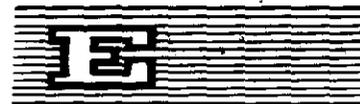




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**UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA:
JOINT PROGRESS REPORT BY ECA, UNIDO AND OAU AND CONSIDERATION FOR FUTURE ACTION 1/**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The structure of this progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) is analogous to that of the annual reports jointly submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations by the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). It describes the status of implementation of the programme for the Decade with reference to activities carried out in 1985.

2. The report covers two main areas: inter-secretariat co-operation and policy development in the implementation of the programme for the Decade and the activities carried out in support of that programme. In the section on inter-secretariat co-operation emphasis is placed on activities aimed at launching the implementation phase of the programme for the Decade (1985-1990) while the description of the activities carried out in support of the programme for the Decade focuses in the main on the actual implementation of projects at the national, multinational, subregional and regional levels.

I. INTER-SECRETARIAT CO-OPERATION

3. At the outset of 1985, co-operation between the three lead agencies - the Organization of African Unity (OAU), ECA and UNIDO - was directed, inter alia, towards preparations for the Twenty-first Summit Conference of African Heads of State and Government, held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in July 1985. Inputs were provided inter alia through the ECA Conference of Ministers at its eleventh session held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in April 1985.

4. That Summit conference which mainly addressed economic issues was convened in the context of the severe crisis facing the region which seriously hampered the implementation of the programme for the Decade. The crisis led to a further decline in the growth and performance of the manufacturing sector, while the number of industries operating appreciably below installed capacity increased. Other symptoms of the crisis are the large number of heavily subsidized industries and the growing number of industries that consume but earn no foreign exchange, while failing to contribute positively

to the production of food, the agriculture sector or the development of technology.

5. In according high priority to industry, as a major supporting sector for food and agriculture, the Summit adopted a series of short-, medium- and long-term measures to be undertaken during the implementation phase (1985-1990) of the Decade, which is almost synchronous with the period covered by Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, adopted by the Twenty-first Summit. The short-term measures included: a critical assessment of major industrial enterprises in the light of the need to rationalize the identification of industrial skills and technical capabilities required for the implementation of industrial programmes and projects; the introduction of national programmes for industrial maintenance, including the production of spare and replacement parts; and the promotion of standardization and quality control in industrial production.

6. The medium- and long-term measures adopted included: the strengthening of national capabilities for the identification, preparation, evaluation, negotiation and implementation of projects, especially the strategic core industries identified in the programme for the Decade; the adoption of appropriate policy and incentive measures to facilitate the participation of nationals in equity capital and management of industrial enterprises; and the formulation and implementation of medium- and long-term programmes for developing the critical industrial manpower needed at all levels.

7. In keeping with resolution 8 adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA and OAU, worked on the further integration of the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level (document UNIDO/OED.138, alternatively ID/CONF.5/CRP.1)). To that end, follow-up meetings on industrial co-operation were held for the West African subregion in December 1985 at Lomé (Togo) and for the Central African subregion in January 1986 at Bujumbura (Burundi). At those meetings, progress made in the implementation of the initial integrated industrial promotion programme was reviewed and the programme was adapted to the current needs and priorities of the subregions. The meetings also indicated the policy, institutional and other measures essential to the accelerated implementation of the programme.

8. During the period under review, the secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO also co-operated in the preparation of the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the preceding meeting of Intergovernmental Experts of the Whole, to be held at Bujumbura (Burundi), 12-17 March and 19-22 March 1986, respectively.

9. The period under review was also marked by the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations. Activities for the implementation phase of the Decade were initiated, due account being taken of the technical co-operation programme prepared and submitted by the UNIDO secretariat to UNIDO IV (document ID/CONF.5/33), along with the compendium of project proposals for the implementation phase (document ID/CONF.5/CRP.2) and the projects contained in the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level.

10. In addition, and within the framework of the overall work programme of the ECA, due cognizance was also taken of the progress report on the implementation of the work programme of the ECA in the field of industry in the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) presented to the meetings of the policy organs of the MULPOCs (February, March and April 1985) (documents ECA/MULPOC/NIA/VIII/XVIII/a and b, ECA/MULPOC/LUSAKA/VIII/4(a/6/d), ECA/MULPOC/TANGIERS/E.15/V/15 and ECA/MULPOC/GISENUI/VIII/16). A further determinant was the paper on the crisis and industrial rehabilitation and revitalization (document E/ECA/CM.11/32) presented to the eleventh meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 11-29 April 1985.

11. ECA played the role of lead organization in convening, in collaboration with the OAU and UNIDO, the first African regional workshop of experts on the role of private businesses and parastatals in the accelerated implementation of the programme for the IDDA held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 11-13 December 1985. The workshop inter alia defined and highlighted the role of the State both as a regulator and economic operator on the one side and the contribution that the indigenous agents of production and distribution on the other could and should make to the accelerated implementation of the programme for the Decade at the national, subregional and regional levels. The recommendations of the workshop will be presented to the Eighth Conference of African

Ministers of Industry for approval.

12. Co-operation was intensified with African subregional organizations, notably the Communauté économique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Mano River Union (MRU), the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA), the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), which are assuming an increasingly important leadership role in their respective subregions in the promotion of industrial co-operation and integration. Through the joint projects and programmes promoted and developed by UNIDO and ECA with these organizations, co-operation with the international community is also being intensified, examples being the framework of co-operation offered by SADCC as well as the African Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank.

13. The promotion and implementation of the programme for the Decade was also facilitated by the presence of UNIDO Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) in the region. The numbers of the latter was increased to 22 and coverage now extends to 42 countries. In addition to the close relationship ensured through the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, co-operation between ECA, OAU and UNIDO was heightened by the maintenance of close liaison between the three secretariats and by means of the joint inter-secretariat committee which ensures the co-ordination of activities in a common endeavour to enhance implementation of the programme for the Decade.

II. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE

14. Further to the joint activities described above, the secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO continued the process of programme adjustment and realignment as described in earlier reports (documents ID/B/274, ID/B/313, ID/B/313 and ID/B/330). In so doing, the secretariats placed emphasis on meeting the priorities established for the Decade, in particular, on the need to contribute to the strengthening or establishment of core industries. A basic tool for the preparation of well-formulated industrial development plans were

the Guidelines for priority actions during the preparatory phase, (1982-1984) (document ID/310) prepared jointly by OAU, ECA and UNIDO and issued in February 1984, in which criteria were given for the identification and selection of industrial core projects at the national, multinational and subregional levels.

15. Examples of the secretariats' activities in support of the Decade are cited below. Further details are to be found in the Annual Report of ECA for the period 1984-1985 and, at a later juncture, in the Annual Report of the Director-General of UNIDO, 1985.

16. The overriding need for food self-sufficiency has been underscored by the ravages of persistent drought, growing famine, encroaching desertification and other natural disasters. This has further brought to light the need for emphasis to be placed on the role of the agro and agro-based industries subsector in the overall development of the continent, particularly in the achievement of self-sufficiency in the production of food. It is gratifying to note that it has been universally accepted that the provision of food aid can only be a short-term solution. In the longer term, large-scale programmes should be geared towards lasting solutions in order to combat the persistent decline in performance in the food and agricultural sectors.

17. It was against this background that UNIDO decided to focus its assistance on the rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of the food-processing and agro-based industries in an endeavour to provide the factor inputs required for the attainment of self-sufficient and self-sustained development. To this end, assistance was provided to L'Institut de la Technologie Alimentaire in Dakar (Senegal), The Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO) in Lagos State (Nigeria) and the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) in Dakar (Senegal). In Mali, UNIDO continued to provide assistance aimed at reducing the cost of locally produced fruit juices by means of improved packaging, and further gains will be made with the improvement of the pasteurization process. Some of these projects were undertaken in co-operation with other developing countries, such as Brazil and Yugoslavia. Furthermore, keeping in mind the priority attached by the region to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food supply and the fight against desertification and hunger, UNIDO provided assistance in the establishment of

pilot plants to transform manioc into gari and other food items in Niger. In the same country, assistance was also provided in establishing pilot units for the conservation of onions, using solar energy and for processing tomatoes into concentrates and purees.

18. ECA, in co-operation with the Advisory Group on Food and Agriculture Industries (AGFI), continued to promote the utilization of composite flours in baking formulae and in other wheat-based products reported previously. In 1985 the technical compendium on composite flours was published. At the request of several African countries, ECA also delivered technical assistance, provided advisory services and undertook studies in various fields of the agro and agro-based industries subsector. In addition to participating in the national seminar on composite flour which included the presentation of two papers (National Composite flour Implementation in Ethiopia and Major Decision Areas), a mission to Lagos (Nigeria) in June 1985 also discussed with the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Equipment Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) the rehabilitation of the cassava plant at Faranah (Guinea) and the standardization of the Tinkono cassava grater at Bo (Sierra Leone) as well as the rating of its efficiency. As a result of those discussions, it was decided to initiate action in 1986, initial funding being provided by AGFI and ARCEDEM and institutional support by FIIRO.

19. Other activities in support of the attainment of food self-sufficiency undertaken by the ECA during 1985 included: the formulation of a regional training programme in composite flour for the Food Research Centre at Khartoum (Sudan); a comparative evaluation and cost-benefit study of traditional and improved small-scale palm oil processes in Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Zaire; and the completion of a pre-feasibility study for cassava production/processing in Zaire.

20. In the leather industry, work was completed on the project drawn up to provide the initial infrastructure for the Tanzanian Institute of Leather Technology. In general, technical co-operation activities in the leather sector were oriented towards an integrated programmatic approach to maximizing the potential offered by the region. For example, a specific Decade-related project was launched involving the introduction of an integrated development programme of the leather and leather products industry in selected African

countries. Senior consultants and local experts prepared studies on the leather industry in Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia. These studies were examined at the UNIDO Eighth Leather Panel Meeting held at Vienna (Austria) in November 1985. As a follow-up to that meeting, it is planned to hold an expert group meeting within the framework of the UNIDO System of Consultations to discuss concrete project proposals for launching integrated development programmes in various African countries. A study for the manufacture of footwear components and auxiliaries was also conducted in Egypt. With the field work completed, the study will serve as an example for the establishment of similar production facilities in other African countries.

21. During 1985, the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, in co-operation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, initiated activities pertaining to the assessment of the leather and leather goods industry in the African member countries. These included studies evaluating the scope and potential of the leather industry in the region, the aim being to: (a) formulate measures for the efficient collection and utilization of hides and skins; and (b) propose investment projects covering a broad range of technologies, including those appropriate to rural industrialization. The findings will be communicated to member countries through a workshop planned for 1986.

22. In the textile industry, the assistance provided to the Tanzania National Textile Corporation was completed during 1985. During that year a garment manufacturing plant was established in Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) with an ancillary plant in Lesotho, with a view to promoting the integration of women in industry. A programme for technical assistance to garment co-operatives in both Tanzania and Mozambique was prepared for implementation in 1986. A project is being prepared in co-operation with the Italian Government for the rehabilitation of a sisal bag factory in Tanzania, while a feasibility study on the establishment of a knitting unit for Karakul wool was carried out in Botswana. UNIDO also provided assistance in the form of a pre-feasibility study on the establishment of a textile complex in the Central African Republic to which follow-up action is being considered. Within the framework of an International Trade Centre (ITC) project, UNIDO assisted the Centre Senegalais de Commerce Extérieur in conducting a survey of the textile industry export potential, and a study of the textile industry sector in

Nigeria is under serious consideration. A technical assistance programme was prepared in connection with a garment unit operated by the Lesotho National Development Corporation which will be implemented in 1986, and UNIDO will also provide assistance to a garment manufacturing unit in Sao Tomé and Principe.

23. In the wood-processing industry one main focus of attention was on activities of the FAO/ECA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa. It continued to provide assistance to the secondary wood-processing industries throughout the region, with particular emphasis on projects in Ethiopia such as an assessment of that country's furniture and joinery industries, as well as providing training for middle management on a regional scale. Hitherto limited to a regional adviser in secondary forest industries, the UNIDO component in the group was strengthened by the addition of an associate expert in timber engineering.

24. In addition to its continued assistance to the African Member States through the provision of advisory services, project identification and evaluation, and policy formulation in the wood-processing subsector, the FAO/ECA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group focused its attention during 1985 on eleven major short-term targets. These ranged from the conduct of studies to promotional activities related to various aspects of forest industries at the national, subregional and regional levels. Other activities undertaken included the training of members of the African Timber Organization (ATO) in: the application of the UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR) to planning in forestry and forest industries; the development of techniques for the production of dowel joints using inexpensive power drills; the promotion of selected appropriate wood preservation methods for the treatment of eucalyptus and other species in Lesotho.

25. In the field of building materials and construction, efforts were undertaken to alleviate the problems arising out of the wide disparity in supply in urban and rural districts. To that end, UNIDO presented a mobile mechanized brickmaking plant in 1985 as part of its Decade-related technical co-operation programme to the Government of Tanzania. The findings of this project will be made available to other countries in the region confronted with the problem of supply for distant sites.

26. UNIDO continued its assistance to ECOWAS in the evaluation of a large-scale subregional cement factory in West Africa and contributed further to the development of the Suez cement company in Egypt. The assistance to the cement industry in Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was further expanded and steps were taken to increase co-operation between the Francophone countries in the region through CIMA-FRIQUE.

27. As a result of assistance provided by UNIDO to the PTA, the Sixth Council of Ministers of the PTA countries requested UNIDO to assist in the development of the cement industry sector by undertaking a marketing survey, an industrial audit and an in-depth study of selected factories, including an assessment of training needs and amenities. Upon completion of the diagnostic survey, the development objective was to examine the cement market and submit proposals for the rehabilitation of individual plants and other follow-up activities.

28. In furtherance of its endeavour to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in the building materials industry sector, the ECA in co-operation with the Government of the USSR, held a seminar on human settlement planning at Moscow in September 1985. The seminar provided an appropriate forum for exchange of views on possible solutions to development and construction problems in urban and rural areas. Based on the assistance provided by ECA to the Experimental Centre for Building and Public Works Research and Studies, a regional workshop on spontaneous and economic dwellings was also organized at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in November 1985.

29. In the metallurgical industry subsector, UNIDO technical assistance continued to be directed towards the development of the foundry industry and rehabilitation of metallurgical plants, particularly in the iron and steel sector. The projects implemented covered a broad range of countries. In Angola, assistance was given to the foundry industry and an iron and steel plant in that country as well as preparatory assistance in the establishment of a scrap collection and processing centre. In Benin, a feasibility study was undertaken for the installation of a mini steel plant, while in Ethiopia technical assistance was provided in steelmaking using an electric arc furnace and a study tour was organized in connection with the development of the foundry industry. In Guinea, assistance was directed towards a repair and maintenance centre for industrial equipment, and in Nigeria UNIDO assisted the

Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute. Foundries were assisted in both Somalia and the Sudan, while mechanical workshops were developed in Somalia and Tanzania. In Zimbabwe, assistance was provided to ZISCOSTEEL in the maintenance of electrical iron and steelmaking equipment.

30. In addition to these national projects, UNIDO also devoted particular attention to enhancing subregional and regional co-operation in the metallurgical sector. For example, it continued its regional demonstration workshop on managed maintenance in the metallurgy/foundry industry, in co-operation with the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company which is providing assistance to other African countries. Furthermore, the establishment in Egypt of a regional centre for managed maintenance was approved in the course of the year. The centre will establish and/or strengthen managed maintenance activities (including the production and quality control of spare parts) in industrial establishments throughout Africa, providing both experts and training services. In another subregional context, UNIDO also undertook a preliminary study of the iron ore deposits at Say (Niger) at the request of the Nigeria-Niger Joint Commission for Co-operation (NNJC).

31. In contributing to the development of metallurgical industries in Africa, UNIDO will continue to place emphasis on the development of the foundry sector. The establishment of a demonstration foundry is envisaged in Ethiopia, the erection of a pilot investment foundry is at the planning stage in Nigeria and assistance will be given to foundry plants in both Sierra Leone and the Sudan. In addition, the co-operative programme with the PTA countries was and will be intensified. UNIDO, ZISCOSTEEL and the Commonwealth Secretariat carried out detailed technological assessments of the various small re-rolling and integrated steel plants in that region. In particular, experts from ZISCOSTEEL visited iron and steel production units in Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique and advised on their rehabilitation. Future joint projects will involve a comparative assessment of the optimum location and choice of technology for a sponge-iron plant needed to provide the basic iron units for the expansion of the steel industry in the region. Finally, a long-term programme with a series of preparatory activities will be initiated in 1986. Programmes will also be developed to exploit the region's mineral deposits, such as the titaniferous mineral deposits in Mozambique and iron-ore deposits in Swaziland.

32. A joint ARCECEM/UNIDO workshop on core metallurgical and foundry industries for African developing countries was held in Hungary in September/October 1985. The second of its type, this workshop was attended by 19 participants from nine African countries. Eighteen participants from 12 African countries attended a workshop and demonstration of appropriate technologies and equipment for the metallurgical and metal-processing industries (AFROMET 85) at Katowice (Poland) in August 1985 that was held at the same time as the Silesian International Trade Fair of Mining, Power Industry and Metallurgy, SIMMEX 85.

33. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Industry of the PTA countries, a joint Commonwealth Secretariat/ECA/UNIDO/PTA mission to Burundi, Rwanda, Madagascar, Mauritius and Zambia was undertaken in April and May 1985 to collect information on the iron and steel industries. The findings of this mission were presented to the PTA Subcommittee on Iron and Steel whose recommendations were submitted to the PTA Committee on Industrial Co-operation and subsequently to the PTA Council of Ministers for approval.

34. In the engineering industry subsector, UNIDO assistance focused upon the repair and maintenance of industrial equipment as well as the manufacture of spare and replacement parts. Activities in this field continued to be carried out in Angola, Cameroon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia, Senegal, Somalia and Sao Tomé and Príncipe. Related projects on maintenance and repair cum manufacture of manual and motor-driven pumps were undertaken in Mali and Senegal. Closely allied with the production of food, technical assistance was rendered to Lesotho in the manufacture of agricultural tools and implements. As an outcome of the project, simple agricultural tools were designed, tested, adopted and subsequently manufactured to local specifications. Similar technical assistance was delivered to Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Somalia, Togo and Uganda. The creation of an agricultural machinery agency within the member countries of the former Common African and Mauritian Organization (OCAM) and in Somalia was supported by UNIDO experts. Steps were also taken to promote an agricultural machinery industry network for the SADCC countries.

35. Other areas of technical support in the engineering industry sector included the establishment and operation of boatyard and boat-repair

facilities in Seychelles and assistance to a shipyard in Kenya. A technical meeting on small-scale boatbuilding and boat-repair for East African countries was organized in Port Louis (Mauritius) in December 1985. Participants came from the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and Tanzania. The meeting served as a forum for the exchange of experience which will lead to technical co-operation among developing countries in this field.

36. Following negotiations between the ECA and the Government of India, grants of \$350,000 were made by the Indian Government for an engineering industry development programme within the framework of the IDDA. A four-month joint UNIDO/ECA/PTA/Indian Government mission was mounted to seven Eastern and Southern African PTA countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, to identify and determine the potential offered by existing engineering industries as well as to estimate the expansion required to meet the needs of the PTA subregion.

37. ECA also participated in the Sixth Meeting of the PTA Committee on Industrial Co-operation held at Lusaka (Zambia) October/November 1985, presenting a paper on spare-parts manufacture in the Eastern and Southern African subregion. It also undertook a joint mission with ARCECEM and UNIDO to promote the integrated development of the engineering industry in Burundi, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone in November and December 1985.

38. In the chemical industries subsector, and as a direct outcome of the regional symposium on plastics in agriculture held in October/November 1984 at Alexandria (Egypt), a project was launched in July 1985 to strengthen the capabilities of the plastics development centre for agricultural purposes. The project is designed to improve and diversify the production of plastic products for agricultural and water management purposes and to promote technical co-operation between countries in the region. It will also contribute towards increasing food production in the drought-stricken areas of Africa. As a final stage in the project, a workshop on plastics in agriculture was held at Alexandria (Egypt) in December 1985 to train participants from drought-stricken countries in the African region in the use and application of plastics for agricultural purposes.

39. Within the framework of the UNIDO System of Consultations, a regional meeting was held in 1985, to exchange experience gained in the construction and operation of fertilizer plants. The salt-works plant constructed in Benin became operational as scheduled in 1985, and in the Central Africa Republic traditional wood-fired salt production methods were modified with UNIDO's assistance.

40. The eighth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based MULPOC held at Niamey (Niger) in January/February 1985, discussed, inter alia, the fertilizer needs of the subregion, and recommended that an ammonia plant be established in Côte d'Ivoire to serve the subregion. In addition, a joint ECA/Ethiopian Government mission under the sponsorship of the Government of Netherlands went to Canada in September 1985 to review with a Canadian-based consulting engineering firm the Ethiopian potash pre-feasibility study which had been undertaken by a French company.

41. Within the framework of the technical assistance provided by ECA to the PTA countries, a mission was fielded in May 1985 to Djibouti, Madagascar and the Comoros to assess the demand for fertilizers and determine the quantities and suitability of the various types. The mission also audited and evaluated existing production facilities, studied the logistics of transportation and distribution and assessed the availability of suitable raw materials. Its findings were presented to the PTA Subcommittee on Chemicals and Fertilizers and subsequently to the Committee on Industrial Co-operation during their meetings at Lusaka, Zambia, in October and November 1985.

42. Pursuant to a recommendation of the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in April 1985, ECA participated in an Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) seminar on fertilizer production and trade information collection at Lahore (Pakistan) in November 1985. During the meeting, proposals for interregional TCDC/ECDC in the fields of fertilizer and pesticide development, with particular emphasis on the establishment of a regional fertilizer advisory services information network in Africa, were finalized by ECA and ESCAP.

43. In the pharmaceutical field, UNIDO placed particular emphasis on the transfer of technology for the production of the essential drugs: oral rehydration salts and intravenous fluids required for the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases which constitute some of the major health problems in Africa. At present, most of the countries in the region depend entirely on imports of these essential drugs. In times of emergency such as epidemic diarrhoea or cholera, they may not always be immediately available thus leading to a loss of lives. The technology for the production of oral rehydration salts is relatively simple, while that for intravenous fluids is more sophisticated. Given the essential nature of the above drugs and the non-availability of technology in the countries of the MRU, UNIDO is establishing a pilot demonstration plant in Guinea, where the rehabilitation of a pharmaceutical plant was completed under the auspices of UNDP/UNIDO. The pilot plant scheduled for completion by the end of 1986 will permit the development of human resources and technical skills related to the production and quality control of oral rehydration salts and intravenous fluids. Apart from producing three million packets of these salts and 750,000 units of the fluids a year, it will serve as a demonstration-cum-training facility for the African region, serving in particular the countries of the MRU.

44. In the small-scale industry sector, whose development is essential to the maintenance of balanced and harmonious economic growth, UNIDO implemented a series of projects. In Senegal, assistance to the Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielle was continued resulting in enhanced extension services and common facilities. In Zimbabwe, small industry support services were provided under a regional development scheme comprising a network of technology delivery and financial support systems, in addition to services relating to product design and adaptation, quality improvement, business management and the enhancement of marketing skills.

45. It is generally accepted that in any viable development programme for the African region, the role of the rural sector should not be overlooked. The rural population constitutes some 80 per cent of the region's total population: neglect of this sector has resulted in enormous problems as manifested in the rural-urban drift of unprecedented magnitude. A proper rural industrial development programme would greatly reduce this rural exodus in addition to enhancing overall development.

46. In the field of rural industrial development, UNIDO implemented an appreciable number of projects throughout the region in 1985. These ranged from sophisticated projects aimed at strengthening local institutional capabilities to more traditional activities such as the provision of mobile maintenance and repair facilities and the upgrading of village industries. In Kivu (Zaire), for example, UNIDO activities focused on creating prototype tools for the use of village communities so as to utilize locally available resources. Similar activities were carried out in Burundi, the Comoros and Rwanda, while in Madagascar and Tanzania efforts focused on rehabilitating existing industrial units. In Liberia, two regional offices of the National Investment Commission were assisted in supporting rural industrial development, while the Village Industry Service in Zambia was assisted in its training of extension officers, using mobile training units related to rural food-processing, woodworking and the marketing of handicrafts.

47. The ECA directory of small-scale industrial project profiles in Africa, the first edition of which was published in 1984, was updated and expanded to incorporate further industrial opportunities. ECA also organized a seminar on the development of small-scale industries in the border areas of the CEPGL countries at Toma (Zaire) in October 1985. As a follow-up to the seminar, a joint ECA/CEPGL mission to these countries will be fielded in 1986 to prepare small-scale industries project profiles based on locally available resources.

A. Major factor and related inputs

Natural resources and energy

48. Notwithstanding its being endowed with abundant natural resources, Africa is the least developed continent. In recognition of this sad state of affairs, the African Heads of State and Government in the Lagos Plan of Action and subsequent economic documents resolved that no effort will be spared in ensuring that 'Africa regains sovereignty over its natural resources'. In addition they directed that development of the continent should be from within. This call was further amplified in the 'Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990' adopted by the OAU Summit during its Twenty-first Session in July 1985. It is against this background that the

OAU, ECA and UNIDO, in co-operation with other relevant organizations, have realigned their activities.

49. The essence of the energy programme lies in the continued effort to expand national, subregional and regional capabilities for the identification, evaluation, extraction and management of energy resources to meet domestic needs and earn foreign exchange. The thrust of the ECA programme in this sector is directed towards the integration of energy policy planning with the overall process of socio-economic policy planning. In order to assist Member States in these endeavours, ECA fielded missions to different countries to advise Governments on the formulation of integrated energy policies and their integration into overall development and economic growth policies. At the same time data were collected for inclusion in inventories and assessments of different types of energy sources such as hydrocarbons, coal, hydro-electricity and new and renewable sources of energy. The programme to date has covered the Eastern and Southern, Central and (in part) Western African subregions, with missions being undertaken to Botswana, Chad, Congo, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The resultant reports and publications included: a report on the energy programme of action for the PTA Member States, which was submitted through the PTA secretariat to the meeting of Heads of States of PTA countries; an inventory and assessment of the hydrocarbon potential in certain countries in the East and Southern and Central African subregions which was distributed to the States concerned for follow-up; a report on the operational and organizational aspects of coal utilization in Africa; and an energy review in Africa.

50. In Ethiopia, UNIDO consultants are currently advising the National Energy Committee on the effective utilization of biogas technology. Domestic cooking and lighting appliances, capable of utilizing biogas, as well as biogas digesters are being introduced from India. Studies are underway to determine the feasibility of introducing larger, more efficient digesters at agro-industrial locations. Projects related to the manufacture of energy equipment of renewable energy resources and to energy management and conservation are under implementation in Egypt, Madagascar and Tanzania.

51. In Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan, wood and charcoal are extensively used for domestic cooking and heating. Increased pressure on forest resources as a result of population growth has led to a rapid depletion of forest areas. To alleviate this problem and to improve the welfare of the people most seriously affected, UNIDO is helping to establish national charcoal programmes which include: deploying simple charcoal kilns constructed from local materials with yields double that of traditional techniques; developing simple and efficient modified kilns for the production of charcoal from agricultural residues such as cotton stalks; and developing new designs of domestic stoves capable of burning agricultural residues cleanly and efficiently.

52. Agricultural and food-processing residues also constitute a potential source of industrial fuel. Their use as such entails the deployment of new collection, handling and combustion equipment and processes. UNIDO experts are providing technical assistance to the Energy Research Council of the Sudan in studying the feasibility of utilizing cotton stalks and groundnut shells as fuels for boilers in agro-industrial plants.

Industrial technology and related services

53. In addition to strengthening institutions related to small-scale and medium-sized industries and rural industrial development which, as emphasized in the programme for the Decade, are seen as vehicles for modernizing the economy, UNIDO technical co-operation activities were also directed towards the development and strengthening of standardization activities in selected African countries. At the regional level, assistance was provided to the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) aimed at harmonizing different national standards and certification marking schemes and disseminating information and knowledge on standardization, quality control and metrology. Participants from 21 African countries attended a training workshop at Nairobi (Kenya) in October/November 1985 organized by UNIDO and ARSO.

54. Within the framework of the programme financed under the United Nations General Assembly allocation of \$5 million, steps were taken by UNIDO to provide technical advisory services to African countries in respect of basic

technologies. The programme was designed to have a direct impact on the economic development of the countries concerned, provide technical assistance in the rehabilitation of existing plants and increase awareness of the countries' role in the acquisition and transfer of technologies.

55. As an integrated programme it fulfilled a series of functions. First, it presented technologies and techniques through seminars, group discussions and demonstrations; secondly, it provided technical assistance in the diagnostic appraisal of existing units; and thirdly, conferences were held to disseminate information on technology transfer and development, and the negotiation and evaluation of technology transfer agreements, as well as the integration of national technology policies with industrial development policies.

56. The selection of technologies was governed by the following criteria. The technologies should: (i) have a strong bearing on fulfilment of basic needs; (ii) enhance the possibilities of processing indigenous raw materials, with significant benefit to the local economies; and (iii) promote low-cost manufacture and ensure a return on investments. In the course of 1985 the following technologies were covered:

- Production of plastic films for agricultural applications
- Use of low-energy polymerization processes to produce composite building materials
- Use of non-metallic minerals in agricultural production to improve soil conservation and moisture-retention
- Alternative sources of energy such as biomass and mini hydro-electric plants
- Processing and application of natural rubber
- Processing and storage of fish and production of fishing equipment
- Meat-processing
- Development of production facilities for telecommunications equipment

57. In the second half of 1985, eight countries were covered by the programme: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. In addition, a regional seminar/demonstration on the telecommunications industry is currently

scheduled to be held at Harare (Zimbabwe) in mid-1986 with participants from some 25 African countries.

58. The dynamic approach to UNIDO programme development has not only promoted greater awareness of potential UNIDO technical assistance to the countries in the region, but it has also provided an opportunity to benefit from the results of UNIDO assistance to other countries and regions. It is expected that the technical assistance sought by the countries covered under this programme will bear fruit in 1986/87, thus enabling UNIDO to play an increasingly important role in the multilateral technical assistance programmes to Africa.

59. The expert group meeting on the implications of new technologies in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the programme for the IDDA organized in October 1984 at Mbabane (Swaziland) by the OAU, in co-operation with the ECA, UNIDO, the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD) and the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology Development (UNCSTD), continued to generate appreciable interest in both developed and developing countries. UNIDO held discussions with selected developed countries on implementing certain recommendations adopted at the meeting: it is expected that programmes of co-operation will be finalized during 1986. In December 1985, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in co-operation with UNCSTD, organized a specific follow-up meeting with a view to investigating possibilities of launching the establishment of the Advance Technology Alert System (ATAS) for Africa.

60. ECA, in collaboration with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) and the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) organized a workshop at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in January/February 1985 which dealt with technology policy and planning in the informal sector while focusing on the specific areas of food, agriculture and energy in the East African subregion. The workshop recommended that in order to have greater impact, national workshops should be organized, with the full involvement of policy-makers and experts, to come up with national policies and plans for promoting the informal sector. Based on this recommendation, a national workshop was organized at Nairobi (Kenya) in the second half of 1985.

61. In its efforts to ensure the creation of appropriate science and technology infrastructures, ECA undertook a mission to Madagascar in July 1985 to discuss with Government officials measures for strengthening the national machinery for science and technology development. It was recommended that a national commission for science and technology should be established in order to co-ordinate activities in this field, and that some national institutions could be used as subregional or regional centres for training as well as research and development activities. A national seminar will be organized by the Government of Madagascar in March 1986 to follow up the findings of the mission.

B. Development of manpower capabilities and managerial skills

62. In order to provide young African professionals and managers in industry with technical experience comparable in scope and quality to that of their professional counterparts in other third world countries and in order to promote the flow of technical knowledge on both a theoretical and practical level between countries within the region, ECA and UNIDO drew up a project document for the establishment of an African association for the exchange of industrial interns for technical experience. A meeting to launch the project will be held in Cairo (Egypt) in February 1986 and seven African countries, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, are expected to participate.

63. Within the framework of its project on women and industrialization, the ECA African Training Centre for Women (ATRCW) prepared case studies on women and the Industrial Development Decade in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria and Tanzania. The case studies have since been incorporated in a single publication to be issued in January 1986 together with a series of recommendations on the inclusion of women in the programme for the Decade.

64. In an innovative approach to mobilizing human resources, UNIDO has embarked upon entrepreneurship development for industry (EDI), recognizing that in the development process of any country entrepreneurs play key roles. This orientation towards the individual goes far beyond short-term training inputs, utilizing achievement-motivation and other behavioural science-based

learning strategies for human resource development. Two international workshops were held at New Delhi (India) in February and March 1985: one on sharing expertise and experience among small industrial enterprises in developing countries combined with an itinerant workshop on small industry development based on the experience of India, and the other on the development of women industrial entrepreneurs. African countries were well represented at the workshops, and steps have been taken to prepare an entrepreneurship incubator programme for countries in the Southern Africa subregion.

C. Industrial planning

65. As in previous years, the main thrust of UNIDO technical assistance in the industrial policy, planning and programming field was directed towards Africa. The prime objective was the establishment of an efficient and integrated industrial sector, capable of contributing to rapid and sustained economic growth and in particular to the transformation and valorization of national resources for domestic and export markets. UNIDO continued to contribute to the elaboration of industrial master plans, in Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali. In Senegal, UNIDO assisted the Government in the preparation of an industrial action programme to be presented to a sectoral consultative meeting of donor countries convened by the World Bank. In Guinea, it assisted in the preparation of an interim recovery programme for the industrial sector. These endeavours were matched by the assistance UNIDO gave to countries such as Rwanda in the review and reformulation of their industrial strategies and policies.

66. Improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector was another area of assistance. In Algeria, for example, UNIDO assisted the Institute of Planning and Management in conducting a thorough diagnosis of the regulatory systems in the public industry sector. Within the context of that project, a regional workshop will be held for senior civil servants and representatives of public enterprises in Africa, offering them an opportunity to review the situation in the public industry sector in the region and recommend measures for improving the sector's efficiency.

67. Within the context of the \$5 million allocation by the United Nations General Assembly, a number of intergovernmental organizations in the region - ECOWAS, PTA and UDEAC - were assisted in the promotion and revision of the subregional integrated industrial promotion programme which had been formulated during the preparatory phase of the programme for the Decade. Under that same allocation, UNIDO also co-operated with Governments in organizing national workshops to review their industrial strategies, policies and plans which were attended by representatives of both the public and private sector as well as of financial and other supporting industrial institutions. In 1985 workshops were organized in six countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda) and those planned for 1986, including the Central African Republic, Madagascar and Zaire.

68. In Zaire, a large-scale UNIDO project introduced new accountancy and financial procedures in major state enterprises. The basic management problems were reviewed by the team of experts who also undertook an in-depth diagnostic survey of production problems, on the basis of which a series of reorganization and rehabilitation programmes were prepared for various plants. It is now expected that the Government will request additional assistance to implement those recommendations, thus markedly increasing capacity utilization and plant efficiency. At the same time extensive training programmes are being introduced in the various state-owned enterprises and in the Department du Portefeuille. Special emphasis is placed on the preparation of internal and external audits.

69. In Mali, UNIDO has assisted a number of industrial plants to diagnose their problems and draw up a reorganization/rehabilitation programme. Originally established by the Industrial Promotion Research Centre (CEPI), productivity and capacity utilization are low, in part because of internal management problems and mainly because of external economic problems. New procedures and methods will be developed to improve the enterprises' performance.

D. Mobilization of financial resources

70. In an effort to increase the flow of external resources from the private sector to industrial enterprises in Africa, UNIDO undertook extensive missions in sub-Saharan Africa to identify and prepare investible projects for promotion in the industrialized countries. As a result of these missions, a portfolio of some 800 projects in Africa was compiled and are currently being promoted. Of these projects, 274 are for African least-developed countries. As a result of the above activities, UNIDO succeeded in mobilizing investments of the order of \$120 million for the region.

71. Two investment promotion meetings were organized for the African region in 1985 in the Central African subregion and the Eastern and Southern African subregion. Both meetings were well attended by participants from industrialized countries as well as local project sponsors.

72. UNIDO also trained nationals from the region in investment promotion using the UNIDO Investment Promotion Services located in Paris, New York and Cologne. The trainees acted primarily as representatives of their Governments in promoting national projects in the host countries.

E. Pre-investment activities

73. The preparation of sound pre-investment studies and the careful assessment of investment projects are essential to the successful securement of investment funds. The methodologies developed by UNIDO for project preparation and evaluation are enjoying ever-increasing acceptance and the studies prepared by the institutions with UNIDO assistance are well received by investment promoters. UNIDO thus continued its efforts to upgrade local skills in the application of advanced project identification, preparation and evaluation methods and techniques, including the use of the UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR).

74. Pursuant to the above, UNIDO, in co-operation with CEPGL, organized a six-week training programme on the preparation and evaluation of industrial projects at Gisenyi and Kigali (Rwanda) in November/December 1985. The

training programme attracted 25 participants from the region. Emphasis during the training was placed on the practical aspects of preparation of feasibility studies. The participants also familiarized themselves with the practical application of COMFAR to project preparation and appraisal. As a follow-up to the above activity, UNIDO provided CEPGL with the necessary hardware as well as the requisite manuals and teaching material. UNIDO is planning similar courses for the region during 1986.

F. Intra-African industrial co-operation

75. As a follow-up to the four subregional meetings held in late 1983 and early 1984 on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the IDDA, a second series of meetings was initiated in 1985 to review, adjust and revise the initial programme (see also paragraph 7 above). The West African subregional meeting was held in Lomé (Togo) in December 1985 and that for the Central Africa subregion was held in Bujumbura (Burundi) in January 1986. The meetings for the remaining subregions are planned for 1986. Details of the outcome are contained in documents ID/WG.455/4 AND ID/WG.456/4.

76. Pursuant to the decision taken by the plenipotentiaries of the North African MULPOC in March/April 1984, ECA organized a workshop for the directors of North African export promotion centres at Tangiers (Morocco) in March 1985. At that workshop measures were identified for enhancing co-operation between the centres as well as means of overcoming current obstacles to trade.

77. In the field of industrial co-operation, UNIDO and ECA put forward proposals for negotiations among PTA Member States in the metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries, details of which are described under the subsectoral activities above. ECA also continued to assist the PTA Member States. At the second meeting of the PTA Subcommittee on Iron and Steel held at Lusaka (Zambia) in June 1985, it was recommended that ECA should co-operate closely with the PTA secretariat in ensuring that the priorities set for the Decade and by Member States in respect of the iron and steel industry were observed.

78. UNIDO and ECA also made a renewed effort to promote technical and economic co-operation between African and other developing countries and institutions. Particular emphasis was placed on industrial development so as to accelerate the implementation of the programme for the IDDA and foster collective and individual self-reliance among developing countries. The role of ECA and UNIDO in these efforts was both supportive and catalytic, comprising for the most part assistance in bringing countries and regional institutions together. Both organizations also assisted in identifying multinational co-operation projects, mobilizing funds and expertise and organizing meetings and generally providing support to the extent that their resources would permit.

79. In the metallurgical sector, for example, proposals were made for establishing a group of African countries with complementary steel-making raw materials so as to facilitate trade negotiations. In a related effort, the subregional economic groupings such as ECOWAS, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), PTA and MRU were invited by ECA to promote mutually beneficial industrial programmes among themselves and with relevant industrial organizations outside Africa such as the Asian Network for Industrial Technology Information and Extension (TECNET ASIA), the Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (RNAM) and the Fertilizer Advisory Services, Development and Information Network for Asia and the Pacific (PADINAP). The latter organizations had also been contacted by ECA and requested to establish pertinent co-operation arrangements with African economic groupings.

G. Industrial studies and research

80. In the field of industrial studies and research, UNIDO carried out an indepth study of the manufacturing sector in Guinea-Bissau with an analysis of the present situation and prospects for the future and recommended policies for enhanced integrated industrialization. Similar studies are also foreseen for Mozambique in 1986. A study of the manufacturing sector was completed for Zimbabwe. The study provided a comprehensive analysis of progress, capacities and constraints; it examined policies in the fields of technology, export promotion, import substitution and investment, and assessed the country's role

in regional co-operation. The study served as the basis for a high-level workshop organized at Harare (Zimbabwe) in December 1985, at which strategies for industrial development were examined.

81. A study was also undertaken by UNIDO on official development assistance (ODA) to the manufacturing sector in sub-Saharan Africa with the aim of assessing the forms and dimensions of ODA flows to industry in the region, the prospects for future expansion and the implication for policies in this field. Furthermore, a study on the policies and measures for the promotion of industrial co-operatives in Africa (UNIDO/IS.561) was prepared for a regional expert consultation on the role of rural co-operatives in the productive sectors in Africa scheduled for 1986.

82. The country industrial development reviews issued by UNIDO in 1985 included reviews on Nigeria (UNIDO/IS.557), Swaziland (UNIDO/IS.516), Sudan (UNIDO/IS.541) and Zambia (UNIDO/IS.520). Other reviews scheduled for release in 1986 include Botswana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali and Zimbabwe. The country specific studies provide a survey and brief description of the respective country's industrial sector.

83. At the request of SADCC, UNIDO undertook a study of the potential for enhancing industrial development through the subregional co-operative mechanisms of the SADDCC (UNIDO/IS.570). A supplementary study offering an overview of the mining and mineral-based industries in that subregion was also undertaken (UNIDO/IS.560). Furthermore, in consultation with the PTA secretariat, a project proposal for a survey of the iron and steel industry in the member countries was drawn up and its implementation is currently under review. At the request of the OAU, UNIDO also organized a meeting of high-level experts at Vienna (Austria) in May 1985 devoted to Africa's external debt in respect of the industrial sector. The outcome of the meeting were comprehensive UNIDO reports on the relationship between external debt and the industrial sector in Africa (UNIDO/IS.536 and UNIDO/IS.537) which were used as working documents for preparations of the Twenty-first OAU Summit conference.

84. In the course of the year, several countries requested UNIDO to assist in diagnosing the problems affecting their industries. The assistance currently being given to Burkina Faso, Liberia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone should lead to comprehensive rehabilitation programmes in various industrial subsectors. These diagnoses are funded under the IDDA allocation and in one country, senior retired executives are carrying out this important evaluation of existing plants without remuneration.

85. Furthermore, UNIDO undertook, during 1985, studies on the option and strategies for electric power equipment production in 11 countries (UNIDO/IS.507/Add.1). These include Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and Tanzania. In addition and as a sequel to the consultation in the same sector, UNIDO organized an expert group meeting at Vienna (Austria) in June 1985 on the formulation of strategies and policies for the development of capital goods industry in Africa. The meeting was attended by participants from 16 African countries.

86. A publication on the iron and steel industry in Western, Northern and Southern Africa is under preparation and the review on agricultural machinery and rural equipment in Africa as well as that on capital goods industry in Africa have been revised and updated for release during 1986.

87. As in previous years, UNIDO prepared the annual statistical review of the world industrial situation (UNIDO/IS.506) which summarizes the current position in the various regions. It also issued the publication Africa in Figures (UNIDO/IS.517), a subset derived from the Handbook of Industrial Statistics 1984 (ID/328) which provides extensive statistical data on industry in Africa. At the same time, work is being undertaken to compile industrial statistics pertaining specifically to Benin and Burkina Faso which will be published in 1986 in a further issue of the series L'Industrie africaine en chiffres. Furthermore, the special situation concerning the least-developed countries was treated in the latest issue of the Industrial Development Survey entitled Industry in the 1980s: Structural Change and Interdependence (ID/331) which was devoted to the changing map of world industry. Suggestions on how Africa could increase its trade with other developing regions in specific industrial sectors were also given in the publication Industry and Development: Global Report 1985 (ID/333).

H. Popularization of the Decade

88. Popularization activities on the IDDA were aimed at promoting the industrialization of Africa by mobilizing the commitment of African and donor countries to policies geared towards industry-led economic development. These activities sought to create greater awareness of the role of industry in the development process both within Africa and without. It is clear that attempts to industrialize Africa will go largely unnoticed as will related activities within the framework of the Decade, unless concerted efforts are made to popularize them.

89. During 1985, a more aggressive and direct approach was adopted by UNIDO, opening a quicker and more direct line of communication to the international press. This was achieved through press conferences, reportage missions and open-ended briefings. It is hoped that such contacts will lead to greater coverage of the Decade and African industrialization efforts in the world's leading newspapers and economic journals.

90. During the Fourth All-Africa Trade Fair organized by the OAU, in co-operation with ECA and UNIDO, at Lomé (Togo) in November/December 1985, special emphasis was given to the problems of African industrialization and the significance of the Decade. Specific activities were organized to promote the IDDA, including a seminar on the IDDA and prospects for investment and finance, as well as a series of investment promotion activities.

91. ECA also continued its efforts to popularize the Decade. The 1985 issue of the annual bulletin "Investment Africa" was completed for publication. In addition to providing information on industrial investment opportunities, the bulletin also describes the status of implementation of the programme for the Decade.

I. Technical co-operation activities

92. By United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/233, it was decided to allocate \$5 million to UNIDO for financing technical co-operation activities related to the Decade in a variety of fields such as industrial strategy,

policies, planning, chemicals, rehabilitation of public enterprises, feasibility studies, training programmes, establishment of repair and maintenance networks, metallurgical workshops and pilot plants for processing locally available raw materials. The programme subsequently drawn up for that allotment clearly reflects the priority sectors identified and developed in the programme for the Decade: 39 projects were implemented or launched under the allotment in 1985.

III. ACTION BY THE CONFERENCE

93. The Conference may wish to take note of the present report and to request that it be transmitted, together with its comments and recommendations, to the UNIDO Industrial Development Board (IDB), the ECA Conference of Ministers and to the United Nations General Assembly Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and through the OAU Council of Ministers to the next session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.