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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Fourteenth meeting of the Technical
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-eighth session of the Commission/
nineteenth meeting of the Conference of
Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
3-6 May 1993

**ISSUES FROM THE SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND SECTORAL BODIES
OF THE COMMISSION CALLING FOR ACTION
BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS**

This document contains resolutions brought to the attention of the Commission or calling for action on the part of the Commission, which have been adopted by its subsidiary organs since its last session, and which are not otherwise the subject of separate items on the agenda of the present meeting. Reports of these meetings are available for information as Conference room papers and their reference numbers appear as footnotes in this document.

I. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION

1. The following are resolutions adopted by subsidiary organs of the Commission which are brought to the attention of the Conference of Ministers for endorsement:

A. Second meeting of the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Telecommunications¹

Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 25-27 May 1992

2. The Conference adopted the following resolution:

Regional African Satellite Communications System

The Conference of African Ministers responsible for Telecommunications,

Recalling resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.91/85 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning endorsing resolution RASCOM/01 of the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Telecommunications, both adopted at Abuja in February 1991,

Having considered the report of the third meeting of the Interim Executive Committee of RASCOM based on the final report of the transitional stage of the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM),

1. Endorses the report of the Interim Executive Committee;
2. Congratulates the National Coordination Committees, the Committee of Country Experts, the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee and the RASCOM Interim Office for the quality of the transitional stage report;
3. Expresses its gratitude to the African Development Bank, International Telecommunication Union, Organization of African Unity, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Governments of Italy and Germany for their contribution towards the different phases of the RASCOM project;
4. Resolves to:
 - (a) Proceed to the operational stage of the RASCOM project, commencing immediately with a pre-operational period;
 - (b) Establish a Regional African Satellite Communications Organization (RASCOM) which shall commence its operation by the pooling of transponders with the ultimate objective to implement a dedicated satellite system for Africa;
5. Adopts the Convention and the Operating Agreement establishing the RASCOM Organization;

¹ E/ECA/CMU/51, Report of the second meeting of the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Telecommunications.

6. Further resolves to:

- (a) Locate the Headquarters of the RASCOM Organization at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire;
- (b) Open the Convention and the Operating Agreement for signature between 25 and 27 May 1992 at Abidjan and thereafter at the headquarters of RASCOM until entry into force;
- (c) Fix the minimum amount required by RASCOM to commence operations at \$US 2 million as per Article XXIII(g) of the Convention;
- (d) Fix the minimum initial investment shares per country to be \$US 50,000;

7. Recommends to the RASCOM Board of Directors to consider the initial capital ceiling of the RASCOM Organization to be \$US 500 million (five hundred million dollars) in view of the objective of a dedicated satellite for Africa;

8. Requests the Organization of African Unity to:

- (a) Encourage all African countries to become members of the RASCOM Organization as soon as possible;
- (b) Advertise the job vacancy notice for the Interim Director General and compile the applications for consideration by the RASCOM Interim Board of Directors;

9. Requests the International Telecommunication Union to:

- (a) Continue to support the RASCOM Organization;
- (b) Place the balance of the funds of the transitional stage at the disposal of the RASCOM Organization;

10. Urges the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to commence immediately the establishment of the logistic facilities for the RASCOM Organization with the assistance of the Organization of African Unity and the International Telecommunication Union during the pre-operational stage in order to ensure the smooth takeoff of the RASCOM Organization;

11. Requests that the telecommunications administrations which have signed the Operating Agreement should meet in Abidjan immediately after the Conference of African Ministers meeting to discuss and provide guidance on the implementation of the pre-operational stage;

12. Instructs the current RASCOM Interim Office Director, until the first meeting of the Interim Board of Directors, with the International Telecommunication Union acting as executing agency, to continue to negotiate with the Arab Satellite Communications Organization, the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization and any other space segment provider on the single satellite objective for Africa and to finalize transmission plans to enable the implementation of the optimization proposals on the pooling of transponders by the RASCOM Organization;

13. Requests member States to pay their initial investment shares as soon as possible;

14. Invites financial institutions and investors to provide financial assistance to the RASCOM Organization during its formative years and during the stage for the dedicated satellite programme;

15. Approves the new configuration of the Regional African Telecommunications Database and the transfer of the database to Africa;

16. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to maintain its support to RASCOM and to African countries in setting up the operation of the database;

17. Recommends to the RASCOM Board of Directors to consider on an economic basis, the decentralization of the hosting of specialized support functions and services which includes among others:

- (a) Manufacturing, test and repair;
- (b) Training;
- (c) Tracking, telemetry and command;

18. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to transmit the report of the second Conference of African Ministers responsible for Telecommunications to the next session of its Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning for appropriate follow-up;

19. Expresses its sincere thanks to the Government and people of Côte d'Ivoire for their warm reception, hospitality and all the arrangements made to ensure the success of the Conference.

B. Third African Population Conference ²

Dakar, Senegal, 11-12 December 1992

3. The Conference adopted the following resolution:

Population, family and sustainable development

The third African Population Conference,

Recalling resolution 506 (XIX) of the ECA Conference of Ministers endorsing the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-Reliant Development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/94 of 26 July 1989 on support for African countries in the field of population,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of an international meeting on population in 1994 which requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure, among other things, that the regional commissions make a substantive contribution to the international meeting on population,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/93 of 26 July 1991 which decided that the meeting should be called the ICPD and which invited regional commissions to convene conferences to review regional population policies and programmes and to propose future action as part of their contribution to the preparations for the 1994 Conference to be held in Cairo, from 5 to 13 September,

Recognizing the interrelationship between population and development as stated in General Assembly resolution 45/199 containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations

² E/ECA/POB/ABC 3/92/10. Report of the third African Population Conference.

Development Decade, resolution 45/206 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries during the 1990s and resolution 45/216 on population and development, all of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the third African Population Conference held in Dakar, Senegal, from 7 to 12 December 1992,

Reaffirming its commitment to the recommendations spelled out in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action,

1. Approves the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development;
2. Requests African Governments to use the Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development in all preparatory activities and ensure that their delegations to the International Conference on Population and Development and to future United Nations Population Commission meetings use it as a reference document to ensure adequate consideration of the priority interests of Africa in population activities;
3. Invites the Executive Secretary to take appropriate steps to ensure that the principles and objectives of the Declaration as well as the recommendations contained therein are incorporated in the work programme and priorities of the Commission and to establish a follow-up Committee of member States in cooperation with OAU/ADB and UNFPA;
4. Requests the Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development to provide the necessary resources to ensure the participation of African Governments to the Conference;
5. Calls upon all organizations in the United Nations system, the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, intergovernmental, subregional, interregional and national organizations involved in population activities in the region to cooperate with African Governments to implement the Declaration;
6. Requests donor countries and agencies to increase the resources they provide to the United Nations Population Fund for its work in Africa.

C. Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa ³

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 22-26 February 1993

4. The Conference adopted the following resolutions:

³ E/ECA/NRD/CART/248, Report of the eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa.

The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) in sustainable development

The Conference,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/46, which approves the initiative taken by international scientific organizations to declare 1992 "International Space Year" (ISY) and recommends fostering international cooperation within its framework,

Welcoming the actions taken by several African countries in commemoration of International Space Year that has, somehow, contributed to the development and strengthening of ties among users and African scientists in the field of satellite imagery,

Mindful of the principles related to earth observation from space, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and stipulating that these activities should be carried out for the benefit of all countries, in accordance with international law, respecting the sovereignty of all States, all people, regarding their own natural resources, and respecting the rights and interests of other States,

Aware of the fact that planning for sustainable development requires updated information on natural resources which have to be necessarily integrated in national development programmes,

Noting that cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems are important working instruments for environmental development, monitoring and follow-up,

Taking note of the efforts made by the international community in favour of African countries in the field of training, space techniques, remote sensing and geographic information systems,

Reaffirming the interest to jointly undertake with space agencies and international organizations pilot projects when these converge with the involved countries' interests,

Fully aware that new emerging technologies, such as remote sensing and geographic information systems, and that their utilization clearly modifies the comparative advantages among countries,

Noting the emergence of new geodetic techniques, such as Global Positioning Systems, that could improve the quality of geodetic data over the African continent generated in previous projects such as ADOS,

1. Encourages member States to:
 - (a) Enhance South-South cooperation in training, and in regional, bilateral and multilateral joint projects;
 - (b) Undertake studies in order to set up a database network on the regional and international level;
 - (c) Contribute to the global change studies as requested in Agenda 21;
 - (d) Elaborate a compendium on remote sensing and geographic information systems capacities in Africa, mainly on existing training facilities;
 - (e) Participate in the project of establishing a common geodetic datum for Africa, using the Global Positioning System, that will result in uniform maps and cartographic data over the continent;

(f) Take cognizance of and implement relevant United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names at national and international levels under the coordination and with the assistance of the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN);

(g) Actively participate in the seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names to be held in Iran in 1997 and in the seventeenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names to be held in Geneva in 1994;

(h) Identify a focal point that will coordinate all national activities relative to geographic databases and the establishment of geographic information systems;

(i) Take the initiative in sensitizing policy and decision makers on the importance of these new technologies through seminars, symposiums and workshops;

2. Urges industrialized countries and the international scientific community to maintain and strengthen their efforts for a more efficient utilization of earth observation data, geographic information systems and cartography and for basic and continuous training for the education of African users and scientists;

3. Requests countries advanced in space technology to:

(a) Facilitate access to satellite data, and in particular to make available stored data, which may bring about specific agreements in favour of developing countries;

(b) Extend their data acquisition network to better cover the African countries;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to:

(a) Promote the role and usefulness of the Commission in the fields of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems that are of such a crucial importance, in order to take into account the emerging needs of African countries;

(b) Intensify efforts, in collaboration with the Regional Remote Sensing Centre, Ouagadougou, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing, the Regional Centre for Training in Aerospace Surveys, the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing, the CRTNA and CGA, for the coordination of the activities of United Nations bodies and those of the above-named institutions in the field of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems in favour of member States;

(c) Assist member States in their efforts to coordinate activities in the above fields, at regional and national (interinstitutional) levels;

5. Urges the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Hydrographic Bureau, the member countries and the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing to pursue the actions that would lead to the establishment of hydrographic services for the Eastern and Southern African subregion, and to initiate the actions with a view of extending the services to the rest of Africa.

Data acquisition in Africa

The Conference,

Considering that remote sensing and geographic information systems are tools without which decision making and projects cannot be effectively carried out,

Noting the efforts made by member States and the regional centres to train staff in aerospace techniques so as to make remote sensing a tool that can be used in several areas of application,

Bearing in mind the lack of suitable African receiving facilities and the difficulty of securing access to data acquired outside of Africa,

Considering also that this situation constitutes a serious handicap to the implementation of many projects being prepared or under way,

1. Appeals to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Programme to set up, strengthen and support national, subregional and regional environment information systems programmes;

2. Urges all concerned to make every effort, in this regard, to set up suitable facilities for data acquisition, processing and dissemination at the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing in Nairobi, Kenya and the Regional Remote Sensing Centre in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in accordance with ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 313 (XIII) adopted in March 1977 at Kinshasa, Zaire.

International hydrogeological mapping programme for Africa and the study on cartography for development

The Conference,

Recalling resolution CM/CITB/Res. 1 (LVII) of the fifty-seventh session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity from 15 to 19 February 1993 in Addis Ababa,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing concerning the international hydrogeological mapping programme for Africa (IHCPA) and the statement made concerning the study on "Cartography for development",

Having noted with satisfaction the way in which the first phase of the international hydrogeological mapping programme for Africa has been conducted and the status of the study on "Cartography for development",

1. Congratulates the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing on the successful implementation of the work assigned;

2. Expresses appreciation to the countries and agencies which contributed to this endeavour;

3. Invites the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing to pursue its efforts during the second phase of the international hydrogeological mapping programme for Africa activities as recommended by the meeting of experts at the session held at the United Nations Environment Programme headquarters in Nairobi;

4. Invites the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing to do their utmost to establish the cartographic data bank for Africa.

**D. Ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport,
Communications and Planning ⁴**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12-13 March 1993

5. The Conference adopted the following resolutions:

**Implementation of the programme of the second United Nations
Transport and Communications Decade in Africa**

The Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,

Recalling its resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.91/84, of February 1991 whereby it adopted the programme of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000 (UNTACDA II),

Recalling also its extraordinary meeting of May 1991 at which it approved the initial list of 669 Decade projects for implementation,

Referring to United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/456 of 20 December 1991 launching the implementation of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Having considered the report of the ninth Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Transport, Communications and Planning on the progress made in the implementation of the Decade programme, together with recommendations on implementation of future activities of the second Decade programme,

Appreciating the support which the United Nations Development Programme has rendered by providing resources necessary for the preparation and launching of the second Decade,

Recalling the importance of the Yamoussoukro Declaration on a new African Air Transport Policy for the development of air transport in Africa,

Noting that due to slow progress only the first phase of Yamoussoukro Declaration has been implemented,

Further appreciating the efforts made by the management units of the United Nations second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa in developing closer cooperation,

1. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to continue financing activities for the implementation of the second Decade;

2. Appeals to individual African and international financial institutions to facilitate the financing of activities of the second Decade;

⁴ DOC/UNTACDA/93/04, Report of the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning.

3. Also appeals to member States to ensure and actively pursue the implementation of their second Decade projects;

4. Urges African countries, together with their airlines, to take all necessary actions to develop plans for and speed up the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to organize a second meeting of African Ministers responsible for Civil Aviation specifically to study ways and means of accelerating the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration;

6. Further requests the Economic Commission for Africa to prepare a biennial work programme to be implemented within the context of the second Decade and to report thereon to the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning. The work programme should bear on the following:

(a) Facilitation of all aspects of national and international traffic in order to improve trade and to achieve integrated economic development;

(b) Development of modern methods of managing and maintaining existing infrastructures, facilities and equipment;

(c) Development of human resources, information systems and institution building;

7. Calls upon member States to make every effort in the renewal and development of the African merchant fleet, the protection of African maritime traffic rights as well as the reorganization and adequate equipment of maritime ports and the restructuring of maritime transport professions;

8. Decides that:

(a) In order to find solutions to problems in the functioning of the national coordinating committees:

(i) Where they have not been established but deemed necessary, the governments should make every effort to establish, support and ensure their proper functioning;

(ii) Where they exist and are weak, every effort should be made to strengthen them;

(iii) Where member States indicate that there exist appropriate mechanisms for the coordination of transport and communications activities and that the creation of national coordinating committees would tend to duplicate those functions, such mechanisms should be fully recognized and encouraged and means should be found to support and strengthen them, if need be;

(iv) Where some national coordinating committees are not functioning properly due to lack of resources, the countries should consider the use of their national IPFs to support the functions of their committees;

(b) The following procedures should be adopted for admission of new projects:

(i) Priority programmes and projects should be clearly defined by member States so as to avoid duplication and all national Decade projects should be contained in the countries' priority public investment programme;

- (ii) All projects of the second Transport and Communications Decade programme, while meeting the criteria determined by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, should be thoroughly reviewed and prioritized on the basis of the Decade objectives, government priorities, their level of preparation and their potential environmental impact;
 - (iii) Member States should be informed of donors' priorities;
- (c) The Economic Commission for Africa should review those of the 669 projects for which there was incomplete information and prepare for each of them a status report. Such a report should be published annually. Member States are requested to facilitate the Commission's work by providing the necessary information;
- (d) In order to improve the performance of the Resource Mobilization Committee:
 - (i) The project document on the management of the Decade programme to be prepared by the Commission for submission to the United Nations Development Programme for funding should include funds to support the activities of the Resource Mobilization Committee and the African Development Bank, the World Bank, European Economic Community and other financial institutions which are members of the Resource Mobilization Committee should provide support to the activities of the Committee in addition to bearing the cost of their own participation in its work;
 - (ii) The Chairmen of the Working Groups should be invited to participate in the meetings of the Resource Mobilization Committee;
 - (iii) All national projects submitted for inclusion in the programme should be endorsed by the appropriate government authority in charge of public sector investment programme, member States should officially submit their projects to donor agencies and inform the Resource Mobilization Committee;
 - (iv) All donor agencies and financial institutions should be given the list of Decade projects in order to enable them scrutinize it with a view to including them in their project pipelines;
- (e) The terms of reference of the Subsectoral Working Groups for the implementation phase should be adopted as follows:
 - (i) Dissemination of the subsectoral strategies to governments, Subregional Working Groups and all parties involved in the various subsectors in Africa in order to obtain a consensus. Proposed improvements or refinements of these strategies in the light of feedback from the dissemination process;
 - (ii) Promotion of the Decade programme in Africa and in the international community. This includes organization of seminars to disseminate the subsectoral strategies;
 - (iii) Organization of seminars in close collaboration with the Subregional Working Groups on policies and progress achieved. These should aim at assisting National Coordinating Committees in redesigning their own national strategies in line with the subsectoral strategies;

- (iv) Capacity-building by strengthening existing or establishing new professional associations;
- (v) Harmonization of projects and programmes and encouraging the preparation of thematic projects to be included in the subsequent phases of the programme;
- (vi) Identification of important parameters for monitoring progress achieved in implementing Decade objectives and preparing relevant reports on the development of the sectors;

(f) In order to improve the functioning of the Working Groups, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the European Economic Community and other financial institutions who are members of the Resource Mobilization Committee should provide support to the activities of the Working Groups, in addition to their own financial participation in the Working Groups;

(g) A telecommunications database for Africa similar to the one being created for transport should be established and the several existing databases should be harmonized, merged and preferably be located in Africa;

(h) On the implementation of the Regional African Satellite Communications System, member States still in arrears of payment of the investment shares should urgently meet their commitment in order not to delay the implementation of the project. In this regard, a deadline of three months (June 1993) was established;

(i) Concerning the coordination of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the United Nations second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the Transport and Communications Decade should continue to coordinate and implement projects relating to the manufacture of transport equipment and the Economic Commission for Africa should set up a light and flexible mechanism for the harmonization and coordination of the two Decades;

(j) With regard to the geographical coverage of activities of the Transport and Communications Decade, every programme activity and study conducted under the Decade, especially the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Programme and United Nations Development Programme project activities, should cover all subregions of Africa;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to report to its next meeting on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

Reactivation of the Trans-African Highway Bureau

The Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,

Noting the need to coordinate the completion, construction, maintenance and operation of the Trans-African Highways,

Recalling resolutions 604 (XXII) of April 1987 and resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.89/79 of November 1989 adopted in Addis Ababa and Tangier respectively by the Conference of Ministers of Economic Development and Planning and the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning to set up an autonomous Trans-African Highway Bureau which will be funded by member States and located at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the difficulties that the secretariats of the Trans-African Highway Authorities are experiencing, particularly the plight of the secretariat of the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway Authority which was established in Bangui and subsequently dissolved for lack of financial support from its member States,

1. Decides that:

- (a) A Trans-African Highway Bureau, staffed with a coordinator and a secretary, be established and located at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa;
- (b) The salaries and entitlement of the coordinator and the secretary shall be wholly funded by assessed contributions from the member States;
- (c) The activities of the Bureau shall be funded mainly by the assessed contributions from the member States;
- (d) A meeting of plenipotentiaries be convened before October 1993 to consider, adopt and sign the draft statute of the Trans-African Highway Bureau that would subsequently be submitted to member States for ratification;
- (e) The statutes become effective as soon as they have been ratified by 26 member States;
- (f) The United Nations Development Programme and other financial institutions be requested to give financial support to the activities of the Bureau;
- (g) Every effort should be made to enable the Bureau to start functioning in 1994.

Utilization of human resources in Africa

The Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,

Noting the substantial resources that Africa devotes to the development of its human resources,

Noting further that in spite of its lack of skilled manpower in the economic and social sectors, Africa continues to suffer from a substantial brain-drain as reported in a recent United Nations study,

- 1. Appeals to African Governments to do their utmost to give priority to the employment of skilled Africans, particularly in the transport and communications sectors;
- 2. Appeals also to bilateral and other donor agencies to give priority to the utilization of skilled Africans in the implementation of projects that they finance in Africa.

E. Seventh meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment ⁵

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 29 March - 2 April 1993

6. The meeting adopted the following resolution:

Development of building materials industries in Africa

The Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment,

Conscious of the importance of building materials needs in the construction industry in Africa,

Recognizing the necessity to promote the utilization of the local building materials with the view to saving financial resources allocated for importing building materials, and diversifying the range of technologies available in the area,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made by the Economic Commission for Africa in the implementation of the ongoing project in the area of the development of the building materials industries,

Convinced that this project will reinforce the current efforts deployed in the region to solving the problems that constitute the high cost and the shortage of materials and promote an efficient utilization of the locally available resources,

1. **Supports the development of the project on building materials industry in Africa and calls for its immediate implementation;**

2. **Invites African Governments to support the implementation of the project by providing necessary facilities;**

3. **Also Invites all countries to ensure that the project is implemented using materials and practices that are environmentally acceptable;**

4. **Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to redouble efforts in the mobilization of financial resources necessary for the execution of the project;**

5. **Also requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission, the acting Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Directors-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Managing Director of Shelter-Afrique and the President of the the African Development Bank to cooperate in the effective implementation of the project on building materials industries, particularly the following:**

- (a) **Implementation of pilot demonstration projects for the promotion of local building materials;**
- (b) **Manpower training in the production of these building materials and construction techniques;**

⁵ E/ECA/JIRC/HS/ENV/93/VII/Inf.3, Report of the seventh meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment.

(c) Formulation of unified standards for building materials with the view to ensuring quality of the products;

6. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take all necessary measures to ensure that the project on the development of the building materials industries is continued and extended to other African countries;

7. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme and other donor organizations to provide the Commission with the financial assistance necessary for continuing the project for the development of building materials industries.

F. Third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism ⁶

Tunis, Tunisia, 2-3 April 1993

7. The Conference adopted the following omnibus resolution:

(a) Tourism development and intra-African cooperation

Realizing the need for national policies and for greater cooperation between the public and private sectors with a view to promoting both the unity and diversity of the African region,

Recommends that member States should take every necessary step:

1. To secure recognition of the highly positive role that tourism can play in economic and social development;

2. To allocate to the tourism sector the human, financial and legal resources that will enable it to play this role fully;

(b) African tourism product

3. To improve and develop both the quality and diversity of tourism products as part of their efforts to make rational use of natural resources and other national assets;

4. To make optimum use of the cultural heritage, crafts, traditional architecture, local goods and services;

5. To protect the natural and human environment for the sake of sustainable tourism in which regard the Conference recommends that an African regional seminar on tourism, environment and sustainable development should be organized in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Tourism Organization and other international organizations;

6. Given the fact that participants have demonstrated deep interest in the project proposal submitted by the Economic Commission for Africa on the integration of handicrafts and cultural artifacts in the African tourism products, the Conference requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take all the necessary measures for implementing the project in consultation with the national handicrafts administration and all parties concerned;

⁶ TCT/TRU/CMAT-3/93/21, Report of the third meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism.

(c) Human resources development

7. To develop human resources through such basic and refresher training as would equip people with the skills indispensable for the development of tourism and the strengthening of intra-African cooperation in training:

(a) To formulate an African training and cooperation policy based on a study of tourism and hotel training needs of African countries, the Conference requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to strengthen intra-African cooperation in the field of training;

(b) To rationalize the use of training potential existing at the regional and subregional levels in which regard the Conference requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to commission a study on the possible reopening of the Ngoundéré Hotel Training School in Cameroon and to report thereon to member States. The Executive Secretary is also requested to provide similar assistance to countries which may so desire;

8. In order to make for greater consultation and joint action regarding training programmes and methods and with a view to harmonization in this area, the Conference recommends that an African association of tourism and hotel training establishments should be established and invites the Commission to help member States in the establishment of such an association which should become operational by the next meeting of the Conference;

9. To pursue a concerted policy established among the policy makers of African countries in order to reach such common ground on facilitation as will make for the development of tourist flows among the countries;

(d) Tourism and transport

10. Given the importance of transport and communication facilities, the Conference recommends:

(a) The improvement of land, sea and air links with African tourist destinations;

(b) Greater integration of networks to facilitate access to African tourists destinations;

(c) The institution of periodic consultation between African transport and tour operators to define and implement measures to reduce the cost of tourism-related transport;

(d) The holding of a joint Conference of Ministers of Transport and Tourism to discuss the interface between the two sectors;

(e) Management of the tourism product

11. Recognizing the positive role that transnational corporations play in the development of African tourism, the Conference invites such corporations to strengthen their contractual relations on the basis of an equitable partnership policy;

12. With regard to hotel management, the Conference invites member States to build close cooperation among themselves by:

(a) Setting up an association of owners of hotels managed by transnational corporations; and

(b) Mobilizing African expertise within the framework of South-South cooperation;

13. To pursue activities undertaken by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations with the cooperation of the Economic Commission for Africa by:

- (a) The organization of seminars on management and contractual relations with the transnational corporations;
- (b) The publication of handbooks and technical publications; and
- (c) Technical assistance to African owners;

(f) Joint promotion of the African tourism product

14. Given the complementarity of some African tourism products, the Conference recommends that the member States concerned should come together to prepare and implement joint tourism projects;

15. The Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the Organization of African Unity and other like-minded institutions are requested to assist member States in the mobilization of the funds needed to finance such projects (which help to promote African integration) through the organization of round-table meetings with development partners at the subregional level by the end of 1994;

(g) Maintenance and periodicity of the Conference of African Ministers of Tourism

16. The Conference of African Ministers of Tourism appears to be one of the organs of concertation at the highest level. Consequently, the Conference recommends that meetings be held regularly (every two years) so as to ensure greater efficiency in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of its recommendations;

17. It also requests the Commission to maintain this structure of concertation for a better appreciation of the specific aspects of the tourism sector;

(h) Tourism, peace and security

18. Given the fact that tourism promotion requires a secure environment, the Conference notes with concern the spread of insecurity in Africa and deplores the proliferation of conflicts in Africa, particularly in Angola, Togo, Somalia, Chad, South Africa, Mozambique and other countries. The Conference recommends that the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank and all concerned organizations should intensify their search for ways of restoring lasting peace in those countries so as to facilitate the pursuit of tourism activities and programmes that act for the well-being of the people, the strengthening of African Unity and peaceful coexistence;

(i) Inter-State tourism circuits

19. With regard to the establishment of inter-State tourism circuits, it is recommended that multinational projects should be prepared at the subregional or regional level. The Commission is requested to provide the necessary technical assistance to member States, and in particular, to assist them in mobilizing financial resources;

(j) Tourism and African integration

20. The Conference requests member States and relevant institutions to pay particular attention to the implementation of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community. Accordingly, it requests African Ministers of Tourism to participate actively in the African integration process and invite them to

send, at their earliest convenience, to the Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity their comments and views on the draft Protocol relating to tourism that had been presented to the Conference;

(k) Acknowledgement

21. The Conference expresses acknowledgement with the holding in Antananarivo of the Subregional Conference on Tourism and recommends the holding of similar meetings in the other subregions;

22. The Conference expresses its appreciation to the Commission of European Communities for its assistance with the organization of that meeting and for its efforts to promote the development of tourism in Africa;

23. The Conference also thanks the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa for having organized the Conference.

II. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION

8. Subsidiary organs of the Commission adopted the following statutes, resolutions and recommendations:

**A. Ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Transport,
Communications and Planning**

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12-13 March 1993

9. The Conference adopted the following statutes:

Statutes of the Trans-African Highway Bureau

The Government of the States parties to these statutes,

Conscious of the significant role played by the Trans-African Highway Authorities in integrating the road transport infrastructures and services of African countries and thereby enhancing the physical integration of the continent and the development of better relations and economic cooperation among African countries,

Considering the political and economic realities of the developing African countries and the chronic shortages of trained and skilled manpower throughout the region,

Taking into consideration the acute problems faced by member States in honouring their financial commitments towards the running of the institutions already set up to coordinate the construction of the various trans-African highways,

Realizing that the establishment of a single Bureau will provide for the full coordination of plans and programmes formulated at the subregional levels into a coherent continental network,

Expressing satisfaction that a single Bureau will provide effective and dynamic servicing of the activities of Trans-African Highway Authorities and Coordinating Committees and help reduce and minimize the cost borne by member States,

Cognizant of the fact that the location of the Bureau at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa will enable it to be in a much better commanding position to monitor the successful realization

of the noble objectives of all trans-African highways and enhance its chances of attracting funds from international financing agencies,

Considering the decision of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at the end of its meeting held in Addis ababa in May 1991 on the reactivation of the Trans-African Highway Bureau,

Have agreed to the following provisions:

CHAPTER I

General provisions

Article 1: Establishment

There is hereby established, in accordance with the provisions of these statutes, a Trans-African Highway Bureau (hereinafter referred to as the "Bureau").

Article 2: Headquarters

The headquarters of the Bureau shall be in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at the Economic Commission for Africa.

Article 3: Statutes of the Bureau

(a) The Bureau shall be an autonomous unit within the Transport, Communications and Tourism Division of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(b) Notwithstanding the above, the Bureau shall have a juridical personality to implement the aims and objectives defined in Article 5 and, in particular, the capacity to contract, acquire, own, possess and dispose of property and to sue and be sued in its own name;

(c) The Bureau, its staff and individuals attending meetings of its organs in an official capacity shall within the territories of member States be granted such immunities, privileges and facilities as may be required for the effective discharge of their duties in pursuance of the provisions of these statutes or of decisions taken in accordance with these statutes by the appropriate organs of the Bureau;

(d) The extent of the privileges and immunities of the Bureau and of its members, property, funds and assets shall be determined, mutatis mutandis, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Article 4: Duration

The Bureau is established for an unspecified duration.

Article 5: Aims and objectives

The principal aims and objectives of the Bureau shall be the provision of a single secretariat and technical services to all Trans-African Highway Authorities and subsidiary bodies.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Bureau shall be responsible for the:

- (a) Preparation and implementation of its work programmes and coordinating those of the various highway Authorities;
- (b) Establishment of unified standards for research, programming, construction and maintenance of highway infrastructure;
- (c) Promotion of national manpower training in road transport including the development and strengthening of subregional and regional highway training institutes;
- (d) Harmonization of traffic rules, regulations and procedures;
- (e) Establishment of information systems including the African road data bank.

CHAPTER II

Organs responsible for the development of trans-African highways

Article 6: Principal organs

The development of trans-African highways requires the following organs:

- (a) Conference of Ministers;
- (b) Support Council;
- (c) A Technical Committee;
- (d) Coordinating Office.

Article 7: Conference of Ministers

(a) The Conference of Ministers shall comprise the Ministers responsible for the trans-African highways of member States of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(b) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity shall be ex-officio members.

Article 8: Meetings of the Conference of Ministers

(a) The Conference of Ministers shall meet in regular sessions once every two years and may hold special meetings at the request of a simple majority of its members;

(b) Notice of every meeting of the Conference of Ministers shall be given to each member State in writing at least 45 days in advance. The notice shall state the time, date, place and general nature of the business to be carried out;

(c) The presence of at least one-third of the member States that have ratified the statutes shall be considered a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Conference.

Article 9: Functions of the Conference of Ministers

The Conference of Ministers shall be the supreme organ of the Bureau. It shall have overall responsibility for the formulation of policies for the Bureau in accordance with its aims and objectives and to adopt such measures as it deems appropriate to fulfil the aims and objectives of the Bureau.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Conference shall be empowered to:

- (a) Adopt its own rules of procedure, subject to the provisions set out above;
- (b) Make decisions, resolutions and recommendations for the implementation by the Authorities, the Support Council and the Coordinating Office;
- (c) Receive, review and adopt periodic country reports of member States, compiled in the report of the combined meeting of the Governing Councils of the Authorities;
- (d) Adopt a three-year programme for the Authorities;
- (e) Approve a three-year programme and budget estimate for the Bureau and secure its funding through the Support Council;
- (f) Approve new quotas for contributions by member States to the three-year budget of the Bureau;
- (g) Review and approve the progress report of the Bureau for the last programme period.

Article 10: The Support Council

- (a) The Support Council is an organ of the Conference of Ministers responsible for ensuring financial support to the Bureau;
- (b) It shall be composed of the following:
 - (i) Ambassadors of member States accredited to Addis Ababa or duly mandated representatives of member States which have ratified the statutes;
 - (ii) The Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU or their representatives;
 - (iii) Representatives of donors and specialized international organizations;
- (c) The Support Council shall meet annually under the chairmanship of the Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps in Addis Ababa.

Article 11: Functions of the Support Council

The Support Council shall be responsible for ensuring the full mobilization of funds for the regular budgets of the Bureau.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, it shall be empowered to:

- (a) Review the financial position of the Bureau and undertake dues collection missions when deemed necessary;
- (b) Explore alternative sources of funding for the activities of the Bureau;
- (c) Receive and adopt annual progress report of the Bureau on level of programme implementation and expenditure of funds;
- (d) Report on its activities to the Conference of Ministers;
- (e) Undertake such other responsibilities as may be entrusted to it by the Conference of Ministers.

Article 12: Technical Committee

- (a) The Technical Committee shall comprise the following members:
 - (i) Representatives of member States that have ratified the Statutes;
 - (ii) The Coordinator;
 - (iii) Representatives of the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU;
 - (iv) Representatives of the Trans-African Highway Authorities;
- (b) The Technical Committee shall meet just before the regular sessions of the Conference or any special meeting which may be held by it.

Article 13: Functions of the Technical Committee

Subject to the directives issued by the Conference of Ministers, the Technical Committee shall be empowered to:

- (a) Consider the periodic reports of the Authorities and, if necessary, recommend their adoption by the Conference of Ministers;
- (b) Recommend a three-year policy and programme for the Authorities;
- (c) Recommend a three-year programme and budget estimate for the Bureau;
- (d) Recommend new quotas for contributions by member States to the three-year budget of the Bureau;
- (e) Review and recommend the progress report of the Bureau for the last programme period;
- (f) Perform other tasks that may be entrusted to it by the Conference of Ministers.

Article 14: The Coordinating Office

(a) The Coordinating Office of the Trans-African Highway Bureau shall be the principal secretariat and the executive organ of the Conference of Ministers and the Trans-African Highway Authorities. The Coordinating Office comprises a coordinator and a bilingual secretary;

(b) The Coordinating Office shall have the following functions:

- (i) To develop and execute programmes relevant to the coordination activities of member States by providing appropriate technical advisory services;
- (ii) To convene the regular and special meetings of the Conference of Ministers, the Support Council and the Technical Committee, and to prepare the agenda, working documents and reports thereof;
- (iii) To advise each Authority of Coordinating Committee on the preparation of its country programmes;
- (iv) To prepare and submit annually to the Conference of Ministers and the Support Council, accounts, income estimates and expenditures of the Bureau;
- (v) To transmit decisions taken by the Conference of Ministers to the respective member States of the Authorities;
- (vi) To ensure that decisions taken by the Conference of Ministers are executed;
- (vii) To perform such other services required for the effective operation of the Bureau as may be assigned by the Conference of Ministers and/or Governing Councils of the Authorities.

Article 15: The Coordinator

(a) The Coordinating Office shall be headed by a Coordinator to be appointed by the Conference of Ministers, upon the recommendation of the Executive Secretary of ECA, for a renewable period of four years.

CHAPTER III

Financial provisions

Article 16: Budget of the Bureau

(a) The budget of the Bureau shall be prepared and implemented by the Coordinator as specified in the financial regulations approved by the Conference of Ministers;

(b) Every budget proposal shall provide for the amount necessary to cover the annual operating expenditures of the Bureau, the payment of wages and salaries to staff and other regular expenses incurred by the staff;

(c) The resources of the Bureau shall be from:

- (i) Contributions of member States;

- (ii) Grants and legacy from bilateral and multilateral donors;
- (iii) Income from various sources.

Article 17: Financial obligations of member States

- (a) Member States shall be responsible for the funding of the Bureau's programmes of work, as determined by the Conference of Ministers;
- (b) Each member State shall pay their contributions as soon as the programme of work has been approved by the Conference of Ministers.

Article 18: Financial control

- (a) The financial control of the Bureau shall be the responsibility of the ECA budget and finance section and the Bureau will accordingly cooperate with that section;
- (b) The ECA Budget and Finance section shall ensure that the audit is done in conformity with the income and expenditures of the Bureau.

Article 19: Auditing of accounts

The accounts of the Bureau shall be subject to audit by an auditor appointed by the ECA.

The authorized Auditor shall have access to all books, registers, statements and other documents pertaining to the accounts. On receipt of the statements of accounts transmitted to him by the Coordinator of the Bureau, the auditor shall send the certified statements of accounts as well as his own report to ECA for submission to the Conference of Ministers.

The certified statements of accounts and the report of the auditor shall be transmitted to the Conference of Ministers by the ECA Budget and Finance Section together with the section's own report within two months after the end of the financial year concerned. In exceptional cases, the statements and reports may be transmitted later than this date should the Conference of Ministers so decide.

CHAPTER IV

Miscellaneous provisions

Article 20: Relations with other bodies

- (a) The Bureau shall cooperate closely with governments and bodies concerned with its activities, especially the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity;
- (b) The Bureau shall be located in the premises of the Economic Commission for Africa which shall provide it with the necessary logistical support;
- (c) The Trans-African Highway Authorities and the Coordinating Committees shall cooperate in every way possible so as to help the Bureau to achieve its aims and objectives.

Article 21: Working languages

The official working languages of the Bureau shall be Arabic, English and French.

Article 22: Settlement of disputes

Any dispute which may arise as to the application or interpretation of any provision in these statutes shall, after all diplomatic means of settlement have been exhausted, be submitted to an arbitration tribunal made up of two judges, each of whom represents a State party to the dispute and a representative appointed by the Executive Secretary of ECA with the consent of both parties.

Article 23: Amendments

These statutes shall be amended by a decision taken by two-thirds of the members of the Conference of Ministers.

Article 24: Dissolution

The Bureau may be dissolved by a decision of three-quarters of the members of the Conference of Ministers, which shall establish a committee for the orderly liquidation of assets and liabilities of the Bureau.

Article 25: Inapplicable provisions

All earlier provisions contrary to the present statutes are abrogated.

Article 26: Entry into force

(a) These statutes shall come into force as soon as they are ratified by 26 member States;

(b) The original version of the present statutes, of which the Arabic, English and French are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, who shall transmit certified copies of them to all the member States.

**B. Second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts
of the Lusaka-based MULPOC ⁷**

Lusaka, Zambia, 23-26 March 1993

10. The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Strengthening of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre

The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 23 to 26 March 1993,

Considering the importance of the Lusaka-based Centre in addressing issues of interest to the countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion,

Aware that during his visit to the Republic of Zambia in January 1993, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa undertook to strengthen the Lusaka Centre as a matter of priority,

⁷ ECA/MULPOC/LUS/ICE/II/15, Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Lusaka-based MULPOC.

Convinced that the Centre provides useful assistance to its member States in their development efforts and should therefore, be strengthened,

Also convinced that the integration of women in the development process should be a priority area to be dealt with by the Centre,

Further aware that the fourth World Conference on Women scheduled to take place in Beijing, China in September 1995 requires adequate preparation from countries of the subregion,

Having noted that the Centre does not have at its disposal a post to deal with gender issues,

Also having noted that the Centre has five professional posts, of which only two are filled,

1. Urges the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa to take the necessary action to ensure that the three vacant posts at the Lusaka-based Centre are filled as soon as possible;
2. Requests that a post be put at the disposal of the Centre to enable the coordination of women related activities in the subregion;
3. Urges member States to provide national experts to the Centre to enable it address issues relating to women or other sectoral concerns.

Food security in the Eastern and Southern African subregion

The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 23 to 26 March 1993,

Recalling the provisions of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos of 1980 on the fact that the need for subregional food security arrangements will require collective self reliance,

Having considered the report on a study on food security in Eastern and Southern African subregion,

Convinced that the findings of the report on food security in Eastern and Southern Africa require full consideration by participating member States,

Taking note of the existing activities and/or strategies on food security pursued by member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations including the Southern African Development Community, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification, the IOC, International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa and others,

Concerned with apparent multiplicity and duplication of food security programmes among intergovernmental organizations in the Eastern and Southern African subregion,

Conscious of the need for coordinated programmes on the limited resources available on food security programmes,

1. Commends the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre of the Economic Commission for Africa for the report on the study on food Security in the Eastern and Southern African subregion submitted at its meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 23 to 26 March 1993;

2. Draws the attention of all member States to the valuable information concerning various food security programmes in the subregion contained in the report;

3. Requests the Lusaka-based Centre to take the necessary steps towards coordination of food security programmes among the relevant intergovernmental organizations of the subregion;

4. Further requests the Centre to undertake the following:

(a) To convene a meeting of the intergovernmental organizations including the Southern African Development Community, the Preferential Trade Area, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification, IOC and the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa and others in the subregion as soon as possible to review the report on a study on food security in Eastern and Southern African subregion, and discuss modalities of coordination in subregional food security programme;

(b) To establish a mechanism for continued collaboration and rationalization of such programmes among the intergovernmental organizations;

(c) To develop a strategy for establishing a subregional food security programme and explore possibilities of joint implementation of major projects.

**C. Second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the
Gisenyi-based MULPOC ⁸**

Bujumbura, Burundi, 23-26 March 1993

11. The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Transport

The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Gisenyi-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, held at Bujumbura from 23 to 26 March 1993,

Aware that the opening-up of the subregion is the main priority of the transport and communications sector in member States, in accordance with the decision taken by the Heads of Government of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries at the first Summit Conference, held from 8 to 9 September 1977 at Bujumbura,

Concerned by the fact that the opening up of inland areas of the Community by roadways continues to be hampered by the same problems previously identified, despite the considerable progress made as a result of the Community's efforts to open up their hinterland areas to the outside world,

Convinced by the facilities offered and studies made, that navigable inland waterways of the Community play an essential role in the Community's opening-up process,

Recognizing the special importance of harbour infrastructure in the rational use of such waterways,

⁸ CEA/GSY/MULPOC/REI/11/24, Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC.

1. Commends the secretariat of the Centre for its unceasing efforts to improve navigation conditions on CEPGL inland waterways;

1. Requests the secretariat of the Centre, in close collaboration with SEP/CEPGL, to:

(a) Continue its activities aimed at strengthening cooperation in carrying out the studies and deep-dredging operations of Community ports on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika;

(b) Take steps to help member States to obtain the necessary financing for carrying out the studies and operations;

(c) Finalize the project document included in the study on improvement of Kisangani port operations (document CEA/GSY/MULPOC/CS/3/13) and find the necessary financing for implementing the activities associated with the project.

Organization of a meeting between non-governmental organizations of the
Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries for cooperation in partnership

The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Gisenyi-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, held at Bujumbura from 23 to 26 March 1993,

Informed of the organization by the Centre of a coordination meeting between non-governmental organizations active in Community border areas, in November 1992,

Convinced that the areas of trade cooperation and partnership identified on that occasion can promote trade and the processing of local materials,

Aware of the importance of non-governmental organizations in socio-economic development at both the national and subregional level,

1. Commends the Centre on this initiative and requests it to disseminate the information as widely as possible;

2. Recommends that the Centre, in collaboration with SEP/CEPGL, should organize a meeting between Community non-governmental organizations for cooperation and partnership among themselves and between themselves and outside non-governmental organizations;

The integration of women in development

The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of Gisenyi-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, held at Bujumbura from 22 to 26 March 1993,

Considering the recommendations of the twentieth meeting of the Africa Regional Coordination Committee for Integration of Women in Development and resolution 714 (XXVI) of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa calling for the holding of meetings of subregional committees for integration of women in development,

Aware of the importance of such meetings for the revitalization and strengthening of the programme for integration of women in development in the countries of the Great Lakes subregion,

Convinced that training and information are the basic tools of economic development,

Aware that informal-sector activities are sources of income generation for women,

1. Welcomes the holding of the sixth meeting of the subregional committee for the integration of women in development;
2. Thanks the member States of the subregion for ensuring the participation of their delegations at the meeting, which demonstrates their commitment to the promotion of women, and urges the redoubling of efforts for future meetings and activities;
3. Urges member States to do everything possible to ensure the participation of women at meetings of the Africa Regional Coordination Committee for Integration of Women in Development, of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa;
4. Urges member States and the Gisenyi-based Centre to redouble their efforts to speed up implementation of the priority programme adopted;
5. Recommends systematic assessment of the effects of structural adjustment programmes on women and establishment of a warning system to avoid some of these effects;
6. Requests member States and the Centre to ensure dissemination of information relating to the implementation of the integration of women in development subregional programme;
7. Requests the Centre to supplement its report on the embroidery industry with a marketing study;
8. Recommends that the Centre should effectively associate the national institutions responsible for women's affairs in the elaboration of terms of reference, choice of themes and preparation of articles for the magazine "Femme et développement".