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(7 February 1960 - 18 February 1961)

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1	
PART I. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SECOND SESSION		1
A. <u>Organization of the Secretariat</u>		1
1. STAFFING POSITION	2	1
2. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT	3-4	1
B. <u>Summary of work done</u>	5	2
I. <u>Research Division</u>		2
Economic and social development	6-18	2
International Trade	19-36	7
International Economic Assistance to Africa	37-40	14
Review and analysis of current trends	41-53	16
Statistical survey of Africa	54-61	20
Exchange of information and development of statistical techniques	62-64	22
Processing and publication of statistical data	65-66	23
II. <u>Industry, Transport and Natural Resources Division</u>	67-81	24
III. <u>ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division</u>		28
Agricultural progress and development	82-89	28

	<u>Paragraph(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
Distribution and consumption of agricultural products	90-93	30
Assistance and advisory services in the field of agriculture	94-95	32
IV. <u>Community development and related activities in social fields</u>	96-105	32
V. <u>Training Activities</u>	106-113	36
C. <u>Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations</u>		39
1. <u>SPECIALIZED AGENCIES</u>		39
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	114	39
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	115-119	39
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	120	40
World Health Organization (WHO)	121	41
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	122	41
Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO/GATT)	123	41
2. <u>SPECIAL FUND</u>	124	42
3. <u>OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION</u>	125-127	42
PART II. THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION		43
A. Attendance and organization of work	128-144	43
Election of officers	140	46
Organization of work	141-143	46
B. <u>Agenda</u>	144	47

	<u>Paragraph(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
C. <u>Account of proceedings</u>	145	50
Economic situation and trends in Africa including social aspects	158-192	54
Effect of economic groupings in Europe on African economies	193-200	67
International assistance to Africa	201-219	70
Resources, industry and transport	220-229	76
Regional cartographic conference for Africa	230-236	78
Community development	237-243	79
Statistical survey of Africa	244-249	81
Training	250-252	82
Terms of reference of the Commission	254-256	84
Establishment of sub-regional offices	257	85
Regional commodity price stabilization schemes	258	86
Establishment of an African development Bank	259	86
Programme of work and priorities	260	87
Date and place of meeting of next session	261	87
Adaption of the report and closing of the session	262	87
PART III RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRD SESSION		88
PART IV. DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL		103
PART V. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR 1961-1962		104
A. <u>Observations on the programme of work and priorities</u>	264-284	104
B. <u>Annotated list of projects for 1961-1962</u>		111
I. Economic, social and statistical projects		111
1. Economic and social development		111

	<u>Paragraph(s)</u>	<u>Page(s)</u>
2. International trade, foreign aid and investments		115
3. Review and analysis of current events		116
4. Statistics		117
II. Industry, transport and natural resources		119
1. Industry		119
2. Transport		120
3. Natural resources		121
III. Agriculture		122
1. Agricultural progress and developments		122
2. Distribution and consumption of agricultural products		123
3. Assistance and advisory services in the field of agriculture		124
IV. Community development and related activities in social fields		124
V. Training		127

ANNEXES

I. List of representatives and observers at the third session of the Commission	1 - 22
II. List of publications and principal documents issued since the second session of the Commission	1 - 4
III. Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa	
IV. Rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa	

(v)

E/3452
E/CN.14/109

7. Message from H.I.M. Haile Selassie I,
Emperor of Ethiopia at the inaugural meeting.

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/3452

E/CN.14/75

INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which covers the period 7 February 1960 to 18 February 1961, was adopted by the Commission at its 55th meeting, on 18 February 1961. It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference, which states that "the Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of subsidiary bodies". 1/

1/ The Second Annual Report of the Commission (26 January - 6 February 1960) was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session (see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, thirtieth session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3320

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SECOND SESSION

A. Organization of the Secretariat

STAFFING POSITION

2. Considerable progress was made in recruitment for the Secretariat during 1960. Whereas at the end of 1959 there were 17 professional staff members and 35 staff members in the general service category, by the end of 1960 the total staff strength stood at 105 of whom 42 were professional staff. Four more professional staff had accepted offers of appointment and were due to report early in 1961. A considerable proportion of the new staff joined the Secretariat during the fourth quarter of the year.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT

3. The structure of the Secretariat was as follows:

- (a) Office of the Executive Secretary;
- (b) Research Division, comprising sections dealing with economic research, social research and statistics;
- (c) Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources;
- (d) ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division;
- (e) Community Development Branch;
- (f) Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services comprising a Personnel Office and Finance Office, Language Section, Library, Registry, Secretariat and Typing Pools and Documents Reproduction and Distribution Unit.

4. Attention was given during the year to the building up of a reference library and to the collection and organization of documents from Member States and from the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The process is by no means completed and close attention will continue to be given to this matter.

B. Summary of work done

5. In addition to the specific projects in the work programme approved by the second session the Secretariat was engaged in activities in various African countries in the form of advisory services, help in drawing up technical assistance programmes and in emergency activities at the request of Headquarters. References are made to these activities in appropriate sections of this report and in section A of the Programme of Work and Priorities 1961-1962 (part V of this report) The Executive Secretary served as the Head of a United Nations technical assistance mission which surveyed the needs of the countries of the Entente 1/ and of Cameroun in 1960. He also took part in the debates of the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly on technical assistance. The Deputy Executive Secretary advised on the reorganization of public administration in Somalia and served in the Congo (Leopoldville) as a member of the Consultative Group.

I. Research Division

Economic and social development

6. During 1960 the Secretariat continued to collect and analyze information on plans, problems and policies in the field of economic and social development. Members of the staff consulted government officials in several countries and engaged in preparatory studies of various aspects of development policies and programming, in accordance with the programme of work and priorities adopted by the Commission at its second session (E/3320, project 01-01 (a), page 23).

7. A survey of development programmes and policies in selected African countries and territories was prepared for inclusion in the first issue of the Economic Bulletin for Africa (see paragraph 46 of this report). This survey, which is based on the official documents

1/ These include: Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta, Dahomey.

listed in the appendix to the Bulletin article, contains a description and classification of plans and policies in about 20 countries and territories in Africa. The various plans are classified in two broad groups. The first group includes plans which largely represent public expenditure programmes and do not contain projections, objectives or targets for the private sector. It is sub-divided, by reference to the lines of policy followed, into five categories: (1) plans emphasizing produce evacuation, (2) plans emphasizing infrastructure for industry, (3) plans concentrating on agrarian and land reform, (4) plans stressing improvement of agricultural exports and (5) plans aiming at accelerated industrialization. The second group includes plans which are comprehensive in the sense that they contain projections for the economy as a whole within a consistent framework. These plans may be subdivided according to the number of projections made and the number of inter-relationships among economic variables considered.

8. The general impression conveyed by the survey is that, apart from the countries of North Africa, development programming in the region has gone little beyond planning of government capital expenditure. It appears, however, that a stage has now been reached where it becomes more and more difficult to say in what direction an economy should be guided to achieve its fastest rate of growth or to foresee where bottlenecks may develop. Realizing this, many governments in Africa have moved towards the acceptance of a more comprehensive conception of planning and economic policy, which they are now beginning to put into effect.

9. Plans have been made to convene a working party on economic and social development in the autumn of 1961 (E/3320, project 01-01 (e), page 23). These plans, as well as the direction of further work in the field of development policies and programming, are described in an information paper (E/CN.14/95), submitted to the third session of the Commission. Preparatory work was also undertaken in connexion with the budget workshop (E/3320, project 01-05, page 24) which will be

conducted in September 1961. Member of the Secretariat and of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters visited a number of African countries and territories to consult government officials on technical aspects of budget reclassification and management and on the topics to be selected for discussion at the workshop.

10. The general discussion at the Conference of Heads of Universities and University Colleges in Khartoum (see paragraphs 112-113 of this report) revealed widespread shortage of teaching staff and research facilities and also a feeling of insufficiency of the volume of research carried on in Africa on problems relating to African economic and social development. The conference made a number of suggestions for more effective co-operation among universities and for assistance from international organizations in their task of the training of economists, statisticians, public administrators, managers of industries and related personnel.

11. The International Association for Research into Income and Wealth held its first African regional conference in Addis Ababa from 4 to 10 January 1961. Senior officials responsible for work on national accounts in Africa and international experts in this field participated. The following three topics were examined during the conference: critical stock-taking of national income work in Africa, special patterns of national income estimation in Africa, and the uses of national accounts for development purposes.

12. In response to a recommendation of the First Conference of African Statisticians (E/3320, project 01-01 (b), page 23), the Commission took advantage of the presence of many national income experts in Addis Ababa to organize from 10 to 12 January a short meeting, which was attended by twenty-seven participants in the IARIW Conference, on the uses of national accounts as a foundation for economic policy and development programming and related conclusions on the orientation of statistical development in Africa. After having successively examined the use of national accounts for short term forecasting and for the preparation of long term development

plans the working group recommended that the Economic Commission for Africa should be invited to provide, upon request, to countries currently undertaking large scale development programmes, expert assistance for the establishment of planning organizations to facilitate closer co-operation between national accountants and economic statisticians on the one hand and the staff responsible for planning on the other. The report (E/CN.14/84), which contains other recommendations as well (paragraph 63 below), will be submitted to the Second Conference of African Statisticians. It was circulated to the third session of the Commission for information.

13. In the demographic field, the Commission has co-operated in a number of projects applying to the African region initiated by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. The first project of participation in international programmes was a case study of arrangements for evaluating and utilizing population census results to show how demographic data can serve as a factual basis for government policies and action programmes in various fields of economic and social development. A case study on this subject for the Egyptian region was carried out by a staff member of the Commission in co-operation with the Government of the United Arab Republic in connexion with the 1960 population census in that country. Close contact was maintained with the UN demographer assigned to conduct a pilot study on population growth and manpower in the Sudan on the basis of the 1956 census. Furthermore, the Secretariat assisted the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in the preparation of a five-year programme of assistance to under-developed countries in population studies with special reference to the demographic needs of Africa. Demographic activities related to the Statistical Survey of Africa and the Statistical Handbook are described in paragraphs 58, 62 and 66 below.

14. Whereas the demographic programme was initiated towards the end of 1959, work on social aspects of economic development did not start until the middle of 1960, when staff became available. To assist the

Accra Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes (see paragraphs 102 and 103 below), a paper was prepared on the effects of urbanization on family life in Africa, mainly designed to clarify the chief problems of family adjustment in an African urban environment. This paper which is submitted to the Commission for information (E/CN.14/71) was prepared in close co-operation with the Community Development Branch.

15. Arrangements were made with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters for studies in the field of low-cost housing, with special reference to self-help programmes. These studies will provide the basis for the 1961 Workshop scheduled under project 31-05. A start was also made on the study of educational requirements under economic development programmes (E/2320, project 01-06, page 24) in co-operation with the UNESCO Liaison Officer to the Secretariat of the Commission. Field work in connexion with this study will be initiated early in 1961.

16. The Secretariat participated in the Inter-Agency Working Party held in Geneva in December 1960 to prepare a world-wide programme of concerted action on the problems of urbanization. As a part of this programme, the ECA in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the specialized agencies have planned a workshop on urbanization in Africa in 1962. Basic preparatory work for these activities in Africa have already been undertaken by the Secretariat, including the collection of demographic data on African cities, and the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography on urbanization in Africa (see also paragraph 104 below).

17. A general information paper (E/CN.14/70) on social aspects of economic development was submitted to the third session of the Commission. This paper analyzes the inter-relationships between economic and social

factors in Africa, discusses the special kind of social research best suited to promote economic development programmes, and outlines the type of activity contemplated by the Secretariat in this field over the next few years.

18. During the past year the Secretariat participated in various technical assistance activities, including the evaluation of country programmes for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, and rendered advisory services to governments at their request. Two staff members participated for a considerable period of time in the economic and financial work of the UN office of Civilian Operations in the Congo. Advisory services were rendered to the Government of Sudan in connexion with the organization of its economic research and the Wadi Halfa resettlement scheme for some 40,000 inhabitants who must be evacuated as a result of the construction of the Aswan High Dam. In the latter case advice took the form of a written report from ECA, based on five weeks' intensive study of the social problems involved, covering the questions of resettlement sites, social and economic policies, and kinds of technical assistance needed (see also paragraph 57).

International trade

19. At its second session, the Commission accorded high priority to studies and reports in the field of international trade. Resolution 7 (II) requested the Executive Secretary to prepare studies on the effects of European economic groupings on African economies for examination by an ad hoc committee of representatives of members and associate members. Moreover, resolution 8 (II) called for surveys of the state and potentialities of intra-African trade and industry, and requested the Executive Secretary to lend his assistance in the preparation for and the conduct of a conference of African businessmen. Finally, the programme of work and priorities approved for 1960-61

included studies on regional trade arrangements made or contemplated in areas other than western Europe and of international action to stabilize commodity prices (E/3320, projects 02-01 (c) and 01-04 (b), page 24).

20. In response to these requests by the Commission, the Executive Secretary prepared, in 1960, a report on the impact of West-European integration on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72), a study on the significance of recent common market developments in Latin America (E/CN.14/64) and a report on international action to stabilize commodity prices (E/CN.14/68). Moreover, foreign trade developments and problems were described and analyzed in the first issue of the Economic Bulletin for Africa (see paras. 42-45 below). The activities of the Secretariat in the field of international trade included also consultations with government officials in a number of countries, collection of documentation, preparatory work on a number of specific problems and assistance in preparations for the Conference of African Businessmen.

21. In preparing the reports mentioned above the Secretariat was greatly assisted by secondment of staff from the Economic Commission of Europe and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. Valuable assistance was also provided by the Secretariat of GATT and by other bodies, including the European Economic Community (EEC).

22. The report on the impact of west-European integration deals mainly with the EEC. When the report was prepared, the EEC had not yet taken certain major policy decisions contemplated in the Treaty of Rome which instituted the Community. It was therefore necessary to concentrate, on the one hand, on a factual description of recent developments within the EEC and, on the other, on an analysis of the effects of the customs union provisions of the Rome Treaty on African overseas trade, intra-African trade and industrialization.

23. The report devotes special attention to the position of newly independent African States which are associated with the EEC. Their independence raised not only the problem of the legal status of the

countries concerned but also that of the terms of association which had been formulated at a time when a passive relationship existed. As far as Africa's overseas trade is concerned, the report states that the EEC tariff regime is not likely to have important consequences for consumer prices and consumption in the EEC market. It may, however, influence current trade and production patterns in a number of important African export commodities, especially coffee, cocoa, vegetable oils, bananas and tropical timber in which the African countries associated with the EEC would be expected to increase their shares in the EEC market at the expense of non-associated countries in Africa and in other parts of the world. Some of the latter countries are also likely to suffer adverse effects in their trade in and production of temperate-zone agricultural commodities. Existing information on supply conditions in Africa and on the reactions of producers in African countries and territories to price changes does not provide an adequate basis for assessing the effects on production. Nevertheless, the report attempts to appraise the significance of two factors, namely, type of ownership (modern plantations or peasant holdings) and the time-lag between investment and production. An attempt is made to assess in some detail the position of individual African countries and territories.

24. The EEC and the EFTA have long-term implications for African industrialization, in the sense that they are likely to affect current and potential production of and trade in processed materials and manufactures. Whereas the countries associated with the EEC are in a relatively favourable position, since their processed goods have duty-free access to the EEC market, the non-associated countries will not benefit from any special tariff concessions from either of the European trade groupings. The prospects of the export of manufactures from associated countries to Europe are, however, limited and remote. The immediate interest of these countries is, therefore, in industrialization for the domestic market. In this respect countries associated

with the EEC may run the risk of being hampered by certain aspects of their association especially if they were to prefer the advantage of tariff concessions for primary products to the long-run gains of industrial development.

25. Intra-African trade would probably not be substantially affected in the immediate future by these trade groupings. In the somewhat longer run, however, the associated countries may find it difficult to reconcile their special relations with the EEC with the need for closer regional ties to promote intra-African trade and industrial development. This problem is particularly important in West Africa where associated and non-associated countries are contiguous. The report suggests therefore the organization of a special West-African trade conference prior to the renegotiation of the present convention of association with the EEC, which expires at the end of 1962. The purpose of this conference would be to assess West-African trade and development and to consider commercial and other policies which could be of mutual benefit.

26. In accordance with Commission Resolution 7 (II) the report on the impact of west-European Trade Groupings was discussed by an ad hoc Committee of government representatives which met from 23 to 30 January 1961 at Addis Ababa. After a thorough examination, during which information supplementing its contents was given, the committee suggested (E/CN. 14/100) that (i) the proposal for a special trade conference for West-Africa should be brought to the special notice of the 3rd session, (ii) the Secretariat should maintain a constant review of developments in the EEC which might affect African economies, (iii) the Secretariat should examine the impact of other preferential systems linking countries in Africa with non-African countries and should in future provide more detailed information on an analysis of the EFTA arrangements and other possible impact on African economies, (iv) first priority should be accorded to studies of intra-African trade and payment, transport and communication, etc. (v) without prejudice to individual

action by African governments, African members and associate members of ECA could make collective representations through the Commission to EEC, EFTA and individual European countries on any adverse effects of preferential and other trade arrangements.

27. The introductory part of the report on common market developments in Latin America discusses types of regional economic groupings in all parts of the world, the forms of institutional arrangements adopted and the purposes of regional economic co-operation. This is followed by a brief description of the structure and growth of the Latin American economies with special emphasis on trade and industrialization. The main body of the report is devoted to an analysis of the various attempts to promote a Latin American common market. These include either the region as a whole (proposals of the expert working group of the Economic Commission for Latin America) or parts of the region (the Treaty of Montevideo covering seven South American countries and the Central American Programme of five nations). Special attention is given to the problem of discrepancies between the levels of development reached by various participants and to consideration by GATT of the arrangements concluded. The payment arrangements and the principle of reciprocity are also discussed in some detail, because of the importance attached to these subjects by the Latin American countries.

28. Although conditions in Latin America differ from those prevailing in other regions, the experience described in the report would be of some relevance to other under-developed areas. Most under-developed countries may face serious difficulties if they attempt to industrialize in isolation, especially after the first phase of industrialization in non-durable consumer goods has passed. In Africa, however, some of the newly independent countries are so small that they do not offer adequate markets even for non-durable consumer goods industries. Their situation is much more comparable to that of the Central American Republics where

the level of industrial development is also low - than to that of the larger and more advanced Latin American countries.

29. In a sense Africa is in a relatively more favourable position for regional co-operation than Latin America, since the very fact that there are certain well-established industries in Latin America pre-disposes people to think in terms of industry based on national markets alone; and for this reason there is considerable resistance to the idea of broader regional markets. In Africa there may be fewer obstacles to overcome in the form of vested interests. There are also other respects in which the economic background of African countries may facilitate regional co-operation. African countries have not, in the past, experienced internal and external disequilibrium on the scale that is characteristic of Latin America. This is connected with the hitherto dependent status of African countries and with the absence of pressures for economic and industrial development such as have prevailed in Latin America. African countries are not so far faced with the obstacles to co-operation which result from such factors as rapid inflation or currency instability. There is, however, the danger that the creation of a large number of independent African States, each possessing economic and monetary autonomy may lead to the fragmentation of markets, rather than to closer and more comprehensive co-operation. African countries do now have the opportunity, during their transition to independence, to build on experience of economic co-operation inherited from the past and to adapt and utilize that experience in new ways and for new purposes.

30. The report on commodity stabilization examines the general problem of commodity instability, the principles which may be applied in dealing with this problem and the development of international action in the fields of production and trade in primary commodities. It then considers the statistical position of African countries and territories in various commodity markets, proceeding therefrom to a brief discussion of the general attitudes which African governments might adopt to existing or projected stabilization schemes.

31. The predominant role of primary commodities in their economies makes African countries and territories keenly interested in any action for commodity stabilization. Despite marked increases in recent years, Africa's share in world exports of most primary commodities remains comparatively small. But African exports of individual primary commodities are frequently concentrated in a few countries, which may therefore occupy a strategic position in respect to international schemes for commodity stabilization even in cases where Africa, as a region, does not dominate the market. Whatever the statistical position of a given commodity, there is likely to be some scope for regional co-operation, which will almost certainly become more and more important for commodity stabilization in coming years. What appears to be a promising form of regional co-operation in Africa is the co-ordination of the policies of existing organs such as "marketing boards" and "caisses de stabilisation".

32. In the past, international negotiations on commodities were often conducted by metropolitan countries on behalf of their dependent territories in Africa. From now on the governments of the newly independent African countries will take an increasingly active part in shaping international commodity policies. One of their main problems at present appears to be the policies to adopt on restrictionist schemes which may conflict with the basic interest of African growth and efficiency.

33. Although intra-African trade is mentioned only occasionally in the various documents produced by the Secretariat, work on the subject has been a major preoccupation throughout the year. An attempt was made to obtain at least a summary picture of the problems raised by and possible ways of promoting intra-African trade. Its importance was found to be greatest for West Africa, but also very marked for a number of countries in other parts of the continent.

34. As far as West-African trade is concerned, the Executive Secretary considers that there is an urgent need for surveys of unrecorded trade among the countries concerned. A major effort is also required to

clarify and improve foreign trade statistics and to survey in detail customs regulations, classifications and practices in West-African countries. These activities would call for close co-operation not only with the governments but also with commercial and industrial firms operating in the area.

35. In this connexion the Executive Secretary is looking forward to the Conference of African Businessmen which is to be convened in 1961 to consider intra-African capital movements, expansion of trade and markets among African countries and co-operation through joint venture in the development of their natural resources by private enterprise. A member of the Secretariat attended the preliminary meeting held at Monrovia in early August 1960, and the Executive Secretary continues to keep in close touch with developments in the planning of the Conference.

36. In the course of its work on trade problems the Secretariat noted that a considerable amount of knowledge is accumulated in Ministries of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Customs Administrations and other bodies which would be of great help in the interpretation of published data. Close and continuous relations should therefore be established between the Secretariat and the officials of these bodies. The interpretation of quantitative and qualitative information relating to trade requires highly specialized knowledge both of trade problems in general and of the special conditions in African countries in particular. It has proved difficult to secure the services of economists expert in either of these fields, and virtually impossible to find any qualified in both. Hence, the trade work of the Secretariat may be hampered in coming years by staffing difficulties which can only be overcome by extensive training and specialization of the Secretariat's research staff.

International economic assistance to Africa

37. In response to the request contained in paragraph 55 of the report of the first session of the Commission (E/3201) and as a sequel to the review of current bilateral and multilateral economic assistance to Africa prepared in 1959 for the second session (E/CN.14/23), a review

of international economic assistance to Africa (E/CN.14/88) was prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in consultation with the Secretariat of the Commission.

38. This review analyses the flow of public assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, long-term loans in cash or kind of an economic nature, and corresponding re-payments of principal. Bilateral and multilateral assistance received by African countries and territories in the two-year period 1957-1959 is summarized in tabular form by contributing country or international agency and by recipient country or territory. The tabular summary is followed by a description of recent development in multilateral assistance, including loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and contributions by United Nations technical assistance agencies to African countries and territories for the period 1 January 1958 - 31 December 1959. Information is also provided, detailed by recipient country, on United Nations Special Fund projects, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), and the European Economic Development Fund. Finally, material is presented on recent developments in bilateral assistance from four major sources, namely France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, with details under each scheme and programme.

39. The review shows that in recent years there has been a steady and remarkable growth of international assistance to Africa, although until a year or two ago, in the perspective of the period 1953/1954 - 1957/1959, such assistance had increased somewhat less than in the case of the underdeveloped regions of Latin America and Asia.

40. As regards loans made to Africa as a whole by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Africa's share of all loans by the Bank has strikingly increased. Up to 30 June 1959 that share was only \$589 million out of a total of \$4,426 million, i.e. 13.3 per cent; but it rose to 36.3 per cent (\$239.2 million out of \$659 million) in the period 1 July 1959 - 30 June 1960. Similarly, the proportion of all regular United Nations technical assistance funds devoted to Africa

increased from 6 to 16.3 per cent between 1955 and 1960, while, as of 31 May 1960, a total of \$6,615,200 from the United Nations Special Fund was approved for African countries. Similar increases have been recorded in bilateral assistance, and there is reason to believe that the trend will continue; but the increases record still fall short of needs.

Review and analysis of current trends

41. The first issue of an Economic Bulletin for Africa (E/CN.14/67) was prepared in accordance with the programme of work and priorities approved by the Commission at its second session (see E/3320, project 03.01, page 24). This comprises two analytical parts and a statistical appendix containing foreign trade and production data; Part A deals with current trends, mainly in the field of trade, while Part B contains three articles on specific subjects.

42. The preparation of the first issue of the Bulletin met with difficulties due to the great number of countries and territories to be covered, the shortage of staff at the beginning of 1960, the rapid political and institutional changes during the year and, above all, the general lack of adequate statistical and factual information. Even when such information was potentially available it proved often difficult for the Secretariat to obtain it in time. The differences in nomenclature and classification among national statistics, frequent revisions of data already published, varying shares of unrecorded trade and other similar shortcomings should also be mentioned as serious problems. Only close co-operation between the ECA Secretariat and African governments can eliminate or reduce some of these difficulties for the future, and thus improve the quality of the Secretariat's work.

43. As is shown in Part A of the Bulletin, total African trade between 1958 and 1959 followed very closely the general trade pattern of primary exporting countries. The latter year was one of expanding economic activity in industrial countries, though the expansion affected the trade of industrial countries with one another more than their trade

of international economic assistance to Africa (E/CN.14/88) was prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in consultation with the Secretariat of the Commission.

38. This review analyses the flow of public assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, long-term loans in cash or kind of an economic nature, and corresponding re-payments of principal. Bilateral and multilateral assistance received by African countries and territories in the two-year period 1957-1959 is summarized in tabular form by contributing country or international agency and by recipient country or territory. The tabular summary is followed by a description of recent development in multilateral assistance, including loans by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and contributions by United Nations technical assistance agencies to African countries and territories for the period 1 January 1958 - 31 December 1959. Information is also provided, detailed by recipient country, on United Nations Special Fund projects, the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP), and the European Economic Development Fund. Finally, material is presented on recent developments in bilateral assistance from four major sources, namely France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, with details under each scheme and programme.

39. The review shows that in recent years there has been a steady and remarkable growth of international assistance to Africa, although until a year or two ago, in the perspective of the period 1953/1954 - 1957/1959, such assistance had increased somewhat less than in the case of the underdeveloped regions of Latin America and Asia.

40. As regards loans made to Africa as a whole by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Africa's share of all loans by the Bank has strikingly increased. Up to 30 June 1959 that share was only \$589 million out of a total of \$4,426 million, i.e. 13.3 per cent; but it rose to 36.3 per cent (\$239.2 million out of \$659 million) in the period 1 July 1959 - 30 June 1960. Similarly, the proportion of all regular United Nations technical assistance funds devoted to Africa

increased from 6 to 16.3 per cent between 1955 and 1960, while, as of 31 May 1960, a total of \$6,615,200 from the United Nations Special Fund was approved for African countries. Similar increases have been recorded in bilateral assistance, and there is reason to believe that the trend will continue; but the increases record still fall short of needs.

Review and analysis of current trends

41. The first issue of an Economic Bulletin for Africa (E/CN.14/67) was prepared in accordance with the programme of work and priorities approved by the Commission at its second session (see E/3320, project 03.01, page 24). This comprises two analytical parts and a statistical appendix containing foreign trade and production data; Part A deals with current trends, mainly in the field of trade, while Part B contains three articles on specific subjects.

42. The preparation of the first issue of the Bulletin met with difficulties due to the great number of countries and territories to be covered, the shortage of staff at the beginning of 1960, the rapid political and institutional changes during the year and, above all, the general lack of adequate statistical and factual information. Even when such information was potentially available it proved often difficult for the Secretariat to obtain it in time. The differences in nomenclature and classification among national statistics, frequent revisions of data already published, varying shares of unrecorded trade and other similar shortcomings should also be mentioned as serious problems. Only close co-operation between the ECA Secretariat and African governments can eliminate or reduce some of these difficulties for the future, and thus improve the quality of the Secretariat's work.

43. As is shown in Part A of the Bulletin, total African trade between 1958 and 1959 followed very closely the general trade pattern of primary exporting countries. The latter year was one of expanding economic activity in industrial countries, though the expansion affected the trade of industrial countries with one another more than their trade

with primary countries. While it is true that the volume of exports from primary exporting countries showed an impressive rise between 1958 and 1959, a further decline in the prices of primary commodities made the primary exporting countries' corresponding gain in foreign exchange earnings considerably smaller. On the whole, despite the greater quantity of good exported, the 1959 expansion did little more than restore the 1957 level of these countries' export proceeds.

44. Roughly in line with the overall increase in exports of primary exporting countries, total African exports in volume terms showed a rise of somewhat over 10 per cent, while the increase in value did not amount to half that figure. Imports, on the other hand, were below the 1958 level in both volume and value. Expressed as a percentage of imports, exports rose from 73.7 per cent in 1958 to almost 81 per cent in 1959; but, as already stated, this improvement in the trade balance of the region was partly due to reductions in imports, especially, in many cases, imports of capital goods. The figures for the first quarter of 1960 show a further increase in African exports, but also - in contrast to the 1959 developments - a substantial rise in imports, probably reflecting the higher level of export proceeds achieved in 1959, with due regard to the usual time-lag.

45. The trends in total African exports and imports, however, conceal significant divergencies in the development of trade in individual countries and territories. It appears in general that, as in the case of most primary exporting countries, African exporters of raw materials fared considerably better in 1959-60 than countries and territories which belong to the predominantly food-exporting group. However, increases in the quantities of the products exported enabled a number of countries in the latter group to achieve substantial increases in their export values despite the decline in prices of food products. Moreover, in a few cases certain exceptional circumstances played an important role in determining the 1959 export level. The changes by sub-region and country in exports and imports in 1958, 1959 and, whenever possible, in the first

part of 1960 are discussed in some detail in the Bulletin, which also includes notes on production of and trade in a number of individual African export commodities.

46. Part B of the Bulletin contains a survey of development programmes and policies (see paragraphs 7 and 8 above), an article on institutional changes in selected African countries and an analysis of economic developments in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) from 1957 to September 1960.

47. In recent years, important institutional changes have taken place in African countries, particularly in the fields of foreign economic relations and central banking. Such changes occurred in a large number of countries belonging to the Franc Zone. Within the Sterling Area, where changes were more limited in scope, Ghana, Nigeria and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were selected for closer analysis. Outside the two main currency areas, important institutional changes occurred in the Congo (Leopoldville) and Somalia. The analysis of individual countries is preceded by brief appraisals of the mechanisms of the Franc Zone and the Sterling Area from the point of view of their African members.

48. The main positive features of the Franc Zone arrangements are summarized as follows: (a) on the monetary side these arrangements were used to eliminate balance-of-payments difficulties (at least in relation to the Zone) as an obstacle to economic development; (b) they included a large-scale programme of public assistance with investments mostly in infrastructure; (c) by achieving some degree of stabilization of commodity prices within the Zone, they gave a considerable incentive to primary production; (d) they also provided a framework favourable to trade expansion between members other than Metropolitan France. However, there were also certain inherent dangers, especially in the long term, since the arrangements tended to create semi-autarkic conditions with a pattern of high prices. Moreover, the working of the whole mechanism

involved strongly centralized powers of decision in all fields - a feature which was incompatible with the growing political autonomy. The attitude of the member countries of the France Zone after independence varied from a clear break (Guinea) to negotiated adjustments (Malagasy Republic and the former Mali Federation), while Morocco and Tunisia retained some links with the Zone.

49. The extreme flexibility of the Sterling Area arrangements makes an appraisal rather difficult. The trade preferences of the Commonwealth tended to decrease in importance, but members continued to derive significant advantages from belonging to a vast trading area with varied resources and a convertible currency. The Currency Boards instituted in the colonies were replaced by central banks, as they were not equipped to create local capital and money markets or to serve as a tool of government policies. Finally, the price paid for the banking and monetary services of the Sterling Area was frequently felt to be too high and attempts were made to change the distribution of official holdings.

50. The article on the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) was originally prepared by a United Nations economist, during his assignment to the United Nations Office of Civilian Operations in the Congo, for the use of experts advising the Congolese Government on general economic and financial problems. This Bulletin article reviews general economic developments in the Congo from 1957 until the summer of 1960 and presents an analysis of economic conditions and problems during the first three months following independence.

51. The Republic of the Congo did not attain independence in favourable economic circumstances. In fact, at the end of June 1960 the economy was operating below capacity; unemployment was substantial in urban centres, and foreign exchange reserves and treasury balances had declined to abnormally low levels. This situation was aggravated as a result of the events which tookplace after the attainment of independence.

52. In September 1960, economic conditions were characterized by low utilization of plant and equipment, increased unemployment in urban areas

and substantial declines in the volume of foreign trade and in public revenue and expenditure. The basic reasons for the deterioration in supply and production were lack of security, break-down of the administrative machinery, cessation of relations with Katanga and lack of a national central bank. The same factors contributed also to a steep decline in the volume of aggregate demand, which however, mitigated the danger of serious inflationary pressures.

53. The physical machinery of production and distribution remained largely intact at that time. The broad aim of a rational economic policy would therefore be to improve supply conditions rather than to curb the growth of demand. Aggregate demand should be allowed and - whenever necessary - even stimulated to grow in step with the improvement of supply conditions.

Statistical survey of Africa

54. In implementing the Statistical Survey (E/3320, project 04-01, page 25), the Secretariat took steps during 1960 to follow up developments and, where requested, to render direct assistance to members and associate members in the preparation of programmes covering statistical activities over the next five years. Three statisticians from the Secretariat and also a UN Regional Adviser appointed under the Technical Assistance Regional Programme visited seven North African and eleven West African countries during the first half of the year. In addition, two informal meetings were convened at the instance of the Executive Secretary. The first of these, which was held in Nairobi from 30th May to 3rd June 1960, was between two ECA statisticians and the heads of the statistical offices of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the East African Statistical Department and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; the second, held in Cairo from 21st to 24th November 1960 was between the UN Adviser, two ECA statisticians and the heads of the statistical offices of Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and UAR.

55. During the visits to individual countries and also at the two informal meetings country programmes for the Statistical Survey of Africa

were discussed, advice was given on technical assistance requirements in connexion with those programmes and the subjects of regional co-operation in the statistical field, training requirements, exchange of documents and evaluation of data were also covered.

56. Projects of co-operation for 1961 were considered at both the informal meetings. At Nairobi a review was made of field surveys due to be started in East and Central Africa in 1961-62 and it was decided that study tours could well be organized in 1962, when household surveys would be in operation. At Cairo forthcoming activities by the participating countries were reviewed and it was suggested that a visit to the Tunisian Surveys might take place in June 1961 on the occasion of the Second Conference of African Statisticians and that a study tour would be planned for the third quarter of 1961 to visit field surveys in UAR and Morocco.

57. Plans for training centres in three countries, to provide training on a sub-regional basis with UN Assistance, are under negotiation with the countries concerned and are referred to in more detail in the training section of this report. The Commission has provided technical assistance to Tunisia in connexion with that country's programme of statistical surveys and to Sudan in connexion with the Wadi Halfa survey and with a programme of statistical expansion ancillary to the Sudanese Seven-Year Development Plan.

58. Consultative advice was provided in connexion with the censuses and demographic surveys being carried out in North and West Africa by the demographer of the Commission during two visits made to these sub-regions and during the study tour of West African statisticians on population census techniques.

59. In accordance with the recommendations of the First Conference of African Statisticians (report E/CN.14/25 paras. 61 and 64), arrangements have been made to convene a second conference of African statisticians in the second half of June 1961. It will be the task of that conference to review the progress of the Statistical Survey of Africa to date and to recommend lines of future development. The Government of Tunisia has kindly extended an invitation for the conference to be held in Tunis.

60. During 1960 a UN adviser on statistics was seconded to the Secretariat for the specific purpose of visiting African countries and assessing their technical assistance needs. He assisted the statisticians of the Secretariat who had occasion to visit countries in connexion with the preparation of country programmes for the Statistical Survey of Africa. The Secretariat maintained close contact with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and played an active part in the negotiations for assistance requested by African countries. A member of the Secretariat participated in a technical assistance mission to Somalia, to assess the needs of that country for assistance in the statistical fields.

61. A detailed progress report on the Statistical Survey of Africa is submitted to the Third Session of the Commission (E/CN.14/83).

Exchange of information and development of statistical techniques

62. A study tour in connexion with the Ghana census was held in Accra from 3rd to 20th June 1960 in co-operation with the Government of Ghana. The study tour which was held with the participation of most countries of the sub-region, was organized in conjunction with the post-enumeration survey of the Ghana population census and served as a demonstration projects in problems relating to the collection of demographic data in West Africa. It permitted a discussion of the planning and operational aspect of population censuses and an evaluation of variations in techniques in the countries represented at the meeting.

63. Two working groups on national accounts met in Addis Ababa from 27 June to 2 July 1960 and from 10 to 12 January 1961, respectively. The first working group was concerned with a methodological study, viz., the treatment of non-monetary (subsistence) transactions within the framework of national accounts. It formulated a series of recommendations on the subject contained in a report (E/CN.14/60) which will be submitted to the Second Conference of African Statisticians. The second working group was concerned with practical applications of national accounting to the needs of development programming

(paragraph above). It formulated a series of recommendations affecting the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Africa: recommendations on a programme of meetings to be convened by ECA, on the revision of the UN national accounts questionnaire, on the compilation of a handbook on national accounts statutes, on the preparation of a manual of methods of estimation of national accounts for use in Africa, and on a training programme for national accounts statisticians. These recommendations, contained in the report of the working group (E/CN.14/84) will be submitted to the Second Conference of African Statisticians. Both reports mentioned above were circulated to the third session of the Commission for information.

64. A bibliography of statistical publications on African countries and territories has been prepared and is submitted as an information document to the third session of the Commission (E/CN.14/65). The first two issues of a statistical news-letter were published in July 1960 and January 1961 respectively.

Processing and Publication of Statistical Data

65. Statistical data for the Economic Bulletin for Africa and for economic studies undertaken by the Secretariat were compiled and analyzed during 1960. A reference unit has been instituted to collect and collate published statistical information for this and similar purposes. However, the receipt of countries' statistical publications continues to be much delayed, particularly in the field of trade statistics. As a result the statistical tables included in the Economic Bulletin had to be revised and reduced to less ambitious proportions. As the Secretariat is mainly dependent upon countries' statistical offices for the supply of up-to-date information, it cannot be over-emphasized that a ready flow of such information is necessary if the Secretariat is to give its fullest possible service in the processing of data. Moreover, lack of comparability between national statistics based on different systems presents numerous difficulties. The Secretariat proposes to raise this matter at the Second Conference of

African Statisticians and to ask the Conference to make appropriate recommendations for promoting a greater degree of uniformity in this respect, especially with regard to trade classification, as recommended by the Commission at its second session (E/3320, paragraph 105).

66. Work is proceeding on the first of the projected statistical handbooks. This will be devoted to demography and will bring together the various statistical series that are available for African countries in the fields of population and manpower. The aim is to facilitate intra-regional and international comparison of existing statistical series, studies on reliability and accuracy of each series and examination of scope and coverage in relation to development needs.

II. Industry, Transport and Natural Resources Division

67. Recruitment of staff members in the professional grades progressed rather slowly during the year. At the end of the year one transport economist was at work in Addis Ababa. Industrial economists have been recruited and are expected to take up their duties early in 1961.

68. A programme of work was established in consultation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. Co-operation from Headquarters in the study of a number of areas of special interest to the region is expected under the expanded programme of work on industrialization to be carried out by the new Committee on Industrial Development established by the Economic and Social Council.

69. In response to the request by the Commission at its first session for studies of selected transport problems in Africa, a study (E/CN.14/63) was prepared for submission to the third session on transport problems in West Africa in relation to economic development. This study stresses the fact that hardly anywhere in Africa is there a fully integrated transport system permitting a rational selection of the mode of transport best suited to

demand. Since existing transport systems were primarily developed to serve foreign trade, there is a marked lack of services catering for domestic markets. Hence one of the main problems for study would be the question of secondary and "feeder" roads, which are indispensable for the promotion of increased production and economic development in general. The study, as an attempt to assess the present and future contribution of transport to economic development in West Africa, refers in its conclusions to a variety of possibilities for sub-regional action.

70. Among possible projects mentioned are, apart from the study of secondary roads, surveys of intra-regional road links from the point of view of both construction and operation, traffic safety, co-ordination of transport, international river transport, port problems, railway tariff policies, domestic air transport and transport statistics. Suggestions for future action in the field of transport are presented in an information paper submitted to the third session (E/CN.14/94).

71. At the Executive Secretary's request, UNESCO began work on a survey of the natural resources of the African continent (the Commission's report on its first session, E/3201, paragraph 59). One chapter of this survey, on geology, was completed and submitted to the Commission at its second session. As indicated in the information paper (E/CN.14/96) the additional chapters deal with the following: topography and maps, climate and meteorology, hydrology, soils (including conservation), flora (sub-divided under (a) Africa north of the Sahara and (b) Africa south of the Sahara) and fauna (sub-divided under zoology, entomology and conservation).

72. The chapter on topography and maps comprises a study on the progress of topographic mapping in Africa and an inventory of topographic maps available at the end of 1959. Until 1949 only 43 per cent of the surface of the African continent had been mapped; but considerable progress has been made in the interval. The most urgent mapping tasks in Africa would appear to be: (1) to complete the coverage of 1:50,000 maps as required, (2) to

install a network of geodetic bases and (3) to prepare a precision levelling grid.

The Secretariat of the Commission has been requested by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters to ascertain the views of members and associate members concerning the desirability of convening a UN cartographic conference for Africa. The replies received (E/CN.14/78) are submitted to the third session.

73. In the chapter on African climate and meteorology it is pointed out that little systematic observation or recording of meteorological data has been done except in the more advanced countries, but the situation has been improving in recent years. There nevertheless remains an urgent need for more rapid dissemination of information; for example, agriculture would benefit considerably from appropriate early presentation of the meteorological data, whether for single or for mixed crops.

74. The review of hydrological work reveals that, apart from certain tropical areas, few territories possess pluviometric or hydrologic stations for the collection of data concerning rainfall, run-off, evapo-transpiration, sediment load of rivers, river discharges and other similar subjects. The review also stresses the importance of groundwater for the daily needs of human beings and livestock alike, as well as for various kinds of economic development. Although the occurrence, recovery, replenishment, conservation and quality of groundwater have received close attention for many years, they still require much additional study in the less developed countries.

75. It emerges from the study that soil survey work, which was hitherto mostly devoted to the production of reconnaissance maps, received a great impetus from the Second Inter-African Soils Conference held in Leopoldville in 1954. Many large-scale and small-scale maps have since been produced covering large areas of the Congo (Leopoldville), Angola, Mozambique, Ghana, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Cameroons, the Chad and most of North Africa.

76. Research in the mineralogy and chemistry of soils, evolution of phosphates, the role and evolution of soil organic matter, soil microbiology, soil structure and stability is now being conducted in many African laboratories with encouraging results. Research in soil biology in Africa is still in its infancy but is developing steadily.

77. Systematic botany introduced in Africa in the eighteenth century is providing more and more information concerning African vegetation and its environment. A bioclimatological map and a climate vegetation map of the Mediterranean zone covering Africa north of the 20th Parallel are under preparation by UNESCO and FAO; a vegetation map of Africa south of the Tropic of Cancer has already been published with the assistance of UNESCO and FAO has prepared a grassland map of Africa.

78. The review of current knowledge of the zoology of Africa deals with the main fauna of Africa and in particular with the adaptation of animals to life in arid regions. As regards cattle, sheep and goats of the grasslands, it is pointed out that there is scope for further work in the fields of selective breeding and long-term genetic research. The establishment of national parks is considered to be of great biological importance, if only because they provide a natural field for ecological studies. There is a separate chapter on entomology.

79. Although the flora and fauna of humid tropical regions in Africa are in general better known than those of similar regions in other parts of the world, no ecological data are available on them and knowledge regarding the equilibrium which maintains the organization of biological communities is fragmentary.

80. In view of the possible extension in Africa of the cultivation of various kinds of cereals, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, cassava, sugar cane and cotton, the need for a closer study of insect pests seems indicated. A sustained major effort is also required to control and mitigate locust damage to crops. Furthermore, it is suggested that the African

continent may provide parasite material for destroying pests in other parts of the world.

81. In conclusion the survey emphasises the importance of the collection and interchange of research data throughout Africa. The series of reviews is not only of value in indicating the present position and the outlook for research in the various fields covered but also demonstrates the vast amount of scientific material already in existence and the need to make it freely available whenever and wherever required. Generally speaking information is needed, not so much for Africa as a whole, but for certain parts of it, depending on climatic and geographical factors. Adequate steps should therefore be taken to ensure that, at both national and regional levels, scientific material is circulated and classified so as to be readily accessible, and so that information required can be easily exchanged; countries and centres should be assisted in carrying out this important task.

III. Agriculture: ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division

Agricultural progress and development

82. Work on the food and agricultural situation in Africa continues to be handicapped by lack of up-to-date publications and other source material. Some contributions have, however, been possible under project 21-01 in the form of notes on some major agricultural commodities for the Economic Bulletin for Africa (E/CN.14/67). Collaboration has also been maintained with FAO Headquarters and Regional Offices in connexion with documentation for the First FAO Regional Conference for Africa and for the current session of the Commission, with particular reference to the food and agriculture situation (E/CN.14/62), control of desert locust (E/CN.14/66), sea fisheries and land policies. A brief report on the FAO/ECA Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa is contained in Document E/CN.14/69

83. In connexion with Project 21-02 information continues to be collected

on agricultural development programmes in the countries of the region. This work, too, is handicapped by the limited information available to the Secretariat. Discussions have been held with government officials in a number of countries of the region, including East Africa, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. The participation of the Chief of the Division in the First FAO Regional Conference for Africa in the capacity of Conference Secretary provided a valuable opportunity to meet agricultural leaders from the region and to learn of current and prospective agricultural developments.

84. In accordance with Resolution 18 (II), paragraph 2 (a), a long-range programme is being developed to investigate various problems of the traditional agricultural sector and its integration into the modern sectors of the national economies. An examination has been initiated of the attitudes of subsistence farmers and pastoralists to the sale of their products and the incentive measures required to stimulate cash sales and increase the contribution of the agricultural sector to the national income. In this connexion, numerous approaches have been made to government departments in the region and to universities and individuals both in and outside Africa for information. It is proposed to follow this up with a systematic programme of more specific enquires, in collaboration with the appropriate authorities, with a view to ascertaining what practical measures and incentives are likely to be effective as instruments of government policy.

85. Action is being taken to support and initiate projects likely to contribute directly to this transition to more efficient production for cash sale. One example in 1960 was ECA co-sponsorship with FAO of the Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa referred to in paragraph 81 above. Two staff members of the Joint Agricultural Division participated in this and a lecture was delivered on the conditions which land tenure policy must fulfil if the agricultural sector is not to act as a brake on general economic growth.

86. With a similar objective in view support is being given to the promotion of agricultural co-operatives in Africa. These are currently the subject of a survey by a consultant. Work on co-operatives is being conducted with the Community Development Branch (see paragraph 105 of this report).

87. The provision by FAO of a rural development officer to work with the Joint Agriculture Division in early 1961 is expected to strengthen further the work of the Division in the field of rural institutions, and plans are being made to work closely with FAO on training activities in rural credit and extension as factors in economic development.

88. Steps have been taken in collaboration with FAO to initiate a survey of timber resources and requirements in Africa under project 21-03 (formerly 21-05 (d)). A forest economist has been engaged as a consultant and will work initially with the Forestry and Forest Products Division of FAO in Rome. Later the consultant is expected to make a number of specific investigations within the Africa region. This regional survey will be one of a series being conducted jointly by the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions and FAO. Similar surveys have already been conducted in Europe and in Asia and the Far East and another is being currently conducted in Latin America.

89. Preparations were made for a survey of the market for esparto grass and esparto grass pulp in accordance with paragraph 44 of the report of the first session of ECA (E/3201). It has not been possible to proceed with this concerted action project, because the governments of North Africa were not in agreement regarding the value of the projects, and it has not been possible to secure the services of an expert acceptable to all the governments concerned.

Distribution and consumption of agricultural products

90. The examination of recent trends in the level and direction of exports of agricultural products (Project 22-01(a), formerly 21-03(a))

has been restricted by lack of up-to-date information, but statistical tables have been drawn up from available sources for use in the Economic Bulletin for Africa (E/CN.14/67).

91. The marketing of agricultural products is being pursued under project 22-01 (b), formerly 21-03(b). Discussions have been held with FAO experts in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan and with two visiting FAO experts who conducted a comprehensive regional survey during 1960 of meat and livestock marketing possibilities in relation to livestock diseases. Discussions were also held with authorities in Kenya regarding a meat consumption survey in the Central Province of that country. The possibility is being considered of assistance to the Government of Kenya.

92. As part of a general policy to support action projects having a direct impact on the training of personnel and on the increase of agricultural income, arrangements were made to co-sponsor with FAO the African Livestock and Meat Marketing Centre held at Fort Lamy, Chad Republic, during December 1960. This was attended by a member of the Division, who contributed to the discussion, emphasizing the potential economic role of the livestock industry and the importance of increasing commercial sales through efficient marketing practices.

93. In connexion with the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign, active steps are being taken throughout the world to improve knowledge of food consumption levels, with a view to revealing deficiencies and ascertaining requirements. A new approach is therefore being organized in the various regions to extend the preparation of food balance sheets and to promote consumption surveys. The Division has, under Project 22-02 (formerly 21-03(c)), engaged a consultant who has visited Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Mozambique and Angola, the Cameroun Republic, Nigeria, Ghana and Sudan to collect information on production, trade and consumption levels and advise local authorities on methods of preparing national food balance sheets.

Assistance and advisory services in the field of agriculture

94. Numerous discussions have been held, under project 23-01 (formerly 21-04), with the relevant authorities in governments and in agencies supplying technical and economic aid. These included preliminary reviews with FAO of the 1961 and 1962 Expanded Technical Assistance Programme in the field of agricultural economics in African countries, and consultations with representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the US International Cooperation Administration and the United Nations Special Fund. Jointly with FAO a forward appraisal of technical assistance programmes in the agricultural field was made with the Government of Sudan. This was along similar lines to a forward appraisal made in Ethiopia at the end of 1959.

95. In accordance with paragraph 120 of the report of the Second Session of the Commission (E/3320), close contact is being maintained with the authorities responsible for the control of the desert locust. At the request of the Executive Secretary, a report has been prepared by FAO for the third session of the Commission (E/CN.14/66).

IV. Community Development and Related Activities in Social fields

96. Out of eight projects requested and approved by the second session for the Commission's work programme in 1960-1961, the Community Development Branch in 1960 concentrated on two and began work on three others (31-04, 31-07 and 31-08). Of the former two, one (31-06) has been completed and one phase of the second (31-02) has also been achieved.

97. The general survey of community development in Africa (project 31-02) was originally recommended by the Workshop on Community Development organized by the Commission and held in Addis Ababa in September 1959. It was included in the work programme and priorities for 1960-61 and approved by the second session. The Commission recruited a consultant and requested him, in part fulfilment of this project, to survey community development

programmes in Uganda. The consultant visited Uganda in July-August 1960, held discussions with the authorities in charge of community development and related activities and observed a number of field projects. A report (E/CN.14/81) has been submitted to the third session. The report describes the main factors affecting community development in Uganda, efforts to organize and educate self-help groups, the history of the Community Development Division, community development activities sponsored by other ministries, problems of administration and finance, women's work and personnel training. It concludes by analyzing certain problems facing newly independent countries in Africa.

98. The second session of the Commission requested similar surveys to be undertaken in other African countries. It is expected that the comments on the Uganda report will suggest lines of approach to be followed in subsequent surveys.

99. A start has been made on the establishment of ECA clearing-house on community development (project 31-04) was also recommended by the Community Development Workshop and approved by the second session. A start has been made on it; but some of the proposed activities had to be postponed owing to shortage of staff. Meanwhile the Branch has been able to secure a fair amount of literature on community development and related fields in Africa. This includes UN publications, publications produced by such specialized agencies as UNESCO, ILO and FAO and material on national community development programmes.

100. As part of the preparation for the publication of a bulletin on community development, the branch has undertaken some analytical studies. These have already served as background documents for the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes, and will later be published in the proposed bulletin.

101. The Commission has co-operated with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in organising a community development study

tour, in which six officials from Ethiopia, Tanganyika and the Malagasy Republic, participated. Community development projects in Tanganyika, Ghana, the Western Region of Nigeria and the Southern Region of the UAR (Egypt) were visited. A report on these visits describing the aims, methods, organization and execution of both rural and urban community development projects is submitted to the third session (E/CN.14/80).

102. The original project 31-06 approved by the second session was entitled "Training course for women on methods of women's participation in community development". It was later agreed between ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters that this project should be integrated with a UN seminar on child and family welfare into a Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes.

103. The Workshop was held in Accra from 21 November to 3 December 1960 and was attended by 65 representatives from 18 Member States and 4 associate members of ECA and by representatives of ILO, WHO, FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF. The Workshop drew up a report summarizing the discussions and the general suggestions to be considered by the United Nations and ECA in planning future action. The main topics of discussion were: the organization and administration of national family and child welfare services, the extension of family and child welfare services within community development programmes and the role of women in community development programmes. In their conclusions the participants emphasized certain points, some of which had already stressed by the first Workshop on Community Development held at Addis Ababa in September 1959, and, in particular, the importance of the legal aspects of family and child welfare, the inter-dependence of economic and social development and the desirability of closely co-ordinating them, the need to seek the most adequate forms of technical assistance, and the value of undertaking studies, expanding training programmes, arranging periodic regional seminars and study tours, and giving more assistance to countries in the planning and running of family and child welfare services. The

report of the Workshop (E/CN.14/79) is before the Commission.

104. Project 31-07 (study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa) as approved by the second session consisted of two parts: (a) initiating two community development pilot projects in urban areas in Africa and (b) undertaking a study, in co-operation with the research institutions in Africa, of steps necessary to minimize the social disruption due to urban development. Only the second part has been embarked upon. The Commission has co-operated with the University College of Addis Ababa in carrying out a social survey of the city of Addis Ababa. While the main work-load has fallen on the University College, the Secretariat has assisted with advice and the Commission has contributed financially to the project, on which the University College has submitted a report to the Secretariat.

105. Project 31-08 (study of the present state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa) has its origin in Commission Resolution 9 (II). In consultation with FAO, ILO and UNESCO, the Commission has recruited a consultant to study and report on the present state of progress of the co-operative movement in Africa. The consultant visited Tanganyika, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, and is now preparing a study which will include a preliminary survey and a detailed analysis of co-operative movements in four countries representing various types or phases of development. It will cover such topics as legislation and administration, the development and present state of co-operatives, the co-operative movement's contribution to economic and social development, co-operative promotion and training and probable future developments. The study will be based on documentary research and the results of the above mentioned visits to countries and will be submitted to the Commission at its fourth session.

V. Training Activities

106. As mentioned under the heading "Statistical Survey of Africa," training was among the subjects discussed during the various individual visits to countries made by statisticians of the Secretariat and at the two sub-regional meetings held in Nairobi and Cairo. The most general need appeared to be for middle-grade statistical staff, as shortage at that level can handicap the execution of even the best-planned statistical projects. The qualifications of such staff were reviewed during each of the country visits and meetings, and the possibilities of inter-country co-operation in establishing sub-regional training centres - with or without UN assistance - were explored.

107. As a result of these activities, training centres are contemplated for Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and other countries. It is the view of the Secretariat that any such centre established to serve more than one country should address itself to the task of training personnel to a recognized professional level that commends acceptance in the trainees' countries and that will, preferably, be regarded as a qualification for promotion. This is considered very desirable in order to ensure the interest of the trainees. It is proposed that the UN contribution should take the form of fellowships for trainees from other countries of the respective sub-regions and of technical assistance in the form of lecturers. In the case of the centre to be established in Addis Ababa with the co-operation of the Government of Ethiopia, the Secretariat would also have over-all responsibility for the training programme, since the centre is meant to service many countries of the region.

108. The Secretariat has also co-operated with the Government of Ghana in developing a programme for a three-months' training course in population census techniques. This course, which may begin in the first quarter of 1961, will be attended by participants from English-speaking countries of West Africa which are planning census programmes. As French-speaking

countries of West Africa have also indicated interest in population census techniques the Secretariat intends to investigate the possibility of holding a similar course for French-speaking participants. The scope of the training is referred to in more detail in the progress report on the Statistical Survey of Africa (E/CN.14/83).

109. The proposal in Project 04-02 for the establishment at ECA headquarters of a small mechanical processing unit, which could be used for the demonstration of methods of processing and analyzing data, is still in the formative stage. However, it is hoped that such a unit will be installed sometime in 1961.

110. In pursuance of resolution 16 (II) the Executive Secretary arranged a programme of in-service training to be conducted at the regional economic commission for Europe and for Asia and the Far East. Requests were sent to Morocco, Tunisia and the UAR (Egypt) to nominate candidates for the training programme at ECE. Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone were asked to nominate candidates for the in-service training programme at ECAFE. The Headquarters in-service training course for Africa economists continued on an enlarged scale. The Secretariat of the Commission was associated with the selection of participants, and arrangements have been made for the participants to spend some time in Addis Ababa at the end of the course in order to familiarize themselves with the work of the Commission.

111. The Executive Secretary discussed resolution 16(II) with the ACC meeting in Geneva in July 1960 and initiated plans for the establishment of a permanent training programme in the field of economic planning at ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa. This programme, where appropriate, will follow the lines of a similar programme at ECLA. Correspondence with international agencies and with planning experts has provided the Executive Secretary with a list of names from which two instructors, who would be regular members of the ECA staff, may be recruited to organize and conduct the training programme. It is also planned to recruit experts on a

temporary basis to assist with the programme. This new training programme is expected to constitute a major service to member governments. The Executive Secretary hopes to be able to announce a first experimental course of relatively short duration for late 1961 or early 1962, which should help to determine the nature of the long-term programme.

112. The report on the meeting of Heads of Universities and University Colleges in Africa on the training of African staff in the field of economic development (E/CN.14/86), which is submitted to the third session of the Commission, records the various problems discussed at the Khartoum conference, and underlines the main conclusions reached. The conference discussed, among other things, the problems of recruitment and staffing and considered that the area of recruitment of staff should be broadened. In order to lighten the teaching load in African universities and to release local teachers to undertake study and research, the conference inter alia suggested that some economists with teaching experience should be attached to the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa and seconded for varying periods to universities.

113. The conference also discussed training graduates and university staff, curricula, examinations, standards, refresher courses, conferences, libraries and text books. It was agreed that the provision of centralized regional training facilities would be particularly suitable for subjects like national income accounting, statistics, demography, economic development, agricultural and rural economics. It was pointed out that it was desirable to strengthen existing institutions rather than to create new ones. The conference was, however, aware of the fact that new universities will be created in Africa countries and that they will also need all the assistance governments and international organizations can give them. A number of suggestions were made regarding financial and other ways in which international organizations, in co-operation with various governmental and non-governmental agencies, could assist African universities in the training of personnel required for the promotion of economic

development of Africa. A summary of recommendations made by the Conference (E/CN.14/86 Add.1) is submitted to the session of the Commission.

C. 1. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organization (ILO)

114. Co-operation continues to develop between the Commission and the International Labour Organization. This relationship will become increasingly important as the Commission's work programme regarding industrial planning and development becomes fully effective. The ILO participated in the ECA Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes held in Accra in December 1960.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

115. In accordance with the memorandum of understanding concluded between the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of FAO on 7 April 1959, close working relationships are being maintained with FAO through the ECA-FAO Joint Agriculture Division. These have included co-sponsorship of regional seminars on Land Policies in East and Central Africa and on Livestock and Meat Marketing. This close collaboration was also maintained at the First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, which was attended by the Executive Secretary, while the Chief of the Joint Agriculture Division was General Secretary of the Conference. The FAO has contributed documents to this Session of the ECA on the food and agriculture situation (E/CN.14/62) and on the control of desert locust (E/CN.14/66).

116. A consultant, engaged jointly by ECA and FAO visited a number of African countries to assist in the preparation of food balance sheets, and arrangements have been made for a consultant to work closely with FAO on a survey of timber resources and requirements in Africa. The FAO agreed to

attach a rural development officer to the Joint Agriculture Division in 1961 to develop a programme of work on rural institutions. FAO was represented at the ECA Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes.

117. The work of the ECA Secretariat in the field of agriculture is conducted in close contact with that of the FAO Headquarters and the African and Near East Regional offices of FAO.

118. According to a second memorandum of understanding between the Executive Secretary and the Director-General of FAO, concluded in July 1959, the FAO Regional Statistician for Africa is outposted in Addis Ababa at the Headquarters of the ECA Secretariat. This officer took up his duties in February 1960 and has been working closely with the Secretariat in developing statistical services in Africa in the field of agriculture, in particular with the Statistical Survey of Africa and preparations for study tours and seminars for statistical training.

119. During 1960 the Secretariat co-operated with FAO in a joint statistical project in Tunisia and Sudan. Close liaison was maintained with the FAO Regional Nutrition Officer in work on food consumption Surveys. In addition, consultations have been held with the various interested specialized agencies in connexion with preparations for the Second Conference of African Statisticians.

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

120. The Commission participated in the UNESCO meeting of Ministers and Directors of Education which convened in Addis Ababa in February 1960 and also contributed a paper to the UNESCO Refresher Course for African Economists which was conducted in Rabat in December. During the year a UNESCO social science specialist was attached to ECA headquarters. UNESCO also co-operated with the Commission on the Conference of Heads of African

Universities held in Khartoum in December, and participated in the ECA Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes, which took place in Accra earlier in the same month.

World Health Organization (WHO)

121. WHO participated in the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes. It is expected that co-operation with WHO will no doubt increase in scope with the initiation of the Commission's programmes dealing with the social aspects of economic development.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

122. Arrangements were made for informal contacts at the working level between members of the ECA Secretariat and IBRD officials engaged in activities concerning African countries. A member of the IBRD mission to Uganda visited ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa to discuss development problems of that country with members of the Secretariat.

Interim Commission of the International
Trade Organization (ICITO/GATT)

123. Relations between ICITO/GATT and ECA were considerably strengthened as a result of consultations between the Executive Secretaries of the two Organizations. The Executive Secretary to the Contracting Parties prepared an information paper on the accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the third session of the Commission (E/CN.14/61). Valuable comments and other assistance were provided by members of the GATT Secretariat on the studies of the Impact of West European Integration on African Trade and Development (E/CN.14/72) and on the Significance of Recent Common Market Developments in Latin America (E/CN.14/64). An observer from ICITO/GATT attended the meeting of the ad hoc Committee on Western European Trade Groupings in Addis Ababa in January 1961.

2. SPECIAL FUND

124. During 1960 several requests by African countries for assistance by the Special Fund were submitted to the Secretariat for its comments before they were presented to the Consultative Board. The Managing Director of the Fund expects (A/C.2/1.519) the regional economic commissions to assist in the provision of additional advisory services and intensified research and training in the field of development programming.

3. OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

125. In accordance with paragraph 13 of its Terms of Reference the Economic Commission for Africa has established relationships with the Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, whereby the Commission maintains constant liaison with the secretariats of these inter-governmental organizations. Machinery exists for the exchange of studies, documents and other information with these organizations, which are entitled to participation in sessions and other meetings of the Commission.

126. In view of the fact that the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, of the three inter-governmental organizations, engages in considerable number of activities of interest to the Commission. The exchange of information therefore with the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara has been regular.

127. At its meeting in Addis Ababa in June 1960 the Conference of Independent African States adopted a resolution recommending, among other things, the establishment of a Council for African Economic Co-operation. The Conference also emphasized the important role of ECA in Africa (see Section A, paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Commission's Programme of Work and Priorities 1961-62). The Executive Secretary was invited to address a plenary meeting of the conference.

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PART II

THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. Attendance and organization of the work

OPENING MEETING

128. The Third Session of the Commission was opened on 6 February 1961 in Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with a message from His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and a statement by Mr. Mekki Abbas, Executive Secretary of the Commission. The full text of His Imperial Majesty's message is annexed to this report. A number of delegates spoke in response to the message from His Imperial Majesty, and in comment on the role of the Commission.

MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

129. Representatives of all members of the Commission were present at the session. These were Belgium, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Upper Volta.

✓ 130. During the 34th, 35th and 36th plenary meetings of the Commission (the second, third and fourth meetings of the session) the application of Mauritania to be admitted as a member of the Commission came under consideration. The application was made under the second sentence of rule 6 of the terms of reference. The Representative of Morocco drew the attention of the Commission to the gravity and possible repercussions of a vote on such a question. The question of Mauretania, which was entirely political, had already been submitted to the General Assembly where Morocco had voiced its legitimate claims to the territory and any action by the Commission in the matter would trespass on the competence of the

General Assembly. The Commission should confine itself to its economic functions and refrain from passing a political resolution which could only divide its members and raise a further obstacle to the solution of the problem. The Commission decided to include this application for membership on the agenda. Upon the Commission's decision by a vote of 23 in favour, 4 against, and 3 abstentions, to transmit the application to the Economic and Social Council with a favourable recommendation, the delegation of Morocco withdrew from participation in the session.

131. The session was attended by representatives of all associate members, namely Kenya and Zanzibar, Ruanda Urundi, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Uganda. At the 35th plenary meeting of the Commission two further associate members were admitted: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Their representatives participated in the Session.

132. Representatives of the following members of the United Nations not members of the Commission attended the Third Session: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia. Representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia participated in the discussion under paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission. Observers were present from the Federal Republic of Germany.

133. The Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to admit the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to membership in the Commission (see Part IV of the report).

134. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the terms of reference, representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the session: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),

International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also attended the session.

135. Representatives of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also attended the session.

136. Observers from three other inter-governmental organizations, namely the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (GATT), the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and the League of Arab States, also attended under the provisions of paragraph 11 of the terms of reference.

137. In accordance with paragraph 14 of the Commission's terms of reference, the following non-governmental organizations were represented: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Veterans Federation; Union catholique Internationale de Service Social (UCISS), Comité International catholique des Infirmières et Assistantes Medico-Sociales (CICIAMS), Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Council of Women, International Federation of University Women, International League for the Rights of Man, International Road Federation, League of Red Cross Societies, Pax Romana, World Union of Catholic Womens Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association, World Touring and Automobile Organization, and Young Men's Christian Association, and International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries.

138. A list of representatives and observers is given in Annex I to this Report.

CREDENTIALS

139. In accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives were examined by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen. These credentials were found to be in order. As regards Congo (Leopoldville),

the credentials were found to be in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 1498(XV) of 23 November 1960. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen wished, however, to reserve their position as to the competence of the delegates to represent the Government of the Congo.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

140. The Commission elected its officers, in accordance with rule 14 of its rules of procedure, at the 33rd plenary meeting of the Commission. It unanimously elected Ato Menassie Lemma (Ethiopia) as Chairman, Mr. Souron-Migan Apithy (Dahomey) as First Vice-Chairman, and Alhaji The Honourable Shahu Shagari (Nigeria) as Second Vice-Chairman.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

141. Paragraph 64 of the report on the first session (E/3201) requested the Executive Secretary to convene a meeting of representatives of all members and associate members to consider the draft work programme to be submitted to the second session. It was felt that such a meeting could usefully be held before the third and subsequent sessions.

142. Accordingly a Committee on the programme of work and priorities met on 1 February 1961 in the Parliament Buildings in Addis Ababa. The meeting was attended by representatives of members and associate members of the Commission and by observers from three members of the United Nations not members of the Commission. The United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance and representatives of TAB and FAO also attended. The Chairman of the first two meetings was Mr. Marisom Fahmy (UAR), and of the remaining meetings Mr. Ali Skalli (Morocco). The Committee held five meetings and completed its work on 3 February 1961 by the adoption of its report to the Commission (E/CN.14/101). The Committee, in considering the draft programme submitted by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/87/Rev.1) asked that certain points be clarified and that the content or emphasis of certain projects be changed. It also in some instances added aspects not covered in the draft programme. One new project was added.

143. The Commission at its 44th plenary meeting appointed a drafting committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Souron-Migan Apithy (Dahomey), to prepare its report. It consisted of representatives of Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Malagasy Republic, Mali and Tanganyika. The drafting committee held five meetings and submitted a draft report (E/CN.14/L.75) to the Commission at its 55th plenary meeting.

B. Agenda

144. The Commission had before it the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/56). The agenda was adopted by the Commission at its 34th plenary meeting. At its 35th meeting the Commission decided to replace agenda item 4 by a new item 4 which included item 4 (b). The agenda as adopted was as follows:

1. Opening addresses
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. (a) Welcome of New Members, Admission of Associate Members
(E/CN.14/98 and Add.1; E/CN.14/58; E/CN.14/59)
(b) Application by Mauritania for membership in the Economic Commission for Africa (E/CN.14/98/Add.2)
5. Economic Situation and Trends in Africa including Social Aspects:
 - (a) Economic Bulletin for Africa (E/CN.14/67)
 - (b) Review of the food and agricultural situation in Africa
(E/CN.14/62)
 - (c) International action for commodity stabilization and the role of Africa (E/CN.14/68)
 - (d) Report on FAO/ECA Centre on Land policies in East and Central Africa (E/CN.14/69)
 - (e) Control of desert locust (E/CN.14/66)
 - (f) Social aspects of Economic Development (E/CN.14/70)
 - (g) Effects of Urbanization on Family Life in Africa (E/CN.14/71)
 - (h) Internal marketing of agricultural products - their effects on national agricultural policies of neighbouring countries.
Note by FAO on item 5 of the Agenda (E/CN.14/104)

- (i) Improvement in nutritional standards (to be related to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of FAO and the need for concerted action).
 - 6. Effects of Economic Groupings in Europe on African Economies:
 - (a) Report on the Impact of Western European Economic Integration on African Trade and Development (E/CN.14/72, Add.1, Corr.1 & 2)
 - (b) The Significance of recent Common Market developments in Latin America (E/CN.14/64)
 - (c) Information paper on the Procedures for Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the advantages for less-developed countries (E/CN.14/61 and Corr.1 and 2)
 - (d) Report of Ad hoc Committee of representatives of members and associate members convened to examine the effects of economic groupings in Europe on African economies in accordance with Resolution 7 (II) (E/CN.14/100 and Add.1).
 - 7. International Assistance to Africa:
 - (a) International Economic Assistance to Africa: a review of current contributions (E/CN.14/88)
 - (b) Information paper on technical assistance activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/CN.14/73) and the International Monetary Fund (E/CN.14/74)
 - (c) Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECA region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes, prepared by the TAB Secretariat (E/CN.14/77)
 - (d) Information paper on the Special Fund activities in Africa, prepared by the United Nations Special Fund (E/CN.14/76)
 - (e) United Nations programmes for technical assistance in public administration (E/CN.14/89)
 - (f) Additional information papers relating to technical assistance rendered to African countries or territories by other international agencies: UNICEF (E/CN.14/95 and Add.1), UNESCO (E/CN.14/102), WMO (E/CN.14/105), ITU (E/CN.14/106), ICAO (E/CN.14/107) and IAEA (E/CN.14/108).
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8. Resources, Industry and Transport

- (a) Information paper on Survey of Resources (E/CN.14/90)
- (b) Transport problems in relation to economic development in West Africa (E/CN.14/63). Concerted action on transportation in the African Region (E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1).

9. Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (E/CN.14/78 and Add.1-5)

10. Community Development:

- (a) Report of Workshop on extension of family and child welfare services within Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79)
- (b) Community development in Africa. Report of a United Nations Study Tour in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika and United Arab Republic (E/CN.14/80 and Corr.1)
- (c) An enquiry into Community Development in Uganda (E/CN.14/81)
- (d) A summary statement on the present state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa (E/CN.14/82)

11. Statistical Survey of Africa:

- (a) Progress Report on the Statistical Survey of Africa (E/CN.14/83 and Corr.1)
- (b) Report of the Working Party on the Treatment of Non-Monetary (Subsistence) Transactions within the framework of National Accounts (E/CN.14/60)
- (c) Report of the Working Group on the Uses of National Accounts in Africa (E/CN.14/84)
- (d) Draft bibliography of African statistical publications (E/CN.14/65)

12. Training:

- (a) Report by the Executive Secretary on action taken on in-service training in response to Resolution 16 (II) (E/CN.14/85)
- (b) Report of the Conference of Heads of African Universities and university colleges in Africa (E/CN.14/86 and Add.1)

13. Programme of Work and Priorities:

- (a) Programme of Work and Priorities (E/CN.14/87/Rev.1 and Add.1 and 2) Work of the Commission since the second session (E/CN.14/93)
- (b) Report of the Committee on the work programme and priorities to the third session (E/CN.14/101 and Add.1)
- (c) Economic and social development (E/CN.14/95) (Information paper).

- (d) Appraisal of the programmes in the economic, social and human rights field (E/CN.14/99)
 - (e) Decentralization of the United Nations economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions. Note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.14/103)
 - (f) Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session and by other Regional Economic Commissions. (E/CN.14/91 and Add.1, and E/CN.14/99)
14. Date and place of the fourth session
15. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.14/75)

C. Account of Proceedings

145. The Chairman read out a message of warm greetings to representatives and observers from His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I stressing the irresistible upsurge to independence of the African peoples during the two years since the Commission's inaugural session held at Addis Ababa, extending a special welcome to the new States which had attained full membership of the Commission, and trusting that their political emancipation would be followed by complete and meaningful economic freedom. The task, wrote His Imperial Majesty, would not be easy, in face of the old maxim "divide and rule"; but the oneness of all Africans would eventually gain the day. That oneness could be strengthened by further improving contacts and communications within Africa, for example through student exchanges and visits, as well as determined efforts by each to understand the other's difficulties. The Economic Commission for Africa had in its short life laid a solid foundation for co-operation towards the solution of the continent's problems, and in particular that of its economic and social development. The message went on to suggest that the Commission might usefully extend its activities to other related fields, such as agriculture and natural resources, without progress in which general economic growth would be seriously hampered, and concluded with the hope that the Commission's labours at its third session would be crowned with full success.

146. The Chairman also acknowledged with the Commission's sincere thanks messages from President Kennedy of the United States of America and Premier Khrushchev of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics expressing their best wishes for a fruitful session.

147. After extending a welcome to all delegations, particularly those of new members and associate members, the Executive Secretary of the Commission referred to the inspiration afforded the Secretariat by the continued support and encouragement of His Imperial Majesty, and the Government and people of Ethiopia, symbolized in the magnificent Africa Hall just dedicated to the future of all African nations.

148. Under its terms of reference, said the Executive Secretary, the Commission had a vital role to play in helping the countries of Africa tackle their economic and social problems, and the Secretariat would do its utmost to implement all decisions adopted by the Commission to that end. Referring to the programme of work and priorities for 1961-62, he said that one of the most important developments since the previous session had been the growth of external economic assistance to Africa. Since proper utilization of that assistance depended on efficient and prompt government planning, the work programme accorded high priority to economic programming and development techniques, the organization of statistical services, the administrative problems of African governments and training.

149. Stressing the need for concerted action towards the economic development of Africa, he hoped that the studies on transport and foreign trade before the Commission and those to be prepared later in other fields would assist members in assessing the prospects for closer economic co-operation among African States. He drew special attention to the studies on the effects on Africa of economic groupings in Europe and to the first issue of the Economic Bulletin for Africa.

150. As a consequence of General Assembly resolution 1518(XV), which recommended the strengthening of the regional economic commissions and decentralization of United Nations economic activities, closer contacts would be established between these commissions, the Special Fund, the

Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Technical Assistance Board. The Executive Secretary drew the attention of the Commission to document E/CN.14/103 on decentralization and stated that views expressed during the session would be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its thirty-second session.

151. He expressed the hope that through continued co-operation with United Nations headquarters, the specialized and inter-governmental agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, the Commission would play its part in promoting social progress and better standards of life in greater freedom. After quoting the Secretary-General's meaningful remarks at the Commission's last session on the vast problems confronting the newly independent African States, he concluded by thanking all United Nations bodies, departments and agencies for the help, encouragement and co-operation accorded the Secretariat during 1960.

152. After thanking the Commission for the honour conferred on his country, his delegation and himself by his election, the Chairman said that the year 1960 would go down in history as "Africa year" - a year in which sixteen newly independent African States had been admitted to membership of the United Nations. He welcomed the representatives of the new States to the Commission, while regretting that millions of Africans had yet to gain their freedom.

153. The gravest problem in the present-day world, he said, was the fact that two-thirds of humanity lived in poverty and ignorance while the rest enjoyed a life of comparative ease and comfort. If the entire world did not make a concerted effort to cure that basic malady, the future was indeed dark for peace. The hard facts of world trade during the last decade, which had been a period of overall expansion, were most alarming, if one considered the steadily increasing production and income in the industrialized countries against the background of the deterioration in terms of trade as pointed out by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and of the lag in world demand for most primary commodities. The problem

could not, of course, be solved by the Commission; it must be tackled at world level. What could be done in the Commission, however, was to study it in its African context.

154. The creation of discriminatory trade groupings in Europe was a disheartening development. The European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association would, he thought, put one of the most highly industrialized regions in the world at an even greater advantage compared with Africa's exporters of primary commodities. The dismantling of EEC internal tariffs and the establishment of EEC external tariffs at levels higher than previous national averages would gravely impair the already painfully slow process of industrialization in less-developed countries. The natural basis for a healthy African economy would be domestic markets capable of supporting industrialization; hence that economy should not be made merely complementary to non-African economies.

155. It had been argued in the past that, given the necessary incentives, the flow of private capital into the less-developed countries would solve most of the latter's problems; but experience had shown that the capital flowed mainly to areas that assured immediate returns, such as the few with rich mineral, and in particular petroleum, resources. The greatest need was for economic and technical assistance, which had been indeed scant in the past, though growing in volume, thanks to the increasing awareness of African problems in the United Nations and the specialized agencies. He would refer in particular, and gratefully, to the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It should be noted that at its last session the General Assembly passed a resolution co-sponsored by forty-six less-developed countries which had declared "in principle that a United Nations capital development fund shall be established". The United Nations, he said, was not merely a political organization; its primary task was to fight ignorance, poverty and misery. As to African problems, ECA was obviously the United Nations organ best equipped to solve them. A glance at the Commission's programme of work and priorities showed that it had initiated research

and training projects designed to meet the special needs of Africa, for example those on the "Social Aspects of Economic Development", the "Applicability of Community Development Techniques to Urban Areas in Africa" and "Groundwater Development".

156. As regards the survey of Africa's natural resources, there was, he said, a serious lack of information which the Commission intended to correct as soon as possible under its work programme. He was happy to note the work the Commission intended to undertake in agriculture in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization, but expressed the wish that ECA would include in its work programme specific agricultural projects.

157. In conclusion, given self-help and mutual help under the inspiration of the Charter, the Commission and the parent body, the United Nations, would have succeeded in maintaining world peace and security if they had truly aided the nations in eradicating poverty, ignorance and misery from the world.

ECONOMIC SITUATION AND TRENDS IN AFRICA INCLUDING SOCIAL ASPECTS

(Agenda item 5)

158. In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the Secretariat had faced particular difficulties due to the shortage or lack of information and inadequate staff in the preparation of the first issue of the Economic Bulletin for Africa (E/CN.14/67). However, this publication would no doubt improve in quality and content with an increase in staff and closer co-operation between member governments and the Secretariat. The Bulletin showed that the year 1959 was one of economic expansion in industrial countries, which gave impetus to the international flow of commodities, but that the expansion affected the trade of the industrial countries with one another rather than their trade with primary exporting countries. A significant feature of the expansion was that the rise in the volume of primary exports had not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in their value. Total African exports increased in

volume by over 10 per cent in 1959, but the increase in value was less than half that figure. The decline in imports in 1959 accounted in part for the improvement in the overall balance of trade of the region. In the first quarter of 1960, though African exports showed a further increase, there was a substantial rise in the volume and value of imports. The geographical distribution of African trade was, in general, little changed and exchanges were still conducted mainly with metropolitan or former metropolitan countries. Trade among African countries remained disturbingly small. This called for measures to promote economic co-operation among African countries. Although western Europe, particularly the EEC area, enjoyed an unusually prosperous year in 1959, the latest data showed a certain slackening in overseas demand for west-European goods and the boom was showing signs of slowing down in the second half of 1960, while in the USA a downward movement was observable. Demand for primary commodities in industrial countries tended increasingly to lag behind the pace of general economic activity and it was unlikely that 1961 would be a better year than 1960 in this respect. International action for price stabilization of primary commodities was extremely important, but the real solution lay in the economic development of African countries, which was the only way of ending the dependence of their economies on factors beyond their control. The political changes sweeping the continent would be meaningless unless followed by new economic and social structures. After dealing with development policies and programmes described in the Bulletin, the Executive Secretary emphasized the need for accelerated industrialization. It was urgent for countries in the area to pool their resources to meet common problems, to develop a wide range of common policies on such matters as industrial research institutes, management, and training centres. In this the Commission could play a vital role. Finally, he referred to the papers before the Commission on the "Social Aspect of Economic Development" (E/CN.14/70) and the "Effects of Urbanization on Family Life in Africa" (E/CN.14/71). These problems were of vital importance whether looked upon as the social conditions for development, or as obstacles to, or consequences of, development.

159. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs pointed out that political independence did not in itself solve the problems of economic and social development, though it altered its basic terms. Economic growth might require a transformation of traditional structures and attitudes, more radical than could be inspired in the framework of a colonial status. Combined efforts would be required to effect, for instance, changes in land tenure systems, to create new opportunities for productive employment, and to eradicate customs and habits of work that were incompatible with the new conditions. Sacrifices would accordingly need to be made. Attention should be given to the dangers of temporary regression as a result of disinvestment in various forms, such as a halt in the flow of foreign capital or even flight of capital due to uncertainties during the period of political transition. Development projects which had been undertaken by metropolitan powers, might be halted, infrastructure equipment might deteriorate, and activities which had flourished under the old arrangements might in some cases dwindle and perhaps disappear. But if those possibilities were recognized, there need be no undue alarm or discouragement. International action could offset some of the effects. Adjustments would be called for in the transition period to ensure sustained and balanced growth. Dealing with the problems facing a sovereign state which must make a choice in trade policies at a time when new economic or trade groupings are being made and are modifying the pattern of international trade, the Under-Secretary stated that some anxiety was felt about the possible impact of the European Economic Community on Africa. It was still uncertain, however, what exact effects developments and decisions of the Common Market might have on both the associated and the non-associated African countries. Nevertheless, it was important for African countries to formulate hypotheses concerning long-term trends, to weigh the consequences of the relationships established between financial assistance and the trade system, in existence or in the making, on the expansion of intra-African trade and the possibilities of economic association or integration among African countries. Organization

of transfers of capital and skills to assist the under-developed countries had been the main concern in the past. But the entire system of international trade and payments might well constitute the main debate in the years ahead. An essential element of this development would be the expression of regional solidarity and representation of regional interests. The existence of ECA bore new witness to the importance of comparing concepts and experiences and of creating a collective conscience. The young nations of the world, unlike the old nations, felt the need of ordering their actions in accordance with a conceptual system and a body of reasoned doctrines, rather than being governed by habit and reflex.

The present situation of African economies

160. A large number of statements dealt with the present economic and social situation in Africa. Emphasis was laid on all the well-known features of under-development as well as on the problems and difficulties encountered by African governments in their efforts to achieve economic independence after the attainment of political independence. The persistence of a large rural sector not integrated into the monetary economy was stressed as one of the basic characteristics of most African countries. Lack of specialization and traditional forms of organization, it was said, were among the factors responsible for low productivity of labour in agriculture, which nevertheless remained the main source of income on the continent. With exports consisting of a few primary commodities, African countries remained highly vulnerable to fluctuations in import demand of industrial countries which played by far the dominant role in African trade. On the other hand, the lack of transport facilities and means of communication, combined with the narrowness of national markets, presented a major obstacle to development of production for African consumption. Educational levels were still very low despite the increasing efforts of governments in that particular field. Bad health conditions and malnutrition were also mentioned among major obstacles to economic development. It was pointed out many countries had a high rate of population growth, and some delegations stressed that the accelerated pace of urbanization was followed by large-scale migrations from the rural

areas which gave rise to new economic and social problems. All delegations were unanimous that African countries needed more international financial and technical aid in order to accelerate their economic development, though international aid, however important, could only supplement national efforts which play the decisive role in the process of development.

Development programming

161. It was generally agreed that if economic development was to proceed at an accelerated rate intensive efforts had to be made by both peoples and governments. On the part of the governments, a large body of opinion advocated that development should be planned comprehensively and policy should be formulated on the basis of economic analysis as broad and deep as possible. Many countries were moving in that direction and the Commission could fulfil a useful task in that field. Some delegations suggested that attention should be given to regional and sub-regional development programmes, in particular with regard to inter-connexion of transport systems, production and distribution of electricity, river basin development and plans for industrialization.

162. A major problem encountered by governments was how to secure a correct balance between the establishment of industries and the expansion of agriculture for domestic consumption and exports. Expansion of agriculture was required to increase exports and to provide food for increasing urban and industrial communities. In industrialization lay the principal means to increase production and productivity and provide employment for the growing population; but great application and effort would be required and large amounts of capital would have to be invested, particularly when viewed as a percentage of prevailing national incomes.

163. The view was expressed that, however important foreign investments might be, they could only supplement domestic savings and capital formation. Several delegations therefore placed great emphasis on ways of mobilizing domestic savings for productive investments. Some

delegations stated that governments should strictly control private and public consumption expenditure so as to make as high a proportion as possible of the country's resources available for capital formation.

164. It was agreed that in the major effort required for economic development, the active co-operation of the entire population was a pre-requisite. Several delegations emphasized in that connexion that the approach of their governments to economic development was to create interest in self-betterment and to induce the populations to apply additional time and effort to improve their immediate situation as well as to provide as much as possible of the domestic cost of capital projects in direct labour. They were waging political and propaganda campaigns with a view to involving the public in a great national effort.

165. Nevertheless, if all African nations made their development efforts in isolation, there would be a considerable chance that achievements and success in a certain respect in one country would obstruct or jeopardize attempts in that direction in other countries, and conversely. Some delegations therefore stressed the need for harmonization of national development plans in the interests of more rapid progress, so that they would complement rather than compete with one another.

Developments in the field of agriculture

166. While considering programmes for fostering rapid economic growth, the continued dependence of most economies in Africa on the agricultural sector was repeatedly stressed. Two main reasons accounted for this dependence, the first being the need to provide increasing food supplies for the rapidly growing population and the second the need to provide primary exports of enhanced quality and quantity to earn the foreign exchange necessary for financing imports of capital goods.

167. Concern was expressed at the evidence presented by FAO (E/CN.14/52) that per capita food availability in the region as a whole had recently fallen and that during the last three years food production had been actually below the pre-war per capita level on the basis of statistics, admittedly unreliable. The lag in the expansion of production, it was

said, did not apply to main export crops but to basic food products for the local population. In national development plans, therefore, it was recommended that particular emphasis be placed upon the expansion of food production and marketing for domestic consumption. Reference was made to the need for concerted action related to the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

168. It was recognized that in many parts of the region not only were diets barely sufficient in terms of calories, but that there were serious deficiencies of protein and other basic nutrients. This called for systematic policies to produce and distribute the necessary foodstuffs, including livestock products and fish, and also to provide the necessary education to make the people aware of the basic facts of nutrition and of the foods necessary for a balanced diet. The possibility of using food surpluses from abroad as a factor in economic growth was mentioned.

169. It was pointed out that the rapid trend towards urbanization in many countries, including temporary movements of labour, was resulting in a relative reduction of the number of persons in agriculture. That tendency, coupled with the rapid growth of population, it was repeatedly stressed, made it essential to increase the output and productivity of both the land and the agricultural workers.

170. At the same time it was recognized that mere intensification of effort within the existing agricultural pattern would not suffice, because domestic and foreign market demand was constantly changing. In addition, many African economies required diversification if they were to be less vulnerable to fluctuations in the prices of a limited number of export commodities. The contributions that an efficient livestock industry could make to the diversification of agriculture and of exports was recognized.

171. Many proposals were made regarding the measures necessary to bring about a rapid expansion of output, improvement in the level of productivity and the diversification of the agricultural sector. Apart from technical measures such as research and the application of fertilizers, attention was

drawn to the necessity of bringing subsistence producers of both crops and livestock into the cash economy so that they could produce a surplus for the market.

172. The agricultural area could also be expanded through irrigation and drainage and through a more effective use of water resources. Soil losses through erosion should be halted, by controlled grazing, pasture improvement, conservation and restoration of forests and more scientific farming practices adapted to local conditions.

173. Attention was directed to a number of institutional factors that could contribute to agricultural and pastoral progress. Major emphasis was placed on improvements in storage and marketing facilities and methods, including the creation of marketing boards and of other services for increasing the quality and quantity of commodities, offered for domestic sale and for export. Attention was drawn to the FAO/ECA Centre on Meat and Livestock Marketing held at Fort Lamy, Chad, in December 1960. In connexion with marketing, the need for adequate roads and other communications was repeatedly stressed. In some countries co-operatives had proved a successful mechanism for purchasing, processing and handling products for the market. Among measures to stimulate production, several references were made to land tenure, and to the need for continued research and the development of tenure provisions, which would permit rapid and flexible agricultural growth (E/CN.14/69). Security of tenure, it was said, not only gave an incentive to improve holdings, but also provided collateral for credit, so necessary for the adoption of technical improvements to increase and diversify output. Another important factor was the strengthening of advisory and demonstration services to farmers, to ensure the adoption of improved techniques and the successful introduction of new products on a commercial scale.

174. While it was recognized that agriculture might depend largely on the public sector for financing and investment, particularly in large development schemes, it was also realized that the ability and willingness of the individual producer to market his surplus produce depended in large

measure on the prices he could obtain. The numerous references to price stabilization measures were mainly concerned with export markets and the terms of trade; but many delegations stressed the importance such measures could have in maintaining and improving farm income levels and ensuring deliveries to market. Domestic price support and incentive policies might often be rendered ineffective in the absence of effective action to stabilize export prices. Price differences between contiguous countries had in some cases resulted in smuggling, which could drain the price stabilization reserve funds of one country without corresponding benefits to other countries.

175. Apart from general problems common to the whole region, there were some of special importance to certain sub-regions. For example, several West and Central African delegations expressed their interest in the conservation and economic exploitation of timber resources and in the provision of more information regarding trends in market demand for tropical hard woods and other forest products. Similarly, countries of the northern and eastern parts of Africa were concerned with the campaign against the desert locust, and were participating in the UN Special Fund inter-regional project for locust control (E/CN.14/66). Wild life and tourism were mentioned in connexion with East Africa. Fisheries were referred to mainly in the protein-deficient areas of West and Central Africa; but it was agreed that they had widespread importance in the inland and coastal waters of the whole continent.

Stabilization of Primary Commodity Prices

176. Concern was expressed at the recent deterioration in the prices of primary exports in relation to the prices of industrial goods. This deterioration in the terms of trade of most African countries was accompanied by a tendency on the part of industrial countries to become increasingly self-sufficient in food-stuffs and raw materials and to use synthetic substitutes for natural raw materials. Another factor inhibiting the growth of the economies mainly dependent on primary exports had been the

wide fluctuations in commodity prices, particularly where a country was dependent on one or a few main exports for its foreign exchange earnings. 177. All delegations agreed on the need for commodity price stabilization. The view was expressed that African countries might benefit more from stabilization of their export earnings than from the financial aid granted by industrialized countries. It was recognized, however, that the stabilization of primary commodity prices was a highly complex problem which could best be solved through world-wide co-operation.

178. The establishment of regional consultations among producers of major commodities was suggested. It was emphasized that such consultations should not lead to regional isolations but rather to better co-ordination of national policies and close co-operation among African countries in general. At the same time, African countries should be prepared to join producers elsewhere as well as consumer countries in the elaboration of international agreements.

Industrialization

179. Many delegations stressed that the establishment of industries was foremost in the minds of their governments. Industrialization was essential not only to change the traditional structure of African economies, but also to provide employment for a rapidly increasing labour force. The new industries should not be concentrated in a few urban areas, but should be decentralized as far as possible, mainly in connexion with the processing of locally produced raw materials for domestic consumption.

180. It was recognized by various delegations that the possibility of transforming mineral and agricultural raw materials into processed goods for export were far from exhausted. Many references were made to the vast mineral resources of the continent, which were often associated with large hydro-electric potentials.

181. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ICITO/GATT referred to the slow increase in demand for primary products in industrialized countries and stressed that a significant increase in the earnings of less-developed countries could only be brought about by an increase in the unit value of

their exports through processing. In this connexion, several delegations expressed the hope that the industrial countries would adjust their tariffs to reduce or to eliminate the present obstacles to imports of processed goods from less-developed countries.

182. Several delegations pointed out that the establishment of consumer goods industries in their countries was seriously hampered by the narrowness of the market. This obstacle could be overcome by co-operation among neighbouring countries based on an analysis of demand for consumer goods. Account should also be taken of the local availability of raw materials and other resources. The need for surveys of this type was emphasized.

183. The role of the public sector in the process of industrialization, it was stated, varied from one country to another. Some governments attempted to create a favourable environment for the establishment of private industry through the provision of infra-structure and other basic services and through tax concessions and similar means of stimulating private initiative. Other governments participated more actively in the industrialization process through the establishment of government enterprises or joint ventures. In many countries, however, a combination of these two main approaches was being followed.

184. Regardless of the approach adopted, the necessity was recognized of appropriate financial institutions, such as development banks. It was suggested by several delegations that the development banks should be established on a sub-regional or regional basis. Such banks could become important instruments of intra-African co-operation by supporting the establishment of industries which would serve several countries.

Social aspects of economic development

185. Many delegates expressed their awareness of the social implications of economic development. It was pointed out that Europe had suffered badly from ignoring social problems at the time of its industrial revolution. A tremendous social as well as economic revolution was going on in Africa, and it was therefore important to avoid the mistakes previously made in other continents.

186. Education ranked first among the social problems mentioned by the delegations. All types and levels of education were regarded as deserving consideration, though it was felt that research might have to be conducted on the revision of curricula and other possible ways of adjusting education to the particular needs of Africa. Cultural differences, especially language barriers between countries or even inside them, were cited as a serious obstacle to harmonious development.

187. A keen interest was shown in the problems of family and child welfare, especially in rapidly growing urban centres. It was pointed out that the development of a money economy is often accompanied by a weakening of family ties and an increase in juvenile delinquency. Studies of these problems and the proposal of remedies were advocated. In connexion with the problem of improving family life and living conditions, many delegations expressed a desire for progress in the field of public health.

188. The rapid growth of towns observed in recent years was regarded as likely to continue. The need for new techniques to provide adequate housing for the urban masses was emphasized, likewise the necessity for research on the numerous social and administrative problems resulting from rapid and widespread urbanization. These, it was said, included acute problems of labour and employment in most cities where the level of industrial development was not yet sufficient to provide enough jobs. Concomitant with the unemployment problem there was a lack of trained and skilled manpower, the situation being further aggravated by rapid population increase, migration, and resettlement - largely in the urban centres.

189. In connexion with capital accumulation, the importance of the human factor was emphasized. An increase in effective human resources was seen as requiring greater attention to education and training as well as nutrition. In the mobilization of human resources for purposes of economic advance, attention was called to the special advantages of the co-operative movement and to the techniques of community development.

190. Obstacles to sound development were found in certain features of traditional African cultures, such as types of land tenure which discouraged private initiative, and the dowry (or "bride price"), which was denounced as a practice to be abolished. One of Africa's basic needs was considered to be a growth of entrepreneurial attitudes, including a taste for the risk involved in starting new industries and other types of economic development. It was pointed out that too often people were satisfied with minor government service positions, on account of the apparent security they provided.

191. In the main the delegations spoke of their social problems in a spirit of confidence that the new African governments could make progress toward the solution of these problems in a peaceful way. There was a strong determination not to neglect the human side of economic progress, but to move forward with plans of balanced economic and social development.

192. After a discussion of the economic and social consequences of racial discrimination, the Commission adopted a resolution requesting the Executive Secretary "to make sub-regional studies of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices on the mobilization of all available resources for the balanced economic development of all territories within the geographical scope of the Commission", and appealing "to all member governments to facilitate the work of the Executive Secretary in the implementation of this resolution". Supporters of the resolution referred to the position of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to the Commission's terms of reference. Racial discrimination was described as an obstacle to the development of human resources needed for the economic development of all territories in Africa. The resolution (E/CN.14/L.59) was adopted by 29 votes to one, with no abstentions. The representative of the Union of South Africa asked to have it recorded that "my delegation's opposition to the resolution is not due primarily to the fact that it is aimed at the domestic policies of my Government, but more so because we regard it as

a regrettable infringement of the purely technical character of the Economic Commission for Africa which is bound to undermine the Commission's efficacy in dealing with the urgent tasks before it".

EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROUPINGS IN EUROPE ON AFRICAN ECONOMIES

(Agenda item 6)

193. The issues included under this item on the agenda were discussed in detail at the meeting of the ad hoc Committee which was convened by the Executive Secretary in accordance with resolution 7 (II) of the Commission. The Committee's report (E/CN.14/100) gives a relatively detailed account of views expressed by various government experts, some of which were reiterated at the plenary session.

194. In introducing this item, the Executive Secretary stated that the pre-session meeting had been quite encouraging in spite of the relatively small attendance which had obliged the ad hoc Committee not to take a stand on two recommendations of vital interest. These recommendations concerned the establishment of a standing trade committee and the organization of a West African trade conference. The attention of the Commission was drawn to recent developments in the field of African trade and co-operation and particularly to the meetings in Rome and in Dakar, which were likely to lay the foundations of an organization for African economic co-operation grouping French-speaking States. The Secretariat would follow carefully these and other developments aiming at sub-regional groupings based on linguistic or political affinities. Groupings of this type, it was agreed, provided useful starting points towards economic co-operation on a broader geographical basis so long as they remained open to other countries. Such co-operation was necessary in order to deal effectively with a number of practical problems such as the elimination of large-scale smuggling in West Africa. The Secretariat was now ready to initiate action in these fields if the member governments so desired. The approach

outlined in the various documents put forward by the ad hoc Committee and by the Secretariat was a difficult one and could only be successfully implemented with the full co-operation of all members of the Commission.

195. Delegations of some countries not associated with the European Economic Community expressed concern not only about effects of the Rome Treaty on their commodity exports towards the "Six" but also about the possible harmful effects which such association might have in the long run on the economies of the associated countries themselves by preventing diversification and industrialization. Moreover, they felt that the links created by the association might prove detrimental to the development of intra-African co-operation. They appealed to the countries at present associated with EEC not to commit themselves definitely and to explore any common avenues of intra-African co-operation. It was also suggested that the advantages secured by association might be self-deceptive since undue emphasis on primary exports could bring about a further decline in prices in some markets, which in turn would be transmitted to all markets in industrialized countries.

196. Some delegations from non-associated countries drew attention to the political aspect of association with EEC. In their view, the European Economic Community was an instrument for continued political domination by former metropolitan countries. Aid granted by the EEC was stated to be subject to political conditions. Association would increase the dependence of African countries on western Europe and perpetuate the political division of Africa.

197. Delegations of countries associated with EEC stressed that the economic links existing between them and some former metropolitan countries were created in the colonial times. Their association with the Common Market was confirmed freely and independently and was motivated by the need to preserve their position on their most important export markets. No practicable alternative solution had been suggested by other African countries, many of whom enjoyed similar privileged positions on other European markets. Nevertheless, the associated countries were prepared

to co-operate with other African countries and the Rome Treaty did not prevent them from doing so. Trade with African and non-African countries not belonging to EEC was quite important and trade agreements had been concluded with several of them. The organization envisaged at the Dakar meeting provided a realistic starting point for broader intra-African co-operation. There was no intention to limit such an organization to French-speaking countries. No detailed information could be given on the proposals of the Dakar meeting, pending their ratification by a meeting of heads of States in the second half of March 1961 in Yaounde. As soon as the decisions were taken the Commission would be duly informed. Representatives of associated countries explained that in their present situation the European Development Fund financed a very important part of their development programmes. Finally, delegations of associated countries stated that they would never allow the association to become an instrument for political domination and that they were guided only by the interests of their populations.

198. It was generally recognized that African countries could not build up their economies in isolation. Inter-African co-operation in the field of trade and production policies was of utmost importance in order to change the present structure of their economies. Some delegations felt, however, that in the years to come some sort of accommodation had to be found with the West European trade groupings either through association on special terms or by some sort of concerted action, but it was essential not to transpose to Africa the split of Europe into two rival trade groupings.

199. In his concluding remarks the Executive Secretary emphasized that, as requested by the ad hoc Committee and the Commission, Secretariat would undertake research into trade problems, particularly the various preferential systems affecting Africa, further development of the West European and other economic groupings and long-term trade policy problems. In addition to this research programme there was a need to initiate actions of more immediate practical importance.

200. Two draft resolutions were submitted. One of these sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Nigeria requested the Executive Secretary to convene a special West African trade committee. The other, sponsored by the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Malagasy Republic, Senegal and Tunisia, aimed at the creation of a standing trade committee. Since the two resolutions followed parallel lines, it was decided to incorporate in the second resolution a paragraph from the preamble of the first and to add a new operative paragraph. Under the new resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Commission, it was decided to establish, within the Commission, a standing trade committee authorized to meet between sessions of the Commission. The resolution also authorized the Executive Secretary to organize, under the auspices of the Trade Committee, working parties to deal with trade problems of special sub-regional interest.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

(Agenda item 7)

201. The Commission had before it as main document a paper on "International Assistance to Africa" (E/CN.14/88), - a review of current contributions which shows significant increases in the volume of both multilateral and bilateral assistance rendered to African countries. There was also an important document on United Nations Programmes of Technical Assistance in Public Administration (E/CN.14/89), to which the Executive Secretary drew special attention in his introductory statement. Other documents included an information paper on the technical assistance activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (E/CN.14/73), and of the International Monetary Fund (E/CN.14/74), prepared by these organizations at the request of the Executive Secretary; on UNICEF aid to child health and welfare projects in Africa (E/CN.14/75), Special Fund Activities in Africa (E/CN.14/76), and on UNESCO (E/CN.14/102), and WHO (E/CN.14/77) activities. There was also a special paper on activities of EEC Overseas

Development Division (VIII/438/61). In addition, the Managing Director of the U.N. Special Fund, the Commissioner for U.N. Technical Assistance, the Executive Chairman of TAB, and representatives of various U.N. specialized agencies, made statements explaining the nature, scope, regulations and current activities in Africa of their respective organizations.

202. After referring to the cordial and fruitful relations existing between his own organization and ECA, the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund went on to stress the earnest desire of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to speed the economic and social development of Africa. Members would learn from the brief information paper before them that the Special Fund concentrated on assisting relatively large projects designed to improve the utilization of natural resources. The first aim when a survey of such resources produced favourable results was prompt investment. In the field of training, priority was given to the production of more and better technicians, particularly in teacher training institutions.

203. Special Fund activities were carefully co-ordinated with the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the financing institutions, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Every project so far approved would be carried out by the United Nations or a specialized agency. In addition, the field representatives of the Technical Assistance Board also represented the Special Fund, and those in Africa would be co-operating ever more closely with the ECA Secretariat, as the Fund's Governing Council had approved twenty-seven projects for African countries and territories, accounting for about one-fifth of the total funds allocated, while many parts of Africa were participating in the Special Fund Desert Locust Control Project.

204. He wished to urge those African countries which had not yet signed the basic agreement with the Special Fund to do so without delay. With regard to the separate partnership agreement required for each project,

which had to be signed by the recipient government, the executing agency and the Special Fund, some twelve had already been concluded for approved projects in Africa, and others would be so in the near future.

205. There were at least ten projects (including agricultural, water-use, geophysical and regional development surveys, and institutes for training in higher technology and veterinary surgery) proceeding satisfactorily in Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. The Volta River Flood Plain Survey, for example, was well ahead of schedule and promised truly dramatic results. Some thirty additional projects had been submitted for consideration, and the Secretariat of the Special Fund was much encouraged by the growing interest of the African countries in its activities, the scope of which in Africa would certainly be broadened by the Commission's operations.

206. For success in achieving a rapidly expanding world economy, and thus raising the living standards of all, relationships between nations must be put on the sound basis of partnership. There should be no talk of charity or paternalism between sovereign nations, and the small country's contribution should be as welcome as the richest nation's.

207. In conclusion, he felt bound to warn the developing nations of Africa not to over-estimate the extent to which external assistance could speed their economic and social development. Without dedicated leaders and peoples eager to help themselves, results would be disappointing. He would recall that, despite the real contribution to the post-war recovery of western Europe made by the Marshall Programme, it had been in fact the peoples who had saved themselves. So, too, it lay with the Africans to ensure the necessary development of their continent in the crucial decade ahead.

208. The United Nations Commissioner for Technical Assistance stressed the international and multilateral character of the United Nations Technical Assistance programmes not only as regards their sources of finance but also as regards the demands for experts whose services they called upon.

He also emphasized that the regional commissions were becoming increasingly involved in developing technical assistance programmes stemming from General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV). He hoped to discuss with the ECA Secretariat proposals for its fuller participation in technical assistance work in the future.

209. He referred to several technical assistance projects for the region including courses and institutions relating to economics, administration, community development, housing and urbanization; public finance, industry, ports and shipping, foreign affairs, and so forth. New subjects were, he said, being constantly added. These efforts taken together should help to prepare many African citizens for the complex task of development.

210. The Executive Chairman of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board, described briefly the evolution of the technical assistance programme since its inception. On the one hand some 15,000 men and women from the less-developed countries and territories had received training abroad and over 100 countries and territories had thus benefited; on the other hand, over 10,000 consultants and technicians had gone to serve the governments of these countries and territories and the skilled personnel and training resources of 70 countries had been utilized to provide assistance. The increasing participation by such countries as India, the United Arab Republic, Mexico, Chile, etc., in offering almost as many experts and fellowship places as they were receiving, had converted a programme of technical assistance into a programme of technical co-operation.

211. Africa's share of technical assistance provision, though small at first, had risen from 8.9 per cent in 1956 to 15.2 per cent in 1960 and would reach 22 per cent in 1961/1962 when it would amount to 20.1 millions. These figures excluded aid to the Congo (Leopoldville) under the civilian operations scheme. For the sixteen countries which became independent in 1960 the level of assistance would rise, in the 1961/1962 biennium, by nearly eight times the annual provision in 1960.

212. The allocation on a country basis was a delicate exercise resting on a number of theoretical concepts and practical considerations. Nearly half of the proposed programme was provisional and the programme would be the subject of further negotiation with recipient governments.

213. The executive Chairman of the TAB made a strong appeal to recipient countries not only to integrate their requests into co-ordinated policies and plans for economic development but to co-ordinate their requests to various bilateral and multilateral programmes and agencies. He felt that all agencies, multilateral and bilateral, should also do all they could to reinforce each other's work. Action on both sides was essential if serious and avoidable waste was to be eliminated. The Technical Assistance Board realized that many newly independent governments had not yet been able to establish central co-ordinating machinery or planning institutions. The Secretariat of the ECA could, together with the TAB, make valuable contributions in removing this difficulty.

214. Appreciation was expressed by the Commission of the notable increases in the volume and kinds of assistance rendered to Africa. It was, however, underlined by most delegations that the needs still surpassed by far the assistance accorded, particularly with regard to investment funds, and in this connexion it was felt that more emphasis was placed on theoretical studies than on practical projects. While acknowledging the increased activities of the IBRD and the Special Fund, for instance, and the increased aid promised by representatives of various overseas governments, most delegations could not but emphasize the continuing gravity of the situation and the urgent need for even greater assistance. One point repeatedly stressed was that international assistance, while extremely important could not replace action by the countries themselves. Real effort must come from Africa itself.

215. Regarding the relative roles of multilateral and bilateral assistance, it was recognized that, while the former had increased in volume and importance, the latter still remained much more significant and was welcome and greatly appreciated. It was generally stressed, however, that more

and more of this aid should be channelled through multilateral organizations. In the opinion of the Commission, aid through the United Nations had the advantage of being free of any political or other strings, and therefore of safeguarding the sovereignty of recipient countries. It also called for considerable initiative on the part of recipients regarding the nature of projects and the manner of programming.

216. In regard to technical assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, it was felt that advisers and experts should accelerate the emergence of trained local personnel and facilitate local initiative rather than retard or stifle it. Above all they should adapt themselves to local conditions instead of confining themselves to routine tasks and academic studies removed from the realism of actual situations and especially maintain an entirely neutral attitude in local political affairs. In this connexion several delegations emphasized the desirability of greater caution in the recruitment of advisers and experts.

217. It was suggested, with a view to expanding the field of assistance, that a particular and efficient form of international assistance consisted in the widening of markets for African products in industrialized countries by the removal of restrictions. This would accelerate the expansion of African economies by easing the problem of balance of payments and enabling African countries to increase their foreign exchange earnings. A further suggestion was also made that the Secretariat of the ECA might make a study of the possibilities of establishing an international financial institution whose activities would be entirely confined to Africa.

218. Various delegations stressed the role of foreign investments in Africa which resulted in the inadequacy of domestic savings. The idea was also stressed that foreign assistance and foreign investment should not be tied to any political or economic conditions. The serious shortage of trained personnel was another problem raised by many delegations who called for increased international aid towards the establishment of training institutions and the provisions of scholarships and fellowships. In regard to this last point, a number of overseas governments promised more assistance or actually offered scholarships to be administered through ECA.

219. A matter of particular concern stressed by some delegations was the need to simplify, co-ordinate and streamline the procedures of the various international organizations in their programming and distribution of assistance, since the complexity of procedures and overlapping of activities were often confusing and tended to render speedy execution difficult. Further, in line with ECOSOC resolution 793 (XXX) and UN General Assembly resolution 1518 (XV), support was expressed for the decentralization of UN economic and technical assistance activities as a means of enabling ECA to play a greater part in the programming of projects and distribution of assistance to the region. The representative of Guinea expressed serious doubts about the neutrality of UN technical assistance. Other delegations drew attention to the fact that the commercial policies of the industrialized countries tended to destroy the achievements made possible by the receipt of aid. This was primarily due to the unstable prices of primary commodities.

RESOURCES, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

(Agenda item 8)

220. The Executive Secretary stated that, as the Division for Industry, Transport and Natural Resources was still under organization, there was little documentation yet available on this item. He regretted that it had not been feasible to prepare for distribution to the Commission the survey on the resources of the African continent which UNESCO had completed. One chapter had been submitted to the Commission at its second session and the other chapters would be made available at an early date.

221. Delegations welcomed this information and stressed the general importance of such surveys, particularly for the promotion of economic development in specific fields like hydrology, geology and soil conservation.

222. The UNESCO representative outlined his organization's work programme in this field for 1961-62 and supplied additional information on the survey submitted. He regretted the technical impossibility of publishing the

survey, a work of 500-600 pages and a bibliography of 10,000 pages, for wide distribution in time for the third session of the Commission. The UNESCO representative was glad to note that ECA was proceeding with the publication of the survey, and hoped that ways and means of publishing the bibliography would be found.

223. Documentation on transport submitted to the Commission included a paper on transport in West Africa. Delegations welcomed this paper and expressed their appreciation of the work accomplished. The survey gave a clear picture of the inadequacy of the transport systems concerned and the need to break the isolation in which they had developed. The delegations welcomed the suggestions for action to improve existing systems.

224. Many delegations emphasized the importance of an integrated transport system at both national and sub-regional levels, as well as the need to plan transport development for the whole region. While there was general recognition of the need for new and improved trunk and feeder roads as a means of promoting economic development, some delegations particularly stressed the contributions to be expected from other modes of transport such as air transport, coastwise shipping and inland water transport.

225. The ICAO representative pointed out that air transport was especially important on the African continent in view of the lack of surface transport. He gave the Commission some information on air transport developments in Africa, on the work of his organization and on the ways in which it could assist ECA in that field.

226. The Commission adopted four resolutions on this item. Two of these, concerning resources, (E/CN.14/L.68 and 72), were adopted without discussion. The first requested the Executive Secretary, inter alia, to prepare a detailed inventory of the continent's energy resources and to undertake a thorough survey for their systematic development. The second requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the heads of the appropriate specialized agencies, to consider the convening of a joint conference on a survey of Africa's natural resources.

227. A draft resolution on transport (E/CN.14/62) was submitted by the delegations of Liberia and Nigeria, which thought that the study on West African transport dealt adequately with transport problems in that sub-region and represented a sound basis for action by governments.

228. While some delegations considered the proposed scope of the suggested conference too narrow, because of its geographical setting and of the fact that it would be confined to road transport, others thought the conference should be regarded merely as a preliminary one to be followed by others that would be held elsewhere in the region and also extended to other modes of transport. The draft resolution was adopted by 22 votes to 0, with one abstention.

229. The fourth draft resolution, submitted by Sudan, called for a study on transport in the eastern sub-region. It was generally agreed that a study similar to the West-African one should be undertaken for East Africa, covering the whole field of transport, particularly from the point of view of sub-regional trade, before any conference was convened. This draft resolution was also adopted by the Commission.

REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR AFRICA

(Agenda item 9)

230. This item was introduced by the Executive Secretary at the 52nd plenary meeting of the Commission.

231. The representative of Portugal proposed that in order to avoid duplication of work in the field of cartography CCTA should be consulted at all stages of preparation for the conference.

232. Supporting this view, the representative of Gabon pointed out that CCTA had an African Committee on Cartography. He also mentioned that UNESCO was interested in the subject and had accumulated a certain amount of information that would be useful to any cartographic conference convened in the future.

233. The representative of Sudan suggested that CCTA was a sub-regional, not an international, organization and said that there was no reason why it should be brought into a United Nations conference on cartography.

234. The representative of Uganda thought that the conference could not be held earlier than the last quarter of 1961, and that it would at all events be preferable to allow more time for preparation of papers on the various items of the agenda. He was of the opinion that the agenda contained too many items and that some pruning should be done if the work of the conference was to be completed in the allotted time. Items he suggested should be dropped were those on cadastral work, technical processes and equipment, hydrographic surveys and exhibitions (except those of a practical nature).

235. The speakers on this item were all in favour of holding a United Nations regional cartographic conference for Africa. No contrary view was expressed. The Commission agreed that the Executive Secretary should send a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council on the basis of the replies contained in document E/CN.14/78 and Add. 1-4.

236. The Executive Secretary said that he had earlier supplied the answer to those who raised the question of CCTA and other bodies when he had said that all who had done some work in this field could with advantage be consulted and their experience utilized. He added that experience at the two cartographic conferences held in Asia showed that the agenda might very well be pruned. He also emphasized that specialized agencies interested in cartography would naturally be brought into the picture.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Agenda item 10)

237. In introducing this item the Executive Secretary drew the Commission's attention to the four documents submitted for discussion: the report of the Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79), the report on the Study Tour

in Community Development for East African countries (E/CN.14/80), the report on Appraisal of Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/81), and a summary statement on the present state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa (E/CN.14/82).

238. Delegations expressed general satisfaction with the work accomplished as well as with the practical community development and social welfare programmes of the Commission.

239. In the course of discussion a number of delegations expressed the importance of the contribution of community development to general economic development and capital formation. Certain delegations, including Guinea, Mali and Tunisia, described how in their countries priority in national development programmes was given to community development. The Executive Secretary re-assured the Commission that the Programme of Work and Priorities incorporated a project on the relationship of community development to economic development and that the views expressed by members would be taken into consideration.

240. Other points raised by some delegations, including Ghana and UAR, were the importance of social welfare in relation to community development programmes and the need to maintain a balance between social and economic objectives in establishing national community development programmes. It was further stressed that training of personnel at all levels should be accorded priority in national and international programmes. Here again the Executive Secretary assured the Commission that this aspect was given due consideration in the work programme.

241. Many delegations stressed the value of information media in carrying out community development programmes, as a means of mobilizing human resources. They further urged that the Commission should as soon as possible implement the programme connected with its clearing-house in order to promote mutual exchange of information.

242. In connexion with the study on co-operatives which the Secretariat intends to submit to the Commission at its fourth session, the view was expressed that emphasis should be placed on the social as well as the

economic objectives of co-operatives, and that due account should be taken of their role in community development and general social development. 243. Two draft resolutions were adopted by the Commission in connexion with community development, one on community development and general development (E/CN.14/L.73), the other on the establishment of a standing committee on social welfare and community development (E/CN.14/L.74). The latter resulted from a recommendation contained in the report of the Accra Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare within Community Development Programmes, to set up such a committee to study not only community development but also social welfare services, social aspects of urbanization and training of personnel in social welfare and community development.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF AFRICA

(Agenda item 11)

244. The following documents were submitted to the Commission: Progress Report on the Statistical Survey of Africa (E/CN.14/83); Report of the Working Party on the Treatment of Non-Monetary Transactions within the Framework of National Accounts (E/CN.14/60); Report of the Working Group on National Accounts and Statistical Development in Africa; Uses of National Accounts and Related Conclusions on the Orientation of Statistical Development in Africa (E/CN.14/84); Draft Bibliography of African Statistical Publications (E/CN.14/85).

245. The need for a large increase in the number of professional statisticians and middle-grade statistical staff was stressed by a number of delegations and the fact that this need could only be met by intensive training activities. In the meantime, more technical assistance should be made available in the field of statistics. In this connexion, the Commission noted the Executive Secretary's proposals for making available the services of regional advisers on short-term assignments in specialized fields.

246. In line with recommendations of the first and second sessions, the Commission emphasized the dependence of development planning on adequate statistical data and considered that priorities in national statistical projects should be given to those items required for development plans.

247. The desirability of encouraging maximum co-operation between African countries in the field of statistics was fully recognized. To make such co-operation as widely beneficial as possible, it was considered that summary records of sub-regional statistical activities should be made available to all African countries.

248. In view of the importance of the subject of international and intra-African trade, the Commission urged that the attention of the second Conference of African Statisticians and of the statistical offices of all African countries should be directed to improving the standards of comparability of African trade statistics and organizing an improved service of trade statistics to the Secretariat.

249. The Commission noted with gratitude the kind invitation of the Government of Tunisia to the Conference of African Statisticians to hold its next meeting in Tunis and expressed the hope that that Conference would play as important a part as that of its European and Asian counterparts.

TRAINING

(Agenda item 12)

250. The Commission examined the Executive Secretary's report on action taken to promote in-service training in implementation of resolution 16 (II). It expressed its gratification, not only at the co-operation established in this field between the ECA Secretariat and United Nations headquarters and the other regional economic commissions, but also at the proposal to set up an in-service training centre at the Commission's headquarters. Recognizing, nevertheless, the urgent need for a rapid increase in every African country in the number of technicians qualified to prepare and

execute development plans, the Commission trusted that the Executive Secretary would continue and intensify his efforts to increase the number of fellowships available to Africans and of training centres set up under the auspices of the Commission.

251. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with the report on the Conference of Heads of African Universities, convened with the co-operation of UNESCO pursuant to resolution 17(II), on training facilities afforded African States. Although, owing to unforeseeable circumstances, certain universities had been unable to send representatives to the Conference, the recommendations contained in the report were regarded as valuable, and hope was expressed that co-operation would be established between the Commission, UNESCO and the African universities, research institutes and higher educational establishments for their implementation. It was pointed out that such action would be in line with the recommendation contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 797 (XXX), which accorded high priority to the training of technical and administrative cadres.

252. The Commission also took note of the UNESCO proposal to arrange a regional conference on higher education in 1962 for the purpose of study in the problems arising out of the development of African universities and higher technical institutes and the contribution they are making to technical and economic progress in Africa.

253. The Commission noted with interest the Executive Secretary's announcement of negotiations for the creation of a training and research institute for economic and social development. The institute would assist African countries with the applied research required under their

economic development plans, thus providing practical training for African technicians associated with its work either in the various countries or on the staff of the institute.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION

254. The Commission discussed a draft resolution (E/CN.14/L.65) on its terms of reference submitted by Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Togoland, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic. This draft resolution urged all Member States administering non-self-governing territories in Africa to propose during 1961 the participation of those territories as associate members in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa and expressed the will of the Commission to see those territories represented by Africans at its next session (operative paragraphs 1 and 2). Moreover, it requested the Economic and Social Council to so amend the terms of reference of the Commission that European States having territorial responsibilities in Africa should cease to be members of the Commission and participate in its work only in a consultative capacity (operative paragraph 3). Finally, it invited the Executive Secretary to prepare a report to the fourth session of the Commission on the measures taken in pursuance of the resolution. It was understood by two delegations that the expression "the will of the Commission" should be interpreted as "the desire of the Commission".

255. During the discussion the sponsors of the draft resolution stated that the proposed change in the terms of reference was a consequence of the nature of the Commission as an African organization and as such membership should, as soon as possible, be confined to African countries.

Delegations of independent African governments were now in a position to discuss among themselves all economic and social problems related to the Continent. Some delegations explained that the proposal was not meant as a reflexion on the contributions of metropolitan countries to the work of the Commission. On the other hand it seemed illogical that the membership of the Commission should include colonial powers, one of whom was still acting against the social and economic welfare of Africa in Algeria and had made of Africa a ground for nuclear tests without the consent and against the interest of Africans. The Representative of Guinea stressed the negative role played in the Commission by the metropolitan countries.

256. Separate roll-call votes were taken on each of the four operative paragraphs. The proposed change in the terms of reference of the Commission was rejected by 15 votes to 12, with 2 abstentions. The draft resolution, less operative paragraph 3, was then adopted by 24 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES

257. A draft resolution (E/CN.14/L.63) sponsored by Ghana, Liberia and Sudan proposed the establishment of sub-regional offices for the Economic Commission for Africa. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that, according to its terms of reference, such measures could only be taken by the Commission itself, so that the Secretariat would limit itself to preparing alternative proposals with the necessary documentation. The Ethiopian delegation drew attention to the necessity of strengthening headquarters before embarking on sub-regional offices. This resolution as finally adopted unanimously requested the Executive Secretary to undertake forthwith a study of the possibility of and conditions for establishing sub-regional offices of the Commission to deal with problems of sub-regional interest and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fourth session.

REGIONAL COMMODITY PRICE STABILIZATION SCHEMES

258. Two resolutions connected with commodity stabilization were adopted by the Commission two of which were adopted without amendment. The first one of these (E/CN.14/L.57) sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria and Tunisia called for a meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of the agricultural commodities of main interest to them and on which action is most urgent to consider detailed studies of the stabilization problems of these commodities placed before it by the Executive Secretary; and to make recommendations for study and concerted action to the Commission and to the Governments concerned. The second (E/CN.14/L.70) sponsored by Dahomey emphasized the importance attached by the African countries to the speedy settlement of the question of commodity price stabilization which they regarded as fundamental for the economy of the Continent: expressed the hope that the group of experts set up by General Assembly Resolution 1423 (XIV) would be in a position this year to submit constructive proposals to the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to the Economic and Social Council with a view to the implementation of commodity price stabilization schemes; and requested the Executive Secretary to transmit the views of the Commission on this subject to the group of experts on stabilization schemes and to the International Commodity Trade Commission. Finally the Executive Secretary was requested to report to the fourth session on steps taken to implement this resolution and to provide information on the 1961 price trends of the principal commodities in African export trade.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

259. The Commission adopted a draft resolution (E/CN.14/L.66) on the establishment of an African Development Bank sponsored by Congo (Brazzaville), as amended according to proposals by Guinea and Gabon, requesting the Executive Secretary to make a study in depth on the possibility of the establishment of an African Development Bank and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fourth session.

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

(Agenda item 13)

260. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities. The report of the Committee (E/CN.14/101) was adopted. Its recommendations were incorporated in the programme of work and priorities, which is given in Part V below.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

261. The Commission decided to hold its fourth session in Accra, Ghana, at some time in January or February 1962, and requested the Executive Secretary to fix an exact date in consultation with the Government of Ghana. The representatives of Senegal and United Arab Republic stated that their governments extended invitations to the Commission for the fifth session, to be held in 1963.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

262. At the final meeting of the session on 18 February 1961, the Commission unanimously adopted the text of the present report.

263. At the same meeting the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution (Resolution 39(III)) expressing its gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. The text of this resolution is given in part III of this report.

PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRD SESSION

23 (III). ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Conscious of the increasing responsibilities of its Secretariat,

Recognizing the importance of establishing sub-regional offices in order to deal effectively with economic problems peculiar to sub-regions,

Noting that such sub-regional offices do not at present exist to deal effectively with problems of interest to member countries of sub-regions,

Draws attention to item 19 of the Terms of Reference of the Economic Commission for Africa which provides for the establishment of sub-regional offices,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake forthwith a study of the possibility of and conditions for the establishment of sub-regional offices of the Commission to deal with problems of sub-regional interest and to submit a progress report to the fourth session.

48th meeting

15 February 1961

24 (III). TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR AFRICA

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 1155(XII) of 26 November 1957, recommending the Economic and Social Council to establish an Economic

Commission for Africa,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 671A(XXV) of 29 April 1958, setting forth the terms of reference of the Commission, and in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 of the terms of reference,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 1466(XIV) and especially of paragraph 2, which "specially requests all Member States administering non-self-governing territories in Africa to propose the participation of those territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa",

Recalling its resolution 5(II) of 28 January 1960 concerning the admission of new associate members,

Noting with regret that certain non-self-governing African countries are not yet represented in the Commission as associate members, whereas certain non-African countries are full members of the Commission,

1. Urges all Member States to apply the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV), paragraph 2, during the current year,

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convey urgently to the countries responsible for the international relations of non-self-governing territories the will of the Commission to see those countries represented at the next session of the Commission as associate members by Africans.

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to report to it at its next session on the measures taken in pursuance of this resolution.

49th meeting

16 February, 1961

25 (III). INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR COMMODITY PRICE
STABILIZATION

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Recognizing that African countries account for a significant share of world TRADE IN CERTAIN PRIMARY COMMODITIES;

Realizing the need to minimize wide fluctuations in the world prices of commodities by national and international action;

Aware of the role already being played by the United Nations Specialized Agencies, as well as by other interested parties, to promote price stabilization.

Further recognizing the need for urgent concerted action by African countries aimed at stabilizing the world prices of these commodities;

Having considered document E/CN.14/68 "International action for commodity Stabilization and the Role of Africa".

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the United Nations bodies and agencies concerned, to call a meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of the agricultural commodities of main interest to them and on which action is most urgent, and to place before such a meeting detailed studies of the stabilization of these commodities;

2. Invites such a meeting to consider and recommend further studies and concerted action to the Commission and to the Governments concerned with a view to obtaining greater world price stabilization of these commodities, including provision for such consultations as are necessary with producing countries in other regions and with importing countries.

46th meeting
15 February 1961

26 (III). ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Recalling paragraphs 1(b), (c), and (g), of its terms of reference,

Conscious of the need to develop human resources in Africa as a means of promoting rapid economic development in all the territories of Africa,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to make sub-regional studies of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices on the mobilisation of all available resources for the balanced economic development of all territories within the geographical scope of the Commission and to report back to the Commission at its fourth session,

2. Appeals to all member governments to facilitate the work of the Executive Secretary in the implementation of this resolution.

47th meeting

15 February 1961

27 (III). ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Considering the capital needs of the African States for the execution of their economic development programme by concerted action in the public and private sectors;

Believing that such action requires, in addition to bilateral or multilateral aid, the availability of long-term credits at low rates of interest,

Believing that an international bank with regional competence limited to Africa would meet these requirements:

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a thorough study of the possibilities of establishing an African Development Bank and to report to the Commission at its next session.

50th meeting
16 February 1961

28 (III). STANDING COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN TRADE

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Having examined the report on the impact of European economic groupings on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72) and the report of the ad hoc committee (E/CN.14/100),

Considering the note by the Executive Secretary of the Commission (E/CN.14/100/Add.1),

Considering that the association of certain African countries with external economic groupings raises specially delicate problems for intra-regional trade in Africa,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating trade and industrial relations between all the African countries, and of preparing and bringing into operation a rational organization of intra-African trade,

Noting the efforts already made by a number of African countries in this direction,

Bearing in mind paragraph 1 (a) of the Commission's terms of reference and article 19 of its rules of procedure,

1. Decides to set up within the Commission a standing committee on trade with power to meet between sessions of the Commission;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration and agreement with members and associate members, to undertake the constitution of such a committee and the organization of its work.

3. Authorises the Executive Secretary to constitute working parties under the auspices of the Standing Committee to consider the special problems of various sub-regions.

48th meeting
15 February 1961

29 (III). IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMODITY PRICE
STABILIZATION SCHEMES

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Considering the disastrous effects of the fluctuations in commodity prices on the economic development of the African countries, 80 to 90 per cent of whose population rely on agriculture for the greater part of their income ;

Considering that the steady fall in these commodity prices makes long-term forecasting difficult and jeopardises the execution of even the best prepared development plan ;

Considering United Nations General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 783 (XXX) ;

Referring to project 01-04 (stabilization of commodity prices) included in ECA's programme of work, 1961-62; and in pursuance of resolution 18 (II) adopted at the Commission's first session;

1. Emphasizes the importance attached by the African countries to the speedy settlement of a question which they regard as fundamental for the economy of the continent ;

2. Expresses the hope that the group of experts set up by General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) will be in a position this year to submit

constructive proposals to the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to the Economic and Social Council with a view to the implementation of commodity price stabilization schemes ;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the text of the present resolution together with the views on this subject made at the third session of ECA to the Group of Experts on Stabilization Schemes and to the International Commodity Trade Commission in order to allow them in the performance of their duties to take into consideration the legitimate interests of African exporting countries ;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the next session of the Commission on the steps taken by him to implement the present resolution and on the 1961 price trend of the principal commodities produced and exported by the African countries.

50th meeting

17 February 1961

30 (III).

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL STUDIES

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Having discussed document E/CN.14/72 on the Impact of Western European Economic Integration on African Economies;

Recognizing the importance of promoting intra-African trade and economic co-operation;

Recalling its resolution of 8(II) regarding the promoting of intra-African trade at its second session;

Noting with satisfaction the success achieved by the Secretariat of the Commission in studying vital issues related to African trade;

Realizing the extreme importance of the various monetary zones and systems in Africa in relation to intra-African trade;

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out a thorough appraisal and analysis of the various monetary systems used in Africa with reference to their impact on intra-African trade in particular and on problems of African economic development in general and to submit the above-mentioned study to the Commission as soon as possible;

2. Invites all Member governments to co-operate fully with the Executive Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

50th meeting
16 February 1961

31 (III). EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC GROUPINGS IN EUROPE ON
AFRICAN ECONOMIES

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Noting that the report submitted by the Executive Secretary and the recommendations contained therein, in accordance with the Commission's Resolution 7(II) in document E/CN.14/72, has provided valuable information on the "effects of economic groupings in Europe on industrialization in Africa, intra-African trade and Africa's economic development in general";

Having considered the report of the ad hoc Committee (E/CN.14/100);

Particularly concerned at the possible adverse effects of the European economic groupings examined in the report on the long-term prospects of industrialization in Africa and on intra-African trade;

Conscious that these European economic groupings are designed in such a way as primarily to meet the political and economic needs and aspirations of Western European countries;

1. Declares that the economic development of Africa and Africa's economic relations with countries outside the Continent should be based on African continental and regional realities, with the view to establishing maximum co-operation, and particularly the creation of large enough regional markets capable of supporting African industrialization.

2. Recommends that the Executive Secretary :

- (i) keep under constant review, and inform members and associate members of the Commission of the continuous and changing impacts of the European economic groupings on African economies, and
- (ii) undertake studies on the ways and means of creating large enough regional markets capable of supporting African industrialization and which at the same time offer the advantages of specialization, and with a view to the creation of an African Common Market capable of favouring a general development of Africa.

52nd meeting
17 February 1961

32 (III). WEST AFRICAN TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Having considered documents E/CN.14/63 "Transport Problems in Relation to Economic Development in West Africa" and E/CN.14/94 "Concerted Action on Transportation in the African Region",

Recognizing the urgent necessity for a comprehensive inter-African transportation network,

Realizing that to link effectively the various countries in the West African sub-region by a network of all-weather roads is a prerequisite to the development of inter-African trade,

Requests that, as a first step, a meeting of Ministers of Transport and/or Works or of the appropriate inter-State bodies, should be convened in 1961 to discuss :

- (a) the general lines on which the sub-regional transport network should be developed ;
- (b) the possibility of the standardization of vehicle legislation, and signalization for traffic using the sub-regional transport network.

51st meeting
16 February 1961

33 (III). DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE AFRICAN STATES

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Conscious of the importance to Africa of its abundant energy resources, particularly its hydro-electric resources;

Considering that the development would provide the African States with a cheap source of power to promote their industrialization ;

Believing that the African States cannot emerge from their condition of underdevelopment except by an accelerated industrialization which will allow them to process and transform the commodities they supply and satisfy the needs of their domestic markets ;

Believing that the development of the energy resources of the African States could reverse the trend which is widening the gap between the underdeveloped and the industrialized countries and help to promote the expansion of the world economy ;

Considering that such action would contribute to the social advancement of the African States ;

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to have a detailed inventory prepared of the energy resources of Africa and to undertake a thorough survey of their systematic development ;

2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to approach all the international organizations concerned with a view to expediting the realization of pending projects and to making available the necessary funds to finance them.

52nd meeting

17 February 1961

34 (III).

SURVEY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Noting with satisfaction the survey prepared by UNESCO on behalf of the Commission on the natural resources of the African Continent, in accordance with paragraph 59 of the Report of the first session ;

Considering that the scientific survey of natural resources is of the highest importance for the economic development of the African countries:

1. Expresses the hope that the said survey will be placed at the disposal of Member States very shortly ;

2. Notes with interest that UNESCO intends to convene within the next few years a conference on the scientific survey of the natural resources of the African continent ;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to study with the Heads of the Secretariats of UNESCO, FAO and the other Specialized Agencies concerned the most appropriate means of jointly convening and organizing a conference of that character in the near future.

52nd meeting

17 February 1961

35 (III). STUDY ON EAST AFRICA TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Having considered document E/CN.14/94 "Concerted Action on transportation in the African region",

Emphasizing the need for inter-African transportation systems as a prerequisite for the promotion of inter-African trade and industry,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a study on East African transport problems and to submit a report to the Commission for consideration at the 4th Session, if possible.

53rd meeting

17 February 1961

36 (III). ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEE
OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Having examined the report of the Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79) and the Commission's Programme of Work and Priorities in the field of Community Development (E/CN.14/87) ;

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining a balance between social and economic development in national planning programmes ;

Expresses its appreciation of the helpful contribution which the Workshop has made to the study of this subject ;

Approves the recommendation that the Commission set up a standing committee on social welfare and community development ;

Requests the Executive Secretary to set up in consultation with the specialized agencies standing committee of experts in these fields from African States to study social welfare services, community development programmes (including economic aspects), social aspects of urbanization (including housing), training of personnel and the interdependence of the services in the establishment of national social development programmes in the African countries ;

Instructs the committee to convene annually prior to the Commission's plenary session at the same place of meeting; and to present recommendations in the above fields to the Commission at its plenary session.

52nd meeting
17 February 1961

37 (III). COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Having examined the Commission's work programme and priorities, 1961/1962;

Considering that community development, by endeavouring to stimulate man to greater effort and to a proper recognition of his responsibilities, thereby promoting the integration of human effort in general development, constitutes one of the decisive factors of such development ;

Expresses its satisfaction at the inclusion in the work programme 1961/1962 of a number of projects relating to community development, in particular projects 01-07, 31-01, 31-02, 31-04, 31-06, 31-08 and 41-04 ;

Emphasizes the special importance it attaches to :

- the study of the integration of community development in economic development programmes ;

- the organization by ECA of regional bi-lingual courses in the official languages of the Commission for training senior officials to prepare and direct community development policies in their countries ;
- the organization of consultations to assist governments, on request, in the preparation of their programmes ;
- the rapid organization of a documentation centre as described in project 31-04 ;

Invites the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Specialized Agencies to speed up activity in this field and apply for the necessary staff for the purpose ;

Requests the Executive Secretary to report on this question to the next session ;

Further requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the views expressed by members of the Economic Commission for Africa to the Economic and Social Council.

52nd meeting
17 February 1961

38 (III). CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN BUSINESSMEN

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Recalling Resolution 8(II) 1 (a) on intra-African trade and the Conference of African Businessmen,

Recognizing the value of continuing contact between African businessmen and of explorations by them of means of co-operative action in promoting intra-African trade and economic development,

Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to lend his assistance to the proposed Conference of African Businessmen to be convened in 1961 and to any permanent organization which may thereafter be set up and, within the resources at his disposal, to provide available information of an economic nature and such professional advice and help as he can to the Conference and its permanent organization.

53rd meeting
17 February 1961

39 (III). THANKS TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ETHIOPIA

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Considering the munificent gesture of His Imperial Majesty and His Government in providing for the Commission a permanent headquarters building in Addis Ababa,

Considering further the unflagging personal interest shown by His Imperial Majesty in the affairs of the Commission,

Conscious of the generosity and hospitality of His Imperial Majesty and the people of Ethiopia during the Third Session,

Extends its thanks and appreciations to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, His Government and people for their contribution to the cause of the economic and social development of Africa.

55th meeting
18 February 1961

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 7 February 1960 to 18 February 1961;

2. Endorses the recommendations and resolutions and the programme of work and priorities contained in parts III and V respectively of the report;

II

Admits Mauritania to membership in the Economic Commission for Africa under article 6 of its terms of reference.

55th meeting
18 February 1961.

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES 1961-62

A. Observations on the programme of work and priorities

264. The Commission had before it the programme of work and priorities 1961-62 (E/CN.14/87/Rev.1) proposed by the Executive Secretary, and the report of the Committee on the work programme and priorities (E/CN.14/101).

265. The Executive Secretary noted that the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa provide that the Commission shall perform within the available resources of its Secretariat such advisory services as the countries and territories of the region may desire and assist the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance.

266. In its first report (E/3201, paragraph 54), the Commission had agreed that when governments felt that they required expert advice in formulating their needs for economic and technical assistance, they might call on the Executive Secretary. In consultation with the appropriate authorities and within the framework of established machinery the Secretariat would render such assistance as was possible.

267. As an indication of the importance of the advisory work which the Secretariat was being requested to undertake in the co-ordination of aid to Africa, mention was made of the mission of the Executive Secretary who, at the request of the Secretary-General, served as head of a UN technical assistance mission which surveyed the needs of the countries of the Entente and Cameroun in 1960. Discussions were also held jointly with FAO in the Sudan on the planning of future technical assistance in the field of agriculture.

268. In addition to the work in conjunction with technical assistance, the Secretariat had been called upon for immediate advice to governments in emergencies as well as under the conditions envisaged in the terms of reference. The Deputy Executive Secretary had been assigned as a consultant on problems of Public Administration in the Congo for three months during 1960. The Director

of the Research Division and other ECA staff members had also assisted in the Congo for considerable periods. These activities had been additional to the normal provision of advice such as had been rendered to the Sudan. Here counsel had been given on the reorganization of economic research and on the Wadi Halfa resettlement project in which Secretariat staff members had assisted in statistical and sociological investigations and the formulation of resettlement plans. Assistance had also been given to Somalia and the Republic of Togoland in the fields of statistics and Public Administration. An important aspect of the Statistical Survey of Africa was the provision of help to African countries in drawing up their statistical programmes and in the training of personnel for departments of statistics. In all, some 21 African countries and territories had been visited on official ECA business in 1960.

269. The form which the work of the Commission was taking had been described recently by the Under-Secretary for economic and social affairs, who in addressing the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 8 November 1960 said:

"Generally speaking, we regard the Economic Commission for Africa as the focal point, or centre, where the various needs of the African Continent in the matter of co-operation and assistance can find expression, and where it is possible to consider how to meet those needs by calling on the different pieces of the now very diversified mechanism of the United Nations system".

270. It was in the same spirit that ECOSOC resolution 793(XXX) and General Assembly resolution 1518(XV) had urged more active participation by regional economic commissions in the economic and social activities of the United Nations and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions and their programmes.

271. The same idea that the ECA should co-operate fully in the technical assistance programmes in Africa had been expressed by the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund.

272. The Executive Secretary observed that the Second Conference of Independent African States had also recognized the central role which the Commission was already playing in African economic affairs, when its report described the ECA as "an organization whose main objective is to promote development and concerted action in economic and social matters for the continent of Africa". The report continued:

".... It is designed as the centralizing force for economic cohesion and progress of this vast continent whose economic and social status is diversified. It is a bridge for the African states and the peoples of Africa by which they can freely contact each other, discuss their problems and organize concerted and co-operative action in solving their difficulties."

273. The resolution of the Second Conference of Independent African States recommending the establishing of a Council for African Economic Co-operation authorized its expert committee, when it was established, to seek through the ECA the assistance of the appropriate international bodies to implement certain provisions laid down in the resolution.

274. With 42 professional staff in the Secretariat, most of the divisions were in a position to initiate action, and it was expected that more staff would be secured to cope with the increasing activities of the Commission.

275. The co-operation of governments was a prerequisite to most of the activities of the Secretariat. Governments had co-operated in releasing staff for the Secretariat and it was hoped that this would continue.

Governments had also responded favourably to requests for documents, but there was still room for more effective arrangements to be made between the Secretariat and the members states for improving the flow of documentation and reference material to the Secretariat.

276. The growing scope of the Secretariat activities made it hazardous to draw up a programme of work and priorities in a way which might endanger the Executive Secretary's freedom of action. The year 1960 had shown a great increase in the number of newly independent states who were now members of the Commission. This development could not but have an effect on the work of the Secretariat which must be free to act, when so requested, on the immediate problems of the emergent states. During 1960 the Executive Secretary had had to assign staff engaged on the work programme to other pressing duties.

277. The experience of 1960 had confirmed the wisdom of two policies established by the Commission concerning the programme of work and priorities. These were:

- (a) that the Commission lays down broad objectives which the Secretariat translates into a detailed programme of work. Resolution 18 (II) on the programme of work and priorities for 1960-61 demonstrates this policy;

- (b) that the work programme be flexible enough to permit the Secretariat to deploy its manpower and other resources so as to combine most effectively long range research with advice and technical assistance programmes. This principle is set out in paragraph 148-149 of the report of the second session of the Commission.

278. Last summer, when the Executive Secretary addressed the ECOSOC in Geneva, he said: "We feel that at present we have two main duties: the first is to help in carrying out and rationalizing plans and programmes for the resolution of African economic and social problems within the framework of an expanding and healthy world economy; the second duty is to use our own resources in such a way as to achieve the maximum impact in the shortest possible time". The Executive Secretary proposed that the work programme for 1961-62 be a clear reflection of this approach.

279. Attention was invited to the main changes in the work programme for 1961-62 as compared to that for 1960-61:

- (a) The Executive Secretary had, in spite of great difficulties in the recruitment of the necessary qualified staff, initiated a programme for the Division of Industry, Transport and Natural Resources. It was expected that a strong team would be available in the near future which would be responsible for elaborating the proposals advanced in the programme. It was also expected that co-operation from Headquarters in the study of a number of areas of special interest to the region would be forthcoming under the expanded programme of work on industrialization to be carried out in connexion with the activities of the new Committee on Industrial Development established by the Economic and Social Council.
- (b) The training activities of the Secretariat had been drawn together in a new Section V of the work programme. Governments had been invited to submit candidates for training in the regional economic Commissions for Europe and for Asia and the Far East. A meeting of Heads of African universities and university colleges had been convened and their recommendations were before the Commission. Staff was being recruited for the training functions at ECA headquarters.

- (c) The programme of work and priorities for 1961-62 showed certain modifications over the work programme for 1960-61 owing to the fact that some projects had been completed or would be completed by the time the Commission convened for its third session. It had also been necessary to extend the completion dates of a few projects because of lack of adequate staff and the pressure of work. In order to permit the Secretariat to concentrate as much as possible on continuing projects on development policies and programming and on international trade very few new projects, particularly of an ad hoc nature, had been introduced. The projects in the section dealing with Agriculture had been regrouped and clarified in the light of resolution 18(II). Slight modifications had also been found necessary in the description of some projects in the interest of greater clarity and precision.

The following new projects had been introduced into the 1961-62 work programme:

- 01-15 Social Aspects of Economic Development
 - 01-09 Seminar on Population Problems in Africa
 - 01-10 Workshop on Problems of Urbanization
 - 01-11 Administrative Problems of African Governments
 - 11-01 Industrial Planning
 - 11-02 Study of Individual Industries
 - 11-03 Advisory Services to Governments
 - 11-05 Feasibility Studies of Industries for Selected African countries
 - 12-01 (b) Transport: Provision of Advisory Services to Governments at their request
 - 31-09 Study Tour on Community Development Methods and Techniques
 - 41-02 Training in Economic and Social Planning
 - 41-05 In-Service Training for African Economists and Statisticians
- (d) The following conferences and meetings were scheduled to take place under the auspices of the Commission during 1961-62:
- 01-01 (e) Working Party on development policies and programming
 - 01-05 Budget workshop
 - 01-09 Seminar on population problems in Africa

- 01-10 (a) Workshop on problems of urbanization
- 01-11 Seminar on administrative problems of African Governments
- 04-01 (c) Second Conference of African Statisticians;
Sub-regional consultations
- 04-03 (c) Working groups of statistical experts
- 13-05 Seminar on groundwater development
- 31-05 Workshop on low-cost housing and community facilities within
community development programmes in Africa

The purposes of these conferences were elaborated in the appropriate sections of the work programme.

In addition to the meetings listed above, as has happened previously, the ECA might co-sponsor conferences, workshops, centres and the like in conjunction with other international organizations or organize additional meetings arising from the implementation of the work programme.

280. At its second session, the Commission had re-emphasized its desire to see concerted action projects initiated in accordance with paragraphs 42-43 of the Report of the first session. The decisions of the Commission had been brought to the notice of all members and associate members, including the newly independent states. There was every reason to hope that the delay in initiating concerted action projects would not continue.

281. Studies and other documentation on cartography, transport and trade had been submitted for the consideration of the Commission. There was no doubt that further activity would stem from those deliberations. The Executive Secretary had not attempted to formulate an elaborate programme in anticipation of consideration of those items.

282. The programme of work and priorities for 1961-62, as submitted by the Secretariat, had been formulated on the basis of a careful assessment of the capacity of the Secretariat in terms of manpower and financial resources. Any new proposals might have to be examined either as alternatives to some items in the programme, or with a clear understanding that additional resources would have to be sought.

283. The Committee on the Work Programme and Priorities studied the proposals of the Executive Secretary for the work programme. It amended the text of two projects (01-02 and 01-03) and commented on the ways in which a number of projects could best be implemented to serve the needs of African countries and territories. Moreover, it endorsed two new projects (02-01(d) and (e)) suggested by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Impact of Western European Groupings (E/CN.14/100) and recommended another new project (41-06) for the approval of the Commission.

284. The Commission adopted the Committee's report. As a result of resolutions 25(III), 26(III), 28(III), 30(III), 32(III), 33(III) and 36(III), seven further new projects were added, making a total of ten new projects added by the Commission. The work programme and priorities for 1961-62, as adopted, is set out below.

B. Annotated List of projects for 1961-1962

I. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL PROJECTS

1. Economic and Social Development

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-01 Development policies and programming ^{1/}

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session, paragraph 61; report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraph 53 (b); Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

(a) Analysis of the major economic, social and technical problems encountered by selected African economies in their development policies and programming and of the methods which have been successfully used to solve these problems. To be followed by separate studies of such topics as techniques of development programming, methods to promote capital formation, demographic aspects of economic development and the various criteria which might be applied for relating activities in the fields of education, health, housing, etc., to economic development.

(b) Action arising out of a meeting of experts to discuss the use of national accounts for the formulation of economic policy and development programming held in January 1961 in conjunction with the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth.

(c) Provision of advisory services to governments on the techniques and problems of development programming, including its organizational aspects.

[Project (d), training, has been included under project 04-02, section V]

(e) Working Party to be held in 1961 to discuss preliminary results of work undertaken in the field of development policies and programming and to advise on directions of future work; to be followed in subsequent years by working parties on specific topics.

^{1/} In coordination with projects 11-01, 12-01 and 21-02.

01-02 Legal and legislative aspects of economic and social development.

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Studies of law and legislation in African countries and territories bearing on aspects of economic and social development and assistance to Governments at their request in adjusting such legislation to the needs of an expanding economy.

01-15 Social Aspects of Economic Development.

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session, paragraph 61; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Studies of social barriers to economic change and of social problems consequent upon rapid industrialization and urbanization.

(a) Studies of urban social structure and social conditions in relation to such fields of governmental activity as city and regional planning, housing and social services.

(b) Analysis of migrations, especially the movement from rural to urban areas, in relation to changing occupations and changing attitudes towards economic activity. (in coordination with projects 01-20 and 31-07).

(c) Examination of social behaviour and processes in rural and urban African communities in relation to economic development (in conjunction with project 01-07).

(d) Advisory services to governments on the organization of social research and the analysis of social problems.

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

01-03 Development Banks

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 27(III)

Description:

A study of the contributions which national and regional development banks could make towards the promotion of economic development in African countries and territories, including assessment of requirements for advice and technical assistance in this field. Report to be presented to the fourth session. Project to be undertaken in co-operation with IBRD.

01-04 Stabilization of commodity prices 2/

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (j); Commission resolutions 18 (II), and 25 (III).

Description:

(a) Comparative analysis and evaluation of methods used for the stabilization of internal commodity prices. Report to be completed in 1961.

(b) Meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of agricultural commodities of main interest to them with a view to obtaining greater world price stabilization.

01-05 Budget Workshop

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Workshop on problems of budget reclassification and management to be conducted in 1961 in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters.

01-06 Educational requirements of development programmes

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Studies in selected African countries on the number of persons possessing various types of skill required for the achievement of development objectives and on the facilities for training such personnel. Initial report to be completed in 1961; report on additional countries to be submitted in 1962. Project to be carried out in co-operation with UNESCO.

01-07 Community development and economic development

Origin: Report on the first session.

Description:

Analysis of the contribution of community development and other methods of mobilizing human resources to economic development in African countries (in conjunction with project 01-15 (c)).

2/ In coordination with project 22-01.

[Project 01-08, training facilities, has been transferred to section V, as project 41-01].

01-09 Seminar on population problems in Africa

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission and recommendations of the First Conference of African Statisticians.

Description:

A seminar of African statisticians and demographers on the collection, evaluation and utilization of demographic data. To be held in 1962. Joint project between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the Economic Commission for Africa.

01-10 Workshop on problems of urbanization

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II); ECOSOC resolution 792 II (XXX).

Description:

In line with the global programme of the UN to assist governments in improving the level of living in urban centres and to reduce the ill-effects of rapid urbanization, ECA, in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the specialized agencies concerned, in addition to the activities contemplated under projects 01-15 and 31-07 proposes to :

- (a) organise a workshop on these problems for national and municipal officials in 1962;
- (b) investigate in the light of the workshop (see (a) above) the needs of selected African countries for assistance in relating social programmes for coping with rapid urban growth to planning and location of industry and to physical planning (in conjunction with projects 11-01 and 11-05)

01-11 Administrative Problems of African Governments

Origin: Terms of Reference of the Commission

Description:

A seminar to be organised in 1962 by ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters to study some of the more urgent administrative problems of African governments.

01-12 Economic and Social Consequences of Racial Discriminatory Practices

Origin: Commission resolution 26(III)

Description:

Sub-regional studies of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices on the mobilization of all available resources for the balanced economic development of African countries and territories. Report to be presented to the fourth session.

2. International Trade, Foreign Aid and Investments

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-01 Problems and developments in international trade and payments ^{3/}

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 60 and 62 (f); Commission resolutions 7 (II), 8 (II), 28 (III), 30 (III); and 31 (III) report of ad hoc Committee on the effects of economic groupings in Europe (paragraph 56)

Description:

(a) Study of the problems and prospects of the foreign trade of West African countries, with special reference to trade with African countries and to possible ways of promoting intra-African trade in industrial and other products. Trade problems of other African areas will be studied in subsequent years.

(b) Studies of the impact of regional trade arrangements in Europe on the trade and development of African countries and territories and the measures which may be taken to offset any harmful effects of such arrangements.

(c) Studies of regional trade arrangements made or contemplated in other areas, including the significance of experience gathered in such areas to economic co-operation in Africa.

(d) Studies of preferential systems linking countries and territories in Africa with non-African countries, particularly the Commonwealth preferences and preferential arrangements between respectively, Portugal and Spain and their territories in Africa.

(e) Studies of trade relations between the African region and other parts of the world.

(f) Establishment of a Standing Trade Committee.

^{3/} Sub-projects (a) and (g) to be undertaken in conjunction with 11-02, 11-05 and 12-01.

(g) Studies of monetary systems in Africa with special reference to the impact on intra-African trade and African economic development.

02-02 Foreign Aid

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 55; Commission resolution 2 B (I); ECOSOC resolution 780 (XXX)

Description:

Reports on bilateral and multilateral assistance to African countries and territories, to be prepared in co-operation with the department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters.

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

02-04 Conference of African businessmen^{4/}

Origin: Commission resolutions 8(II) and 38(III).

Description:

Assistance in the preparation for and the conduct of a conference in 1961 of African businessmen to consider possible fields of co-operation among enterprises and organizations within the private sectors of African economies.

3. Review and Analysis of Current Events

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

03-01 Economic Bulletin for Africa

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (j).

Description:

Publication of a bulletin to contain a selection of African statistics as well as articles and reports dealing with such topics as:

(i) Current economic trends in African countries and territories, outstanding developments in respect of economic and social policies in Africa, and repercussions on African economies of policy decisions taken by Governments of important trading nations outside Africa; this topic would include analysis of the market for the principal African export commodities and, as far as possible, forecasts of demand and supply;

^{4/} In co-ordination with project 02-01 (a).

(ii) Activities of the Commission and its secretariat including reports on conferences, seminars or working parties not covered in other periodic documents;

(iii) Selected problems investigated by the secretariat;

(iv) A review of relevant studies of African problems undertaken elsewhere.

The Bulletin will be published twice a year.

4. Statistics

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

04-01 Statistical Survey of Africa

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 57 and 58; various recommendations of the first Conference of African Statisticians.

Description:

To assist countries in the launching of long-term programmes of statistical development to meet requirements of development planning, with the following steps:

(a) Assistance in the preparation of programmes of statistical activities.

(b) Establishment and implementation of regional or sub-regional programmes of co-operation, based on specific needs expressed by countries.

(c) Convening of second Conference of African Statisticians (Tunis, June 1961) and of sub-regional consultations (1962) to further the development of the Statistical Survey and co-ordinate sub-regional or regional training activities.

[Project 04-02, training activities, has been transferred to Section V, as project 41-03]

04-03 Exchange of information and development of statistical techniques

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; various recommendations of the first Conference of African Statisticians; second annual report of the Commission, paragraph 105.

Description:

- (a) Establishment of a system for general exchange of information on statistical activities between African countries (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 37 and 58). Activities to include the publication of a news bulletin on a biannual basis, organization of study tours and assistance to countries for the translation and publication of specific reports on methods.
- (b) Collection of information on methods in specific fields and preparation of bibliographical references or reports on methods in close liaison with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and with specialized agencies (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 24, 34, 53 (d) and 58).
- (c) Organization of working groups of experts to exchange views on methods and to consider adaptation to Africa of international standards: plans for working groups on household surveys, external trade statistics and other topics to be discussed at the second Conference of African Statisticians.
- (d) Publication of a bibliography of African statistical publications and preparation of supplements in due course.

04-04 Processing and publication of statistical data

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraph 48.

Description:

- (a) Compilation and analysis of statistical data required for the Economic Bulletin for Africa (Cf. project 03-01) and other projects carried out by the Secretariat.
- (b) Statistical Handbooks: assembly, evaluation, analysis and publication of statistical data derived from the statistical survey; handbook on population to be followed by handbooks on agriculture and national accounts.

II. INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Industry

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

11-01 Industrial Planning

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission, report of the first session, paragraph 59 and Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Preparation of a Manual of Industrial Planning, in which guidance is given to governments on such aspects as the organization for planning for industrialization; the elements involved in industrial planning; the proper balance and mutual support of planning on the national level, on individual industrial branch level and project or plant level; the choice of appropriate techniques for dealing with the various problems faced in planning; and the effective means for the implementation of industrialization plans. (Project to be undertaken in conjunction with projects 01-01 (a) and 01-10 (c)).

11-02 Study of Individual Industries

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Studies of selected industries appropriate for the region (e.g. fertilizers, cement, mechanical industries, pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, etc.) including utilization of domestic raw materials and sources of energy, location and size of plants, appropriate technologies and inter-industry relations. The industries to be selected by ECA Secretariat in consultation with governments and other appropriate bodies. Project to be undertaken in conjunction with projects 02-01 (a) and (g).

11-03 Advisory Services to Governments

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

Provision of advisory services and assistance to governments with regard to problems of industrialization and the establishment of industries; assistance to be given particularly in preliminary studies of new industries including the problems of location, capacity and adaptation of technologies.

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

11-05 Feasibility Studies of Industries for Selected African Countries 5/

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Commission resolution 18 (II).

Description:

- (a) To collect data for feasibility studies for the establishment of appropriate industries in selected African countries, including information on the size of national markets for their products, and the availability of such factors as raw materials, power, industrial labour force, etc.
- (b) To prepare a preliminary appraisal of the feasibility of specific industries taking into account the size of domestic markets and to examine, on the basis of this appraisal, the desirability of joint projects between countries and/or the participation in existing or newly formed economic groupings.

2. Transport

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

12-01 Transport 6/

Origin: Report of the First Session, paragraph 62 (d) and Resolution 18 (II).

Description:

- (a) Studies of transport problems in Africa, with emphasis on the role of the transport industry in promoting economic development particularly with regard to the general co-ordination of the various transport techniques. To be undertaken in conjunction with projects 02-01 (a) and (g).
- (b) Provision of advisory services to Governments at their request.

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

12-05 West African Transport Conference

Origin: Commission resolution 32 (III).

5/ In co-ordination with projects 02-01 (a) and (g).

6/ Suggestions for a more detailed work programme are presented in information paper E/CN.14/94.

Description:

Meeting of Ministers of Transport and/or Works and/or interested inter-governmental agencies to discuss general lines for the development of a sub-regional transport network and the possibility of the standardization of vehicle legislation and signalization for traffic using the sub-regional transport network.

3. Natural Resources

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

13-01 Natural Resources

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 59.

Description:

Assistance to Governments at their request in connection with the preparation of hydrological, geological, geodetic and other scientific surveys of resources.

13-02 Development of Energy Resources

Origin: Commission resolution 33 (III)

Description:

Preparation of a detailed inventory of the energy resources of Africa and a thorough survey of the systematic development of such resources.

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

13-05 Groundwater development

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission

Description:

Studies and seminars economic and administrative aspects of groundwater development in selected African countries and territories, to be carried out in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. The co-operation of FAO and WHO will be sought. This project to be completed by the end of 1962.

III. AGRICULTURE (Referred to FAO for comment)

1. Agricultural Progress and Developments

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-01 Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa (an activity to be built up progressively over a number of years)

Origin: Report of the first session, paragraph 63

Description:

Supply of information on food and agricultural matters and contributions of ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division to documentation for :

- a) ECA studies and surveys involving food and agriculture, including documentation for ECA sessions and other meetings;
- b) FAO regional office and headquarters and FAO regional conferences and meetings, including second FAO Regional Conference for Africa and sixth Regional Conference for the Near East.

21-02 Agricultural Development programmes and planning (In co-ordination with project 01-01, FAO projects and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters)

Origin: Report of the first session, paragraphs 61 and 63; First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolutions 1, 3, 6; General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV), FAO-ECA centre on Land Policies for East and Central Africa.

Description:

Examination of plans and of measures to promote agricultural developments and increase productivity in agriculture.

- a) Collection and analysis of information on agricultural development programmes for documentation outlined under project 21-01 above and for technical assistance programming and activities;
- b) The examination and classification of agricultural development projects, including assistance to governments;

c) Analysis of particular problems of agricultural development, including:

- (i) The diversification of agriculture;
- (ii) Factors in the transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture, including land policies agricultural credit and co-operatives.

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

21-03 Forestry Development

Origin: Report of the second session, paragraph 118.

Description:

Survey of timber resources and requirements to commence in 1961 (formerly 21-05) (d)

2. Distribution and Consumption of Agricultural Products

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

22-01 Trade and Marketing of Agricultural Products (In co-ordination with projects 01-04, 02-01 and with FAO projects).

Origin: Report of First Session para 62 (f); Commission resolution 18 (II); First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolution 10.

Description:

Examination of trade in major agricultural products in sub-regions, and measures to improve marketing.

a) Studies of recent trends in the level and direction of exports of agricultural produce, on a regional and sub-regional basis. (Formerly project 21-03 (a))

b) The marketing of agricultural products: continuation with FAO Headquarters and Near East Regional Office of meat and livestock marketing projects and extension to other marketing problems including price relationships. (Formerly project 21-03 (b)).

22-02 Food Consumption Levels

Origin: Resolution 18 (II)

Description:

Studies of demand and consumption levels for food and other agricultural products. (Formerly project 21-03(c); in coordination with projects 01-15 and 04-03)

3. Assistance and Advisory Services in the Field of Agriculture

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

23-01 Technical Assistance to governments (Formerly 21-04)

Origin: Report of First Session, para 54.
FAO Conference resolutions.

Description:

Collaboration with Governments and with agencies providing technical and economic assistance: to collaborate with FAO technical assistance experts in African countries in the fields of agricultural economics, agricultural planning and marketing; to assist Governments in the formulation of requests for technical assistance under the Expanded Programme and other forms of aid within the framework of international arrangements; to assist Governments directly in national and regional projects (a continuing activity which should expand with increasing aid to Africa).

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

23-02 Specific Projects of importance to the Region.

Origin: Miscellaneous requests by governments to UN Special Fund, Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, etc.

Description:

Report on progress of locust control measures (Formerly 21-05(a)).

IV. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL FIELD

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-01 Assistance to governments in the planning, organization and administration of national community development programmes

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

- (a) Assistance in the organization of national seminars on planning and administration of community development by providing staff to assist national personnel in the organization and conduct of brief national seminars.
- (b) Organization of teams to evaluate community development programmes in selected African countries, on request of the country concerned and financed from its own share of technical assistance funds (country allocation).

31-02

General survey of community development in Africa

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendation No.5 (c)

Description:

A survey to be carried out periodically, utilizing information provided by member Governments to various United Nations bodies and supplemented by material collected directly by the ECA Secretariat. Appraisals of individual country community development programmes will be continued; such individual case studies will form part of the general survey.

[Project 31-03 has been included under Section V as project 41-04]

31-04

Establishment of an ECA Clearing House on community development

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendations No. 5 (b) and (c).

Description:

The activities to include: collection and distribution of material on principles, methods and techniques of community development; assistance in arranging exchanges of personnel between African countries; provision of information on training facilities, including fellowships available from international agencies and national Governments; organization of study tours; briefing of experts; organization of lending services of films and other audio-visual aids for member countries, etc.

GROUP 2. AD HOC PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

31-05 A workshop on Low-cost Housing and community facilities within community development programmes in Africa

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Economic and Social Council resolution 731 B (XXVIII)

Description:

A workshop to be organized jointly by ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and held in 1961. Participants to include housing experts and community development administrators. The programme of the workshop to include study of problems of planning and replanning of villages and small communities, including self-help housing programmes and the review of experience in building schools, markets, co-operative stores, community centres and other community facilities.

31-06 A Workshop on Planning, Organization and Administration of Social Welfare with particular reference to Family and Child Welfare 7/

Origin: Report of the 1960 Workshop on "Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes"

Description:

Action arising from a workshop organized jointly by ECA and the Economic and Social Affairs Department at Headquarters in Accra in November 1960.

31-07 Study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (b): Economic and Social Council resolution 731 J (XXVIII).

Description:

A study to be carried out: (a) by initiating two community development pilot projects in urban areas of Africa to gain practical experience, and (b) by undertaking simultaneously a study, in co-operation with research institutions in Africa, of steps necessary to minimize the social disruption due to urban development. Special attention will be given to housing and social services which are necessary to cope with urban development problems. It is expected that this project will be carried on until the end of 1962 (in conjunction with projects 01-10 and 01-15 (b))

7/ This project replaced the former project 31-06 - Training Courses for Women.

31-08 Study of the present state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa

Origin: Commission resolution 9 (II)

Description:

A study to be carried out in co-operation with FAO, ILO and UNESCO on the present state of the co-operative movement in Africa: the types of co-operatives, their scope and programme, national legislation and other means for promoting co-operative activities, educational methods and techniques, training facilities for personnel and voluntary leaders, and the contribution of the co-operative movement to the economic development of African countries. The report, to be submitted to the fourth session of the Commission in 1962, should contain suggestions concerning the possibility of establishing a co-operative centre or centres in Africa for the training of Africans in the field of co-operation and for the publication and dissemination of educational material on co-operative methods and techniques.

31-09 Study Tour on Community Development methods and techniques

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendation No. 5 (e)

Description:

Study tour for senior officers of requesting governments to visit community development projects in selected Asian countries in 1962.

31-10 Standing committee on social welfare and community development

Origin: Commission Resolution 36 (III)

Description: Meeting of standing committee of experts to study social welfare services, community development programmes (including economic aspects), social aspects of urbanization (including housing), training of personnel and the interdependence of the services in the establishment of national social development programmes in the African countries.

V. TRAINING

GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

41-01 Training facilities in Africa.

Origin: Commission resolution 17 (II).

Description: Consultations with universities, research institutions and other appropriate organizations in Africa regarding arrangements for the training of African staff in the field of economic development.

41-02 Training in economic and social planning

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II).

Description:

An intensive programme of study and training designed to meet the need for an increasing number of economists, statisticians, public administrators, and managers of industry who are able to handle the problems and techniques of development programming. Programme to be carried out on a permanent basis at ECA Headquarters.

41-03 Training activities in statistics

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 51; report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 56, 62 and 63.

Description:

(a) Formulation of a comprehensive programme for increasing facilities for the training of statisticians on the basis of the UNESCO survey, requirements expressed by countries and consultations with universities. Report to be submitted to the second Conference of African Statisticians, and to be followed by arrangements for training.

(b) Assistance to and organization of sub-regional and regional training centres for middle-grade statisticians. Participation in regional in-service training courses for senior economists and statisticians.

(c) Establishment at the Headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa of a small Mechanical Processing Unit for research and demonstration on methods of processing and analyzing data. This Unit would also service countries which do not possess adequate equipment, or where the volume of work does not justify the installation of such equipment.

41-04 Training courses in community development methods and techniques for national supervisory and administrative personnel

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendation No. 5 (a)

Description:

Refresher training courses to be organized for national personnel such as provincial community development officers, principals of training centres, etc. Curricula to include the economic, social and educational aspects of community development.

41-05 In-Service training for African economists and statisticians

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II).

Description:

In-service training at the Headquarters of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

41-06 Summer courses for African university students of economics

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II)

Description:

Summer courses for students entering their final year at the university.

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ANNEXES

ANNEXE I

List of representatives and observers at the Third
session of the Commission

MEMBERS

BELOUM	Representative:	H.T. Mr. René Van Ros Ambassadeur de Belgique en Ethiopie
	Alternate:	Mr. Charles Walhin
	Advisers:	Mr. Alex Xhrouet Mr. Charles Derbecourt Mr. Jan Hendrik Frans Premier Secrétaire à l'Ambassade de Belgique à Addis Abeba
CAMEROUN	Representative:	Mr. Alfred Ngando Black Directeur de la Division Amérique, Asie, Organisations Internationales Ministère des Affaires étrangères
	Alternate:	Mr. Laurent Ntamag Directeur Adjoint Ministère du Plan
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Representative:	M. Albert Payao Ministre des Finances de l'Economie et du Commerce
	Adviser:	M. Armand Gandon
CHAD	Representative:	Mr. J.P. Toura Gaba Ministre des Affaires étrangères
	Alternate:	Mr. J. Charlot Conseiller Economique et Social
CONGO (Brazzaville)	Representative:	Mr. P. Kaya Directeur des Affaires économiques
	Advisers:	Mr. J.N. Chatanay Commissaire au Plan de la Republique du Congo Mr. J.G. Bagana Ministère des Affaires étrangères

CONGO (Leopoldville)

Representative:

Mr. Sebastien Kino
Secrétaire Général du Ministère
des Affaires étrangères

Alternate:

Mr. Pierre Tona-Masesa
Ministre du Plan de la Province
de Leopoldville

Advisers:

Mr. Joseph Tshomba
Ministre provincial des Affaires
Economiques (Kivu)

Mr. Louis Embae
Ministro dos Finances

Mr. Sebastien Ikolo
Ministre des finances du Gouvernement
provincial de l'Equateur

Mr. Louis Tshimwanga
 Chef de Cabinet au Ministère des
 Affaires économiques à Luluabourg

Mr. Paul de Roover
Conseiller technique
Ministère des Affaires économiques

DAHOMEY

Representative:

Mr. Sourou-Migan Apithy
Vice-President de la Republique du
Dahomey
Chargé du developpement et du Plan

Alternates:

Mr. Christian Vieyra
Directeur du Cabinet du Président de
la République

Mr. Gratien L. Pognon
Diplomate attaché à la Délégation du
Dahomey à Paris

Mr. Charles do Rego
Conseiller technique au Ministère de
l'Economie, du Commerce et
du Tourisme

Adviser:

Mr. Claude Joffroy
Conseiller technique - Vice-Présidence
de la République du Dahomey

ETHIOPIA

Representative:

Ato Menasse Lemma
Chief of Economic, Finance and Planning
in His Imperial Majesty's Cabinet
Auditor General, Acting Minister of
Commerce, Industry and Planning and
Acting Governor of State Bank

ETHIOPIA (contd.)

Deputies:

Ato Tadesse Yacob
Deputy Head of Delegation
Vice-Minister of Agriculture

Ato Worku Habto Wold
Director General in the Cabinet
of His Imperial Majesty

Alternates:

Ato Habtu Eshetu
Director General, Central Statistical
Office, Ministry of Commerce and
Industry

Ato Tokle Haymanot Gabro Mariam
Director General
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Ato Bulcha Demeksa
Secretary of Economics and Statistics
in the Ministry of Finance

Ato Yohannes Kidane-Mariam
Director General
Ministry of Finance

Ato Afework Zellaka
Assistant of Economics in the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ato Kifle Wodajo
Assistant of Economics in the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FRANCE

Representative:

Mr. Jeanes Dupraz
Chef de la Délégation
(ancien Ministre)

Alternates:

Mr. J. Wolfrom
Ministre plénipotentiaire

Mr. Pierre Maurice Viaud
Conseiller financier
Mission permanente de la France
auprès des Nations Unies

Advisers:

Mr. Louis Dallier
Conseiller des Affaires étrangères

Mr. Yves Boulet
Secrétaire des Affaires étrangères

Mr. François Chaumet
Administrateur civil

Mr. Robert Danton
Conseiller commercial

FRANCE (contd.)

Advisors:

Mr. Jacques Edin
Attaché commercial
Mr. René Garin
Administrateur civil
Mr. Xavier Jeannot
Conseiller des Affaires étrangères
Mr. André Jouanin
Administrateur civil
Guy de Lacharrière
Conseiller des Affaires étrangères
Jacques Leprette
Conseiller des Affaires étrangères
Jean Robin
Administrateur civil
Aimé Teyssier d'Orfeuill
Conseiller financier

GABON

Representative:

H.E. Mr. André Gustave Anguile
Ministre des Affaires étrangères et
de l'Economie Nationale
Mr. Gaston Joseph Bouchard
Directeur adjoint de l'Economie Nationale
Mr. Michel Elias
Directeur de l'Economie Nationale

GHANA

Representative:

The Hon. P.K.K. Quaidoo, M.P.,
Minister of Social Welfare

Alternate:

Mr. K. Amoa Awuah, M.P.
Ministerial Secretary
Economic Secretariat

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General Manager
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Mr. J.C. Amauh
Director Social Welfare and Community
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Mr. J. Owusu-Ansah
Assistant Secretary, Ministry of
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Mr. F. Jiagge
Assistant Secretary
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Commercial Officer
Ministry of Trade
Mr. J.G. Amoako
Agricultural Economist
Ministry of Agriculture
Observer: Mr. F.A.Y. Jaisey
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Ambassadeur de Guinea au Caire
Alternates: Mr. Mohamed Kassory Bancoura
Chef, Section Economique au
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Mr. Mody Sory Barry
Directeur du Plan
Mr. Cheik Omar M'Baye
Chef de la Division Africaine du
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

IVORY COAST

Representative: Mr. Koré René Sery
Député
Mr. M.T. Liawara
Conseiller Technique du
Ministère des Finances

LIBERIA

Representative: The Hon. James M. Weeks
Director
Bureau of Economic Research and
Statistics
Alternates: Mr. A.M. Massaquoi
Assistant Director of National
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Mr. A. Romeo Horton
Assistant Economic Adviser to the
President
Mr. David F. Neal
Chief, Division of Public Finance
Bureau of Economic Research
Mr. T. Siafa Sherman
Second Secretary
Embassy of Liberia
Addis Ababa

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	Alternates:	Dr. Ali Ahmed Attiga Head of Research Department National Bank of Libya Mr. Hamed El-Jawhari Deputy Director of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture Mr. Aiad A. Azzabi Assistant Director of Trade Ministry of National Economy
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	Alternates:	Mr. Honri Razafindrato Chef de Service Ministère des Affaires Etrangères Mr. Armand Razafindrabe Attaché Economique et Commercial à l'Ambassade à Paris
MALI	Representative:	Mr. Almamy Sylla Conseiller économique du Président Chef, Section Economique du Ministère des Affaires étrangères
	Alternate:	Mr. Mamdou Samake
	Adviser:	Mr. Birama Traore
MOROCCO	Representative:	S.E. Mr. Driss Slaoui Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie
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NIGER	Representative:	S.E. Mr. Adamou Mayaki Ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce
	Adviser:	Mr. Roger Louze Directeur Adjoint des Affaires Economiques
NIGERIA	Representative:	Alhaji the Hon. Shehu Shagari, M.P. Federal Minister of Establishments
	Alternate:	Chief the Hon. Omo-Osagie, M.P. Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Finance
	Advisers:	Mr. A.A. Atta Deputy Permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Economic Development Dr. L.A. Fabunmi Assistant Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Mr. A.A. Ayida Assistant Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance Mr. N.O. Farinde Senior Commercial Officer, Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry Alhaji-Ali-Akilu Administrative Office Class I Northern Region Dr. D.N.C. Okigbo Economic Adviser, Ministry of Economic Planning Eastern Region Mr. S.U. Chukyjekwe Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Development, Western Region

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Mr. Tomaz Andresen
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Consul-General of Portugal in Salisbury

Mr. Luiz Gonzaga Ferreira
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Mr. Amadou Sow
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Mr. Massamba Sarré
Secrétaire Général Adjoint du
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Sayed Ibrahim Raham Talla
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Mr. Abdelhamid Lassidi
Mr. Mohamed Charieni

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African Department
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Head of West & General African Dept.
Commonwealth Relations Office

Miss M.P. Brown
Economic Adviser
Treasury

Mr. W. Bentley
First Secretary
U.K. Mission to U.N.
(Secretary of Delegation)

Mr. Ewen A.J. Fergusson
Joint Secretary of Delegation

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Mr. L.A. Pepler
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Mr. H.J.P.L. Kruger
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Mr. P.R. Lindhorst
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Miss E.M. Bowman
Secretary to the Delegation

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Counsellor of the Co-operation

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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA &
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Mr. Chad Chipunza,
Member of the Federal
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Mr. Christopher C. Milton,
Ministry of External Affairs

KENYA and ZANZIBAR

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RUANDA URUNDI

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Mr. D.G. Maurice,
Permanent Secretary of the
Ministry of Trade and
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Minister of Education and
Social Development

Alternates: Hon. D.O. Ocheng,
Deputy Minister of Finance

Mr. J.G. Huddle,
Ministry of Finance

OBSERVERS FOR MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

AUSTRIA	Representative: H.E. Dr. Heinz Standenat, Austrian Ambassador Alternate: Dr. O.F. Singer, Austrian Honorary Consul General (Addis Ababa)
BRAZIL	Representative: Mr. Da Costa e Silva, Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal
BULGARIA	Representative: M. Zlatko Mihaylov, Conseiller Commercial, Légation de Bulgarie
CANADA	Representative: Mr. John Harrington, First Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London
CHINA	Representative: H.E. Mr. Pao Chun-Jien, Ambassador to Jordan Alternate: Mr. Shih Ke-ting, Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy in Paris
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Representative: Mr. Jan Busniak, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chief of the Delegation Alternates: Mr. Vaclav Havlin, Ambassador in Ethiopia Dr. Rastislav Lacko, Counsellor Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Rudolf Stolar, Functionary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Mr. J. Cerny, First Secretary
GREECE	Representative: Mr. A. Petropoulos, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Greece in Ethiopia Alternate: Mr. John Tomazos, Secretary of the Embassy

HUNGARY

Representative: H.E. Mr. Janos Katona,
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary

Alternate: Mr. Bela Horvath,
Commercial Counsellor

INDIA

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ramchandra Rajwade,
Ambassador

Mr. Ayilam Panchapakesa
Venkateswaran
First Secretary, Embassy
of India
Addis Ababa

Mr. P.N. Sareen
Second Secretary (Commercial)

INDONESIA

Representative: Mr. Zainoel A. Oesman
Chargé d'Affaires,
Legation of Indonesia
Khartoum

ISRAEL

Representative: Mr. Hanan Bar-On
Consul General of Israel
Addis Ababa

Alternate: Mr. Uzi I. Nedivi
Deputy Director
Economic Division

ITALY

Representative: Mr. Giovanni Vincenzo Soro
Ministre Plénipotentiaire et
Envoyé Extraordinaire

Alternates: Mr. Vittorio Zadotti
Mr. Carlo Garavelli
Attaché Commercial de
l'Ambassade d'Italie

JAPAN

Representative: Mr. Nagaharu Odo
First Secretary
Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia

NETHERLANDS

Representative: Mr. F.R.A. Walraven
Head, Economic and Social
Affairs Division
Department of International
Organizations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NETHERLANDS (contd.)

Advisers:

Dr. J. Kymmell
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Professor at the Netherlands
School of Economics

Mr. A.H. Croin
First Secretary
Royal Netherlands Embassy at
Addis Ababa

POLAND

Representative:

Ambassador Jerzy Michalowsky
Director General
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Wlodsimierz Wink
Chargé d'Affaires

Mr. Jan Giedwicz
Chief of African Division
Ministry of Foreign Trade

ROUMANIA

Representative:

Mr. Ion Marou
Premier Secrétaire Economique

Mr. Gheorghe Greceanu
Premier Secrétaire
Ambassade Roumaine
Cairo

SWEDEN

Representative:

Mr. Ake Sjolín
Ambassador,
Embassy of Sweden
Addis Ababa

TURKEY

Representative:

Mr. Sakip Coruk
Counsellor
Turkish Embassy

U.S.S.R.

Representative:

H.E. Mr. V.S. Semenov
Deputy Minister for Foreign
Affairs

Mr. J. Spitsky
Vice Director, the 1st African
Affairs Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

U.S.S.R. (contd.)

Representative:

Mr. L.S. Bjov
Chef Adjoint du Departement
du Ministère de Commerce
Extérieur de l'URSS

Mr. A.K. Kaharov
Chairman of the State Planning
Commission Board of the
Tadjikian Soviet Socialist
Republic

Mr. M.F. Younakov
Counsellor of USSR Embassy in
Addis Ababa

Mr. D.A. Sokolov
Expert of the Delegation
Second Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. M.S. Amirdjanov
Expert of the Delegation
Second Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Sinitsin Sergei

U.S.A.

Representative:

Mr. Walter Kotschnig
U.S. Deputy Representative
to ECOSOC
Director of the Office of
International Economic and
Social Affairs
Department of State

Alternate:

Mr. William Witman II
Director of the Office of
Northern African Affairs

Mr. William Fisher
1st Secretary
American Embassy,
Addis Ababa

U.S.A. (contd.)

Alternate: Mr. David Wilken
UN Adviser, Bureau of
Economic Affairs
Department of State

Mr. Glenn Albert Lehmann
Regional Economist for Africa
International Co-operation
Administration

YUGOSLAVIA

Representative: Mr. Mariam Barisic
Ambassador in State
Secretariat for Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Belgrade

Alternate: Mr. Mirceta Cvorovic
Secretary in the Secretariat
for Foreign Affairs
Belgrade

Mr. Tarik Ajanovic
Second Secretary
Yugoslav Embassy

Mr. Rade Vucicevic
Secrétaire de la Délégation

OBSERVERS FOR STATES NOT MEMBERS OF UNITED NATIONS

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	Representative:	Dr. Guenther Hackost, Assistant Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
	Alternate:	Dr. Karl Erdmann, Counsellor, Head of Africa Section, Ministry of Economic Affairs
	Advisers:	Dr. Elizabeth Scheibe, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Herrmann Flender, First Secretary (Commercial Affairs) German Embassy. Addis Ababa.

(e) SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)	Mr. Grégoire Koullischer, Director, Field Office for Africa.
FOOD & AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION (FAO)	Mr. Pierre Nicolas Torver, Director, Regional Office for Africa. Mr. Keith Charles Abercrombie, Chief, Near East and Africa Section, Economic Analysis Division, Rome. Mr. Robert Watson, Field Office, Ethiopia. Mr. Subash Mazumdar, Regional Statistician for Africa,
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)	Mr. Victor Kovda, Director of N.S. Department. Mr. Mahdi Elmandjra, Chief, African Section B.N.S. Mr. Alain Gille, Science Officer for Africa, Department of Natural Sciences.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)
(contd.)

Mr. Pierre Henquet
Specialist, Social Sciences.

Mr. Haydon

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION
ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

Mr. Neil Richardson

Mr. Harold Joseph Carrick

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT and INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IBRD)

Mr. Patterson H. French
Resident Representative, Ethiopia.

Mr. Henry R. La Bouisse

Mr. Michael L. Hoffman

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

Mr. J.U. Mladek
Director, European Office

Mr. Moeen A. Qureshi
Economist

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Dr. Hassein M. Hafezi
Acting Chief, External Relations

Dr. Leo Artur Kaprio
Public Health Administrator

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
(IAEA)

Mr. Benjamin Sanders
Division of External Liaison

Mr. Audrey Kozlov
Division of Exchange and Training

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS
UNION (ITU)

Mr. Vonkat Rama Sundaram
Chief, Department of Technical
Assistance, Geneva

Mr. Thomas J.A. Watters
Director, Ethiopia Mission

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
(WMO)

Mr. Venkat Rama Sundaram
Chief, ITU, Geneva.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNICEF	Representative:	Mr. Hans Ehrenstrale Resident Representative
SPECIAL FUND	Representative:	Mr. Paul Hoffman Managing Director
	Alternates:	Mr. Clinton Rehling Assistant to Managing Director
		Mr. Paul Henry Associate Director
UNTAO		Mr. Roberto Heurtematte Commissioner for Technical Assistance
		Mr. Albert Dollinger Special Representative in Europe for Technical Assistance and Co-ordination.
UNTAB		Mr. David Owen Executive Chairman
		Mr. T.O.P. Lilliefelt Representative, Ethiopia
		Mr. G.A. Faruqi Representative, Khartoum
		Mr. C. Robinson Representative, Somali Republic
		Mr. T. Gardlund Representative, Tunisia
		Mr. A. Flores Resident Representative, Morocco

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)	Mr. Joan Royer Secrétaire exécutif adjoint
Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara	Mr. T. Haighton
League of Arab States	Mr. Arof Zaher Director, Economic Department Mr. Elias Maalouf Economic Department

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce

International Confederation of
Free Trade Unions

Mr. Joseph Odero-Jowi
Permanent Representative to ECA,
Vice-Principal, ICFTU African
Labour College, Kampala, Uganda

Mr. Wilson Mukuna
Treasurer
Kenya Federation of Labour

Mr. Mbova

Mr. Bon Ezzedine

World Federation of Trade Unions

Mr. Mahmud Salih Noor
Secretary, Somali Federation of
Labour.

Mr. Brian A. Barton
Economic and Social Department

World Federation of United Nations
Associations

Mrs. Norman Griffiths

World Veterans Federation,

Dr. John Sly

Category B

Friends World Committee for
Consultation

Mr. Benjamin S. Ngaira

International Council of Women

Mme Auriol

World Union of Catholic Women's
Organizations

Miss Lillian O'Connor

International Federation of
University Women

Mrs. T. Kuiper-Weyhenke

International League for the
Rights of Man

Mrs. B. Bull

International Road Federation

Mr. Kenneth E. Boome
Chief Executive (London Office)
Mr. A. Rumple, Director (Paris
Office)

Comité International catholique
des Infirmières et Assistantes
Medico-Sociales (CICLAMS)

Union catholique Internationale
de Service Social (UCISS)

Young Men's Christian Association

World Young Women's Christian
Association

League of Red Cross Societies

Pax Romana

World Touring and Automobile
Organization

Register

International Federation of Free
Journalists of Central and Eastern
Europe and Baltic and Balkan
Countries

Mlle M.R. Douziech
Assistante Sociale et Infirmière
en charge

Mr. M.J. Ludwig
General Secretary, Addis Ababa

Mr. C.R. Meares
Education Adviser

Mr. Hailou Desta
Board of Directors,
Ethiopian National Red Cross
Ethiopia

Mr. O.H. Niskanen
Secretary-General,
Ethiopian National Red Cross,
Ethiopia.

Mr. J. Szuldrzynski

Mr. Kenneth E. Boone

Mr. Zdenek Mastnik

ANNEX II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED SINCE THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

E/CN.14/54	Report of the Second Session (26 January - 6 February 1960) (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No.10)
E/CN.14/55	Summary Records of the Second Session
E/CN.14/56, Add.1, Rev.1	Provisional Agenda
E/CN.14/57 Rev.1 Add 1, Corr.1	Annotated Provisional Agenda
E/CN.14/58	Admission of Further Associate Members to the Economic Commission for Africa
E/CN.14/59	Admission of Further Associate Members to the Economic Commission for Africa
E/CN.14/60	Report of the Working Group on the Treatment of Non-Monetary (Subsistence) Transaction within the Framework of National Accounts
E/CN.14/61, Corr.1 and Corr.2	Information Paper on the Procedures for Accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Advantages for Less-Developed Countries
E/CN.14/62, Corr. 2	Review of the Food and Agricultural Situation in Africa
E/CN.14/63, Add.1	Transport Problems in Relation to the Economic Development in West Africa
E/CN.14/64	The Significance of Recent Common Market Developments in Latin America
E/CN.14/65	Draft Bibliography of African Statistical Publications
E/CN.14/66	Control of Desert Locust
E/CN.14/67	Economic Bulletin for Africa (with Statistical appendix)
E/CN.14/68	International Action for Commodity Stabilization and the Role of Africa

- E/CN.14/69 Report on FAO/ECA Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa
- E/CN.14/70 Social Aspects of Economic Development
- E/CN.14/71 The Effects of Urbanization on Family Life in Africa
- E/CN.14/72, Add.1 Corr.1, Corr.2 The Impact of Western European Intergration on African Trade and Development
- E/CN.14/73 Technical Assistance of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Africa
- E/CN.14/74 Technical Assistance Activities of the International Monetary Fund
- E/CN.14/75 UNICEF Aid to Child Health and Welfare Projects in Africa
- E/CN.14/76 Information Paper on the Special Fund Activities in Africa
- E/CN.14/77 Information Paper on Technical Assistance Provided to Countries and Territories of the ECA Region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes (TAB)
- E/CN.14/78, Add 1,2,3,4 and 5 Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa
- E/CN.14/79 Report on the Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/FCW/3)
- E/CN.14/80 Community Development in Africa (Study Tour in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika and United Arab Republic)
- E/CN.14/81 An Enquiry on Community Development in Uganda
- E/CN.14/82 A Summary Statement on the Present State and Progress of the Study on the Co-operative Movement in Africa
- E/CN.14/83, Corr.1 Progress Report on the Statistical Survey of Africa
- E/CN.14/84 Report of the Working Group on the Uses of National Accounts in Africa

E/CN.14/85	Report by the Executive Secretary on Action Taken on In-Service Training in Reponse to Resolution 16(II)
E/CN.14/86 Add.1	Conference of Heads of African Universities and University Colleges
E/CN.14/87 Rev.1, Rev.1/Add.1 and Rev.1/Add.2	Programme of Work & Priorities
E/CN.14/88	International Economic Assistance to Africa
E/CN.14/89	United Nations Programmes for Technical Assistance in Public Administration
E/CN.14/90	Information Paper on Survey of Natural Resources
E/CN.14/91, Add.1	Resolutions and Decisions of Interest to the Commission Adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sessions, by the General Assembly at its Fifteenth Session and by the Other Regional Economic Commissions
E/CN.14/94	Concerted Action on Transportation in the Africa Regions
E/CN.14/95	Economic and Social Development
E/CN.14/97	Work of the Commission since the Second Session
E/CN.14/98, Add.1 and Add.2	Request by Cameroon, Dahomey, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Federation of Nigeria, Republic of the Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta for Admission to Membership of the Economic Commission for Africa
E/CN.14/99	Appraisal of Programmes in the Fields of Economic, Social and Human Rights
E/CN.14/100	Report of the <u>ad hoc</u> Committee of Government Representatives on the Impact of Western European Economic Groupings on African Economies

E/CN.101,

Add. 1

E/CN.14/102

E/CN.14/103

E/CN.14/104

E/CN.14/105

E/CN.14/106

E/CN.14/107

E/CN.14/108

E/CN.14/110

E/CN.14/110

Report of the Committee on the Work and
Priorities to the Third Session of the
Economic Commission for Africa

List of Representatives & Observers attending
the Committee on Programme of Work and
Priorities

UNESCO's Programme for Africa (1961-62)

Decentralization of the United Nations
Economic and Social Activities and the
Strengthening of the Regional Economic
Commissions

Note by FAO in Connexion with Item 5 of
the Agenda

World Meteorological Organization Technical
Assistance Activities in Africa

Technical Assistance to the African
Countries by the International
Telecommunication Union

Resources, Industry and Transport: Presented
by the Representative of the International
Civil Aviation Organization

International Assistance to Africa.
Statement prepared by the International
Atomic Energy Agency for presentation at
the Third Session of the Economic Commission
for Africa

Annotated Agenda

The Possible Creation of a Standing
Trade Committee and Related Problems