resources, particularly fossil fuels, and produces more than it consumes, it depends heavily on energy imports. Unfortunately, many African countries have not yet undertaken a systematic and comprehensive survey and inventory of their energy resources, which is an important step in laying the foundation for the formulation of policies and plans for the development and utilization of indigenous resources. There is need for co-operation among member States in the development and rational utilization of their energy resources on a multinational and regional basis.

49. The majority of Africa's population live in rural areas, where the supply of energy is far from adequate. Many African countries rely on wood as a source of energy. However, this fuel is inadequately managed and its consumption in relation to the resource base is increasing excessively with consequent widespread environmental degradation (deforestation and soil erosion). The level of development of generating capacity, and power systems generally, is still at the initial stage. Moreover, the hydropower potential of the region, equal to one third of the world's potential, is practically untapped. For other new or renewable sources of energy the situation is different as various technology mixes are required to make full use of their various applications. Africa has significant potential in new and renewable sources of energy



and is in a particularly good position to develop and utilize them since their distribution often coincides with the demands of the majority of the population.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

50. The following was the situation at the end of 1983:--

a. Advisory services will have been given to the countries of the Lusaka- and Gisenyi-based MULPOCs in the establishment of Technical Committee of Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, in improving and expanding the capability of solar energy measurement and in the establishment of a demonstration centre for new and renewable sources of energy utilization (Lusaka area only). In parallel, advisory services will have been provided to the Yaoundé-based MULPOC countries in the assessment of the potential of new and renewable sources of energy in particular solar, wind and biomass, including concrete recommendations for their selective development and utilization with special reference to rural development. Moreover advisory services will have been given to member States in the formulation of energy policies, expansion of small-scale production and distribution of electrical energy and in the development and utilization of solar, wind and biogas energy.

b. An inventory of the energy resources in East and Central Africa will have been drawn up and the Energy Resources Atlas of Africa will have been published; a new electrical map of Africa will have been prepared for distribution and a report on the future demand for electricity in Africa will have been completed;

c. Six studies on the organizational and operational aspects of electrical energy development in 24 African countries will have been conducted and three regional documents summarizing fossil energy resources in Africa will have been drafted;

d. Three technical panels of experts on geothermal, hydropower and biomass energy and a regional meeting on new and renewable sources of energy in Africa will have been organized;

e. The training of 15 African researchers, engineers and technicians in the field of solar energy will have been completed; the establishment of institutions for training in the field of electrical energy will have been given continuous support;

f. A regional solar energy centre for Africa will have been established and the ECA solar energy demonstration centre will have been completed;

g. Reports on possibilities of organizing the extraction of liquid or gaseous fuels from solid fuels, on possibilities for the local manufacturing of electrical equipment, parts and components as well as a solar equipment parts and components will have been drafted;

h. Two study tours on biomass conversion, one in India and one in China, will have been organized;

i. Studies of conditions for setting up an African Energy Commission and African Energy Fund will have been carried out.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

51. To assist member States in undertaking an exhaustive inventory of their energy resources and in creating optimum conditions for the exploitation, transmission, distribution and use of these energy resources; to enable them to assess the volume of consumption and to project future requirements in the energy field; to co-ordinate all these and related activities; to assist member States in the formulation of energy policies and the elaboration of programmes at all levels, the following activities will be undertaken:

a. Advisory services will continue to be provided to member States to assist them in formulating integrated energy policies; in preparing an inventory, evaluating, developing and utilizing energy resources in Africa; in forecasting demand for energy including electricity; in standardizing electrical equipment; in manufacturing electrical equipment; on a multi-national basis; in interconnecting neighbouring countries' grids; and in ensuring small-scale production, distribution and expanded use of electrical energy in rural areas;

b. The collection and dissemination of energy information will continue together with a periodic updating of the Energy Resources Atlas of Africa and Electrical Map of Africa;

c. The training of African researchers, engineers and technicians in the field of solar energy will continue;

d. Studies on the organizational and operational aspects of electrical energy development in Africa together with studies on the interconnexion of national networks will continue;

e. Projects for the local manufacturing of electrical equipment parts and components and of equipment using new and renewable sources of energy will be under way;

f. The African Energy Fund will be established;

g. Standing committees for energy and Technical Committees of Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in all African economic subregions will be established and their activities will be co-ordinated at the regional level by the African Energy Commission;

h. In addition to the intensive utilization of solar energy, priority consideration will be given to geothermal, biogas and wind energy through the establishment of regional specialized committees. Also, an appraisal of the possibilities of developing ocean energy in Africa will be initiated;

i. Studies for the establishment of an African Institute of Nuclear Physics will be undertaken;

j. Demonstration centres for solar, wind and biomass equipment in all African subregions will be set up;

k. Study tours in countries with experience in the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy will continue to be organized.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purposes of the evaluation

52. The following are the purposes of the evaluation:-

a. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which Governments find the information provided under this subprogramme acceptable and usable and are adopting and applying it in the formulation of national development plans;

b. To evaluate the continued relevance and effectiveness of the machineries and bodies to be established and to advise on ways and means by which they may be rationalized, better co-ordinated or harmonized.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

53. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance, analytical quality and other characteristics of reports by intergovernmental experts bodies. To the extent possible this will be done in co-operation with users in member States, and MULPOCs and institutions to be established.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

54. Performance indicators will include the endorsement of technical reports by intergovernmental bodies and subsequently by national planning and other ministries.

55. Impact indicators will reflect the number of institutions established at all levels and the responsibilities entrusted to them.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

56. Questionnaires sent to member States, UNDP representatives and MULPOCs, missions in selected countries and participation in meetings of institutions established.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

56. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 4 : cartography and remote sensing

(a) Legislative authority

57. Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 2221 (XVI) of 18 December 1966, 2384 (XVIII) of 10 November 1968, 2915 (XXVII) of 9 November 1972, 3016 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3182 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, and 3388 (XXX) of 18 November 1975; Commission resolutions 143 (VII), 164 (VIII), Conference of Ministers resolutions 238 (XI), 280 (XI), 288 (XII), and 313 (XIII); resolutions of the first through fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa.

(b) Objective

58. The objectives of the subprogramme are to:

(i) Give assistance and advice to member countries towards the strengthening of their national cartographic institutions;

(ii) Continuously revise and publish new editions of the inventory works;

(iii) Provide technical backstopping for the African Remote Sensing Programme and

(iv) Expand the technical capacity of the Map Documentation and Reference Centre.

(c) Problem addressed

59. Many projects continue to be carried out in Africa by foreign organizations and companies. However, the records existing in Africa are often incomplete or dispersed in unpublished or unindexed reports. Moreover, several surveys lack a unified framework and do not follow common specifications. Similarly, the absence of institutions in Africa to manage African satellite receiving stations has prevented Africa from obtaining basic up-to-date remote sensing data. These shortcomings have affected the usefulness of existing material, hindered the planning of national and regional development schemes, led to unnecessary repetitions of expensive surveys and reduced the return from modern cartographic and remote sensing techniques. Furthermore, estimations of the manpower required and, hence, the type and size of the institutions needed to provide it, continue to be conjectural. Training at centres outside the continent is not geared to managerial or production activities within an African context.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

60. By the end of 1983 the cartographic inventory will have been completed. The fifth Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa and other regional and international conferences on cartographic and remote sensing topics will have been held. The MULPOCs will have become actively involved in the field.

61. Two of the five training and user assistance centres in remote sensing will be in operation and two others will be in the process of being established. Two African remote sensing receiving stations will be in operation. Over 30 participating countries will have resource analysis programmes using remote sensing. The African Remote Sensing Council will have become operational. A number of seminars for decision makers and/or data users will have been held. Training programmes for 40 national co-ordinators and up to 100 application specialists will have been conducted. The reclassification of the holdings in the Map Documentation and Reference Centre at ECA will have been completed and a third edition of the catalogue published.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

62. As a result of work carried out in the biennium 1982-1983, specialized areas where manpower development requires new regional training institutions and/or expansion of existing ones will have been identified. Multinational programmes of geodetic, geophysical and topical mapping will be launched to fill gaps disclosed by the cartographic inventory completed in the previous period. Efforts will continue to co-ordinate procedures at the remote sensing receiving stations and the training centres. Support will be given to convening one seminar on remote sensing, dealing with advanced topics. The sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa will also be convened. The Map Documentation and Reference Centre will be enlarged in scope and capacity.

Subprogramme 5 : resources of the sea

(a) Legislative authority

63. General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), 2692(SSV), and 2794(XXV); Commission resolutions 34(II) and 143(VII) and Conference of Ministers resolution 238(XI).

(b) Objective

63. To assist member States in collaboration with other organizations in:

(i) Developing machineries for dealing with the legal framework of the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(ii) Developing the infrastructure required to face the new challenges posed by the extended jurisdiction provided in the draft Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(iii) Developing capabilities with regard to basic marine scientific research physical and geological research, biological research, exploration and exploitation of the living and non-living resources, formulation of living resources including negotiations of international arrangements and the machinery for the licensing of fishermen, enforcement mechanisms and surveillance of an extended area all of which require novel methods.

(iv) Developing manpower and technology for the exploration, exploitation and utilization of the resources of the sea and for realizing the development listed in (i) to (iii) above.

(c) Problem addressed

64. There is now a draft Convention on the Law of the Sea which holds new opportunities and responsibilities for African maritime States. Most African Governments do not have the capabilities to exercise jurisdiction over and exploit the resources of the territorial waters and the areas beyond territorial limits.

65. The problem addressed is to identify these opportunities and possibilities and to assist Governments in developing their capabilities at the national, subregional and regional levels.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

66. The following will be the situation at the end of 1983:-

a. Technical advisory services will have been given to countries, territories and multinational groups. Reports will have been given to countries on inventories of national capabilities (manpower, institutions, equipment, etc.);

b. For the establishment of sound policies for the exploitation and conservation of living resources including the determination of optimum yields, management of species and interrelated stocks, prevention of overexploitation and protection of the ecological balance within the area of their jurisdiction;

c. For the exploration, exploitation and development of mineral resources of the sea;

d. Reports to member States on regional capabilities in science and engineering for the introduction of marine-related subject matters into university and high level technical training and research;

e. Conferences, meetings, seminars, training courses and expert working groups on the development and utilization of the resources of the sea will have taken place.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

67. The above services will have been given to member States for period of only two years since the subprogramme is expected to start in January 1982. The period 1984-1989 will be devoted to expanding these services in the framework of the findings and recommendations of the work done in 1982-1983 which will constitute the reports to member States. In particular it is planned to continue training courses, seminars, workshops, symposia and study tours, strengthen national, multinational, subregional

and regional institutions for the exploration, exploitation, development and utilization of the resources of the sea, continue building inventories of resource availability and production priorities among different resources, and thus enable countries to acquire sovereignty over their marine resources.

(e) Evaluation

68. The subprogramme will be examined to see the relevance of the objectives pursued in relation to the needs of the countries in Africa and to see the progress made as a result of the services rendered. The ECA Conference of Ministers which meets annually will be the main evaluation mechanism.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

69. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the annual ECA Conference of Ministers the last meeting of which was held in Addis Ababa on 9-12 April 1980. This plan has not been reviewed by this body.

2. Secretariat

70. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Natural Resources Division in which there are 13 professional posts authorized as of January 1981. The Division has the following units as of January 1981.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>	
		<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Director	1	-	1
Mineral Resources	3	-	3
Energy Resources	2	1	3
Water Resources	3	-	3
Cartography and Remote Sensing	2	1	3
Resources of the Sea (from January 1982)	1	-	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>

3. Divergence between the current administrative and proposed programme structure

71. The Division is actively involved in the support of technical co-operation projects and also acts, on behalf of ECA, as the interim secretariat for a number of intergovernmental institutions. It has been proposed that the Water Resources and Cartography and Remote Sensing Units should have each an additional post and that a post of programme management officer (or projects officer) attached to the Office of the Director should be created.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

72. This will be achieved through the ECA Conference of Ministers which meets every year.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

73. Within the Economic Commission for Africa, co-ordination is effected through the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office (PPCO) and the meetings of the Executive Secretary with the Directors of Divisions.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

74. Interagency meetings on programmes connected with the development of the resources of the sea within the framework of ACC and separate co-ordination arrangements are envisaged with other organizations or agencies involved in the development and utilization of the resources of the sea.

4. Units in which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

75. Co-operation is expected with the following units within ECA:

- Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture
- Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry
- Science and Technology
- International Trade and Finance
- Transport Communications and Tourism
- PADIS



Plan Form 1

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. African countries can improve their environment by ensuring economic development which is environmentally sound and sustainable over the long term in order to maintain the ecological balance. Their capacity for better environmental management in the formulation and implementation of agricultural and industrial development policies and plans can be enhanced through the application of the results of research to the interrelations between population, resources, environment and development; through the transfer of appropriate technology and the provision of financial and technical support by donor countries to incorporate environmental principles into project design and implementation; and through environmental training programmes for local manpower development.

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

2. ECA through its Environment Co-ordination Unit, will prepare action-oriented programmes to assist concerned member States in carrying out measures to promote the environmental and ecological soundness of development activities. To tackle transboundary environmental problems, such as drought and desertification, regional co-operation should be encouraged with technical assistance from international organizations and through bilateral and multilateral donor support.

Plan Form 2

A. General Orientation of the programme

3. Within the context of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, A/35/464 paragraphs 41 and 156 to 158, the programme is intended to enhance the capacity of African countries to improve the environment by alleviating environmental problems arising from poverty and underdevelopment and to avoid the environmental degradation resulting from development.

4. It is expected that the Government of the States member of ECA will adopt legislative instruments that will ensure the coherent and consistent management of the human environment within the context of the Strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action.

5. The legislative authority for this programme derives from the related sections of ECA resolution 238(XI), 239(XII), 264(XII), 265(XII), 290(XII), 303(XIII), 305(XIII), 308(XIII), 313(XIII), 332(XIV), 339(XIV), 340(XIV), 378(XV), 388(XV), and 398(XV).

6. At this stage of environmental management in the ECA region the following areas of activity have been identified as priorities by the secretariat of the Commission for approval by these intergovernmental bodies, the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and the ECA Conference of Ministers:

- a. Development of the environmental capabilities of member States;
- b. Conservation of resources and pollution control within the region.

B. Surprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : development of environmental capabilities

(a) Legislative authority

7. The legislative authority for this programme derives from ECA resolutions 238(XI) paragraphs 16-19; 239(XI); 265(XII); 265(XII); 280(XII); 305(XIII); 313(XIII); 332(XIV); 378(XV); 382(XV); 398(XV).

(b) Objective

8. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

9. Establishment of national, subregional and regional environmental capabilities for environmental assessment and management.

(ii) General objective of the secretariat

10. Development of procedures and strategies to encourage Governments to establish environmental policies and institutions, a legal framework, manpower training and technological support and an information system for controlling environmental problems.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

11. The following are the time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

a. Development of guidelines for incorporating environmental principles into national development plans and for assessing the environmental impact of national development projects;

b. Assessment of national institutions such as standards laboratories, university science laboratories and departmental research institutes for monitoring pollutants in the air, soil, water and marine environment and for assessing the depletion of natural, especially non-renewable, resources;

c. Encouragement of Governments to review their environmental legislation and law enforcement machineries along recommended guidelines with a view to achieving more effective environmental control and setting up national standards for pollutants and environmental health criteria;

d. Promotion of environmental training for scientists and technicians, managers, development planners, legislators and policy makers; development of curricula and teaching materials on the African environment; and collection and dissemination of environmental information to ensure regional co-operation and to create environmental consciousness in the public sector.

(c) Problem addressed

12. During the decade since the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme, joint programming activities between UNEP and ECA have resulted in the establishment and strengthening of national environmental secretariats in 50 per cent of the member States of the Commission. Except for the national environmental co-ordinating machineries, many African countries do not have the institutional capability in terms of national research laboratories to monitor pollutants, national standards boards to establish norms and criteria for environmental quality, adequate legislative and law enforcement machineries and adequate manpower for the protection of the environment and management of environmental matters.

13. The situation will become worse during the current development decade, as most African countries still lack the required manpower to monitor the environmental implications of activities stemming from the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action. There is also a need to collect and disseminate environmental information and statistical data on the African scenario to provide a reliable data base for economic planning, for the framing of environmental legislation, for decisions on pollution standards and health criteria and for environmental education and training programmes.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

14. By the end of 1983 it is expected that 80 to 90 per cent of member States will have a national environmental body to develop environmental policies and strategies and to co-ordinate such activities; it is also expected that, by 1983, formal training of national manpower to monitor environmental problems and non-formal environmental education programmes through the mass media will have been started and an information dissemination system initiated by the national environmental body.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

15. Various strategies will be adopted during this period to encourage member States to develop national environmental capabilities as follows:

- Technical assistance to promote the development of environmental policies, the review of environmental legislation and law enforcement machineries and the assessment of the environmental impact of development projects; research and studies to establish national standards for pollutants and environmental health criteria; seminars, workshops and other technical meetings aimed at

strengthening selected national institutions for monitoring pollutants, setting up environmental standards for quality control and developing teaching materials, textbooks and locally-based equipment for teaching environmental science; the search for resources for undergraduate as well as in-service training fellowships for developing local manpower for environmental assessment; study tours for government officials to developed countries with efficient management practices or to others with model demonstration projects on biogas, solar energy or irrigation systems with disease control both within and outside Africa; expert working groups and conferences on developing and ratifying conventions and protocols for controlling transboundary environmental problems; and technical publications from studies and missions as well as a regular newsletter on the state of the environment in Africa.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purposes of the evaluation

16. The following are the purposes of the evaluation:

a. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which Governments are using the environmental organs that have been established and incorporating the environmental management component, including the use of the legislative process, into national planning and development and have established multinational co-operation on transboundary environmental problems within the spirit of TCDC.

b. To identify any bottle-necks hindering the progress of subprogramme activities in order to decide on alternative measures, as necessary, for the next planning period.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

17. An evaluation of the functioning of instruments of the subprogramme will require a survey approach, conducted jointly by member States with the assistance, if requested of intergovernmental agencies, such as the Commission and other United Nations bodies. The frequency and timing of the surveys will be keyed to the individual outputs.

(iii) Impact

18. The evaluation of the impact of the subprogramme will be based upon the following questions:

a. To what extent has the concept of environmental and management gained acceptance by member States by being reflected in legislation and development plans? Have the techniques and methodologies developed to implement these concepts found application in member States as evidenced by, for example, the setting up and monitoring of tolerated pollution standards and the routine assessment of resource depletion?

b. To what extent has the capacity of Governments to plan for and implement environmental management strategies been strengthened through the establishment of the necessary bodies, national standards boards and information exchanges at the national level and with neighbouring countries?

c. What has been the level of intra- and intergovernmental co-operation in ensuring the effectiveness of environmental machineries?

d. Can Governments justify the investment made on environmental management during the development process using cost-benefit or other similar analysis?

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

19. Determined by survey design and selection of impact indicators (see paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section).

(v) Anticipated application of findings

20. The findings will be used to redesign the subprogramme, if need be, increase its effectiveness and adapt certain subprogramme features for use in other related activities.

Subprogramme 2 : conservation of resources and pollution control

(a) Legislative authority

21. The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from ECA resolutions 238(XI), 239(XI), 264(XII), 265(XII), 280(XII), 303(XIII), 305(XIII), 308(XIII), 313(XIII), 332(XIV), 339(XIV), 340(XIV), 378(XV), 388(XV) and 398(XV).

(b) Objective

22. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

23. Development and management of land-based, coastal and marine natural resources through environmentally-sound exploitation for self-sustained economic growth, for the prevention of rapid resource depletion, for minimizing environmental health problems from agro-industrial and other effluents, wastes, pesticides and fertilizers, etc. and for conserving energy utilization and wildlife.

(ii) Time-limited objectives of the secretariat

24. The following are the time-limited objectives of the secretariat:

a. Development of techniques for assessing depletion and conservation based on recent inventories of the resource potential of soils, water, land use, fisheries, wildlife, forests and woodlands, minerals and fossil fuels, etc.

b. Study of selected African countries with severe agro-industrial pollution problems in order to develop guidelines for controlling effluents, wastes, excess fertilizers and pesticides in the environment.

c. Promotion of environmental manpower capability and supply of technology and equipment for a routine assessment of the environmental impact of:

i. Development projects especially in coastal, tourism and wildlife areas;

ii. Non-renewable natural resource depletion; and

iii. Pollutants in the environment.

d. Promotion of the development and use of non-conventional sources of energy, such as biogas, solar, wind and geothermal sources, as a means of controlling deforestation, soil degradation and desertification arising from population pressure on fuelwood energy use;

e. Development of strategies to make Governments more aware of the environmental health aspects of municipal waste disposal, soil toxicity and the rehabilitation of mined-out sites for agricultural use, water borne diseases and large water impoundment projects for power supply and irrigation schemes, marine pollution of coastal fisheries, industrial pollutants in the working environment, rural-urban population migration, suburban slums and sanitation problems.

(c) Problem addressed

25. Many African countries import polluting industries in their haste to industrialize and to develop large-scale agricultural production schemes. The need for establishing a self-reliant economy during this development decade coupled with inflation and the energy crisis also leads to over-exploitation and the depletion of natural resources in the developing countries. Furthermore, the risks of pollution will be most severe during the period of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the region. Hence, there is an immediate need to monitor resources utilization in order to apply conservation measures strictly and thus maintain adequate environmental quality.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

26. It is expected that many African countries will have made an inventory of their renewable and non-renewable natural resources to determine their rate of depletion and to promote effective conservation; it is also hoped that basic training in methods of conservation and pollution control will have been acquired in most member States, especially in developing countries in the process of industrialization.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

27. Studies and research on pollution standards and environmental health criteria for industrialized developed countries will be undertaken to obtain a data base in order to establish national standards on polluting industries; seminars and workshops will be held to develop and harmonize techniques to assess the environmental impact of development projects, for resource depletion and for monitoring pollutants in the environment; study tours will be encouraged for government officers on ecological techniques for controlling desertification, soil degradation and deforestation and on the development of non-conventional, biological energy sources; conferences and meetings will be convened to recommend action on environmental health problems in member States and for promoting regional co-operation in the spirit of TCDC for solving other priority environmental problems

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purposes of the evaluation

28. The following are the purposes of the evaluation:

a. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the activities of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which Governments are promoting the measures taken in natural resource conservation, industrial pollution control and energy conservation;

b. To identify and assess those problems that have hampered, in one way or another, the activities of the subprogramme.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

29. The evaluation of the accomplishment of the subprogramme objectives will require a survey approach to assessment, conducted jointly by member government agencies with the assistance, on request of the Commission. It is envisaged that evaluations will take place every two years and perhaps more frequently if the results can serve to enhance acceptance of subprogramme activities.

(iii) Impact

30. Evaluation of the subprogramme impact will be based upon the following questions:

a. To what extent have the concepts of the subprogramme gained acceptance by member States by, for example, being reflected in national land and forest conservation practices and in agricultural and industrial development planning?

b. To what extent have Governments developed the capacity to plan for and implement pollution control strategies for integrated agricultural and industrial development with the help of appropriate legislative measures?

c. Have investments made in environmental health measures taken during agricultural and industrial development, for resource conservation and for the development of alternate sources of energy been meaningful to national Governments.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

31. Determined by the design of the survey (paragraph 2) and the selection of indicators (paragraph 3) but mainly by questionnaires and joint ECA and member State surveys.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

32. To redesign the subprogramme, if need be, and increase its effectiveness.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

33. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and the ECA Conference of Ministers which meet annually. The last meeting was the fifteenth session of the Commission/Sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers held at Addis Ababa in March 1980. The Meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements held in July 1980 was mandated to incorporate environmental matters into its terms of reference and the joint committee will meet every two years. This plan has not been approved by these bodies.

2. Secretariat

34. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Environment Co-ordination Unit established in October 1978 within the Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary. This Unit superceded the one-man Environment Unit that had existed since 1970 in the Natural Resources Division. The new Unit has a complement of three professional posts (one regular budget and two extrabudgetary) as of 1 January 1981.



<u>Unit</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Environment Co-ordination Unit	1	2	3

35. Obviously, the present staffing situation cannot support this proposed programme. To deal with the increasing environmental problems arising in the African region during the latter part (1984-1989) of this development decade, the secretariat would require three regular budget professional posts one from ECA and two from UNEP, on a more permanent basis. In addition, 24 man-months from extrabudgetary resources will have to be provided as environment, like the LDCs and science and technology programmes, is assuming greater importance in the region.

3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

36. A proposal was made to the visiting team of the Administrative Management Service (AMS) from Headquarters that the Environment Co-ordination Unit could become part of a new co-ordinating division of the Commission under the regular budget, within the context of General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. However, the catalytic role of the United Nations Environment Programme does not seem to favour a joint ECA/UNEP environment unit on a long-term basis, although this has proved to be an established and successful mode of co-operation between the Commission and other United Nations bodies as shown by the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division and the staffing support of UNTPA to the Population Division or UNDP to the MULPOC field staff.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

37. The main purpose of the Unit is to co-ordinate the environmental activities of the Commission with the member States and provide technical assistance when requested. This co-ordination has been exercised through the different projects that the Unit has executed and is executing; however, there is need for the establishment of national machineries that will work with the Commission on national environmental activities.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

38. One of the terms of reference of the Environment Co-ordination Unit is to serve as a liaison with the various divisions of the Commission to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of their work programmes. It is proposed to establish a Standing Technical Committee on Environmental Matters within the Commission for better co-ordination of the Unit with the divisions. The Unit also works closely with the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office, the Economic Co-operation Office, the Multinational Programming and Operational

Centres (MULPOCs), the Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office and the Inter-divisional Committees on Integrated Rural Development and on Least Developed Countries of the Commission.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

39. No formal memorandum of understanding exists between ECA and UNEP although they have co-operated on environmental matters through joint projects and especially through the establishment of the Unit (ECU/COES) in 1978. ECA maintains co-ordination with UNEP through Inter-agency meetings of Designated Officials on Environmental Matters (DOEMs) who are the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (formerly the Environment Co-ordination Board).

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

(a) With UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, WMO, UNIDO and the regional commissions;

(b) With all divisions and offices of the ECA secretariat, and the subregional MULPOCs;

(c) Also with OAU, the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) on combatting desertification and related problems;

(d) With the Habitat secretariat.

Plan Form 1

POPULATION

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. The International Development Strategy recommends an average annual population growth rate of 2.5 per cent for the developing countries which is considered compatible with the recommended increase in the per capita domestic product. The attainment of the recommended growth in incomes is considered "necessary if real progress is to be made towards raising substantially the share of the developing countries in world production of goods and services and towards eliminating the growing gap between the standards of living of developing and developed countries". 1/
2. The attainment of the required growth in population in the 1980s which is considered as an important factor in improving the lives of people will be a monumental task for African countries considering the current high rates of population growth in the region. Achieving the goals set for population and economic growth will require a radical transformation of economic policies in the region which will help improve considerably the quality of life of the working population.
3. In order to attain the demographic goals set it is intended that governments with the assistance of international organizations should be fully committed to the implementation of the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action. 2/ In the African region the reduction of infant mortality rates to the levels prescribed in the Plan and the International Development Strategy will be one of the greatest challenges of the 1980s.
4. If the goals of this sector and the general goals of the International Development Strategy are to be achieved, special attention will have to be given during the plan period to the relationship between population trends and other sectors. In this regard, the following linkages referred to in the International Development Strategy are pertinent, namely, the relationships between population growth and the achievement of full employment by the year 2000, which is a primary objective of the Strategy between population growth and "the provision of universal education on the modest possible scale; the eradication or considerable reduction of illiteracy and the closest possible realization of universal primary enrolment by the year 2000" between the broadening of access of the poorest groups in the population to health facilities and immunization to infectious diseases for children and the reduction of infant mortality rates in Africa between the provision of balanced development in both rural and urban areas and population distribution between the involvement of women in development and their greater participation in decision making and between the greater access of women to better nutrition, health services, education and training, employment and their effects on levels of fertility and hence the rate of population growth.

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1/ United Nations, International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (A/35/464), 23 October 1980.

2/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974.

5. In short, population policies will have to be considered as an integral part of over-all development policies. All countries will have to integrate their population measures and programmes into their social and economic goals and strategies. "Within the framework of national demographic policies, countries will have to take the measures they deem necessary concerning fertility levels in full respect of the right of parents to determine in a free, informed and responsible manner, the number and spacing of their children. The international community will have to increase the level of population assistance in support of those measures. In addition, due consideration should be given to the need for increased biomedical and social science research into safer, more efficient and more widely acceptable techniques of fertility regulation. 3/

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the strategy

6. The ECA secretariat will during the Plan period step up its population research activities and give assistance to countries in the analysis of demographic data in order to create increased awareness of the relationships between population dynamics and socio-economic development and to serve as a basis for the formulation and implementation of population policies and action programmes as an integral part of over-all development policies. To help achieve this goal continued attention will be given to the development of human resources in the field. Collaboration will be essential between ECA and other sectors, particularly the regional demographic training institutes, statistics, socio-economic development, environment, human settlements, industrial development, social development and humanitarian affairs.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

7. The main orientation of the programme will be to create increased awareness of the relationship between population trends and socio-economic development and thus help the Governments to realize the implications of population structure and trends for the attainment of planned development goals. Recognition of the influence of population variables on socio-economic development should result in greater use of demographic variables in the process of planning in the region and consequently in the setting of more realistic targets in development plans.

8. The secretariat will use all the means at its disposal including research on specific aspects of population, publications, conferences and advisory services to assist the countries in the analysis of demographic data, in the use of appropriate data in the formulation of relevant population policies and programmes, in the training of nationals to deal with these and in the establishment of special units

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3/ United Nations, International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (A/35/464), 23 October 1980.

in national planning offices to ensure or oversee the integration of population variables in development planning.

9. The objectives of the three subprogrammes are derived from the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and those of the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultations which delineated specific areas of emphasis for the region. These recommendations were later translated into specific objectives in various resolutions of the Commission. The major resolutions in this regard are ECA resolutions 366(XIV) and 400(XV) for subprogrammes 1 and 2 and ECA resolutions 367(XIV) and 393(XV) for subprogramme 3. Even before these, ECA resolutions 230(X) and 273(XII) had laid down these priorities. Finally, the Lagos Plan of Action and the earlier Monrovia Strategy also set the objectives of the programme.

10. The areas of priority delineated by the intergovernmental bodies referred to above are mortality, general demographic analysis, studies on relationship between population and development, the integration of population variables in development planning, migration and urbanization, population distribution, the training of nationals and assistance to the countries in the implementation of the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1: population policies and programmes within the framework of economic and social development

(a) Legislative authority

11. General Assembly resolution 2315(XXVI), Economic and Social Council Resolution 1672(LIV), ECA resolutions 230(X), 273(XII), 366(XIV), 400(XV).

(b) Objective

12. The objectives of this subprogramme are to create increased awareness among African Governments of the short-term and long-term issues relating to the different aspects of population structure, movements and changes to assist them in the formulation and implementation of effective population policies and in the integration of the population variables in the process of the planning for development and economic growth.

(c) Problem addressed

13. The need for increased awareness of population issues and the need for the formulation of population policies have become more urgent in the light of such issues as the persistent high rate of population growth in the region and the unlikelihood of its slowing down rapidly in the next few decades, the continuing shift of the population structure in favour of the young and the possible intensification of a drift from rural areas to a few large urban centres with serious economic and social consequences.

14. The lack of awareness of the relationship between population and planned socio-economic development has often led African Governments to ignore the effects of population trends on the general tempo of development and the attainment of planned development goals. For example, the high rate of population growth in the region influences to a great extent the attainment of planned targets in school enrolment, employment and the consumption of energy, the rapid depletion of forest and water resources and the general deterioration in the physical and human environment in the countries of the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

15. By the end of 1983, case studies on the relationship between population and socio-economic development will have been prepared and published in the Case Studies Series, national seminars on the same issue will have been held in a number of countries, while specific studies on the relationships between population trends and specific sectors like employment and education will have been made. The second African Population Conference, which is intended to bring together population experts, planners and policy makers to review population trends in the region and recommend policy guidelines for Governments, will have been held. More demographic data and other social indicators will have become available partly through the programme of activities of the ECA Statistics and Social Development Division in the areas of civil registration, population and housing censuses and the African Household Survey Capability Programme. The systematic analysis of all these data will have provided the needed socio-economic indicators for planners. It is expected that, as a result of all these activities, some progress will have been made in the creation of increased awareness of the relationships between population and socio-economic development within the region.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

16. The strategy for the attainment of the objectives will consist in the carrying out of studies and reviews as well as the continuous monitoring of the population policies of the countries of the region and of the integration of population variables in development planning assistance to the countries in the formulation and implementation of population policies as an integral part of development plans assistance to countries in the establishment of special units in planning offices to ensure the integration of population variables in the development planning process, etc. The secretariat will continue to undertake studies on the relationship between population and development both at the micro and macro levels and to give assistance to countries in the organization of national seminars on this relationship as well as other seminars on population policies and socio-economic development as a means of increasing awareness of population questions in the region. The organization of regional and subregional seminars, expert groups and conferences will be an important part of the Strategy. Studies on population, environment, resources and development will also be intensified. It is also intended to organize study tours both within and outside the region to give the opportunity to demographers, planners and policy makers to observe some relatively successful population policies and programmes.

17. The publication of the African Population Newsletter, the Case Studies Series and the African Directory of Demographers as a means of creating increased awareness of the relationship between population and socio-economic development will be continued.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purposes of future evaluation

18. The evaluation will try to determine the extent to which population variables including policies and programmes, have been integrated in socio-economic development planning by Governments and units have been established in planning offices to ensure such integration. The evaluation will also aim at measuring the extent to which social and economic indicators, obtained from the secretariat's social development and statistics programmes and especially from activities in the fields of civil registration and the Household Survey Capability Programme, have helped in the integration of population and other socio-economic variables in the development planning process.

(ii) The characteristics of the evaluation

19. The secretariat will ascertain through a study of planning establishments in the countries and their development plans, how many of the countries have established procedures for the proper integration of population variables in development plans within the planning machinery and how these procedures are actually being used to achieve the aims. Reports on progress made will be reviewed by the sessions of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

(iii) The nature of performance impact indicators to be employed

20. Major impact indicators to be employed in the evaluation of the subprogramme will be the number of countries which will have made special arrangements to ensure the integration of population variables and policies in development plans and those which will have integrated these variables in development plans and actually take account of them in the determination of policies and the setting of development targets.

(iv) Means of information collection and the sources

21. The main sources of information for evaluation will be national development plans and other sources of policy statements on socio-economic development. The situation with regard to arrangements for the integration of population variables in development plans can be ascertained from reports of ECA regional advisers during their visits to the countries as well as from documentation supplied by the countries to ECA either on their own initiative or on request by ECA.

(v) The anticipated application of evaluation findings

22. The findings will be used to determine whether there is a need for changes in the strategy or changes in the objectives of this and/or other subprogrammes.

Subprogramme 2: population dynamics and economic and social development

(a) Legislative authority

23. ECA resolutions 230(X), 273(XII), 366(XIV), 400(XV).

(b) Objective

24. The main objective of this subprogramme will be to use trained nationals, provided for under subprogramme 3, to develop, test and apply techniques of demographic research within the context of socio-economic development in Africa. It will also aim at studying and evaluating factors responsible for demographic trends and structural changes as aids in the formulation and implementation of socio-economic policies and as a basis for formulating relevant population policies within the context of socio-economic development planning.

(c) Problem addressed

25. Because of a lack of data and of trained personnel, many African countries have not been able to analyse the demographic situation and trends if at all, and to study the relationship between these and socio-economic development. There is therefore usually the lack of adequate information for the formulation of population policies as aids to socio-economic development. Finding measures to promote and actually conduct in-depth research likely to lead to a better understanding of the intricate relationships between population variables and socio-economic development will be a major problem during the plan period. The problem to which this subprogramme addresses itself is directly related to the problem of a shortage of trained nationals, to which subprogramme 3 is designed to provide an answer.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

26. By the end of 1983, more data will have become available from population censuses, demographic surveys and from new expanded and improved systems of civil registration data in the region. There will have been more data especially from the World Fertility Survey Projects in Africa, the African Household Survey Programme as well as from the Infant Mortality Surveys undertaken by the secretariat, the Regional Demographic Training Centres, WHO, etc. It is also expected that through these studies and the activities of the population programme of the secretariat, a clearer indication of the population situation and growth trends will have emerged.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

27. The strategy for the period 1984-1989 will consist of intensive study of the demographic situation in the region and its subregions through a detailed analysis of demographic data which will shed light on:



a. Specific issues like the patterns, differentials, causes and implications of fertility levels and trends;

b. Trends in the solution of specific fertility programmes like the low levels of fertility in some countries of the region;

c. The levels, patterns, differentials and trends of mortality and specially trends in infant and childhood mortality, which have been a cause for concern in the region, and their relationship to socio-economic development;

d. Problems of rapid rural/urban migration, population distribution and redistribution and their socio-economic implications.

28. The secretariat will continue, in collaboration with member States, to prepare projections at the national and subnational levels as a means of providing data which can be used as a basis for the formulation of national policies to intensify activities in the area of population documentation and general dissemination of information and to assist in developing methodologies suitable for use in the study, analysis and solution of demographic problems in the region.

29. The secretariat will make extensive use of seminars, conferences, expert groups and publications as a means of making information available at the regional, sub-regional and national levels.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purposes of future evaluations:

30. The evaluation should measure whether more data have been made available and more research conducted as means of providing information for planning, and whether such additional inputs have been used in the development planning process. The hypothesis to be verified is that the provision of the relevant information on population trends and the education of policy makers on their uses will lead to the greater use of the information in the formulation of development policies.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

31. A self-evaluation will be carried out to study the effectiveness of the procedure established for obtaining information on population trends, the priority given to the provision of such information and the use made of the information provided in filling existing gaps.

(iii) The nature of performance and impact indicators to be employed

32. The main impact indicators will be the attention given by Governments to the analysis of demographic data collected from censuses and other sources, the emphasis given by countries to research and studies on specific national population problems, the use of facilities at the ECA secretariat and the regional training institutes and

other institutions and organizations in filling gaps in information on population, the use of various publications produced by the secretariat for the use of the countries and especially the use of research findings and recommendations of technical meetings in development planning.

(iv) The means of information collection and sources

33. The main sources of information will be the government offices dealing with population. The information will be obtained from government publications periodic inquiries on the use of relevant publications and at meetings of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

(v) The anticipated application of evaluation findings

34. The findings will be used to determine whether sufficient information is being provided for planners to help Governments in the formulation of population policies and programmes. The information obtained in the evaluation will help to make changes in the statistics and population programmes of the secretariat because it will point to gaps in available demographic data and research. It will also be used in the redesigning of this particular subprogramme and subprogramme 3 (Regional Training and Research).

Subprogramme 3: regional training and research

(a) Legislative authority

35. ECA resolutions 230(X), 273(XII), 367(XIV), 393(XV).

(b) Objective

36. The objectives of this subprogramme are to assist Governments in the training of personnel for work in population by encouraging them to make full use of the regional demographic training centres at Accra, Ghana, and Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon and the interregional centre at Cairo, Egypt as well as facilities at available national institutions and also to encourage them to avail themselves of the research facilities and advisory services of these institutions.

(c) Problem addressed

37. The collection and analysis of demographic data, the formulation of population policies and their integration in development plans have not received sufficient attention in the countries of the region partly as a result of the shortage of trained nationals to undertake such work. The assistance to be given to countries in the training of nationals in the field of population is therefore intended to solve this problem and thus ensure the proper integration of population variables in development plans as called for in the International Development Strategy.

(d) Strategy

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

38. By the end of 1983, the two regional training centres will have trained about 400 demographers for the countries they serve since their establishment in 1972. In addition, the full regionalization of the institutes recommended in ECA resolution 367(XIV) will have been completed thus involving all the countries in the support and management of the institutes.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

39. The strategy to be followed in the attainment of the objective of the subprogramme will consist of: the mobilization of resources for fellowships for the training of nationals at the regional centres, the encouragement of all countries to support the institutes financially and to take more interest in the formulation of the institutes policies and programmes and the periodic assessment of the needs of countries and of the utilization of the personnel already trained, the training of higher level personnel to staff national training and research institutions and greater participation of the training centres and the ECA secretariat in national and especially sub-regional research projects and population programmes. It is expected that the full regionalization of the institutes would lead to the involvement of member States in the reshaping of the programmes of the institutes to suit their needs and to make better use of the facilities of the institutes.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose of future evaluation

40. The evaluation of the subprogramme will measure the extent to which the countries served by the different training centres will have participated in the provision of financial support for the centres, as requested by ECA resolution 367(XIV), the extent to which member States will have utilized the facilities of the centres in the training of personnel especially countries with acute shortages of staff, the use being made of trained nationals in population work in the member States and, lastly, the extent to which trained personnel will have drifted away from the population and related fields for one reason or another while there is still an acute need for trained personnel in population work.

41. One assumption that will have to be verified is that the training of more nationals would lead to a decrease in the dependence on external technical assistance by Governments in routine population work.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

42. The secretariat will at the beginning and at the end of the plan period conduct inquiries (using questionnaires) to determine the number of persons trained and how they are being used by the Governments and if they are not being used, why. The regional training centres will also follow-up the activities of people trained at the

different centres to find out how they are being used in their countries. The information will be collected from Governments and will be reviewed by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

(iii) The nature of impact indicators to be employed

43. The main impact indicators will be the number of persons trained by Governments as compared with needs and the availability of facilities at the training centres, the use to which the trained personnel are being put, the effect of the training of nationals on the use of external technical assistance and the use of the advisory services offered by the training centres and the ECA secretariat.

(iv) The means of information collection and sources

44. Information will be collected from the Governments by correspondence (questionnaires) and through reports from both the Governments and the regional training centres.

(v) The anticipated application of evaluation findings

45. The findings will be used to determine the effectiveness of the strategy chosen in the subprogramme in attaining the objectives of the subprogramme and the desirability of making changes in the strategy especially in the programme elements, in order to make the subprogramme more effective as well as to determine the need for possible reorientation of the programmes to meet new challenges in the region.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

46. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed first by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers at its biennial meetings and then by the Conference of Ministers.

2. Secretariat

47. The unit of the secretariat responsible for the implementation of this programme is the Population Division. There were altogether nine professional posts as of January 1981 of which six were supported from extrabudgetary sources, mainly UNFPA. The Division had the following structure as of 1 January 1981.

<u>Professional staff</u>			
<u>Organizational Unit</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Director	-	1	1
Fertility and Mortality Studies Section	2	1	3
Planning and Policies Section	-	2	2
General Demography Section	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

48. The basic administrative structure of the Population Division given above does not correspond exactly with the three subprogrammes described. For example, while almost all the activities of the Planning and Policies Section fall within subprogramme 1, those of the other two substantive sections fall mainly in subprogramme 2. On the other hand, the implementation of subprogramme 3 is the responsibility of all three sections, though mainly the responsibility of the Planning and Policies and the Fertility and Mortality Sections with the assistance of the Chief of Division. These divergencies will not present any major problems as far as programme budget formulation or the monitoring of implementation reporting are concerned.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

49. None at present.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

50. Co-ordination within the secretariat is achieved mainly through ad hoc meetings with the Divisions of the secretariat with which joint activities are envisaged or through consultations which are necessary in the implementation of specific projects.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

51. With the dissolution of the ACC Subcommittee on Population co-ordination in specific areas of the programme is achieved through ad hoc meetings of the organizations in the system. One organ of co-ordination still existing is the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee (IACC) of UNFPA at whose meetings co-ordination among the different organizations is discussed as a means of rationalizing the use of funding given by UNFPA for projects.

52. In the area of projections there is the Inter-Agency Working Group on Demographic Projections which co-ordinates the work of the different organizations of the system in the projections of different population groups. A strict division of labour exists with the different organizations clearly aware of their areas of competence and responsibility. The Population Division at Headquarters, is the lead organization of the group.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

53. Joint activities are expected to take place with the Population Division, Statistical Office and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, with the Statistics Division and the Social Development and Socio-economic Research and Planning Division of ECA and with ILO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF.

Plan Form 1

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**

**A. The International Development Strategy in this sector**

1. The International Development Strategy in the public administration sector calls for:

- (a) Strengthening institutions for the formulation and implementation of development plans, participation in international economic relations and effective execution of international agreements, including strengthening of sovereignty over natural resources;
- (b) Promoting education and training of managerial and technical personnel for the public services;
- (c) Improving the productivity and effectiveness of public sector enterprises;
- (d) Striking a better balance between centralized and decentralized functions to maximize efforts for development;
- (e) Improving financial management including accounting to strengthen the mobilization of resources and improve accountability;
- (f) Building new dimensions in public administration and finance to meet the growing demands of development.

2. Furthermore the Strategy for the Third Development Decade includes the development of new and more effective forms of selective international intervention to adjust the mechanisms of international markets to give the developing countries a greater voice in managing them and setting their rules, to reduce their imperfections, to increase their transparency, to smooth their workings and to make them more predictable. Also developing countries will be given a more effective role in the decision-making process of multilateral development institutions.

**B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy**

3. The United Nations contribution will take the form of:

- (a) Provision of funds and expertise;
- (b) Organizing training programmes and fellowships to prepare national governments for the roles they are expected to play;
- (c) Studies of bottlenecks and problems in public administration and possible solutions;
- (d) Advisory services to Governments on specific problems.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

4. The objectives of the major programme are:

(i) To improve the capability of African public institutions, to formulate policy and execute it;

(ii) To improve the quality of African public service performance;

(iii) To improve the ability of Governments to mobilize their financial resources;

(iv) To improve techniques of financial management and auditing.

5. In the absence of an intergovernmental forum for this sector the secretariat's (i.e. ECA) approach and strategy for the programme is to deal directly with individual countries or groups of countries for the execution of projects. The secretariat will execute its programme inter alia through training workshops at the national, subregional and regional levels, and through field studies, dissemination of new techniques and the provision of advisory services on request to individual Governments of national or intergovernmental institutions.

6. The programme objectives were derived from the Lagos Plan of Action which was adopted by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in April 1980 and also from Conference of Ministers resolution 348(IV), para. 5 of March 1979.

7. The priorities determined in this sector by the ECA Conference of Ministers, and endorsed by the African Economic Summit are:

(i) Restructuring and streamlining national administrative structure;

(ii) Setting up performance audit systems;

(iii) Improving the quality of public services;

(iv) Investigating opportunities for financial resources mobilization and deployment for development;

(v) Promoting sound financial management;

(vi) Improving financial audit and control;

(vii) Enhancing the role of the public sector in development.



B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : public administration

(a) Legislative authority

8. Commission resolution 172(VIII) and Conference of Ministers resolutions 202(IX), 274(XII) and 307(XIII); General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI); Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977(LIX) 1980/12 and 2018(LXI).

(b) Objective

9. The objectives of the subprogramme are:

(i) At the intergovernmental level

10. Development of efficient and effective institutional, managerial and administrative capabilities for development administration.

(ii) At the secretariat level

11. Review and formulation of institutional administrative policies and human resources development measures for development administration.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

12. Development and dissemination of guidelines and methodologies for the planning and implementation of administrative reform and management improvement measures as well as improvement in the capability of public servants; publication of studies in governmental structures to be completed by 1982; publication of studies on fundamental issues and problems in the operational effectiveness of African public services, management practices, methods of work, commitment to duty and attitude to work will be undertaken in 1983 in support of the subprogramme.

(c) Problem addressed

13. Problems in the field of public administration abound in Africa but the major one is the conspicuous lack of trained skilled manpower to enable Governments to discharge their functions as managers of socio-economic change which include realistic planning as proprietors of entrepreneurship in public enterprise and elsewhere; as negotiators in international economic relations; and finally as innovators. These complex functions obviously need high quality trained and skilled manpower, which must operate within a viable and effective structural framework.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

14. For two decades the Public Administration Section of the ECA secretariat has, in collaboration with member States and other regional institutions, been preoccupied with improving the administrative structures and institutions of member States so as

to make them more responsive to the task of transforming existing social and economic patterns. This task calls for development- and achievement-oriented structures and institutions as well as skilled and trained manpower.

15. However although considerable resources have been channelled to such improvement, many African countries have still a very long way to go to attain the desired goals. An institutional gap exists in Africa for dealing with policy. Most policy decisions in Africa are taken on an ad hoc basis without serious consideration of the consequences and repercussions. It is necessary that the strategic issues confronting Africa should be properly identified and analysed before they become problems. Africa needs an institution to handle such matters. By the end of 1983 African countries will still be plagued by a shortage of skilled and trained manpower at all levels both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Administrative structures and institutions will still have bottlenecks and would require realignment and reform to enable them to respond to the new challenges of development.

(d) The period 1984-1989

16. As indicated above the problem addressed is two fold:

(a) To improve the quality of administrative and managerial personnel to enable them to foresee problems, make the necessary plans and be fully capable of implementing those plans; and

(b) To improve the present structural framework within which these personnel will have to operate.

17. In view of the above the Public Administration and Management Section will take the following specific steps in order to enable government machinery to cope with these complex functions.

(a) Studies already commenced on improvements and reform of administrative structures and institutions will continue focusing on critical problem areas (procurement and supplies management, role of the public service and public servants, development of internal problem-solving capabilities, new dimensions in using public enterprises to foster and manage intra-African multinational joint ventures).

(b) Training workshops and advisory missions to member States to help in the reform of their administrative institutions and the upgrading of their human resources.

(c) Publication of reports and guidelines for dissemination to member States on administrative reforms and management improvement measures in the public sector.

(d) Establishment of an African Centre for Strategic Policy Analysis and Future Studies to act as a "think tank" for the region, to study critical issues likely to confront the continent and to come up with viable alternatives before these issues develop into problems.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Kinds of changes/results to be measured

18. Realignment of government structures, removal of bottlenecks; improvement and simplification of work systems. Improved performance/output of administrators/managers; increased productivity in the public sector.

(ii) Characteristics of self-evaluation, including methodology

19. Performance indicators will be built into the subprogramme; an evaluation will also be made annually during training and advisory missions to member States which will play a major role in such evaluation exercise.

(iii) Nature of performance and impact indicators to be employed.

20. The extent to which member States utilize the output of the subprogramme will be assessed during advisory missions. The output will form practical material for teaching in African Management Training Institutions.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

21. Information will be collected by secretariat staff on mission to member States from ministries, departments and other governmental institutions.

(v) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

22. To redesign the subprogramme, increase its effectiveness or adapt certain subprogramme features for use in other activities.

Subprogramme 2 : development of budgetary and taxation systems

(a) Legislative authority

23. Commission resolution 165(VII) Conference of Ministers resolution 207(X), paragraph 2, and 218(X) paragraph 8, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977(LIX) and 2018(X) and Lagos Plan of Action, paragraphs 32-34.

(b) Objective

24. The objectives of the subprogramme are:

(i) At the Intergovernmental level

25. Development and improvement of budgetary and taxation systems and administration and financial manpower capability for adequate mobilization and efficient redeployment of domestic financial resources for national development.

(ii) At the secretariat level

26. Investigation of the opportunities for domestic financial resources mobilization and redeployment through improved budgetary and taxation systems and administration and advice to member States individually and collectively on the exploitation of these opportunities.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

27. The following are time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

(a) Dissemination of study reports on (i) recent developments in budgetary systems aimed at improving decision making in the allocation of resources in priority sectors of the economy and in facilitating plan implementation; (ii) reforming and reorienting taxation systems and administration to be more responsive to changes in economic and social development and be able to deal with e.g. leakages in the taxation of multinationals and their financial reporting to play an important role in income distribution and wealth, and to facilitate harmonization of taxation policies;

(b) Assistance in the training of public finance officials through national training courses and seminars on public financial management and administration.

(c) Problem addressed

28. African countries have now realized that they should pay more attention to the proper mobilization and redeployment of their domestic financial resources through both conventional and new measures because of the consistent fall in their external financial resources. In this, African countries, however, face problems because of (a) ineffective tools such as budgeting and taxation systems for mobilizing and re-allocating financial resources and (b) the managerial incapability of their practising public finance officers. The budgeting system and administration is too weak in structure and management for effective decision making in allocating priorities for the redeployment of financial resources and for plan implementation while the taxation systems and administrations are not properly strengthened and reoriented to be more responsive to changes in economic and social development and be able to deal with e.g. taxation of multinationals and their financial reporting, play a leading role in income distribution and facilitate harmonization of taxation policies for economic co-operation.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

29. It is expected that at the end of 1983 information and guidelines would have been disseminated through study reports on improved budgetary systems and administration; measures will have been taken to ensure the harmonization and reforming of taxation systems at the national and subregional levels and feasibility of introducing and operating efficiency audit systems in the use of public resources will have been studied.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

30. Study reports dealing with recent developments in budgetary systems aimed at improving decision making in the allocation of resources, reform all taxation systems and administration for increased tax revenues and effective financial control in the Government will be prepared and disseminated to serve as guidelines in public financial management. The study reports will also serve as background documents for training courses and seminars on public financial management which will be organized during the plan period. Steps will be taken to promote the development and strengthening of training facilities and centres for the training of African public finance officials.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose of the evaluation

31. To assess decisions taken by member States to implement the recommendations contained in the study reports and evaluate the relevance or suitability of the training courses and seminars in upgrading the skills of African public finance officials.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

32. At the subprogramme level, a periodic review will be undertaken to assess improvements which member States have made in government budgeting, taxation systems and financial control for effective mobilization and redeployment of domestic financial resources.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

33. Performance indicators will include acceptance of the recommendations of the study reports by ministries of finance of Governments of member States. Impact indicators will show the number of advisory services on fiscal policies as well as national training courses which requested by member States.

(iv) Means of information collection and the sources

34. Information will be collected by secretariat by staff on mission to member States from ministries of finance and other government departments concerned with government financial management and administration.

(v) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

35. The findings of the evaluation will help in redesigning and orienting the subprogramme to meet the needs of member States.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

36. The work of the secretariat is reviewed by the ECA Preparatory Technical Committee of the Whole (specialized intergovernmental body) which meets every year. It will review this plan at its meeting in April 1981.

2. Secretariat

37. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division in which there were nine professional posts authorized for the programme as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following branches/sections/units as of 1 January 1981:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Regular Budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Office of the Director of Division	1	-	1
2. Public Administration and Management Section	2	3	5
3. Financial Management Section	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

3. Divergences between current administrative structures and proposed programme structure

38. None.

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

39. None.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

40. There is no formal co-ordination.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

41. Although no formal co-ordination exists, occasional consultation take place with the Development Administration Division of the United Nations Secretariat to ensure co-operation and collaboration.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

42. No joint activities are envisaged under this plan although co-operation with the Development Administration Division at Headquarters will take place as a matter of course.

MAJOR PROGRAMME: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. The International Development Strategy (IDS) in this sector calls for special attention to be paid not only to the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development but also to the specific problems of the various regions of the world, as included in regional development strategies and in the case of Africa, as outlined in the science and technology chapter of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa. The International Development Strategy states that action should be taken by the international community in accordance with the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action inter alia to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries by developing technologies adapted to the needs of the developing countries; arrive at a reasonable balance between labour-intensive and capital-intensive technologies when designing technology policies and plans; reduce the imbalances in research and development efforts between developed and developing countries; strengthen the science and technology base of developing countries so to enable them to develop innovative capacities for developing and generating indigenous technologies and for the acquisition of imported technology under reasonable terms; undertake studies to discover possible mechanisms to bring about a halt to the negative impact of the flow of skilled personnel from developing to developed countries; mobilize substantial resources for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology to support science and technology development activities in the developing countries and develop urgently a global and international network of information exchange to meet the needs of the developing countries.

2. The science and technology sector is, of course, inextricably linked with other critical sectors identified in the strategy such as food and agriculture, industrialization, energy and transport, all of which require significant scientific and technological inputs without which their development will not materialize.

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

3. For Africa, the development strategy in the third United Nations Development Decade is that prepared by the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa held in Rabat in March 1979. This Strategy was endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity Meeting in its thirty-third ordinary session in Monrovia, Liberia, from 6 to 20 July 1979, which recommended that the General Assembly should consider it as an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade.

4. The effective translation of the African strategy into operational terms is the Lagos Plan of Action which has a science and technology chapter that calls for



action in the creation of an strengthening of the science and technology base for development, the development of human resources, the development of infrastructure for science and technology, the provision of science and technology inputs for sector programmes, the mobilization of funds for science and technology at the national level, the strengthening of local production capacity, and the strengthening of the operations of regional and subregional technological institutions.

5. The secretariat's contribution to this strategy for Africa is the initiation of action proposals for the post-UNCSTD period of programmes for science and technology development envisaged in UNCSTD for the African region. The science and technology chapter of the Lagos Plan not only highlights key issues but also makes concrete proposals which individual member States could take up in their renewed effort to utilize science and technology in accelerating the pace of economic development. The implementation of the Plan rests heavily on individual member States and the Plan clearly calls for action from them both individually and collectively.

6. The secretariat will render technical assistance in the form of studies, research, technical publications etc., to member States in three broad areas namely: the development of policies, machinery and capabilities for the acquisition and utilization of technology, the development of human resources for science and technology and the promotion of regional and inter-regional co-operation in science and technology which, it is hoped, will create a basis for increased and productive application of science and technology for the development of the African region.

7. In the provision of resources for implementation, it is expected that besides the provisions of the regular budget, UNDP, the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and other extrabudgetary sources will play a significant role. The secretariat will co-operate with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as directed by the OAU special economic summit, and with relevant organizations and bodies within the United Nations System.

8. The secretariat has also played a significant role in the establishment of a number of regional intergovernmental institutions in the field of science and technology. These institutions will also be brought fully into play in the programmes. Collaboration with non-governmental institutions in science and technology is also envisaged.

9. A common characteristic of the population of the African countries is the preponderant rural component. Since most African countries have largely agrarian economies, the rural populations contribute considerable inputs into their economies. The secretariat will, therefore, pay special attention to providing assistance which will lead to the improvement of the life of the rural dweller.

10. Special attention will be paid to offering technical assistance to member States in their efforts to provide the science and technology inputs for four major sectors, food and agriculture, industry, energy and mineral resources.

A. General orientation of the programme

11. The Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa provides the framework for the general orientation of the programme described in part B of Plan Form 1.

12. The secretariat will pay due regard to the following:

(i) The need to concentrate primarily on developing capabilities by organizing programmes and activities at the regional level for optimum impact; promotion of other programmes on request at the national level, especially technical assistance for the establishment and/or strengthening of national centres of technology.

(ii) Preparation of specific studies, surveys etc., and research; organization of study tours, ad hoc meetings, training seminars and workshops, working group meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development in Africa; arrangements for execution of scientific and technological programmes by the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres etc..

(iii) Intensive collection, analysis, cataloguing and dissemination of information on science and technology related matters.

(iv) Increased contacts with individuals responsible for the execution of science and technology programmes and with science and technology institutions at the national level.

(v) Better utilization of resources by allocating staff and funds to programmes and activities which are likely to have a multiplier effect.

(vi) Exploitation of opportunities for joint implementation of activities with other ECA Divisions, OAU, and other organizations within and outside the United Nations system (especially the relevant regional institutions in science and technology, e.g. the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Regional Organization for Standardization, the Industrial Property Office of English-Speaking Africa etc.).

13. The objectives have been derived from significant General Assembly, Conference of Ministers and OAU resolutions. The Lagos Plan of Action has played a significant role in this exercise in the sense that all the intergovernmental objectives have been derived from its recommendations.

14. As mentioned earlier under part B of Plan Form 1, the sectoral priorities as seen by the secretariat are food and agriculture, industry, energy, and mineral resources.

15. There will be considerable interplay in the groupings of programme elements. All elements are of equal importance since policies, machinery etc., and human

resources have to be developed at the national level, and some co-operation should take place among countries at the regional level to assist national efforts.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1: Strengthening of capabilities for acquisition and utilization of science and technology for development

(a) Legislative authority

16. General Assembly resolutions 2318 (XXII); General Assembly resolution 3362 (VII), 3362 (S-VII) and 3507 (XXX); General Assembly resolution 34/218 Section I; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1083 (XXIX), 1155 (XLI); Economic and Social Council resolution 1900 (LVII); Commission resolution 153 (VIII); Conference of Ministers resolution 332 (XIV); Conference of Ministers resolution 386 (XV); UNCTAD resolution 87 (IV); OAU Resolution CM/Res.722 (XXIII) Rev.1; Lagos Plan of Action.

(b) Objective

17. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) Intergovernmental objective

To adopt measure to ensure the development of an adequate science and technology base and the appropriate application of science and technology in spear-heading development in agriculture, industry, etc.;

To develop indigenous entrepreneurial, scientific and technical manpower and technological capabilities to enable African peoples to assume greater responsibility for the achievement of individual and collective development goals.

To take steps to ensure the regular financial support of relevant regional institutions in science and technology to enable them to perform the functions necessary for the development and progress of Africa.

To co-operate in the identification and implementation of programme elements in the science and technology chapter of the Lagos Plan of Action as a further means of strengthening scientific and technological capabilities and provide machinery for bilateral and/or multinational co-operation (in science and technology) among African or Third-World countries, in a conscious effort to promote collective self-reliance.

(ii) General objective of the secretariat

18. Organization and promotion of a strategy to encourage the recognition of the role of science and technology in African development and through collaborative

efforts among themselves and with the Third-World countries to strengthen individually and collectively the capabilities of member States to apply science and technology to development; undertaking studies on local Research and Development efforts; conducting surveys, designing and distributing model and or other training programmes; conducting training workshops with particular emphasis on technology for the rural areas; organizing study tours to African and Third-World countries; and assisting local efforts to mobilize the technology potential in the informal sector; encouraging the local manufacture of simple science equipment and education supplies etc.; and assisting in the establishment and/or strengthening of relevant institutions of science and technology for development.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

19. The following are time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat:

Development and dissemination of models by the last quarter of 1989 of rural technologies from China proven suitable for application in rural Africa by the process of adaptation and demonstration;

Publication of an updated version of the handbook of non-proprietary technology for building and construction materials in 1985 and a new publication of a similar handbook of technology for food processing and storage in the last quarter of 1986;

Development and distribution of models of training and production workshops for building materials and construction industries by the last quarter of 1984;

Training workshops on aspects of technology policy and planning each year throughout the period;

Under a UNDP TCDC project, Intergovernmental arrangements for technical and economic co-operation in science and technology between African and Asia should be under way in the last quarter of 1984;

The Directory of National Science and Technology Institutions and their capabilities will be updated during 1985 and republished in the second quarter of 1986;

Progress reports on the status of the ECA/UNESCO Co-operation Arrangement will be presented to ECA/UNESCO Joint Concertation Meetings in the last quarter of every year during the plan period.

(c) Problem addressed

20. In many African countries, the impact of science and technology on economic development is not yet fully appreciated, in the sense that science and technology components are not always fully integrated into national development plans. In

addition, an acute shortage of scientific and technical manpower prevails in many of these countries as a result, among other things, of the 'brain-drain' problem.

21. A significant number of countries have yet to formulate adequate policies, plans and other machinery for the application of science and technology to development; establish relevant scientific and technological institutions with education and training programmes consciously related, to the national natural resource base; reorient existing training institutions making them scientifically, technologically and culturally of greater relevance to the African region; provide expanded facilities to produce the required range and number of skilled personnel and create national atmosphere conducive to arresting the flow of indigenous skilled scientific and technical manpower to developed and other developing countries. This situation constitutes a major obstacle to the endeavours of African governments to fulfill their development objectives.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(1) The situation at the end of 1983

22. The following series of technical publications will have been prepared and disseminated widely:

Survey of government machinery for co-ordination of policy making; planning in science and technology in selected African countries;

Identified and formulated projects for joint implementation following consultations with multinational and regional R & D institutions;

Study of the impact of local research and development on forestry development in selected African countries;

Studies on the characteristics of transfers and the nature of technology demand in the building materials and construction industries;

Handbook of non-proprietary technology for building and construction materials - joint project of ECA and the Industrial Property Office for English-Speaking Africa;

Development of methodologies for developing project design capabilities and means for incorporating such methodologies in the process of education and training;

Inventories of national capabilities (manpower, institutions, equipment, etc.) in selected African countries for the local production of education supplies with a view to designing policies and plans to encourage the expansion of this sector of the national economy;

Feasibility study on possible national/regional machineries for mobilizing the technology potential in the urban informal and rural sectors;

Feasibility study on the establishment of model training and production workshops for selected industries such as metal industries, building materials and construction industries;

Pilot study on the human and financial resources devoted to R & D since 1975 in selected African countries;

Feasibility of a collective approach to establishing an African common stand at negotiations on international issues;

Study of successful science and technology practices in the Third world (e.g. China, India) geared to ensuring the over-all development of the majority of the population;

Directory of National Science and Technology Institutions and their areas of capabilities.

23. Two meetings of the Regional Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology for Development and those of a conference of heads of science and technology policy-making organizations in Africa will have been advised.
24. Three progress reports on the status of the ECA/UNESCO Co-operation Arrangement will have been presented to three ECA/UNESCO Joint Concertation Meetings.
25. A series of technical services will have been provided to the African Regional Centre for Technology, African Industrial Property Organizations and other relevant regional institutions for science and technology.
26. It is also expected that after two training workshops on aspects of technology policy and planning with special emphasis on the rural areas, and as a result of the relevant activities and events mentioned in the preceeding paragraphs, a number of Governments would have an initial core of policy makers and planners capable of addressing themselves to the problems of rural development through the dispassionate analysis of the science and technology implications and the subsequent design of adequate global scientific and technological policies and plans. In addition, a number of national institutions for science and technology will have been established and/or strengthened.
27. It is further expected that the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Regional Organization for Standardization and the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking African will all have enlisted almost all relevant African Governments into their membership so as to provide further possibilities for joint action.
28. A project document for the promotion of technical and economic co-operation between Africa and Asia in the field of science and technology will have been

prepared and the activities of the first phase at least implemented. In addition, arrangements for technical and economic co-operation in the field of science and technology between Latin America and Africa in the light of the priorities of the region as a whole or of the individual member States will be under way.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

29. The emphasis of this subprogramme will be in three areas, namely: development of policies, machinery and capabilities for the acquisition and utilization of technology; development of human resources for science and technology; and the promotion of regional and inter-regional co-operation in science and technology.

30. Therefore the following will be undertaken within the terms of the Lagos Plan of Action:

Advisory services (field missions, evaluations, etc.), in the establishment and strengthening of national, subregional and regional centres for technology, research and development institutions, in the formulation of science and technology policies and plans and in the development and diffusion of technologies relevant to the problems and needs of the rural population;

Technical services to relevant regional institutions in science and technology such as the African Regional Centre for Technology and African Industrial Property Organizations;

Advisory services in restructuring of existing curricula in technology at universities and institutes of technology and assisting in the development of mechanisms for the local manufacture of simple science equipment, education supplies, etc.

Advisory services in promoting co-operation between universities, R & D institutions and industry in the field of manpower development; organizing the mobilization of the adaptive technology potential in the informal sector;

Advisory services to subregional and multinational groupings such as the Central African Customs and Economic Union and African and Mauritian Common Organization (e.g. by the provision of science and technology field advisers to ECA MULPOCs), and in promoting intra- and inter-regional TCDC activities in science and technology;

Training programmes in the field of marine science and technology and for the acquisition of skills and the development of capability for acquiring imported technology under favourable terms;

Training workshops on aspects of technology policy and planning;

Study tours to Third-World countries to enable them to see how their counterparts have overcome similar problems and have effected other

desirable and effective arrangements for solving problems yet undetected in African countries:

Ad hoc and statutory meeting on science and technology related matters;

Feasibility and other types of studies and surveys of relevance meant to facilitate the collection, analysis and cataloguing of information on specific areas of the subprogramme and publication of the results of such activities for widespread dissemination.

Organization and servicing of the meetings of the Regional Inter-governmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology for Development and the ECA/UNESCO joint Concertation Meetings servicing of the meetings of the conference of heads of science and technology policy-making organizations in Africa;

Formulation and implementation of TCDC and other types of projects on relevant subjects either unilaterally or jointly with OAU, United Nations agencies such as UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNIDO and/or relevant multinational and regional institutions throughout the period;

Attendance at meetings of United Nations agencies, regional inter-governmental and non-governmental institutions discussing science and technology matters with a bearing on development issues.

(e) Evaluation

1. The purpose of the evaluation

31. To assess the separate or combined impact of the technical assistance due services rendered, studies and surveys etc. undertaken, training programmes, workshops, meetings and study tours organized and projects implemented in the following areas:

(i) Skilled acquired for designing science and technology policies and plans: the extent to which national science and technology policies and plans have been formulated with due emphasis paid to the needs of the rural areas;

(ii) The range of national activities in the development and diffusion of technologies for the rural areas;

(iii) Curricula restructuring;

(iv) Skills and capabilities for the acquisition of imported technology;

(v) University, R & D and industry linkages for the development of manpower for science and technology;

(vi) Organization of the informal sector and mobilization of the adaptive technology potential in that sector;



(vii) Establishment and/or strengthening of national policy and planning machinery for science and technology, of national/regional centres for technology, and of national/regional research and development institutions;

(viii) Membership of African regional institutions in the field of science and technology (e.g. the African Regional Centre for Technology, the Industrial Property Organizations in Africa and the African Regional Organization for Standardization);

(ix) New arrangements for intra- and inter-regional TCDC and ECDE in the field of science and technology for development and

(x) The use of science and technology field advisers at the ECA MULPOCs.

## 2. Characteristics of the evaluation

32. Surveys (by questionnaires etc.) will be conducted by member Governments at the request of the secretariat or jointly with relevant Government agencies and, when desirable, with relevant co-operating regional institutions, United Nations agencies etc.

## 3. Performance and impact indicators

33. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports to the Regional Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology for Development and the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole. Impact indicators will consist of the number of personnel with skills in area mentioned in paragraph 1(i) and the number of countries that would have formulated policies and plans as described in 1(i) and incorporated them in their national development plans; the extent to which curricula in technology education and training for specific sectors have been restructured; the number of personnel in each country with skills for the acquisition of imported technology; the extent to which there have been effective linkages among universities, R & D institutions and industry in specific sectors resulting in a better organization and use of students and graduates in local industry; the extent to which the adaptive potential in the informal sector has been mobilized; the number and type of national institutions and machinery established for science and technology; the degree of use or adaption of publications as elicited from the requests for additional copies and/or clarification from member Governments or relevant regional and subregional institutions; the number of member Governments acceding to the constitution of institutions mentioned in paragraph 1(viii) above; the number and range covered by the new arrangements mentioned in paragraph 1(ix); and the extent to which the field advisers at the MULPOCs are utilized.

## 4. Means of information collection and sources

34. Questionnaires and the relevant categories of indicators used in paragraph 3 above; requests by the secretariat for updated information from relevant regional

and national institutions; periodic reports of the field advisers at the MULPOCs; study tours to Third-World countries; surveys conducted by member Governments or jointly with government agencies, etc.

#### 5. Anticipated application of findings

35. The findings will be used to reinforce or modify elements of the subprogramme as necessary to render them and the strategy more effective: reports will be presented to the Regional Intergovernmental Committee of Science and Technology for Development and to the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole as and when necessary.

### C Organization

#### 1. Intergovernmental review

36. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed firstly by the Regional Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology for Development and secondly by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, both of which are subsidiary bodies of the ECA Conference of Ministers. The last meetings of these bodies were held at the Commission Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 10 to 16 March 1980 and 3 to 3 April 1980 respectively. This plan has not been reviewed by these bodies one of which, namely, the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole is scheduled to meet in Freetown, Sierra Leone on 24 March to 2 April 1981. The Intergovernmental Committee will meet at Commission Headquarters in November 1981.

#### 2. Secretariat

37. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Science and Technology Unit in which there were five professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Professional Posts</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Science and Technology	4	1	5

#### 3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

38. None.

### D. Co-ordination

#### 1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

39. None.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

40. Formal co-ordination is carried out by the ECA Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office which develops secretariat policy and co-ordinates all programmes; the Inter-divisional Committee on Integrated Rural Development which reviews related project submissions and ensures non-duplication of efforts; the Interdivisional Committee on Least Developed Countries with the lead unit being the Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division; the Interdivisional Committee on Training and Fellowships which reviews training applications for relevance and co-ordinates training and fellowship activities, the lead unit is the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division and the Interdivisional Committee on Data Processing.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

41. Formal co-ordination takes place through the office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation which has responsibility for exercising over-all co-ordination in science and technology. This office is assisted in its work by the Sub-committee on Science and Technology of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development also assists the Director-General in co-ordinating activities at the secretariat level related to science and technology within the United Nations system.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

42. Joint activities are expected with the following:

Other regional commissions, in promoting technical and economic co-operation between the African region and those that they serve; UNESCO, with which an arrangement for co-operation in science and technology has been signed, in the field of marine science and technology development in Africa and other areas of relevance within the Lagos Plan of Action; UNCTAD, with which training workshops in technology policy have been and will be jointly organized; WIPO, with which back-stopping services will be rendered to the Industrial Property Office for English-Speaking Africa; IOC, WHO, FAO, UNDP, which are currently associated in the implementation of the preparatory phase of a project to develop marine science and technology in Africa and with which joint activities may be warranted in the execution of programme elements for the next phase; the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology Development, with which activities at several levels of co-ordination will continue; UNIDO, with which co-operation will take place in the development of improved production workshop models in selected engineering disciplines; and UNDP, in the provision of required funds for implementing projects for promotion of TCDC and ECDC activities within and outside the African region.

Plan Form 2

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. General orientation of the programme

1. The States members of the Commission, by Conference of Ministers resolution 398(XV) of 12 April 1980 adopted the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa. The Monrovia Strategy, calls for the establishment of self-sustaining development and economic growth, based on collective self-reliance and an integrated approach covering different but related economic and social activities. The Strategy aims at improving the standards of living of the mass of the African people and the reduction of mass unemployment.
2. The social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action and of the Monrovia Strategy were a major concern of the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs which was held in Addis Ababa in October 1980. The Conference observed that, in a region such as Africa, the priority objectives set in the Monrovia Strategy (as indeed in the International Development Strategy) must be deeply rooted in the structure and fabric of society, its social norms, institutions and patterns of behaviour. Thus, the social basis for African development in the coming years is of crucial importance for obtaining the anticipated results from the objectives of the Strategy. In general, therefore, the social development programme of the Economic Commission for Africa for the medium term is intended to address itself to both - an understanding of the social factors of development as well as the development of the social infrastructure necessary for implementation of the Strategy as a whole.
3. In order to achieve this medium-term objective, the programme will co-operate with existing research and training institutions in the field of social development in carrying out research into the social policy aspects of development and training for planners in the social sectors. It will carry out technical and advisory services to Governments in the planning and administration of welfare services and institutions the integration of social and economic plans and programmes, local participation in development programmes and participation of the various population sectors - women, youth and under-privileged elements - in development. It will promote interdivisional and intersectoral planning and programming as well as assist with programmes, projects and activities likely to promote integrated rural development and enhance full employment.
4. The objectives, which are spelt out in the subprogrammes which follow, have been duly reviewed by the Third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs. The programme as a whole is expected to be endorsed by the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of Ministers in April 1981.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1 : social policy, planning and research

(a) Legislative authority

5. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Commission resolutions 36 (III) of February 1961, 88(V) of February 1963 and 170(VIII) of February 1967; General Assembly resolutions 2460(XXIII) of December 1968, 2497(XXIV) of October 1969 and 3022(XXVII) of December 1972; Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XVI) of June 1969; Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs resolutions 2(II) of 1979, and decisions of the Conference of Ministers of Social Affairs of October 1980.

(b) Objective

6. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) At the intergovernmental level

7. To assist Governments in strengthening their national social welfare and administrative policies through research, training and advisory services.

(ii) At the secretariat level

8. Analysis of social factors and programmes as they relate to economic development in Africa with a view to assessing their implications for policy, planning and action in promoting social institutional and technological change.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

9. The time-limited subsidiary objectives are:

a. To assist Governments in promoting and developing development-oriented social policies and welfare programmes including research and training in the social sector (1984-1989);

b. To contribute to the secretariat's annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa and the United Nations reports on the world social situation (Quadrennial);

c. To promote use of the mass media for rural development.

(c) Problem addressed

10. The major problems to be addressed by the subprogramme are: disparity in income and development between urban and rural communities; insufficient or inadequate communication between urban leaders and the rural masses; poor incentives for the rural peasant; inhibitions derived from the structure of society; binding social constraints; and shortage of human resources and manpower in the social sector at the higher levels and in the planning departments of government.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

11. The problems being created by overurbanization and rural-urban integrated development are expected to be addressed and guidelines fashioned for the improvement of social policies to deal with related problems. The Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development, established in Tripoli (Libya) Arab Jamahiriya in 1980, will have operated for three years.

12. By the end of 1983 the following major projects are expected to have either been completed or advanced:

a. Socio-economic indicators and an adequate information base for effective planning in the social sector (established and on-going);

b. Technical support to the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (on-going);

c. Reports on review of social trends and major social development problems in Africa (completed for 1986 and in preparation for 1990);

d. Research into traditional social security institutions and their significance for promoting socio-economic change (completed);

e. Establishment of a clearing-house for rural mass media and communication activities for African countries (established and on-going);

f. Seminar for senior planners on social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa (completed);

g. Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting in preparation for the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs (completed);

h. Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs (completed in 1984, 1986 and 1988);

i. Workshop in social implications and factors in the development of effective mass media for African countries (completed).

(ii) The period 1984-1989

13. During the plan period follow-up action will be initiated and emphasis will be placed on mass media and communications in rural development; assistance to and co-ordination of activities with the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development in Tripoli; collection and development of an information base and socio-economic indicators for training, effective planning and implementation in the social sector; servicing of the Conference of African Ministers of Social

Affairs; and research into follow-up action on traditional social security institutions in the promotion of socio-economic change and development of traditional institutions for the development of member States. Social policies and strategies formulated by the African Ministers of Social Affairs will also be given due consideration.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose of the evaluation

14. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme, by examining the extent to which the objectives are being realized.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

15. For training programmes, questionnaires will be designed that evaluate the effectiveness of courses and workshops; enquiries will be conducted among Governments to determine the effectiveness of programmes; various means will be employed to elicit feed-back from the field using field workers, national correspondents and directors of welfare and social development programmes in member States.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

16. The nature of both performance and impact indicators to be employed will include endorsement of research and programme support by governmental and expert bodies as well as research and training institutions and use of data base compilations and studies.

(iv) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

17. Evaluation findings will serve as basis for review and up-grading the subprogramme content and methodology to enhance its effectiveness and impact.

Subprogramme 2 : integrated rural development

(a) Legislative authority

18. The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Commission resolution 197(IX) and Conference of Ministers resolutions 239(XI), 321(XIII) and 398(XV).

(b) Objective

19. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) At the intergovernmental level

20. To assist Governments in their efforts to promote the development of rural life and rural institutions through training, research, publications and advisory services.

(ii) At the secretariat level

21. Study of specific problems encountered by Governments in their rural development programmes such as the quality of the rural labour force, employment and unemployment among rural youth, rural-urban migration, rural mass communications, income distribution and consumption patterns, innovation and processes of planned change in rural communities.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

22. The time-limited subsidiary objectives are:

a. Co-ordination of the work of the secretariat with that of various intergovernmental agencies and voluntary agencies concerned with aspects of rural development in Africa, through the secretariat's interdivisional working group on rural development and the Regional Interagency Committee on Rural Development (1984-1989);

b. Promotional activities to secure the general adoption of a multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary (integrated) approach to rural development, to be completed by 1986;

c. Dissemination of techniques and methodologies for the planning and implementation of an integrated approach to rural development, through the quarterly publication of Rural Progress and of substantive studies undertaken in 1983 and during the plan period and in co-operation with the Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development, the Pan-African Institute for Development, and the African Training and Research Centre for Women, etc.

(c) Problems addressed

23. Although about 80 per cent of the population of Africa reside in rural communities the paucity of investment in rural areas together with a poorly conceived educational policy leads to a substantial exodus from rural areas, which aggravates the productive capacity of this area and contributes to unemployment in the urban areas. In order to improve the standard of living of the peasant farmer and to guarantee incentives for production and innovations, it is essential to improve his capabilities to expand output in response to dynamic demand and thus to increase his real and money incomes. A comprehensive programme aimed at research into rural socio-economic structures and further geared towards the effective utilization of the findings of this research in planning and project design is essential to correct the deficiencies of macro-planning. At the national level, African Governments are faced with the problems of how to make innovations readily adaptable to conditions and attitudes of rural communities; how to harness traditional values and institutions with a view to promoting socio-economic change; how to increase popular participation and thus expand basic infrastructure and services through self-help; how to improve urban-rural communications and thus develop rural industry and technology appropriate to rural conditions, and how to improve roads and transport systems, especially farm-to-village and village-to-market roads.



(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

24. By the end of 1983 it is expected that the following projects, listed in the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 will have been undertaken: survey of methods of identification, development, testing, promoting and securing acceptance of improved social and material technologies and innovative systems; monograph on selected African industrial centres in which agglomerations have occurred; inter-governmental training Seminar on popular participation in rural development; and study tour of integrated rural development projects of six selected African and other countries. The quarterly publication of Rural Progress and the half-yearly meetings of the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development are expected to continue.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

25. The integrated rural development programme relates closely to the Strategy with respect to the promotion of rural life and institutions as supports for economic development. Through the programme, efforts will be made to enlighten member States on the social infrastructure needed to support a programme designed to promote agricultural production, rural development and the eradication of hunger and malnutrition. The programme will continue to co-ordinate the work of the various divisions of the secretariat in the field of rural development; provide leadership to member Governments through training, research and dissemination of relevant information; carry out follow-up programmes in the adaptation of innovation and improved technology to the rural sector; and promote programmes and activities leading to greater production of food crops and their transport to markets.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose of the evaluation

26. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme, by examining the extent to which the objectives of the programme are being realized.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

27. An evaluation will be conducted by the secretariat's interdivisional working group on rural development at the end of each biennium of the plan. The evaluation will be based on a review conducted in representative member States by a two-man mission.

(iii) Impact indicators

28. Impact indicators will include endorsement of research support by governmental and expert bodies, utilization of data base by research institutes and broad-based requests for materials produced by the subprogramme.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

29. These will include staff and consultant missions, the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development, the Interdivisional Working Group on Rural Development, the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and feed-back from dissemination of publication and studies.

Subprogramme 3 : youth and social welfare

(a) Legislative authority

30. The legislative authority for this programme is derived from Commission resolution 170(VIII) of February 1967; and General Assembly resolutions 2497(XXIV) of October 1969 and 3022 (XXVII) of December 1972.

(b) Objective

31. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) At the intergovernmental level

32. To assist member Governments in strengthening their national social welfare policies, to integrate them into national development plans and strategies and to develop social welfare programmes;

(ii) At the secretariat level

33. To promote and co-ordinate youth organizations and associations for development at the national and regional levels; to formulate guidelines for assisting governments in promoting and developing social welfare policies and programmes particularly in family welfare and refugee assistance, to study, devise programmes for and advise Governments on problems of unemployment, mobilization of the labour force among the youth and programmes for crime prevention and criminal justice.

(iii) Time-limited subsidiary objectives of the secretariat

34. The time-limited subsidiary objectives are:-

a. To assist member Governments in developing and promoting social policies and welfare programmes, particularly those concerned with the family, child and youth welfare services (1984-1989);

b. To promote the development of youth policies and programmes, particularly those aimed at personnel training and self-employment, particularly in the rural sector (1984-1989);

c. To contribute to the objectives of the International Year of Youth (1985).

(c) Problem addressed:

35. The problem addressed is as follows:-

a. Often neglected sociological factors need to be given the necessary attention in the planning and execution of national development programmes. To this end the Commission will encourage African Governments to take urgent measures to integrate social welfare policies and programmes in the over-all national development plans. The Commission is to stress the need to see social welfare as a tool in national development rather than a service;

b. The high percentage of young people in the African population poses major problems to African Governments. Particularly pressing ones are the lack of skills and unemployment or underemployment. Unemployment, crime and delinquency among young people are common problems facing all African Governments which demand urgent action.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

36. By the end of 1983 the following major projects will have been completed or will near completion:

a. Report on planning, organization and administration of family and welfare services, policies, organizations and administration;

b. Intergovernmental meeting on planning, organization and administration of family and child welfare services;

c. Report on the survey of the role of youth in national development - in preparation for the International Year of Youth, 1985.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

37. Broadly, the situation will be as follows:

a. Follow-up action will be taken for the implementation of the strategies formulated in 1983 with particular emphasis on even distribution of national wealth, economic growth and welfare. The main objective will be to improve the levels of living of both the urban and the rural populations.

b. In response to General Assembly resolution 33/7 of 3 November 1978 proclaiming 1985 the "International Youth Year - Participation, Development Peace", the secretariat will mobilize national and regional efforts to promote increased training and employment opportunities for youth, particularly in the rural sector, to ensure their active participation in

the national development effort. The secretariat will also encourage and assist national Governments to formulate appropriate youth programmes that would harness the energies, enthusiasm and creative abilities of youth for the task of nation building, and the implementation of the New International Economic Order. Programmes and institution building in crime prevention and criminal justice and for the arrest of delinquency will be promoted.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose of the evaluation

38. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme, by examining the extent to which the objectives are being realized.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

39. The 1986 and 1988 sessions of the Conference of Ministers of Social Affairs will be assisted by the secretariat to review country reports on the elements of this subprogramme. In particular, new policies and programmes generated by Governments in observance of International Youth Year (1985) will be reviewed by the 1986 session of the Conference.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

40. The nature of both performance and impact indicators to be employed will be determined by the Conference of Ministers of Social Affairs. A comparative study of country papers submitted will be presented at the Conference.

(iv) Means of information collection and services

41. National councils or committees appointed in connexion with International Youth Year (1985), will be expected to report direct to the secretariat; recommendations and resolutions adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Social Affairs will be considered for implementation; and feed-back from publications and studies made will be considered.

(v) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

42. The evaluation findings will be considered as a basis for redesigning the subprogramme or adapting certain features of the subprogramme in order to increase its effectiveness and impact.

Subprogramme 4 : integration of women in development

(a) Legislative authority

43. General Assembly resolutions 3520(XXX), 34/204, Conference of Ministers resolutions 360(XIV), 361(XIV), 375(XV), World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women resolutions 12, 14, 29, 30, 31, 39, 44, 45.

(b) Objective

44. The objectives of this subprogramme are:

(i) At the intergovernmental level

45. To promote the effective mobilization of women in the development process.

(ii) At the secretariat level

46. To assist member States in formulating and promoting a multidisciplinary approach to enable women to participate in development both as contributors and beneficiaries.

(iii) Time-limited objectives of the secretariat

47. The following are time-limited objectives of the secretariat.

a. Assist member States in developing and implementing policies to increase the productivity of rural women in food production including improving their access to credit and awakening in rural families a consciousness of improved and appropriate technology;

b. Strengthen the data base on which programmes for women may be developed;

c. Increase the number and proficiency of persons trained to provide services to assist rural women;

d. Assist member States in designing and implementing policies for productive non-farm employment.

(c) Problem addressed

48. The overwhelming majority of African women live in the rural areas. They provide 60-80 per cent of agricultural labour in most of Africa and are engaged in subsistence agriculture, primarily occupied with the cultivation of food crops. Because of the migration of men from rural to urban areas which is one of the major causes of food shortages in many countries women are becoming increasingly responsible for feeding their families and producing a surplus for sale to the towns. However, their agricultural productivity is low. Women farmers are often discouraged by marketing boards' refusal to buy small quantities of produce. Their tools are primitive,

extension services often ignore them and they have little access to credit. Agricultural statistics do not fully take into account their contribution hence development plans tend to ignore and, in some cases, adversely affect the condition of rural women. Furthermore there is some evidence to show that women are being squeezed out of the agricultural sector altogether. There are major constraints facing them if they attempt to enter the monetized sector, e.g. male unemployment, lack of training and capital intensive development policies. Often the only option opened to them is self-employment in the informal or monetized sectors.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

49. The secretariat expects to have undertaken research in selected subregions on food losses associated with women's role in food production and cropping methods, food processing, preservation and storage. Initiate research on situation of African women in year 2000; strengthen its programme to promote the development of women's cooperatives and to identify and upgrade traditional technologies for food processing, storage, marketing and energy utilization. A number of training workshops would have been held in technological skills, utilization of research and income-generating activities for the rural non-farm sectors and out-of-school girls. As a mechanism to promote co-operation among developing countries, the African Women's Development Task Force will have operated to facilitate the exchange of skills among women of the region. The Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development will have been held in 1982.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

50. During this period the secretariat will publish a series of monographs of women and effective energy utilization, and women and the utilization of agricultural commodities, work to strengthen courses for women (including upgraded skills training and improved technology, for out-of-school girls among others) in national training institutions- assist in enhancing the research capacity of research institutes as well as national machineries for women, introduce pilot projects to upgrade traditional skills and to improve the yields and nutritional status of women farmers and their families, publish guidelines to promote policies for women's access to credit and co-operative and trade union membership, and disseminate widely an improved data base for the integration of women in development and projections of the socio-economic situation of African women in the year 2000 to assist development planners. National, subregional and regional machineries for the integration of women in development and the African Women's Development Task Force will be important vehicles in implementing this strategy.

(e) Evaluation

(i) The purpose of the evaluation

51. To assess the effectiveness and impact of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which governments, research and training institutions, and policy-makers.

- a. Have adapted a multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach to meet the needs of women;
- b. Utilize the materials produced by the subprogramme; and
- c. Accept the initiative of the subprogramme in conducting seminars, workshops, meetings, research projects;

and the extent to which the activities of the subprogramme reach poor urban and rural women and their families.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

52. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the subprogramme will be carried out by a review mission at the end of the Decade for Women. However, monitoring and evaluation components are an integral part of all activities carried out by the secretariat. The frequency and timing are geared to individual projects.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

53. Performance indicators would include endorsement of research reports by intergovernmental/expert bodies, utilization of data base by research institutes, national planning bodies in member States, and broad-based requests for materials produced by the subprogramme. Impact indicators would include the number and calibre of persons trained, their utilization of the training in reaching others, the number of recipients of subprogramme materials, the utilization of materials within the region, and the enhanced capacity of research institutes and national machineries to conduct research on women and development.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

54. Review missions, recommendations and resolutions of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development (1985, 1988), the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee, the Subregional Committees on the Integration of Women in Development, the Inter-Agency Working Group for the Integration of Women in Development in the Africa Region, ad hoc evaluation by participants in training, and feedback from dissemination of publication and studies.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental Review

55. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECA Conference of Ministers which meets every two years. The last meeting was held in April 1980. This plan has not been approved by this body. The work programme is also reported to the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs which meets every two years, and the Conference on the Implementation of Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development, which meets every three years. The last meetings of these two bodies were held in October 1980 and December 1979, respectively.

## 2. Secretariat

56. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Social Development Division. There were 21 professional staff members on 1 January 1981, 11 of which were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following structure as of 1 January 1981

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional posts</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Director of Division	1	-	1
Social Policy, Planning and Research	2	-	2
Integrated Rural Development	3	-	3
Youth and Social Welfare	2	-	2
Training and Research Centre for Women	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>21</u>

## 3. Divergences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

57. The current administrative structure (as shown above) which came into effect on 1 August 1976, is compatible with the proposed programme structure. However, in a draft report of the Administrative Management Service (AMS) which is currently being reviewed by the secretariat, it is proposed:

(a) To redesignate the Social Development Division as "Social Development Human Settlements and Environment Division", and,

(b) To reorganize the administrative structure to consist of: Office of the Director of Division, Social Development Section (comprising the three sections of Social Policy, Planning and Research; Integrated Rural Development; and Youth and Social Welfare); Human Settlements Section; Training and Research Centre for Women; and an Environment Unit. The view is being strongly promoted by the secretariat that not only should the Integrated Rural Development Section remain as a separate programme but that its subprogramme should be strengthened.

## D. Co-ordination

### 1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

58. Formal intergovernmental co-ordination is not lacking, since adequate co-ordination machinery exists at both subregional and regional levels.



2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat and the United Nations system

59. Co-ordination within the secretariat takes place in the form of interdivisional working groups on various subject matters. The Interdivisional Working Group on Integrated Rural Development, held under the chairmanship of this Division, is responsible for supervising the formulation, implementation and co-ordination of policies, strategies, programmes and projects in this field within the secretariat. The Interdivisional Committee on the Least Developed Countries, held under the Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division, plans and co-ordinates the work of the secretariat in this field. An Interdivisional Group on Rural Technology monitors and co-ordinates the relevant programme activities of concerned Divisions: Natural Resources, Social Development, Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry, joint ECA/FAO Agriculture.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

60. The secretariat's Social Development programme and related programmes from other regional commissions are reviewed regularly at the biennial sessions of the Commission for Social Development. Supervision and, to some extent, co-ordination of subprogramme 4, relating to women and development, are undertaken by the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development as well as by the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee.

61. As part of Headquarters' network programme for women, linkages have been established with the regional training and research centres operated by the regional commissions. Also, in the substantive field of subprogramme 4, the Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women (VFDW), which is based at Headquarters, maintains direct relationship with the secretariat on formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects funded by the VFDW.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period

62. It is expected that the Division will undertake joint activities with the following:

(a) Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division on review of social trends and major social development problems;

(b) Headquarters DIESA: contributions to the World Social Situation publications;

(c) Various United Nations agencies, such as ILO, UNICEF, FAO and UNESCO, in research and training programmes for the advancement of women and their integration into development processes;

(d) African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development for joint programmes in research and training in social planning and social development of senior level planners and administrators in member States.

Plan Form I

STATISTICS

A. The International Development Strategy in this sector

1. The new world and African development strategies and the establishment of a new international economic order have made it imperative for countries to build up the capability of producing a broader range of and even more detailed statistics than in the past. In this connexion the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, committed themselves to take into account the dimensions of the future in the elaboration of their development plans, including measures aimed at achieving the rapid socio-economic transformation of their States. More specifically, the African strategy 1/ provides for the strengthening of national statistical infrastructures as a basis for effective policy-making and planning and the establishment of national statistical data bases for the storage and retrieval of information. In addition the new International Development Strategy provides for assistance to countries from multilateral and bilateral sources 2/ and for the conduct of periodic surveys by ECA in collaboration with other international agencies or, inter alia, major aspects of development in the region as part of its regular preparation of economic surveys.

B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy

2. ECA will continue, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and interested specialized agencies, to co-ordinate assistance to countries from international, multilateral and bilateral sources in respect of programmes established for the development of their statistical capability and will itself provide technical assistance on request particularly to the least developed and newly independent countries in the development of census and survey capability, training, national accounts and other economic statistics, demographic and social statistics and electronic data processing. In this connexion ECA will encourage technical co-operation among countries of the region including the provision of intergovernmental advisory services, the hosting of working groups by countries with experience in particular fields and the provision of in-service training by such countries, maintaining contact among national specialists and the exchange of expertise through technical information. In addition ECA will develop its own capability particularly as regards the development of a comprehensive regional statistical data base so as to be able to monitor economic and social development in the region.

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1/ E/CN.14/781/Add.1.

2/ A/35/464, paras. 172 to 174.

Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

3. The Conference of African Statisticians and its successor, the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, have spent several years refining, consolidating and integrating the ECA statistical programme, so that now it comprises a selected group of projects which are designed to meet the basic requirements of the New International Economic Order and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade in so far as resources permit. Emphasis is placed on assisting countries or the region in developing and strengthening their statistical infrastructures through the formal training of national statistical personnel and programmed technical assistance to countries in their attempts to develop census and survey capability as well as expertise in the various areas of economic, demographic and social statistics including the collection, management and dissemination of such data. At its tenth session in 1977 the Conference of African Statisticians had already indicated its willingness to play a more active role within the context of technical co-operation through intergovernmental advisory services and other projects designed to improve the dissemination of methodological expertise within the region and through the assumption of more direct responsibility for some aspects of statistical development. Thus at the regional level every effort will be made to muster such assistance.

4. However, there is some doubt as to what extent African Governments appreciate the need for quantitative economic and social data in a form which permits integrated analysis of the current situation and some assessment of problems and prospects. Therefore, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and in conjunction with relevant United Nations specialized agencies and multilateral development institutions, a vigorous attempt will be made to create at the government level a keen awareness of such usefulness and to derive methods of encouraging the use of and demand for statistical information for public purposes.

5. Finally, in order to be able to monitor and review the progress made in the region towards achieving the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, ECA will continue to develop and maintain a comprehensive statistical data base supported by data bases at the subregional and national levels. The creation of such a data base is provided for in ECA resolutions 359(XIV) and 377(XV).

6. Thus the objectives of the programme as adopted by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers at its first session in 1980 are: firstly, to develop and co-ordinate statistical services in the African region to meet the growing data requirements for administration, policy formulation and planning for economic and social development; and secondly, to develop a regional framework of statistical information supported by detailed studies, providing a reasonably comprehensive account of the African economic and social situation. The programme comprises the three following subprogrammes:

1. Statistical development
2. Economic statistics
3. Censuses and surveys.

B. Subprogramme narratives

Subprogramme 1: statistical development

(a) Legislative authority

7. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 407(V) of 12 December 1950, 2637(XXV) of 11 December 1970 (paragraphs 4 and 5) and 2801 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 (paragraphs 4 and 7); Economic and Social Council resolutions 2054 of 5 May 1977, 2061(LXII) of 12 May 1977, 2124(LXIII) of 4 August 1977 (paragraph 4), 1979/5 of 9 May 1979 (paragraph 5), 1979/33 of 9 May 1979 (paragraph 2) and 1979/49 of 1 August 1979 (paragraph 3); ECA resolutions 231(X) of 13 February, 1971 (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4), 272 (XII) of 23 February, 1975 (paragraphs 1 and 2), 230(XIV) of 27 March 1979, 359 (XIV) of 27 March 1979, 368(XIV) of 27 March 1979, 377(XV) of 12 April 1980 and 401(XV) of 12 April 1980; and the report of the first session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (E/CN.14/740).

(b) Objective

8. The objectives of this subprogramme are to:

(i) Encourage the use of and demand for improved statistics for public purposes;

(ii) Ensure a permanent supply of trained statistical personnel for African national statistical services in the public and private sectors; and

(iii) Develop a regional framework of statistical information for analysing the African scene in all its aspects.

(c) Problem addressed

9. Recognizing the need for modern statistical methods and techniques in formulating development plans, monitoring programmes and evaluating progress, countries of the region have developed statistical infrastructures. However, there are considerable differences in such development between countries, many of which lack reliable, up-to-date or detailed data. Therefore, in order to improve the national statistical services, an effort must be made to provide assistance to countries particularly in the form of advisory services and country experts and to co-ordinate these services at the regional level.

10. In most countries of the region statistical information plays an adequate role in policy making, planning, economic and social development, administration and business. Consequently a relatively low priority is given to statistical services in development plans. Also, very sparse resources are allocated to statistical development, and so, many qualified local staff leave these services after gaining a few years of practical experience or join other sectors directly after training.

Therefore there is a pressing need both to devise methods of encouraging the use of and the demand for statistical information for public purposes and to encourage the adoption of policies which will not only arrest the migration of qualified personnel but also increase their numbers through training programmes to meet growing national requirements.

11. There is also the need for ECA to evaluate and monitor developments in the African region in relation to the International Development Strategy.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

12. At the regional level all computerized statistical data will have been put on line. Up-to-date computerized directories of African statisticians, electronic data processing experts and statistical training centres in the region will have been produced as well as an updated Bibliography of African Statistical Publications. Studies will also have been undertaken and reports issued on the current electronic data processing situation in Africa, including the availability of equipment, related staff resources and applications for the region and on the statistical organization problems in the region. Working groups will have met and made recommendations on statistical organization and data processing and a meeting of directors of statistical training centres of the region will have drawn up guidelines and recommendations for the Statistical Training Programme for Africa to be considered at the third session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

13. The strategy will concentrate mainly on the co-ordination and backstopping of relevant technical assistance programmes designed to encourage the demand for and use of statistical information for public purposes and to provide guidance to national statistical personnel in the gathering and management of such data including the development of computerized statistical data bases. It will also seek to improve the quantity and quality of statisticians as well as of statistical personnel through training programmes to meet growing national requirements. All this will be done in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office and relevant United Nations specialized agencies.

14. ECA plans to intensify its training efforts under the Statistical Training Programme for Africa and to provide technical assistance to countries in the development and maintenance of national statistical data bases. In this connexion a continuing review of the statistical organization problems in the region is planned, as well as the continued maintenance of a relevant inventory of the electronic data processing, facilities and applications. In addition, there are plans for improving the regional statistical data base.

15. In the context of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa there are plans for frequent consultations with African Governments, training institutions and donor agencies, the co-ordination of relevant financial resources and the co-operative development of all statistical training activities. Training workshops on the use of software packages in statistical computing have been planned as well as training seminars on statistical data base development.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose(s) of the evaluation

16. It is desirable that the impact of this subprogramme upon regional statistical development as a whole should be measured. The evaluation will be based on the extent to which:

a. Programme elements have resulted in:

i. An increase in the supply of trained national statistical personnel;

ii. The inclusion of statistical programmes in national development plans;

iii. Improved statistical information at the national and regional levels in terms of coverage, reliability and timeliness; and

iv. The establishment of efficiently run computerized statistical data bases.

b. African Governments have established appropriate mechanisms for the collection, processing, evaluation and dissemination of statistical data, thus ensuring proper linkages among data collectors, analysts and users; and

c. African Governments have co-operated with each other in providing technical assistance for statistical development.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

17. The evaluation will take the form of reports of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers and will contain an assessment of the findings of intergovernmental expert groups and of the use of information on services provided by government statistical organizations.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

18. Performance indicators will include the endorsement by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers of relevant technical reports submitted by the secretariat and the utilization of data base output. Impact indicators will be the answers to the questions raised in paragraph 1 above.

(iv) Means of information collection and services

19. Relevant mail inquiries will be addressed to appropriate national government organizations. Completed questionnaires will provide the requisite information.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

20. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary.

Subprogramme 2: economic statistics

(a) Legislative authority

21. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 407(V) of 12 December 1950, 2276(XVII) of 4 December 1967 (paragraphs 2 and 3), 2307(XVI) of 14 December 1971 (paragraph 5); Economic and Social Council resolution 2061(LXII) of 12 May 1977; Commission resolution 231(X) of 13 February 1971 (paragraphs 2 and 5), 272(XII) of 28 February 1975 (paragraph 1); Conference of African Ministers of Industry resolution 3(IV) of November 1977 (paragraph 4) and the report of the first session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers held in April 1980.

(b) Objective

22. The objective of this subprogramme is to induce and help Governments to provide more comprehensive, reliable and timely statistics on international trade, national accounts and other economic statistics including agriculture, industry, transport, energy, natural resources, prices and public finance with special emphasis on least developed and newly independent countries.

(c) Problem addressed

23. As noted under subprogramme 1, statistical information plays an inadequate role in policy making, planning, economic and social development, administration and business. This has affected the demand for statistics and consequently the efforts made in collecting and compiling them. Thus there is a need to intensify such efforts and to provide timely data of a range and quality sufficient for these purposes. The problem has become much more urgent because of the statistical implications of the Lagos Plan of Action. Therefore, this subprogramme is to be regarded as a complement to subprogramme 1.

24. The United Nations System of National Accounts provides a framework within which statistical activities can be developed and as a means of aggregating economic data, as does the system of Material Balances of the National Economy for countries with centrally planned economies, which at least one ECA member State has adopted and in which a number of others have shown interest. Governments need such statistics to furnish them with an over-all view of the economic situation. They also require detailed statistics on international trade and payments in order to assess and monitor

changes in the African trade and reserve position and, in view of the expressed concern over food supply, industry, natural resources, transport and external relations, statistics on production, energy, capital formation, transport, storage, distribution, finance and prices as well.

25. On the other hand, the statistics available are insufficient and usually out of date. For example, as of December 1979, no national accounts aggregates were available for six countries. No such 1978 data had been available for 28 countries. As of December 1979, external trade statistics were not available for 21 countries of the region; for 1977 they were not available for eight countries. As regards industrial statistics, only eight countries have information on employment and wages, electricity consumption, value added and gross capital formation.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

26. Updated versions of the African Statistical Yearbook and the three series of Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa will have been issued, as well as of the annual African Economic Indicators and the periodic Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa. An investigation into the current status of trade statistics in Africa including reasons for delayed dissemination of data will have been completed as well as studies on a comparative analysis of trends in public sector expenditure, the collection of data relating to itinerant traders and constant price data and indexes relating to distributive trades. The second meeting of the working group on price statistics will also have met as well as working groups on capital formation and construction statistics and on data on small-scale household industries.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

27. The strategy will concentrate on providing assistance to countries in improving the coverage, timeliness and methodology of their basic economic statistics and the development of national accounts, mainly through direct technical assistance, seminars and working groups. Plans exist to continue the short-term advisory services in national accounts and related statistics particularly to least developed and newly independent countries and to mount a bilingual training course on national accounts in 1985. Seminars are planned on economic accounts for agriculture in collaboration with FAO, on tourism statistics (1984), on the collection of agricultural and industrial price data and related problems (1985) and on external trade statistics (1987). Working groups are planned on distributive trade statistics and the measurement of the unmarketed output of industries (1984), port statistics and national accounts at constant prices (1986), energy statistics (1987), input-output tables and road transport statistics (1988) and the improvement of data on small-scale and household industries (1989).



28. Studies are planned for the period of food production and imports (1984), rural price data collection (1984), guidelines for a system of price and quantity statistics and their implementation in the field of transport (1985), production, domestic use and trade in industrial raw materials (1985), growth and the importance of the public sector (1985), transport and communication statistics in the African region (1986), production, consumption and exchange of energy (1987), sample survey methods applied to tourism (1987) and progress in the implementation of the United Nations System of National Accounts in African countries (1989). These studies and working groups involve research on statistical methodology. In addition the continued production of the following publication is planned: African Statistical Yearbook, African Economic Indicators (annually), Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa (periodically), and Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa: Series A, Direction of Trade (quarterly), Series B, Trade by commodity (half-yearly), Series C, Summary tables (annually).

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose(s) of the evaluation

29. a. To assess the effectiveness of the subprogramme by examining the extent to which Governments have adopted and applied relevant international standards and the extent to which reliable and timely economic statistics have become available.
- b. To ascertain the subprogramme elements which need to be continued and their usefulness.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

30. The evaluation of the subprogramme will include an assessment of the uses of and demand for the statistical information disseminated at the national and regional levels; this will be done in co-operation with users in member States as much as possible.

(iii) Performance and import indicators

31. Performance indicators would reflect the relevance of outputs to the African strategy and to identified economic problems as well as the utility of these indicators when studied in the context of the economic situation. Impact indicators would include an assessment of the degree of coincidence between national practices and United Nations recommendations.

(iv) Means of information collection and services

32. All the information will be collected through desk research on national publications and postal inquiry addressed to relevant government organizations.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

33. The findings will be used to identify the subprogramme elements which require increased emphasis or modification.

Subprogramme 3: censuses and surveys

(a) Legislative authority

34. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 407(V) of 12 December 1950 and 2211(XXI) of 17 December 1966 (paragraph 4); Economic and Social Council resolutions 2055(LXII) of 5 May 1977 (paragraph 5), 2061(LXII) of 12 May 1977 (paragraph 2), 1979/5 of 9 May 1979 (paragraph 6) and 1979/33 of 9 May 1979 (paragraph 2 and 4); Commission resolutions 231(X) of 13 February 1971 (paragraph 2), 272(XII) of 28 February 1975 (paragraph 1), 366(XIV) of 27 March 1979 and 400(XV) of 12 April 1980; and the report of the first session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (E/CN.14/740).

(b) Objective

35. The objectives of this subprogrammes are to:

(i) Establish permanent census and survey capability in all countries of the region;

(ii) Assist African Governments with the collection and analysis of integrated demographic, economic and social data on the household sector so as to enable them to measure, inter alia, changes in the levels of living; and

(iii) Further develop other aspects of demographic and social statistics, including civil registration.

(c) Problem addressed

36. Improving the levels of living of the mass of the African people and reducing mass unemployment are the fundamental objectives of the African strategy. Therefore in order to evaluate any progress and to plan future policy action in this regard African Governments need not only economic data but also a body of reliable and timely demographic and social statistics. Remarkable progress has been made in the last few years in collecting and analysing demographic data in Africa, but there is still a need to improve the quality and quantity of such data particularly as regards the three factors which affect population trends, namely fertility, mortality and migration. There is also a need to improve civil registration system as well as a dearth of information on certain aspects of social statistics.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

37. Population censuses under the 1980 round will have been taken in 32 developing countries and civil registration systems will have been improved in at least 24 of them. Expert working groups on the improvement of registration statistics in Africa and on the organization, content and methodology of household surveys will have met, and training workshops on census taking for French-speaking countries and in the use of statistical software packages for the editing and tabulation of census, survey and civil registration data will have been held. A methodological study will also have been completed on concepts, definitions and classifications applicable to the study of fertility and mortality.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

38. The strategy will continue to concentrate on the improvement of national statistical services in these fields. In this connexion, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, UNDP, FAO, ILO and UNFPA, work will continue under the African Household Survey Capability Programme and the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics. Advisory services will be provided in the planning and conduct of national population and housing censuses and of integrated household survey programmes and in the development and improvement of civil registration systems and the gathering of vital statistics.
39. Studies will be undertaken on the methods and problems of civil registration systems and vital statistics collection in Africa (1984), the development of social indicators in the region (1984), a framework for the integration of demographic, social and related economic statistics for Africa (1985), evaluation of the 1980 census data (1985), methods and problems of African population and housing censuses (1986), the processing of census, civil registration and sample survey data, (1987), concepts, definitions and classifications used in censuses, demographic and social surveys in Africa (1987), population registers in Africa (1985), further socio-economic indicators derived from household survey data (1989), and non-sampling errors (1989); and, in collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies, a methodology will be developed for the continuing collection, processing and analysis of integrated economic, social and demographic statistics from households.
40. Working groups will be organized to make recommendations on population and housing censuses (1986), environment statistics (1987) and the organization, content and methodology of household surveys (1985, 1987, 1989). In addition, four working groups at which regional studies will be considered are planned. A second training workshop on the use of statistical software packages (1985) and a workshop on census taking for English-speaking countries (1987) will also be held.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Purpose(s) of the evaluation

41. To assess the effectiveness and impact of this subprogramme by examining to what extent Governments make use of the services thereby provided and to what extent national statistical capability has improved as a result.

(ii) Characteristics of the evaluation

42. Some provision for evaluating this subprogramme is included in the studies planned for the period, e.g. progress made in the development of socio-economic indicators in the region, evaluation of the 1980 census data and population registers in Africa. The effectiveness and impact will be thoroughly assessed by studying the final output of countries in the form of publications and by inquiry.

(iii) Performance and impact indicators

43. Performance indicators would reflect the quality of national outputs and their adequacy. Impact indicators would involve the number of countries with permanent and active national household survey organizations, development of civil registration in member countries, the use of the data for public purposes, and coincidence between country practices and United Nations recommendations.

(iv) Means of information collection and sources

44. Government publications and questionnaires.

(v) Anticipated application of findings

45. As for subprogramme 2.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

46. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers which meets every two years. The last meeting was in March 1980. This plan has not been reviewed by this body which is not scheduled to meet until 1982.

2. Secretariat

47. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistics Division, in which there were 27 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981. The Division had the following sections and units as of 1 January 1981:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Director	2	-	2
General Economic Statistics Section	5	2	7
Demographic and Social Statistics Section	2	-	2
Censuses and Surveys Advisory Service	-	11	11
Statistical Training Programme for Africa	-	2	2
Data Bank	3	-	3
	<u>12</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>27</u>

3. Differences between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

48. The following shows the relationships between the administrative structure and the programme structure:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Number of professional posts</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Office of the Director</u>	<u>General Economic Statistics Section</u>	<u>Demographic and Social Statistics Section</u>	<u>Censuses and Surveys Advisory Service</u>	<u>Statistical Training Programme for Africa</u>	<u>Data Bank</u>	
1. Statistical Development	1	-	-	-	2	2	5
2. Economic Statistics	-	7	-	-	-	1	8
3. Censuses and surveys	1	-	2	11	-	-	14
Total	2	7	2	11	2	3	27

D. Co-ordination

1. Needed intergovernmental co-ordination

None.

2. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

49. The work programme of the Statistics Division is co-ordinated with those of other divisions of ECA largely the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office. However a substantial amount of collaboration exists with all substantive divisions particularly the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, the Natural Resources Division,

the Socio-economic Research and Planning Division and the International Trade and Finance Division which are presently the main users of the statistical data produced. The Statistics Division is represented on the following interdivisional committees:

- (a) African Household Steering Committee
- (b) Co-ordinating Committee on Population
- (c) Committee on Least Developed Countries
- (d) Committee on Data Processing.

50. In collaboration with the Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office the Division provides substantive technical assistance to African countries.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

51. The ECA Statistics Division works in day-to-day collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office with most projects organized on a joint or complementary basis. For example, there is continuous transfer and exchange of machine readable and other forms of African trade data between the United Nations Statistical Office and ECA. ECA assists in encouraging country response to the various United Nations Statistical Office annual questionnaires on national accounts, industry, energy and social and demographic statistics and receives copies of them when they have been completed. Improvement in the methodology of African statistics is also a joint concern of ECA and United Nations Statistical Office and a representative of the latter is always present at ECA statistical meetings. In addition, an arrangement exists with ILO, FAO and UNICEF in connexion with activities under the African Household Survey Capability Programme.

52. ECA provides annual computer print-outs of information on the gross domestic product of all countries of the region to the United Nations Statistical Office, the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis, ECNU, FAO, the World Bank, IMF and UNCTAD and receives the following:

- (a) Machine print-outs in respect of African countries' food and agriculture products from FAO;
- (b) Machine print-outs and copies of tables on external debt from the World Bank;
- (c) Copies of all statistical publications from ECE, IMF and UNCTAD.

These materials are invaluable to the Commission with respect to its work on national accounts and financial statistics.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are planned during the period 1984-1989

53. Significant activities are planned during the 1985-1989 period with the following:

(a) The United Nations Statistical Office, UNCTAD and IMF on the development of international trade statistics;

(b) UNEFA, UNDP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Statistical Office, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Population Division on the Censuses and Surveys advisory service;

(c) UNDP and UNESCO on the Statistical Training Programme for Africa;

(d) The World Bank, IMF, UNCTAD, other interested specialized agencies and the United Nations Statistical Office on statistical data base development;

(e) UNDP and the United Nations Statistical Office on the development of national accounts and the application of the United Nations System of National Accounts particularly in the least developed and the newly independent countries of the African region.

**TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM DIVISION**

**Plan Form 1**

**A. The International Development Strategy in this sector**

1. The new International Development Strategy states that an acceleration in the tempo of production in developing countries will require a rapid expansion and diversification of their international trade which will entail the development of transport and communications. The physical and institutional infrastructure should be expanded. Special attention should be given to overcoming the bottlenecks and constraints of transport and communications facing the developing countries particularly with a view to strengthening intra-regional and interregional links. The special problems of land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries should be met through specific measures and actions.

**B. The planned contribution of the United Nations to the Strategy**

2. The medium-term plan for 1984-1989 includes the specific subprogrammes into:

(a) Promote the development and integration of the transport and communication network in the African region;

(b) Promote the development of interregional connexions;

(c) Support the development and modernization of transport and communication infrastructure and equipment;

(d) Promote the development of the transport and communications equipment industry;

(e) Ensure an improvement of administration, planning, organization and management and operation in the field of transport and communications;

(f) Ensure the provision of qualified personnel through the identification of training programmes and development of training centres;

(g) Ensure co-operation among African countries by strengthening existing international co-operation bodies and establishing new ones in the field of transport and communications;

(h) Promote the development of tourism in the African region.



Plan Form 2

A. General orientation of the programme

3. The major programme, covers, in fact transport, communications and tourism.

4. (a) Transport covers all transport modes, namely maritime transport, maritime ports, inland water transport, road transport, railway transport and air transport. In the field of transport, the programme covers activities such as technical assistance, studies, conferences workshops/seminars, training courses, aimed at:

- Developing and integrating the transport network in the African region (interconnexion and development of railway network, development trans-African highways, feeder and rural roads, development of rivers and lakes for navigation, development and restructuring of air transport routes and co-ordination of investments in the transport network at national and multinational level);
- Developing interregional connexions (involving shipping, ports and air transport);
- Developing and modernizing transport infrastructure and equipment including transport vehicles, facilities in maritime ports, inland water ports, air ports and railway stations to ensure a smooth flow of passengers and goods;
- Developing the transport vehicles and equipment industry, as well as repair and maintenance facilities;
- Improving of administration, planning, organization, management and operation in the field of all transport modes at the level of transport enterprises as well as supervising and planning authorities;
- Ensuring provision of qualified personnel at various levels through the identification of training needs, preparation of training programmes and development of training schools;
- Ensuring co-operation among African countries by strengthening the existing international co-operation bodies and establishing new ones (river commissions, trans-African highway authorities) provision of assistance to international organizations for various transport modes (Union of African Railways, African Civil Aviation Commission, African Airlines Association, port management associations etc.) and subregional organizations.

(b) Communications cover all modes of communications, particularly telecommunications, i.e. broadcasting, common carrier communications (telephone, telegraph, telex, data or facsimile) and postal services. In the area of communications, the subprogramme involves activities such as technical assistance, seminars/workshops, conferences, studies, training etc. aimed at:

- Developing and integrating urban and rural telecommunications in Africa with modern telecommunications technology including satellites;
- Developing and modernizing telecommunications and postal infrastructures;
- Developing manpower training institutes in communications;
- Improving international connexions including subregional and regional connexions;
- Improving of administration, planning, organizations, management and operations in the field of communications at the levels of broadcasting and telecommunications organizations/corporations;
- Developing electronic and telecommunications equipment as well as repair and maintenance facilities;
- Ensuring co-operation between subregional and regional organizations as well as countries to strengthening existing and establishing new regional, subregional and international bodies.

6. (c) Tourism covers various activities such as technical assistance, studies, conferences, workshop/seminars and training courses aimed at promoting the development of tourism and in particular:

- Preparation of tourism development programmes;
- Organization of professional training and establishment of training centres, development of tourism infrastructure;
- Improvement of tourism services;
- Promotion of intra-African tourism;
- Study of the environmental impact of tourism development with a view to preserving the social, cultural and ecological environment.

7. (d) Priorities in the field of development of transport and communications as determined in the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade Strategy are the following:

- Regional projects;
- Subregional projects;
- National projects with a regional or subregional impact;
- Projects for the least developed, land-locked, island, newly independent and front-line countries;
- Projects of concern to other countries.

Subprogramme 1 : General and multimodal transport

(a) Legislative authority

8. The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) and 32/160, Economic and Social Council resolutions 935(XXV), 1083A(XXXIX), 1202(XLII), 1804(LV) and 2097(LXIII); 161(VIII), 195(IX) and 198(IX) Conference of Ministers resolutions 263(XII), 277(XII), 291(XIII), 341(XIV), 342(XIV) and 398(XV).

(b) Objective

9. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist African countries in the preparation of national and multinational transport policies and programmes, in the promotion of the integration of the transport system and infrastructure at the national and multinational levels, in the co-ordination of investments and operation of the transport systems, in increasing the efficiency of operation, in identifying training needs in the preparation of training programmes and the establishment of training institutions, in order to facilitate the movement of persons and goods and facilitate intra-African and intraregional trade, in particular during the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

(c) Problem addressed

10. The African countries have always recognized that transport constitutes a most important sector on whose development depends not only the growth in other sectors but also the socio-economic integration of Africa, as well as the promotion of intra- and extra-African trade. Many countries of the region, however, do not have so far rational transport development policies based on the over-all needs of their economic development. Many of the African countries do not take sufficient account in their transport development policies of the need for economic integration based on subregional or regional development potential. There are also no permanent institutions in some subregions of the continent responsible for the planning, development and co-ordination of transport.

11. There is a lack of training institutions in the field of transport planning, economics and management to train senior personnel for key posts in transport administration and management.

12. There is a lack of research institutions to promote the development of research and studies which could serve as the basis for decision-making and planning by the relevant transport authorities.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

13. The following activities will have been carried out by the end of 1983.

- Technical advisory services to the African countries in policy making, planning and preparation of programmes and projects for implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade;
- Assistance to multimodal transport institutions;
- Assistance to the countries on various transport problems including specific problems of land-locked, island, least developed and newly independent countries;
- The programme of action for the second phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa will have been prepared, and the third Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning will have been convened to approve the final version of the programme of action;
- Substantial progress will have been made in the implementation of projects included in the programme of action for the first phase of the Decade;
- A study will have been carried out on the establishment of a regional multimodal transport institute;
- Studies will have been carried out on transport systems including current and potential traffic flows, transport capacity and comparative transport costs by modes for the ECOWAS subregion and for the Eastern and Southern African subregion;
- A transport survey for Namibia and a transport programme for the transitional period will have been carried out and a workshop will have been held on further development of Namibia Nationhood Programme in the field of transport and communications.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

14. Activities to be carried out will include:

- Technical advisory services will be provided to African countries in policy making, planning and implementation of projects included in the programme of action for the second phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade;
- Technical assistance will be provided to countries and studies will be carried out on various general and multimodal transport problems including specific problems of least developed, land-locked, island and newly independent countries;
- Technical assistance will be provided to multinational and multimodal transport intergovernmental organizations as well as to training and research institutions;

- Studies will be carried out on integrated transport systems at the national and multinational levels including current and potential traffic flows, transport capacity by modes, structure of fleet, comparative transport costs, co-ordination of investments, administration, organization and management of transport etc. in order to facilitate transport and trade in the region;
- Studies and seminars/training courses will be carried out in transport statistics to assist the countries in the establishment of a comprehensive system of transport statistics;
- Studies on the simplification of documentary procedures and on the removal of other non-physical barriers to international transport of persons and goods will be carried out;
- Studies of training needs and programmes and on the establishment of training institutions in the field of general and multimodal transport planning, organization and management will be carried out;
- Studies on medium- and long-term development programmes of transport systems at the national and multinational levels will be carried out;
- Various activities will be undertaken to promote the implementation of general and multimodal transport projects included in the programme for the second phase of the Decade;
- Conferences of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning will be convened every two years to review the programme and assess progress in the implementation of the Decade programme.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Effectiveness

15. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as: how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives and how the subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organizations.

(ii) Impact

16. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

17. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental expert bodies and a study of the use made of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

18. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by the relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

19. Questionnaires and field missions by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies and survey;

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

20. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 2 : Maritime transport

(a) Legislative authority

21 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/160, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII) and Conference of Ministers resolutions 281(XIII), 263(XII), 291(XIII), and 293(XIII).

(b) Objective

22. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the African countries in:

- Preparing national and multinational development policies and programmes in the field of maritime transport;
- Identifying training needs, preparing training programmes and developing training institutions to meet the requirements for qualified personnel in various aspects of maritime transport, including shipping and shipyard personnel;
- Promoting ship building and ship repair activities, to provide cheap maintenance and repair services for Africa's merchant fleet;
- Improving the efficiency of maritime and coastal shipping, in particular for island countries;
- Supporting the least developed and most serious affected African countries in keeping control of all aspects of merchant marine policy and connected services, with a view to reducing significantly the cost of those services;
- Promoting national and multinational African merchant fleets to increase their share to 20 per cent of the dead weight tonnage of the world merchant fleet by 1990, on a competitive basis.

(c) Problem addressed

23. African Governments are taking more and more interest in developing their maritime transport activities, realizing that a developed shipping fleet can bring the country various benefits and in particular improve the balance of payments.

24. In spite of the repeated reaffirmation of the political will, the results of the efforts are well below expectations.

25. African fleets in 1979 represented only 1.1 per cent of the world tonnage expressed in dwt, whereas the maritime traffic generated by the African economies in 1977 represented 10.8 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively of the world tonnages loaded and unloaded. This situation derives from the following factors:

- The lack of the financial resources and difficult lending conditions;
- The tendency of African countries to buy secondhand ships which are less efficient;
- The absence of thorough feasibility studies in various aspects of maritime transport;
- Very high operating costs of African-owned shipping lines;
- Monopoly of foreigner enterprises in bulk transport;
- Lack of qualified senior African staff, leading imposes costly imports of manpower;
- Inefficient organization of work, involving too numerous crews.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

26. The following activities will have been carried out by the end of 1983:

- Technical advisory services to African countries in policy making, planning and preparation of programmes and projects for implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;
- Advice and assistance in the development of national and multinational shipping lines;

- Assistance in the shipping aspect of the development of the African fishing industry;
- Preparation of the programme of action in maritime transport for the second phase of the Decade;
- A study on economic and technological aspects of ship design, ship building and ship repair facilities in Africa;
- A study on the possibility of creation at a multinational coastal shipping line in the Eastern and Southern African subregion.

(11) The period 1984-1989

27. The activities to be carried out will include:

- Technical advisory services will be provided to African countries in policy making, planning and implementation of projects included in the second phase of the Decade in the field of shipping;
- Technical assistance will be provided in the development of African merchant fleet, to achieve a 20 per cent share in the shipment of African maritime traffic;
- Assistance will be provided to enable African countries, and particularly island ones, to organize efficient coastal and deep-sea shipping activities;
- Studies and assistance will be provided to African countries for the promotion of their ship-building and ship-repair facilities;
- Studies and assistance will be provided for improving the safety of navigation as well as for the prevention and control of marine pollution;
- Studies will be carried out aimed at developing African merchant fleets and increasing their efficiency (including study of freight rates, harmonization of maritime legislation, management and operation);
- Training needs will be identified and training courses and workshops will be organized to improve the qualifications and professional skills of maritime transport personnel at various levels;
- Studies and assistance will be provided for the establishment and/or strengthening of training centres and research institutions in the field of maritime transport;
- Various activities will be undertaken to promote the implementation of the maritime transport projects included in the programme for the second phase of the Decade.



(e) Evaluation

(i) Effectiveness

28. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives and how this subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organizations.

(ii) Impact

29. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

30. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental expert bodies, and a study of the utilization of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by the relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

32. Questionnaires and field missions by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies and surveys.

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

33. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 3:: Ports

(a) Legislative authority

34. The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/160, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII) and Conference of Ministers resolutions 263(XII), 277(XII), 291(XIII), 293(XIII), and 299(XIII).

(b) Objective

35. The objectives of this subprogramme are to assist African countries in developing and improving African maritime ports by:

- Increasing the efficiency of port operations;
- Improving port management;
- Increasing the throughput of existing physical facilities in the ports;
- Reducing congestion in ports during seasonal peaks;
- Expanding land-locked countries' trade by efficient handling of their cargo in ports;
- Identifying training needs, preparing training programmes and developing training centres.

(c) Problem addressed

36. The African coastline contains more than 80 sea-ports, of which some 49 are major international ports. In spite of the efforts of African countries and rather sizable investments for the development of African ports, only a few of those ports are well managed and efficiently operated whereas most of the ports suffer from serious deficiencies in their operations. The capacity and utilization of existing port facilities need to be developed and increased substantially from the present low levels.

37. The development of existing and new ports is either under way or in the planning stage in most African countries. The long-term solution to the problem of African ports lies not only in increasing of the facilities available but also improving the efficiency of port operations and management.

38. Lack of adequately trained African port personnel is a constraint to the efficiency of African sea ports.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1983

39. The following activities will have been carried out by the end of 1983:

- Technical advisory services to African countries in policy making and planning for implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade;
- Technical assistance in economic, technological and organizational aspects of port management, development and operation, as well as pollution control and prevention;
- Technical assistance in training port personnel to improve the efficiency of port operations;

- Preparation of the programme of action in the field of ports for the second phase of the Decade, as well as a progress report on implementation of projects of the first phase;
- A seminar on port operation will be organized.

(11) Period 1984-1989

40. The activities to be carried out will include:

- Technical advisory services will be provided to African countries in policy making, planning and implementation of projects included in the second phase of Decade in the field of ports;
- Technical assistance will be provided to improve the organization and management of ports;

Studies will be carried out in the following fields:

- Harmonization of administrative port and customs formalities and introduction of standardized nomenclature;
- Establishment of a data bank to facilitate national planning and operational analysis of port activities;
- Improvement in the administration, management and operation of ports to increase their efficiency;
- Prevention and control of pollution in ports;
- Feasibility of developing sea ports in Eastern and Western Africa.
- Transit problems of land-locked countries;
- Seminars and training courses in port management and operations will be organized;
- Various activities will be undertaken to promote the implementation of port projects included in the programme for the second phase of the Decade.

(e) Evaluation

(1) Effectiveness

41. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives and how this subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organizations.

(ii) Impact

42. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

43. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental expert bodies and a study of the use made of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

44. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

45. Questionnaires, field missions by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies and surveys.

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

46. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

**Subprogramme 4 : Inland water transport**

(a) Legislative authority

47. The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/160, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII), and Conference of Ministers resolutions 263(XII), 281(XIII), 291(XIII), 293(XIII) and 308(XIII).

(b) Objective

48. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the African countries in:

- The preparation of national and multinational development policies and programmes, including co-ordination of investments;
- The development of waterways by improving their navigability;
- The improvement of maintenance of navigable waterways;
- The development of a modern fleet of vessels adapted to the local navigation conditions;
- The improvement of operation, maintenance and repair of vessels;

- The improvement of administration and management of inland waterways and inland water transport;
- The identification of training needs, preparation of training programmes and establishment of training institutions;
- The strengthening of existing river navigation commissions and the establishment of new ones;
- The improvement of the management, operation and development of inland ports.

(c) Problem addressed

49. The major African rivers and lakes offer a great potential for the transport of goods and passengers. At present many African rivers require various hydrological works to improve their navigability and/or extend the period of navigation, which poses serious problems as the hydrological investments are very costly.

50. Most of the rivers and lakes are international waterways crossing several countries, so their development and maintenance for navigation requires co-operation among all the countries concerned.

51. In most cases the fleet used on inland waterways has not been designed, built for navigation conditions on specific waterways, resulting in low productivity and uneconomic use.

52. There is a serious lack of skilled personnel in river and lake navigation, maintenance and repair of vessels, inland port management and operation, planning, administration, management and operations of inland water transport, which is one of the major hindrances to the development of this transport sector in Africa.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

53. The following activities will have been carried out by the end of 1983:

- Technical advisory services to the African countries in policy making, planning and preparation of programme and projects for the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade;
- Advice and assistance in training inland water transport personnel;
- Preparation of the programme of action in the field of inland waterways and inland water transport for the second phase of the Decade as well as a progress report on implementation of projects of the first phase;

- A study on types of vessels suitable for the Zambezi, Kafu, Kabongo and Luangwa rivers;
- A study on transport development possibilities on lakes Kivu and Tanganyika;
- Organization of training courses in inland water transport;
- An assessment of training needs and study on the establishment of training centres.

(11) The period 1984-1989

54. The activities to be carried out will include:

- Technical advisory services will be provided to the African countries in policy making, planning and implementation of projects included in the second phase of the Decade, in the field of inland water transport;
- Studies on the navigability of a number of waterways will be undertaken to evaluate the feasibility of investments and identify the hydrological works and equipment required;
- Studies on the modernization of the fleet and possibility of construction and/or assembling in local shipyards will be undertaken;
- Studies of training needs and programmes and the establishment of training schools as well as the organization of short-term training courses for inland water personnel will be undertaken;
- Studies and technical assistance will be provided aimed at strengthening existing river commissions and setting up new ones;
- Studies of the administration, management and operations of inland waterways and inland water transport will be carried out to increase the efficiency of the inland water transport;
- Various activities will be undertaken to promote the implementation of the inland water transport projects included in the programme for the second phase of the Decade.

(e) Evaluation

(1) Effectiveness

55. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives and how this subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organization.

(ii) Impact

56. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

57. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental expert bodies and a study of the use made of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

58. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by the relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

59. Questionnaires, field missions by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies and surveys.

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

60. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 5 : Roads and Road Transport

(a) Legislative authority

61. The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/160, Economic and Social Council resolutions 967(XXXVII) 1034(XXXVII) and 2097(LXIII). Commission resolution 103(VI) and Conference of Ministers resolutions 226(X), 275(XII), 276(XII), 291(XIII), 298(XII) and 342(XIV).

(b) Objective

62. The objective of this subprogramme is to promote the development of international roads and road transport for the implementation of the second phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

63. Specifically, the subprogramme aims at assisting African countries in:

- Policy making, planning and preparation of programmes and projects in the field of roads and road transport;
- Development of international roads, with a view to improving inter-country links;

- Development of adequate road infrastructure for the international traffic of land-locked countries;
- Development of modern administration and management of roads;
- Identification of training needs and organization of training programmes, seminars and study tours related to road transport as well as the establishment and/or development of training centres;
- Establishment and/or strengthening of road and road transport research centres and technical documentation centres;
- The removal of non-physical barriers to international travel and trade, including transit facilitation problems;
- Improvement of road transport planning, organization, management and operation;
- Improvement of road transport safety;
- Establishment of final alignment of the main trans-African highways and feeder links for the African highway master plan.

(c) Problem addressed

64. The African road network is generally rather underdeveloped, and is made up primarily of seasonal earth roads. Not only is the infrastructure inadequate, but also the state of maintenance of existing road networks is very poor. African countries lack trained and skilled manpower in road and road transport development, do not manufacture or assemble, except in a few cases their own road transport vehicles and road building equipment, and generally rely on expatriate expertise to plan, construct and improve their road networks.

65. The organization, management and operation and maintenance of the road transport fleet is often inadequate, resulting in high costs and low efficiency.

66. The safety conditions are very inadequate resulting in a very high rate of roads accidents.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(1) The situation at the end of 1983

67. Technical advisory assistance would have been rendered to countries and territories to promote the proper planning and construction of an adequate and dependable road network and an efficient and safe road transport system under the first phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and for the preparation of programmes and projects for the second phase of the Decade. Feasibility and preinvestment studies would have also been carried out on selected sections of the major trans-African roads, in collaboration with co-operating industrialized countries and international financial



institutions. Autonomous intergovernmental highway authorities would have been established for those trans-African highways which make up important arteries of the African highway master plan. Conferences, seminars and training courses would have been held to solicit agreement on the final routing of the African highway master plan and to promote the exchange of ideas and the transfer of technology in the development of the African road transport system. The ECA secretariat would have also published and distributed throughout the region the first draft of the African highway code designed to reduce the incidence and severity of traffic accidents on African highways.

68. (ii) The period 1984-1989

The ECA secretariat will continue to co-ordinate and stimulate co-operation among the States concerned, as well as with co-operating industrialized countries and financing agencies, and will endeavour to harmonize activities of subregional autonomous highway entities so as to expedite the realization of the African highway master plan. In an effort to implement the second phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, the ECA secretariat will continue to assist countries to plan, design, construct and maintain more inter-State highways, to facilitate frontier crossing formalities and to standardize highway specifications and traffic regulations. Feasibility and preinvestment studies will be carried out on selected sections of the various trans-African highways, and reports of negotiations with co-operating industrialized countries will be prepared for securing funds for their implementation. Conferences, meetings, seminars, training courses and expert working groups will be organized primarily to improve existing knowledge, but also to enhance the transfer of new knowledge and technology to Africa in the field of road planning, engineering, construction and maintenance and to improve the efficiency of the organization, operation and management of African road transport enterprises. The development of a dependable and adequate road transport system should promote the expansion of intra-Africa trade and better relations and economic co-operation among the African countries.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Effectiveness

69. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives and how this subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organizations.

(ii) Impact

70. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

71. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental experts bodies and a study of the use made of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

72. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

73. Questionnaires, field mission by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies and surveys.

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

74. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 6 : Rail transport

(a) Legislative authority

75. The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/160, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097(LXIII) and Conference of Ministers resolutions 263(XII), 291(XIII), 293(XIII) and 299(XIII).

(b) Objective

76. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the African countries in:

- Preparing national and multinational development policies and programmes in the field of railway networks and their interconnexion;
- Improving the utilization and maintenance of the railway infrastructure and equipment;
- Improving railway transport administration, management and operation;
- Modernizing and developing railway infrastructure and equipment;
- Identifying training needs, preparing training programmes and establishing training centres;
- Developing an African railway industry.

(c) Problem addressed

77. The density of the African railway network is very low. For an area of 29.6 million km<sup>2</sup> there are only about 30,700 km of railways, or an average of 2.65 km per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

78. There are many different national rail networks in Africa mostly independent of each other. Most of them were built at the end of the nineteenth or beginning of the twentieth century with no intention of linking them up, with the result that their characteristics vary. In some railways the rolling stock is old and worn out.

79. The problem of the interconnexion of railways involves four types of technical problems related to the track gauge, the rolling stock structure gauge and the braking and traction systems.

80. The flow of traffic and in particular international and transit traffic, is hampered by complicated frontier crossing formalities (passports, visas, insurance and customs inspection).

81. There is a lack of trained personnel at various levels, for the administration, management and operation of railways (senior and middle-level personnel) technical staff for operation maintenance and repair, and skilled workers. Existing training facilities cannot meet the present and future needs for qualified personnel.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

82. The following activities will have been carried out by the end of 1983.

- Technical advisory services to African countries in policy making, planning and preparation of programme and projects for the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade;
- Advice and assistance in training personnel to develop managerial and planning skills for the efficient operation of railways;
- Assistance in the standardization of equipment and co-ordination of operating regulations and practices;
- Preparation of the programme of action in the field of railways for the second phase of the Decade, as well as a progress report on implementation of projects of the first phase;
- Pre-feasibility study on a railway link between Togo, the Niger, the Upper Volta and Mali.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

83. Technical advisory services will be provided to the African countries in policy making, planning and implementation of projects included in the second phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in the field of railways.

- Studies on the development of the railway networks and their inter-connexion will be carried out;
- Studies on the modernization of the railway track, rolling stock and equipment and on maintenance programmes will be carried out;
- Studies on simplification and harmonization of frontier crossing formalities and removal of other non-physical barriers to traffic will be undertaken;
- Studies aiming at improving the management and operation of railways will be carried out;
- Studies on possibilities of developing a railway industry in Africa will be undertaken;
- Studies on training needs and programmes and the establishment of schools for railway personnel will be undertaken;
- Short-term training courses will be organized in various fields of specialization;
- Various activities will be undertaken to promote the implementation of the railway projects included in the programme for the second phase of the Decade.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Effectiveness

84. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives and how this subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organizations.

(ii) Impact

85. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

86. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental expert bodies and a study of the use made of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

87. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

88. Questionnaires, and field missions by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies, surveys.

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

89. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 7 : Air Transport

(a) Legislative authority

90. The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/160, Economic and Social Council resolution 935(XXV), 1082(XXXIX), 1202(XLII), 1804(LV), 209(LXIII), Commission resolutions 161(VIII), 195(IX) and 198(IX) and Conference of Ministers resolutions 263(XII), 277(XII) and 291(XIII).

(b) Objective

91. The objectives of this subprogramme is to assist African countries in:

- Preparing national and multinational development policies and programmes in the field of air transport;
- Improving the utilization of existing infrastructure and equipment;
- Modernizing and developing airport infrastructure;
- Co-ordinating the activities of airlines (co-ordination of schedules, pooling arrangements in the areas of traffic, maintenance, training and exchange of manpower resources);
- Restructuring and developing the air transport network to ensure transport of passengers and goods from any point on the African continent to any other African point within 24 hours;
- Identifying training needs, preparing training programmes and developing training centres.

(c) Problem addressed

92. African air transport lags behind the level attained in the rest of the world, since the total traffic still represents only about 5 per cent of total world passenger traffic and about 3 per cent of goods traffic.

93. There is a lack of cohesion of the African network, the main links are predominantly south-north, while the east-west connections are not adequate.

94. There is a lack of co-operation among the airlines reflected in particular in a reluctance to grant commercial air traffic rights.

95. The infrastructure of some of the African airports is inadequate for present and future needs.

96. The role of air freight is still not fully appreciated by Governments.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

97. The following activities will have been carried out by the end of 1983.

- Technical advisory services to the African countries in policy making, planning and the preparation of programmes and projects for the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade;
- Assistance in the development of national and multinational air transport services;
- Assistance in pooling of air transport facilities and services;
- Assistance in promoting the role of air transport in economic development;
- Preparation of the programme of action in the field of air transport for the second phase of the Decade, as well as a progress report on the implementation of projects of the first phase;
- A study on methods of pooling air transport facilities and services and rationalizing flight schedules;
- A study on promotion of co-operation and co-ordination of air freight activities among the national airlines of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

98. The activities to be carried out will include:

- Technical advisory services will be provided to the African countries in policy making, planning and the implementation of projects included in the second phase of the Decade in the field of air transport.

- Technical assistance will be provided in pooling of air transport services and facilities, in the promotion of the role of air transport and in particular of air freight;
- Studies on the co-ordination of activities and pooling arrangements will be carried out as a first step towards the creation of multinational airlines;
- Studies on the modernization and development of airport infrastructure will be carried out to meet the requirements of future generations of aircraft;
- Studies on the development and standardization of the fleet will be undertaken;
- Studies on the development of training centres will be carried out;
- Promotional activities will be undertaken for the implementation of the air transport projects included in the programme for the second phase of the Decade.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Effectiveness

99. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives, and how this subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organizations.

(ii) Impact

100. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

101. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental expert bodies and a study of the use made of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

102. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

103. Questionnaires, field missions by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies, surveys.

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

104. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 8 : Tourism

(a) Legislative authority

105. The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from Commission resolution 204(IX) and the resolution of the Regional Conference on Tourism and Economic Development.

(b) Objective

106. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist African countries in:

- Preparing of national and multinational development policies and programmes for the development of tourism in order to contribute to the economic and social advancement of African countries;
- Improving the maintenance and utilization of existing tourism infrastructure;
- Developing tourism infrastructure and services;
- Identifying training needs, preparing training programmes and developing training institutions in the field of tourism and related activities;
- Promoting the development of tourism while preserving the social, cultural and ecological environment;
- Promoting intra-African tourism;
- Collecting and disseminating information on tourism trends and developments.

(c) Problem addressed

107. Many African countries have a great potential for developing tourism, but the tourism industry is facing many difficulties.

- The air transport system and air tariffs are not conducive to the development of tourism in the African region;



- The surface transport (rail and roads) are also not adequate, which hampers the development of tourism in some countries;
- The tourism infrastructure and services in some countries are inadequate;
- There is a lack of qualified personnel in various fields of tourism as well as training institutions in the region.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

108. The following activities will have been carried out by the end of 1983.

- Technical advisory services in:
  - . The preparation of tourism development programmes and specific tourism projects;
  - . The organization of professional training;
  - . The introduction of tourism statistics;
  - . The elaboration of marketing and publicity programmes for overseas markets;
  - . The collection and dissemination of information on tourism trends and development (the volume, structure and routes of tourist flows in African and in competing tourist destinations);
- Study on the implication and follow up to the Diplomatic Conference on Air Tariffs in Africa, in order to improve the marketing of African tourism;
- Study on the environmental impact of tourism development in Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries with a view to advising them on conservation measures;
- Guidelines for the promotion of intra-African tourism;
- Subregional seminars on tourism statistics;
- Preparation of papers for and participation in the Regional Conference on Tourism.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

109. The activities to be carried out will include:

- Technical advisory services will be provided to African countries in policy making and planning for the development of tourism;

- Technical assistance will be provided in promoting the development of tourism, improving the utilization of existing infrastructure, improving services and training of personnel.
- Studies will be undertaken on tourism potential and development possibilities and on the marketing of tourism;
- Studies will be undertaken on the influence of tourism development on the environment for conservation purposes;
- Studies on training needs and programmes and the establishment and/or development of training centres will be carried out.

(e) Evaluation

(i) Effectiveness

110. The relationship between the programme elements and the subprogramme objectives will be examined to determine whether they are consistent. Attention will be given to such related questions as how adequate the scope of planned activities is for advancing the subprogramme objectives, and how this subprogramme supports development efforts undertaken by the African countries and multinational African organizations.

(ii) Impact

111. The impact will depend on the extent to which the subprogramme objectives are reflected in national and multinational development plans and to which the projects have been implemented.

(iii) Characteristics of evaluation

112. The evaluation will include an assessment of the relevance and the quality of reports by intergovernmental expert bodies and a study of the use made of reports by member States.

(iv) Performance and impact indicators

113. Performance indicators would include the endorsement of technical reports by an intergovernmental expert body and by relevant national authorities of the countries involved in the projects.

(v) Means of information collection and sources

114. Questionnaires, field missions by ECA staff and consultants to collect information and documents, desk studies and surveys.

(vi) Anticipated application of evaluation findings

115. The findings will be used to modify the subprogramme if necessary to increase its effectiveness.

Subprogramme 9: Communications

(a) Legislative authority

116. The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Commission resolutions 278(XII), 279(XII), 281(XII), 291(XIII) and 310(XIII).

(b) Objective

117. The objective of this subprogramme is to assist countries and Territories in accelerating the improvement and development of their national (including rural), subregional and regional communications networks and services, in order to enable them to provide more effective and efficient internal and international services, at rate commensurate with the state of their economies and social conditions, and to assume gradually, on a co-operative basis, the planning of communications equipment manufacturing as well as the planning of communications services.

(c) Problem addressed

118. The tremendous needs for public communications for the region are growing day by day. The lack of facilities and reliability of the services are a constraint to their effective and oreerly development.

119. The national network is typically small and concentrated around the capital, the intraregional network, in spite of the progress made with PANAFTEL, is still extremely limited in scope. Few countries of the region have direct circuits to more than one or two other countries on the continent. Often direct circuits are not provided to immediate neighbours and calls have to transit through a European switching centre. In fact, the major change in the last few years consists of the replacement of the former HF links to Europe by a satellite communication link with little or no alteration in the routing of calls between countries or the services for rural communities.

120. The current statistics for broadcasting indicate that the average number of radio receivers per 100 population in the region is about seven as compared with a world average of over 30.

121. With regard to transmitting equipment, a medium wave transmitter of 10 to 50 KW output might be used to serve the capital city of a country of the region and its immediate surrounding with one or two short-wave transmitters of perhaps 5 to 20 Kw working in the tropical broadcast or lower HF broadcasting bands to serve the remainder of the country. The coverage of the country is often far from complete and the field strength received in many localities is well below the accepted minimum to provide an adequate signal-to-noise ratio.

122. Television broadcasting is even more severely limited and in only a few countries is there coverage outside the immediate neighbourhood of the capital city.

123. Current statistics also indicate that the average number of inhabitants per post office in the region is 27,500 as compared with a world average of 2,980 for developed countries and 19,600 for all developing countries. There is one post office to every 2,2270 km<sup>2</sup> as against one to every 1,120 km<sup>2</sup> in other developing countries and one to every square kilometers in developed countries. The physical distribution of post offices is particularly poor in the rural communities.

(d) Strategy for the period 1984-1989

(i) The situation at the end of 1983

124. The Commission in co-operation with members of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTTEL), namely the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the African Development Bank (ADB) will have assisted member States in constructing about 52,000 kilometers of route and 42 automatic international telephone switching centres under the second phase of the network. Three studies will have been conducted on the integrated plan of action in the telecommunication subsector, a multinational field experiment on educational Satellite Broadcasting using existing non-commercial satellites, and the establishment of an African multinational satellite communication system for common-carrier and broadcasting communication services. The second inter-governmental expert meeting to consider the report on the satellite broadcasting field experiment and the final draft model of the regional/multinational satellite communication system for common-carrier and broadcasting communication will have been held.

125. The Commission will have assisted member States in the planning and implementation of their postal services, improving postal services and establishing better mail routing links and the harmonization of postal tariffs and postal saving banks.

126. Studies will have been conducted on an integrated plan of action in the postal services subsector, the economics and the development of postal structures (e.g. rural mobil post office circuits; postal agencies; extension and decentralization of post office box installations).

127. The intergovernmental meeting of experts on the standardization of postal regulations, routing of mail and harmonization of postal tariffs will have been held.

(ii) The period 1984-1989

128. Technical advisory services to countries and Territories will continue to be provided in the implementation of the communications programme for the second phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade.

- The implementation of the essential components of the PANAFTTEL network, already identified in the second phase of the Decade programme, will have been completed;

- A regional/multinational satellite system will have been designed and implemented;
- Support will be given to the ECA/UNIDO Industry Division in its work programme for establishing telecommunication and electronic manufacturing industries in the region;
- The infrastructure necessary for broadcasting (including television) will have been developed;
- Manpower resources will be developed for communications administrations in the region.
- Various promotional activities will be conducted to secure financing for the implementation of the second phase of the Decade programme;
- Postal services will be improved.

(e) Evaluation

129. As a result of the activities outlined above, the subprogramme is to provide an efficient and economical means of extending both national and regional communications services to rural and remote communities in African countries, using modern technology including the use of a dedicated and specially designed satellite and associated earth stations, properly integrated in the respective national networks. This would be reflected in the ability of a large portion of the region's citizens to communicate with little difficulty and to have reasonable access to sources of information, new ideas, skills and technologies, which in turn should lead to greater understanding at the national and international levels and facilitate economic co-operation and increase intra-African trade.

C. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

130. The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECA Conference of Ministers which meets every year. The last meeting of this body was held in 1980.

2. Secretariat

131. The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Transport, Communications and Tourism Division in which there were 18 professional posts authorized as of 1 January 1981, five of them supported by extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following sections/units as of 1 January 1981.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Transport Section	7	1	8
Trans-African Highways Programme	1	-	1
Tourism Unit	1	-	1
Communications Unit	2	-	2
United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa Group	1	4	5
Director of Division	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

132. The proposed programme structure is as follows:

<u>Organization unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Transport and Tourism Section	8	1	9
Communications Section	2	-	2
Trans-African Highways Programme	1	-	1
Decade Group	1	4	5
Director of Division	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>

133. The following changes are proposed in the administrative structure of the Transport, Communications and Tourism Division.

- (i) To transfer the functions and staff of the Tourism Unit to the Transport Section and to change the title of this Section to the "Transport and Tourism Section";
- (ii) To upgrade the communications unit into a section;
- (iii) To redeploy one regular budget post to the Decade Group.

D. Co-ordination

1. Formal Co-ordination within the secretariat

134. There are interdivisional committees on integrated rural development and the least developed countries.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

135. In the field of transport, there is a formal agreement on co-operation with IMCO on maritime shipping and ports projects which allows for harmonization of work programmes and the undertaking of joint projects. A similar agreement with UNCTAD is under consideration. In the field of transport, the following projects are or will soon be under way:

(a) Modernization and harmonization of port statistics in East African ports. UNCTAD/ECA missions to ports in the subregion are expected to make an inventory of existing statistical schemes and to determine the capability of the statistical staff;

(b) Establishment of a subregional port management and operation training centre. IMCO/ECA missions are expected to visit all African countries concerned and to find out the possibilities of converting of existing national port operation schools (Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania) into subregional ones;

(c) A joint IMCO/ECA study has been undertaken for the establishment of a subregional maritime training centre for the Eastern and Southern African subregion;

(d) In the field of communications there is the co-ordinating committee for the implementation of the Pan-African telecommunications network project composed of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African Development Bank (ADB) as well as ECA.

136. The committee for the planning and co-ordination of studies, experiments and other activities connected with the regional project on satellite communication is composed of ECA, UNESCO, ITU and OAU.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1984-1989

137. Joint activities are expected to be undertaken during the plan period with a number of United Nations agencies, including the following:

(a) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO): Provision of assistance on multimodal transport problems, such as ratification of or accession to the proposed international Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and the Convention on International Multimodal Transport;

(b) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Development of policies which could further co-operation among African countries in air transport services;

(c) World Tourism Organization (WTO): Development of tourism in the African region;

(d) United Nations Environment programme: Studies on environment protection and tourism development;

(e) Other United Nations regional commissions;

(f) Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: Revised transport programme; co-ordination and information dissemination;

(g) The Universal Postal Union (UPU): Organization of postal structures.

138. Collaboration is also expected with a number of units within the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa:

(a) International Trade and Finance Division: Various transport problems connected with trade development in Africa;

(b) Statistics Division: A number of projects on transport statistics, including transport data banks, organization of seminars on transport statistics, projects on tourism statistics and tourism statistics seminars, tourism bulletins etc;

(c) Natural Resources Division: Study of various inland waterways problems related to water resources management, multidisciplinary projects involving transport and natural resources location and the transport of raw materials;

(d) ECA/FAO Agriculture Division: Development of the African fishing industry including requirements for the type of vessels and safety of navigation, preservation and distribution of fish, transport of food products, construction and maintenance of rural roads;

(e) ECA/UNIDO Industry Division: Transport of industrial products, manufacture and maintenance of automotive and transport equipment; establishment of telecommunication and electronic manufacturing industries;

(f) Social Development Division: Integrated rural development and mass communications projects;

(g) Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division: Studies of training needs and training programmes, establishment of training facilities, organization of training courses and seminars in the field of transport, tourism and communications;

(h) Socio-economic Research and Planning Division: Socio-economic Survey and analysis in the field of transport, tourism and communications.