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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.

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CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Abbreviations		v
INTRODUCTION	1	1
WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS	2 - 222	1 - 36
A. Activities of subsidiary bodies	2	1
B. Other activities	3 - 214	1 - 35
Regional structures of the United Nations system	4	1
Economic research and planning	5 - 13	1 - 3
Economic co-operation	14 - 28	3 - 6
Trade	29 - 39	6 - 8
Fiscal and monetary affairs	40 - 52	8 - 10
Industry	53 - 74	10 - 13
Development of natural resources	75 - 94	14 - 16
Transport and communications	95 - 105	16 - 18
Tourism	106 - 108	18
Agriculture	109 - 116	18 - 19
Statistics and economic information	117 - 134	20 - 22
Housing, building and physical planning	135 - 150	22 - 25
Social development	151 - 163	25 - 27
Human rights	164 - 165	27 - 28
Manpower and training	166 - 175	28 - 29
Public administration	176 - 185	29 - 31
Population programme	186 - 199	31 - 33
Science and technology	200 - 210	33 - 35
Public information	211 - 212	35
Conferences and meetings	213 - 214	35
C. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning	215 - 220	35 - 36
D. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations	221 - 222	36

CONTENTS (cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
ANNEXES	
I. MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW	37
II. MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW	38 - 41
II. MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES SCHEDULED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS .	42 - 45
V. PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW	46 - 48

ABBREVIATIONS

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISS	Institute of Social Studies [The Hague]
ITC	International Trade Centre
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Common Organization of the African, Malagasy and Mauritian States
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAT	Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. This report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) covers the period from 14 February 1971 to 13 February 1972. ^{1/} It is submitted by the Executive Secretary to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-third session, after approval by the Chairman of the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers and circulation to member States for their comments and any modifications, in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Commission's terms of reference.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

2. During the period from 14 February 1971 to 13 February 1972, the Executive Committee held its fifth and sixth meetings, the Conference of African Statisticians its seventh session and the Conference of African Demographers its first session. A list of the meetings held by those bodies is contained in annex I.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

3. Under the programme of work and priorities established for the period 1971-1972 and in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted at previous sessions by the Commission and especially resolution 218(X) on Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s, the secretariat pursued work in its various fields of action.

Regional structures of the United Nations system

4. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1553(XLIX) of 30 July 1970, the Executive Secretary forwarded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a report on the regional structures of the United Nations system in the light of the views and recommendations submitted by the member States of the Commission.

Economic research and planning

5. As in previous years, the secretariat continued to give assistance to member States to improve their plan preparation and the supervision of their development plan implementation. At the request of UNDP, the secretariat undertook a mission to Burundi to assist in drawing up a zonal economic and social development plan based on sectoral studies made by the various United Nations agencies.

^{1/} For the Commission's previous report, covering the period from 15 February 1970 to 13 February 1971, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4997).

6. Following up its previous missions in Zambia in the field of regional planning, the secretariat completed the delineation of the country into primary economic zones, the designation of service centres for rural development and the preparation of a set of maps of development indicators for the provinces of the country.

7. In Ghana, the secretariat advised the Government on plan implementation mechanism and techniques and on the setting up of a framework for operating the rural development service centres. At the request of the Government of the Central African Republic, the secretariat undertook a mission to Bangui to evaluate a development scheme called "Operation Bokassa" in which every aspect of economic and social development was involved.

8. In the field of economic information, the secretariat assisted the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic in the preparation of its 1970 economic survey, and held discussions with government officials in Gabon on the preparation of their annual economic surveys for 1969-1971. Missions organized by the secretariat visited the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives in Gabon, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria to advise on the development of suitable economic information services. Such services, if well developed, would be of great benefit both to the Resident Representatives in their country programming exercise and to the secretariat in its annual economic survey work.

9. During the period under review, the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1970, Part I, 2/ was completed and published; Part II of the Survey, which discusses the problems of national income accounting in African countries, was finished and submitted for printing. The 1971 issue of the Survey was also completed and is in course of printing. Numbers 7 and 8 of Planning Newsletter were prepared and published.

10. In pursuance of a recommendation arising out of the second session of the Conference of African Planners, the Working Group of Experts on Approaches to Regional Harmonization of Development Plans was held in December 1971. The meeting established the methodology and procedures for the harmonization of development plans at the level of two or more countries. It discussed the rationale and mechanism of plan harmonization; examined the structure and activities of existing organizations connected with plan harmonization activities, especially in developing countries, and made recommendations on how those organizations could be improved and others established so that a higher degree of efficiency could be achieved in the harmonization of development plans.

Problems of development and planning of the least developed countries

11. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1939(XVIII), Economic and Social Council resolution 979(XXXVI) and ECA resolution 232(X), the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies in conjunction with the secretariat organized at Addis Ababa in December 1971 the Seventh International Seminar on Development Planning.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.K.9.

12. The Seminar, which was attended by country participants from Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Africa, focused on the comprehensive examination of the problems related to the development and planning of the least developed among the developing countries and recommended specific measures for the solution of those problems.

13. Specifically, the Seminar recommended that attention should be given to the various problems within the framework of overall socio-economic development and concluded that fragmented and piecemeal approaches were not likely to have the desired impact on those countries. In that connexion, bilateral and multi-lateral aid and technical assistance had to be properly co-ordinated. Similarly, the countries themselves had to realize that the solution of their socio-economic problems rested largely with them, and that efforts must be made to eliminate sources of misallocation of resources; misuse of scarce manpower and capital resources; the retention of outmoded public administration institutions and the failure to develop a social discipline in implementing whatever development plans were drawn up. Out of the 25 countries which were so far identified as least developed, 16 belonged to the African region.

Economic co-operation

14. The activities in the field of economic co-operation centred on the rendering of advisory services on a continuing basis in planning and plan implementation to member States within a selected group of countries. For that purpose, consideration had been given to the establishment of the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams (UNDATs) under the auspices of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the ECA secretariat in collaboration with UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the United Nations specialized agencies.

15. The objectives of UNDATs are to assist the member States, individually and collectively as appropriate, in the formulation, harmonization and implementation of policies, programmes and projects for multinational co-operation. The activities of UNDATs will also include integrated rural development, embracing agricultural development and related services (e.g., small irrigation schemes, servicing of agricultural implements, improved storage for fruit and grain, livestock development and immunization, construction of farm-to-market roads, training in agricultural techniques), development of agro-allied industries and other small-scale industries, rural artisan training and provision of welfare services for women, children and youth.

16. The first UNDAT, based at Yaoundé in the Central African subregion, is already operational and its activities currently cover Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. It has assisted in the preparation of the UNDP country programme, as well as the next Five-Year Development Plan for Central African Republic, sub-national development plans for Cameroon and Gabon, and plans for transport development and co-operation in human resources development on a multinational basis. The plan of operation was discussed and revised for submission to the participating Governments for final adoption.

17. With the provision of funds by the Swedish Government to assist towards financing of UNDATs in the region, the secretariat updated its plans for increasing the number of UNDATs. A preparatory mission was sent out in February 1972 to hold consultations with the Governments in the West African subregion and thus prepare the way for the establishment of two UNDATs there.

18. In response to the request made by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of East and Central African States "to identify areas for strengthening economic co-operation in the various economic sectors: agriculture, industry, transport and communications, trade, human resources and energy", the secretariat, in co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, prepared within a 10-year perspective a programme of action for subregional co-operation in those sectors.

19. The interim report was considered at the recent sessions of the Conference of Heads of State and Government. In November 1971, an Expert Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa was organized to examine the findings and recommendations of the final report ^{3/} and to suggest further action to be taken by member States and international agencies in the implementation of projects on economic co-operation. In its report (E/CN.14/550), the Meeting made recommendations for specific action covering the various sectors. In particular, it made proposals for the establishment of a fund for East African co-operation.

20. At the request of the Executive Committee of ECA, a special study on African economic co-operation efforts and significance of the enlarged European Economic Community for African economies, has been initiated under the direction of Professor Kjeld Philip. A fact-finding mission was sent to Southern Africa to collect data and make appraisal of all matters relating to economic co-operation in that area. Similar missions are planned to the Central, West and North African subregions and the remaining countries in the East African subregion.

Subregional offices

21. The subregional offices maintained useful contacts with member States and inter-governmental organizations within their respective subregions, provided useful information and analyses on subregional activities which have constituted the basis for policy discussions on multinational co-operation. These have also proved to be of value as background material for the special study on African economic co-operation efforts and significance of the enlarged European Economic Community for African economies currently under way. In some of the subregions advances have been made in strengthening collaboration between the subregional offices and UNDP Resident Representatives, particularly in the collection and dissemination of economic data and information and the preparation of UNDP country programmes. These, together with the activities of UNDATs

^{3/} Co-operation for Economic Development of Eastern Africa; Report of the Eastern African Team (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.A.3).

in the Central African subregion, have set the pattern for the UNDAT system now to be introduced into the other subregions. In time, this should permit a decentralization of more activities from ECA headquarters to the subregions and thus increase the operational content of the secretariat's activities. As before, the subregional offices briefed visiting missions from headquarters to the countries of their respective subregions and in certain cases participated in missions to the countries where the subregional offices are located.

22. In the East African subregion, progress has been made in strengthening co-operation between the subregional office and the UNDP representatives in the area, particularly the Resident Representative at Lusaka who was assisted by the subregional office in the preparation of the country programme. The Director of the subregional office was also invited to, and attended, a meeting of the UNDP Resident Representatives of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Such co-operation should enhance the opportunities for mutual support in the formulation and implementation of the respective country programmes.

23. The attachment of a Regional Adviser on Public Administration to the subregional office led to increased activities in the subregion in the field of public administration. The subregional office carried out studies and organized courses, for instance, a course on the Subregional Programme for Development of Senior Administrators and Management Enterprises in Southern Africa, and a Conference of Permanent Secretaries of Local Government in Southern Africa were organized. A member of the subregional office also participated in a National Training Workshop in Purchasing and Supplies Management held at Uganda. The subregional office embarked on a study of rural development, and thus prepared itself for full participation in the secretariat's revised rural development programme. Furthermore, the office offered assistance to Zambia in the formulation of its new development plan.

24. The Director of the Central African subregional office attended many of the meetings that were held by the inter-governmental groupings such as the Central African Customs and Economic Union, the Chad Basin Commission, the Subregional Committee Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks, and the meeting of the Heads of State of the Common Organization of African, Malagasy and Mauritius States.

25. Apart from also maintaining contacts with member States and inter-governmental groupings, the office rendered assistance to an ECA/FAO mission to the countries in the subregion to study the opportunities for expanding intra-African Trade in the field of agriculture in Central Africa. Similar assistance was rendered to the Japanese and British missions that visited various member States in the subregion for data collection and prefeasibility studies in connexion with the Trans-African Highway Project. The office also participated in the Second International Kinshasa Fair and the Symposium connected with it, as well as in a training course jointly organized by ECA and UNIDO on methods of popularizing small-scale industries in the subregion.

26. There was considerable activity within inter-governmental organizations in the West African subregion, in some of which the subregional office participated either alone, or in association with representatives of substantive divisions at headquarters. For instance, the office's role in the preparations leading to the formation of the African Society for the Development of Millet- and Sorghum-based Food Industry has been a lively one, and it also participated in the negotiations with the Governments, culminating in the founding of the West African Rice Development Association. A major study in the field of agriculture with which the subregional office was concerned, relates to the assistance which French organizations can provide in the field of agricultural development in the subregion. The Director of the subregional office participated in meetings of the Conseil de l'Entente and its ancillary bodies such as the Meat and Cattle Community (in which non-Entente member States such as Ghana and Nigeria are interested), the Niger River Commission and subsidiary bodies of the Common Organization of African, Malagasy and Mauritius States.

27. As in the East African subregion, some progress was made in the North African subregion in strengthening co-operation between the subregional office and the UNDP offices in North Africa. For the first time, the three UNDP Resident Representatives in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia met to formulate a strategy governing their relations with the subregional office and the Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb. At that meeting, which was attended by the Director of the subregional office, recommendations were made on the improvement of UNDP's assistance towards co-operation in the Maghreb and collaboration with the subregional office.

28. The subregional office took part in meetings of the Committee on Transport and Communications, of the Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb, the Governing Council of the Centre for Maghrebian Industrial Studies (CIEM) and various other meetings and seminars held in the subregion, such as the biennial meeting of the Association of African Central Banks at Rabat. It also assisted the Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb in the compilation of a common list of export products of common interest to the member States of the Committee. This activity was closely related to office work rendered necessary by the participation of the subregional office in the joint ECA/FAO mission on Co-operation and Trade in the Field of Agriculture in the subregion.

Trade

29. The foreign trade position of African countries is very vulnerable. The lack of effective measures to generate economic structures geared to more dynamic trade activities has kept African countries dependent on primary commodities and their traditional markets. The activities of the secretariat therefore placed emphasis on promoting and expanding intra-African trade and identifying new trade opportunities in non-traditional markets while at the same time consolidating existing markets.

30. A general study on ways and means of introducing structural changes in the trade of African countries (E/CN.14/WP.1/42) was prepared and presented to the Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development held in August 1971.

31. In the area of traditional trade, emphasis was laid on commodity problems facing African countries and ways and means of harmonizing their policy positions and promoting co-operation between them with a view to solving these problems.

32. The establishment of the African Trade Centre in 1970 was a major landmark in the activities of the secretariat to promote intra-African co-operation in the field of trade. Special attention was paid to the possibilities for expanding trade in a number of products for which production capacity had already been built up in some African countries. The secretariat undertook market research studies for individual countries or groups of countries in the region.

33. The Africa Trade Centre has established a Trade Promotion Advisory Service. During the period under review, advisory missions were sent to Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Specific missions on trade licensing and the establishment of marketing boards were undertaken in Ethiopia and Lesotho. Further missions have been requested by several member States in a number of specific fields and these are being programmed for 1972.

34. Work has also been initiated for the establishment of a Trade Information and Documentation Service for supplying trade information to member States.

35. The Centre has advised member States of its readiness to organize local training courses in export promotion in collaboration with a suitable local institute. A request from Liberia to organize such a training course has already been received. Other member States have indicated their interest in this programme and further requests are expected to follow.

36. In accordance with ECA resolution 222(X) on international and intra-African trade, work on the identification of products which could be considered for trade concession within African subregions has been initiated. A study on the North African subregion was completed in 1971. Studies on the East and Central African subregions are in progress and will be completed in the second half of 1972. A study on the criteria to be applied in formulating rules of origin in intra-African trade liberalization was completed. A preliminary report on transit traffic in the Central and East African subregions was also completed. Arrangements are being made to permit representatives of member States to hold bilateral non-committal consultations in conjunction with the meetings of the Conference of Ministers with a view to increasing their trade contacts.

37. As developing countries in Africa and in other regions step up their production of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, the prospects of trade expansion could increase significantly. In spite of the distances and of the relative shortages of shipping lines plying between Africa and the other developing regions, as well as the near-absence of trading and other relations, there are trade opportunities which could be exploited on a mutually beneficial basis and those should be identified. A study to identify the problems and prospects of trade between African countries and the developing countries of East Asia has been initiated and will be completed by the end of 1972.

38. Preliminary studies also indicate that there is great scope for expansion of trade with the eastern European countries, on both a commodity and a geographical basis.

39. During the period under review, the secretariat organized two courses in commercial policy and trade promotion and co-sponsored with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre two training courses in export promotion. The secretariat further provided six-month in-service programmes to four trainees at the Africa Trade Centre. In conjunction with the Second Ghana International Trade Fair and the Second International Fair of Kinshasa, the secretariat organized two symposia on Economic Co-operation and Intra-African Trade Development. In December 1971, the secretariat also organized a Symposium on International Trade for the East and Central African States. Jointly with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, the secretariat organized and serviced at Addis Ababa in October 1971 the African Ministerial Meeting preparatory to the third session of UNCTAD.

Fiscal and monetary affairs

Fiscal affairs

40. In the field of mobilization of domestic resources, special attention was given to development of effective fiscal policy measures, including improvements in tax legislation and budget-plan harmonization, for progressively increasing the volume of these resources and channelling them into productive investment.

41. The secretariat laid emphasis on the role of fiscal policy and budgetary management in economic growth with a view to focusing attention on the need for increased mobilization of domestic resources and budgetary improvements in order to realize plan targets. It was recognized that member States should develop and strengthen their budgetary systems as effective instruments for development planning and plan implementation.

42. During the period under review, advisory missions were undertaken in the field of fiscal issues in Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Zambia and also in the East African Community. A number of fiscal studies were completed, including studies on procedures for the formulation and scrutiny of development projects, formulation of the annual plan and its reflection in the budget techniques of revenue forecasting and progress reporting and evaluation of development budgets. Studies on agricultural tax systems and on personal tax systems are in progress and should be completed in 1972. Studies on investment legislation and incentives are also being carried out.

43. A training course in budget-plan harmonization was organized in July 1971. From 1972 onwards, emphasis in that field will be shifted to national courses, at the request of member States.

44. A well-organized financial system appropriate to the level of economic development reached by individual member States would introduce some flexibility into the resource mobilization process. It would in particular play an important role in opening up sectors traditionally closed to the "money economy".

Work is in progress on the structure and functioning of financial institutions in the region. Two studies relating to the savings of co-operatives and insurance companies in certain African countries should be finalized in 1972. From 1973 onwards, work will be undertaken in respect of central banks, commercial banks, development banks, savings and postal accounts, capital markets and corporate savings.

45. Although the main responsibility for providing resources for development rests on the African countries themselves, the attainment of national and regional goals depends for its success on the extension of effective financial and technical co-operation from the international community. A basic objective of that co-operation should be to improve the absorptive capacity of the African countries so as to enable them to undertake an expanding range of development efforts. The activities of the secretariat are designed to assist member States to co-ordinate and concentrate external financial and technical co-operation on the points of leverage.

Monetary affairs

46. The past decade witnessed major adjustments in the monetary field in most member States. New central banks, or similar institutions, have replaced former arrangements and efforts have been made in some countries to develop domestic capital markets.

47. As a result of the work done by the secretariat over the past years, almost all central banking and similar institutions are now members of the Association of African Central Banks. The ECA secretariat acts as the secretariat for the Association and carries out its substantive and technical work. The second regular meeting of the Association took place in September 1971 and considered studies made by the secretariat, including a study on export credit financing and export credit insurance as well as a document on the current monetary situation and its implications for African countries.

48. The secretariat also prepared a study with suggested general guidelines on payments arrangements in Africa which is to be considered by the subregional committees of the Association of African Central Banks. A roster of qualified experts in African central banking matters, who could be made available to other African banks for short-term advisory services, is being worked out.

49. Following the study on Aid to Africa (E/CN.14/WP.1/30) completed by the secretariat in 1970, the Special Fund for African Development to be created by member States with the co-operation of the African Development Bank is likely to become operational before the end of 1972.

50. A study on how tied international procurement could be used to promote trade is in progress. Special attention is also being given to ways and means of obtaining an increased flow of financial and technical assistance appropriate to the special requirements of African countries.

51. The secretariat completed a study on the implications for Africa's trade and development of international financial and monetary issues and started a study on the relation between African currencies and those of developed countries with a view to identifying their effects on the foreign trade on African countries.

Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

52. The question of special measures for the least developed among the developing countries has gained a recognized place in international discussions largely at the insistence of African countries. In accordance with ECA resolution 222(X) on international and intra-African trade, the secretariat prepared an action programme in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, which was adopted by the ECA/OAU African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III held in October 1971, prior to the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77.

Industry

Industrialization policies

53. The first ECA/OAU Conference of Ministers of Industry held in May 1971 reviewed past performance and policies and defined a programme of action for speeding up industrialization in Africa in the 1970s. It adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration on Industrialization in the 1970s in which the determination of African countries to ensure self-reliance in the 1970s and to pursue concerted actions was reaffirmed. The need to promote coherent and concerted policies at the national, multinational and international levels was stressed as being of crucial importance to the achievement of the industrialization objectives of African countries.

54. The Addis Ababa Declaration, in its programme of action, paid special attention to the policies and actions which, taken individually or collectively, could ensure a greater mobilization of resources, reduce the present high capital and operating cost in industry, promote industrial skills and technology and increase industrial employment.

55. The Conference has thus provided the broad policy guidelines for the formulation and implementation of effective technical assistance policies, programmes and projects for the region. The report was widely circulated for use by bilateral and multilateral sources of technical assistance. It has also promoted priority projects including projects for assisting countries in the greater utilization of their natural resources, in the formulation of suitable industrial policy measures and in actions aimed at reducing capital and operating costs in the manufacturing sector.

56. The eighth Organization of African Unity Heads of State Conference held in June 1971 endorsed the report and Declaration of the ECA/OAU Conference of Ministers of Industry.

57. As a result of the submission of the report and recommendations of the Conference to the Special International Conference of UNIDO held in June 1971, the special needs of the African region gained recognition and support in the drawing up of the long-term strategy for action by UNIDO.

58. During the period under review, the secretariat initiated studies on specific aspects of industrial development strategy and policies. These included case studies on the interaction between agriculture and industry and guidelines for assessing the costs and benefits of private foreign investment. With respect to the latter, assistance was obtained from Nuffield College, Oxford, in the preparation of the first draft of the study.

59. The secretariat also participated in meetings organized by UNIDO in the area of industrial policy formulation. These included the Expert Group Meeting on Industrialization in Countries at Early Stages of Development and the Expert Group Meeting on Policies for Regional Industrial Co-operation both held in December 1971. By participating in those meetings, the secretariat expected to ensure a greater harmonization of assistance programmes within the United Nations system, taking into account initiatives already undertaken or under way and the special needs of African countries.

Industrial project formulation and evaluation

60. During the period under review, work continued on the formulation and evaluation of specific industrial projects. The proposals were submitted to the Governments concerned for appropriate investment follow-up action. Among the project descriptions completed in the chemicals sector were a soap mill for Sierra Leone, fertilizer complex for Nigeria, aluminium sulphate plants for Senegal and Cameroon. In the engineering industries branch, proposals dealt with electro-motor and transformer factories for Ethiopia and the East African Community, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, a plant for the manufacture of bolts and nuts in Nigeria, and a wire drawing plant in the Ivory Coast. With the assistance of the French Government, similar projects were completed for the manufacture of pumps (Senegal), bicycles (Madagascar), electric cables (Cameroon), hand-tools (Ivory Coast) and plywood (Congo). With the assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a team of experts was mounted to survey the mechanical and electrical engineering industries in the East African subregion with a view to identifying short- and long-term possibilities of developing viable engineering industries in the subregion.

61. With the assistance of the Italian Government, a report on the co-ordinated development of the automotive industry in the East African subregion was also completed.

62. A large number of projects were, in addition, prepared in the field of forest-based industries, and some of them are being promoted among investors. The projects completed included fibreboard manufacture in Kenya, veneer and plywood industries in Kenya and Uganda, and prefabricated wooden houses in the Sudan. Advisory services were also given to the Governments of Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zaïre concerning the industrial utilization of forest resources.

63. At the request of the Government, a field survey was carried out in Upper Volta with the aim of starting cement production in Ouagadougou. The project description based on the survey was accepted and the Government decided to proceed with the implementation of the project. Other projects covering non-metallic mineral industries included ceramics for Ethiopia and the Sudan and a cement clinker grinding mill for Mauritius. In March 1971, project proposals for knitting factories were sent to Dahomey, the Niger, Togo and Upper Volta.

64. The secretariat also conducted national economic profitability evaluations of some of the projects it had identified. These were carried out with the assistance of Nuffield College, Oxford, and UNIDO. The former applied and tested the OECD methodology of social cost-benefit analysis and the latter the UNIDO approach. It was expected that, as a result of practical tests thus applied, the task of screening and selecting maximum impact projects would be facilitated.

Investment promotion and finance

65. During the period under review, major attention was given to the promotion of specific industrial projects because of the direct industrialization benefits that such projects sought, but much attention was paid to services to strengthen national and intergovernmental industrialization machinery, since the results in that area could have a higher "leverage" towards accelerating the rate of industrial investment in Africa.

66. In East Africa, a major effort initiated in 1970 began to show promising results. During the first half of 1971, agreements had been reached for the establishment of an East African Investment Promotion Centre, which was formally created in June 1971 as the Project Preparation and Promotion Division of the East African Development Bank at Kampala. A later mission to the Centre dealt with the development of an operating handbook on feasibility reports.

67. The establishment of the East African Investment Promotion Centre has greatly influenced the design of an African Investment Centre at ECA headquarters and has given impetus to the proposal for the establishment of "multinational industrialization agencies" to enable existing intergovernmental economic co-operation organizations to accelerate the achievement of their industrial development objectives. A nucleus of the staff of the African Investment Centre has already been made available by the Governments of India and the United States of America through their bilateral assistance programmes. An exploratory mission on the resource expansion of the African Investment Centre and appraisal of various options for attacking the gap in managerial resources confirmed the interest of officials of member States in the project.

68. At the specific request of the Governments of Cameroon, Dahomey, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Upper Volta, more than a half dozen projects prepared earlier in preliminary form have been offered to selected investors and intermediate organizations in industrialized countries. A number of expressions of interest have been received and at least one project has reached the stage of formal investment commitment.

69. The secretariat compiled information on industrial projects under construction or in an advanced stage of preparation. The project registry so consolidated is being circulated to Governments for their information so as to facilitate project planning and formulation activities in individual countries. Work on the preparation of a directory of investment contacts in the industrialized countries was initiated and progressed satisfactorily. The directory could be published in the course of 1972 and circulated to member States for their use in promoting specific industrial investment projects.

70. With the co-operation of the African Development Bank, UNIDO and the secretariat, the third African Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects was organized at Abidjan in 1971. Hundreds of African officials and non-African industrialists participated in the discussions concerning mutual interests in more than 160 industrial project proposals worth about \$400 million.

71. During the period under review, there has been closer co-operation with UNIDO and other agencies. Discussions with the FAO Industry Co-operative Programme have reached an advanced stage, and specific operating measures for co-operation have been informally discussed with the SIFIDA Investment Company.

Special measures for small-scale industry development

72. With regard to small-scale industrial development, the secretariat directed its assistance mainly to the promotion and development of African entrepreneurs. Assistance was accordingly provided to Ethiopia and to the OCAM member States for the creation of entrepreneurial associations.

73. Efforts were also intensified in the activities of project formulation for the purpose of canalizing increased bilateral assistance for the development of small-scale industries in the region. Those efforts were particularly directed to the setting up of suitable research centres for stimulating innovative technology and for promoting the training of technicians. With the assistance of the Government of the United Kingdom, a Consultancy Unit was established within the Kumasi University of Technology in Ghana and a hospital equipment manufacturing unit was established at Zaria, Nigeria. In Ethiopia, training facilities for technicians have been set up with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

74. In the field of the financing of small-scale industries, projects were formulated to invite bilateral as well as multilateral technical assistance for carrying out case studies on the financing of small-scale industries. The secretariat provided assistance to the OCAM group of countries and also attended the OCAM Symposium on the Financing of African Enterprises held in November 1971. Assistance in the identification and evaluation of small-scale investment opportunities was also provided to Ethiopia and the Congo. The secretariat assisted UNIDO in carrying out the Training Course for Extension Workers in Small-scale Industries for French-speaking countries, held in June 1971. Consultations were also held with UNIDO for the purpose of developing a project for the setting up of a regional training institute in the field of small-scale industries.

Development of natural resources

75. The secretariat participated in the second session of the Committee on Natural Resources held at Nairobi in January/February 1972. At that session, the Committee discussed various topics, including the scope of natural resources, the review of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system, the programme of work of the Committee and guidelines for action in the field of natural resources.

Mineral resources development

76. At the request of the Government, the secretariat sent a mission to Mali to advise on the organization and establishment of a technico-economic office within the National Directorate of Geology and Mining of Mali.

77. With the co-operation of USAID experts, the secretariat organized missions to Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone to determine the possibility of establishing within an existing institution of higher learning a Mineral Economics Institute to serve the West African subregion.

78. During the period under review, the secretariat continued to compile data on the development, production and export of mineral resources on both a country and a commodity basis. The secretariat is also bringing up to date country mineral maps for member States. Work was also initiated on the compilation of information on reserves, output, exports, manpower and financial resources necessary for the mineral resources development in the different African subregions.

Energy

79. At the request of the Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb, the secretariat sent a mission to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, to undertake a preliminary study on the co-ordination of national infrastructure for the Maghreb countries in the field of energy. During that mission, the representative of the secretariat also visited Egypt, the Libyan Arab Republic and the Sudan.

80. With regard to the development of the Volta basin for the benefit of the riverside countries, the secretariat organized a mission to study the matter in Ghana and the Upper Volta.

81. In accordance with ECA resolution 225(X) on energy, work is in progress on the organization of a regional conference on the petroleum industry and manpower requirements in the field of hydrocarbons which would be held in the second half of 1972.

Water resources development

82. In co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization, the secretariat continued work on the preparation of a programme for the development of a hydrometeorological network in Africa.

83. In the field of advisory services, the secretariat advised the Government of Ethiopia on water legislation and pollution problems; and further sent a mission to the Upper Volta to evaluate proposals for the construction of dams for irrigation and the production of electric power. Also, discussions were held with the Chad Basin Commission on legal regulations and water development in rural areas, and with the Niger River Basin Commission on navigation and navigability of the Niger River.

84. The secretariat submitted to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania the draft project prepared for the establishment of a Water Resources Development Institute in that country. As a follow-up of that submission, a meeting is being arranged to bring together the interested parties to finalize the design of the Institute and make it operational.

85. During the period under review, a meeting of members of African National Committees for the International Hydrological Decade was held at Addis Ababa in September 1971. The arrangements for this meeting were made in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

86. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1401(XIV) and 2386(XXIII) and the recommendation of the Working Group on Water Resources Planning held in 1970, the secretariat organized in September 1971 a Conference on the Role of Hydrology and Hydrometeorology in the Economic Development of Africa. Among the topics discussed at the conference were the application of hydrology and hydrometeorology in social and economic development, water resources inventory techniques and operational and scientific problems, manpower requirements and training at professional and subprofessional levels, and problems of international co-operation.

Environment

87. As part of the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the secretariat sent missions to many member States and prepared country reports on the status of the environment in the region.

88. With the co-operation of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the secretariat organized the First All-African Seminar on the Human Environment, which took place at Addis Ababa in August 1971. The seminar, inter alia, made specific recommendations for the consideration and action by member States in such fields as human settlements; development and industrialization; and utilization and conservation of natural resources, as well as the training of manpower for developing natural resources.

Cartography

89. A meeting called by the Government of Cameroon for the establishment at Yaoundé of a Centre for Training in Photogrammetry, Photo-interpretation and Aero-Geophysics was serviced by the secretariat.

90. The agreement concerning the establishment at Ile-Ife, Nigeria, of a Centre for Training in Aerial Survey was signed by the Governments of Nigeria, Dahomey, Ghana and Senegal. The Centre became operational and caters to the entire African region.

91. A draft agreement concerning the establishment at Nairobi of a Regional Centre for Specialized Services in Surveying and Mapping and an estimated budget for the different departments of the Centre were prepared by the secretariat and will be submitted to the member States concerned in the East African subregion.

92. Progress has been made in the compilation of data on the status of hydrographic surveying and charting with special reference to territorial waters and the continental shelf. It was expected that that study would lead to recommendations to member States for action in regard to policy, legislation and administration machinery.

93. In connexion with the second session of the Committee on Natural Resources, an exhibition on natural resources development was organized in collaboration with the Government of Kenya at Nairobi in February 1972.

94. During the period under review, the Map and Documentation and Reference Centre of the secretariat received some 700 maps and charts and prepared 100 maps for internal use. Addenda 17, 18, 19 and 20 to the "Catalogue of maps and charts" received by the Centre were published and circulated to member States and other correspondents.

Transport and communications

Transport

95. At the request of the Government of Ethiopia, the secretariat undertook a reconnaissance survey of 15 road projects in the Governorate of Tigre. For the trade symposium held in June 1971 in conjunction with the Second International Fair organized in Zaïre, the secretariat prepared and submitted a study on the road and rail links between the member States of the Central African subregion as well as on navigable waterways, ports and shipping facilities existing in the subregion.

96. In accordance with ECA resolution 226(X) on a Trans-African Highway, the secretariat convened, in June 1971, the first meeting of the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee. As a follow-up to that meeting, another meeting was organized in September 1971 to assess the assistance to the Trans-African Highway project which could be received from industrialized countries. In that connexion, the Government of the United Kingdom offered to finance the pre-feasibility study of the whole project. That study, which is now being completed, will be submitted to the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee at its second meeting scheduled for April 1972.

97. For the reconnaissance survey of the Trans-African Highway, the secretariat organized a joint ECA/Japanese mission which visited the Central African Republic and Zaïre in August/September 1971.

98. During the period under review, the secretariat updated its study on gauge adjustable wheel sets for the linkages of railway systems with differing technical specifications (E/CN.14/TRANS/38). In collaboration with the German Foundation for Developing Countries, the secretariat is organizing, for May 1972, a regional meeting to establish an African Railway Union. A draft constitution and rules of procedure for the proposed Union of African Railways has been prepared and circulated to member States for comments.

99. In the field of inland water transport, the secretariat is rendering assistance to the Sub-Committee on Inland Water Transport established by the East and Central African States.

100. As part of the preparation of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the secretariat prepared a study on the impact of new technologies in shipping on the developing countries in Africa. The secretariat is prepared to undertake, in collaboration with the Sub-Committee on Coastal Shipping of the East and Central African States, a study on coastal shipping in East Africa when the Governing Council of UNDP decides to finance the study.

101. Preparatory work is under way for convening in September 1972 a West African subregional meeting on the Formation of Port Management. The working documents being prepared by the secretariat will deal with the role of ports in national economic development; the adequacy of port facilities and services; the adequacy of hinterland connexions; the impact of new technology in maritime transport on ports; port management problems and the possibilities of establishing an association of ports and harbours.

102. The secretariat is also making preparations for a Regional Conference on International Container Traffic which will be held at Addis Ababa in April 1972. The Conference will assess the impact of containerization on the African region and consider the draft Convention on the International Combined Transport of Goods and any other alternative proposal.

103. In the field of air transport, the secretariat continued to maintain close relations with the African Civil Aviation Commission and the Association of African Airlines for the Development of Air Transport. At the request of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the East and Central African States, the secretariat, in collaboration with OAU, prepared a draft multi-national air services agreement for consideration and action by the member States concerned.

Telecommunication

104. The second phase of the development of the African Telecommunication Network "pre-investment survey", in respect of the eastern sector of the region covering the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania,

Zambia and Botswana, was completed in October 1971. The surveys for the western and central sectors, embracing Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Nigeria, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Chad and the Congo, are expected to be completed by March 1972.

105. The secretariat participated in meetings, conferences and seminars organized by the International Telecommunication Union which dealt, inter alia, with the main physical aspects of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network project; the tariff structure for the African region; the planning of broadcasting systems in Africa; and the technical and administrative provisions of international radio regulations relating to space communications.

Tourism

106. At the request of the East African Community, the secretariat prepared a study on the development of tourism in East Africa as a basis for estimating the future needs for manpower in the hotel and tourism industry. At the request of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the East and Central African States, the secretariat also undertook a study on an organization for joint travel promotion.

107. With the assistance of the secretariat, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development organized a mission for a survey of the possibilities of developing tourism in Rwanda, Uganda and Zaïre.

108. During the period under review, the secretariat also completed a study on the development of tourism in the Central African subregion. As a consequence of the interest expressed by member States, a survey was carried out of the system of tourism statistics in Africa.

Agriculture

109. At the request of the Government, the secretariat organized a mission in the Congo to: (a) undertake a preliminary assessment of the existing technical assistance as well as the Government's requirements for an integrated rural development; (b) assist in designing a programme, and formulating appropriate project requests for technical assistance; (c) advise on the type of experts' services required; and (d) assist in identifying suitable experts or consultants to work on those projects.

110. During the period under review, the secretariat sent three missions to the Central, North and West African subregions to hold preliminary discussions with member States on the methodology and the outcome of phase I of the study on intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture and on the action proposed for phase II of the study. A major outcome of the West African mission was the recommendation to hold a Seminar on Promotion of Agricultural Development in West Africa through Intra-regional Economic Co-operation and Trade in order to consider the various aspects of phase II of the study. Phase I of the study for the East African subregion was completed and circulated

in June 1971 to the member States concerned; the follow-up mission will be organized in the course of 1972.

111. In the first half of 1971, the secretariat sent a mission in the East African subregion to appraise prospects for increased production and trade in livestock and livestock products in connexion with the study on intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture. Another mission visited seven West African countries to gather data for the study on the organization and administration of agricultural extension services.

112. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and various bilateral assistance organizations, the secretariat organized missions to six central and southern African countries for a survey of livestock development which would recommend development projects in the field of livestock and meat production.

113. During the period under review, the secretariat prepared and issued No. 13 of the Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa. 4/

114. After two and a half years of continuous efforts on the part of FAO, UNDP and ECA, in collaboration with the member States concerned, co-operating countries and regional and international organizations, the West African Rice Development Association became operational in June 1971 and the first session of its Governing Council was convened at Monrovia in September 1971. As a member of the Advisory Committee and co-sponsor of the Association, the secretariat was requested to continue to work closely with the Association in helping it to develop a viable strong programme covering its 14 member States.

115. During the period under review, the secretariat started preparatory work for the next FAO Regional Conference for Africa scheduled for September 1972. In collaboration with FAO, the secretariat organized in December 1971 a meeting on co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture for the West African subregion.

116. The secretariat also participated in the Working Group on the Extension of the Activities of the African Ground-nut Council to Other African Oil-seeds, held in April 1971, as well as in the FAO Regional Conference on the Establishment of Co-operative Agricultural Research Programmes between Countries with Similar Ecological Conditions in the Guinean Ecological Zone, held in August 1971. The secretariat also assisted the Non-governmental Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa in the preparation of its meeting held in August/September 1971.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.72.II.K.2.

Statistics and economic information

Development of national and multinational statistical services

National accounts

117. The revised United Nations System of National Accounts provides an essential basis for organizing integrated statistical systems and for planning development efforts. It therefore has a central role in ECA statistical activities, and work continued during the reporting period to ensure the application of the new arrangements.

118. At the request of the Governments of Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, the Sudan and Togo, missions were organized in those countries to advise on the compilation of the accounts and tables of the System and the establishment of the related basic series.

119. In May 1971, a Training Seminar on National Accounts was organized for the French language group at the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Rabat. A similar project for more junior French-speaking officials was implemented at the Statistics Training Institute, Yaoundé, in February 1972.

120. In October 1971, a Working Group on Production Accounts, Commodity Balances and Input-Output Analysis met at Dakar. It dealt with the production, consumption, expenditure and capital formation accounts of the Revised System at both current and constant prices, giving special attention to their practical applications.

121. In addition, there were two assignments to assist price collection in countries participating in the international study on purchasing power parities.

General economic statistics

122. Assignments were undertaken in Chad, Kenya and Morocco to advise on the development of trade statistics, the computerization of data and other aspects of general economic statistics.

123. A Seminar on Foreign Trade Statistics met in May 1971 to examine new developments in commodity classifications and some of the special problems relating to African trade statistics. Among the latter were unrecorded trade across land frontiers and the methods of dealing with the trade statistics of customs unions.

124. Some preparatory work was undertaken on methodology for the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics.

Demographic and social statistics

125. During the period under review, work on population censuses and surveys increased, mainly because of additional assistance provided through the African Census Programme. Assignments were organized in Dahomey, Ethiopia, the Gambia,

Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Somalia and Uganda to assist member States in formulating project proposals for population censuses, processing and analysing censuses and surveys already carried out, and in training demographic statisticians.

126. A draft Manual on Demographic Sample Surveys and a Manual on the Training of Population and Housing Census Personnel were completed to serve as guidelines for some aspects of the work to be conducted under the African Census Programme.

127. Although there was an increase in advisory activity, it should be noted that some technical projects in the field of demographic statistics had to be postponed because the secretariat was unable to find suitable candidates to fill two vacant staff posts.

Economic information

128. Advisory assignments were organized in connexion with economic surveys and information services in Gabon, Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria. This is another field in which work is likely to increase, particularly in view of appraisal requirements for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Conference of African Statisticians

129. The seventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians was held at Dakar in October 1971. It was concerned with follow-up action in respect of recommendations made by the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers and the sixteenth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the progress and problems of statistical development in the region, and specific topics in the fields of national accounts, general economic statistics and demographic and social statistics.

130. The Conference paid special attention to the need for speedier distribution of statistical publications, and means of filling some of the major gaps in African statistics, particularly through field surveys, and the more effective use of data from administrative sources. The discussions highlighted a significant problem throughout the region in respect of the employment, management and operation of data-processing equipment. The recommendations of the Conference concerning future activities of the secretariat in the field of statistics have been included in the revised programme of work of the Commission.

Development of a regional statistical and economic information service

Statistical studies

131. The secretariat has continued to compile and analyse economic aggregates for all countries of the region, using secretariat estimates where necessary. This work is specially relevant to preparation of the annual Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa and the appraisal of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

132. Satisfactory progress was made in studies concerned with the purchasing power parities of African currencies, patterns of private consumption expenditure, and the structure and importance of non-monetary transactions. A study on the structure of the public sectors of African economies was completed. It proved possible to accelerate the work on another project dealing with changes in terms of trade, and results will be published earlier than originally planned.

Publications

133. The most significant development during the reporting period has been the reorganization of statistical and economic information publications to provide a more comprehensive and integrated view of progress and problems at the regional, subregional, sectoral and national levels. The modifications took into account the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit mentioned in General Assembly resolution 2886(XXVI) on the publications and documentation of the United Nations and the requirements for review and appraisal of the objectives and policies of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

134. Changes include earlier preparation of the annual Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, the merging of country summaries of economic data and the Statistical Yearbook, and more flexible use of the Statistical Bulletin.

Housing, building and physical planning

Policy and programming for housing, building and physical planning

135. With the co-operation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariat organized, from May to July 1971, missions to Cameroon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zaïre to appraise conditions in slums and uncontrolled settlements for future technical assistance purposes. The secretariat further organized missions in Cameroon to appraise the technical assistance needs in housing, building and physical planning, and in the Congo to advise and assist in housing programming and ascertaining technical assistance needs. At the request of the Government of Togo, a representative of the secretariat held consultations with government officials and advised on programming arrangements for the Centre for Construction and Housing.

136. During the period under review, the secretariat prepared various documents including "The planning and management of human settlements for environmental quality", "Housing administration in Ghana with particular reference to the Tema Development Corporation", and a draft document entitled "Housing policy guidelines for African countries".

137. In accordance with ECA resolution 209(IX) on housing, building and physical planning, a Regional Meeting on Housing Administration in Africa for English-speaking Countries co-sponsored by the Danish Government, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the secretariat, was held in September/October 1971 in Denmark. The meeting highlighted several areas in which problems of a

fundamental character exist, e.g., failure to draw up and implement programmes geared to economic and social development planning; the lack of liaison and collaboration in respect of co-ordinated decision-taking at the level of ministries; the lack of suitable technical educational training for manning of technical ministries; and the lack of viability in the operations of statutory executing agencies based on ad hoc arrangements for allocation of funds for their operations. The meeting also placed emphasis on the necessity in the present stringent financial difficulties for the establishment of co-operative housing and aided self-help schemes, using the statutory executing agencies primarily as land developers.

Improving housing finance mechanisms and increasing the flow of capital to housing

138. At the request of the Government of Malawi, the secretariat organized a mission to Lilongwe, Blantyre, Zomba and Limbe to examine administrative measures concerning the levying of charges on persons who had been allocated plots of land in the Traditional Housing Areas, and to review sources of capital from which investment in housing could be made. The secretariat further sent a mission to Ghana to assist the Government in finding ways and means of strengthening the existing rural banking facilities with a view to adapting them to the sociological situation in the country and thus increasing banking facilities. The question of the flow of capital to housing was included.

139. During the period under review, the secretariat prepared the following documents: "Establishment and development of housing banks and their role in Africa"; "Some aspects of the housing mortgage market in African countries"; "Review of sources and methods of financing housing"; and contributed to the document "Housing finance in Liberia - towards establishing a housing bank".

140. In June 1971, the secretariat organized at Lomé a West African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance. The Working Group made recommendations to help member States accelerate the mobilization of financial and technical resources for housing. It should be noted that action is now being taken in some countries to utilize for housing credit purposes funds accumulated through social security schemes, provident funds, life insurance operations, and the raising of locally registered stock.

141. In collaboration with the German Development Association for Social Housing, a training course on the Organization and Methods of Co-operative and Non-profit Housing Organizations was planned in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1971 for participants from East African countries.

Stimulating housing development, including improvement of existing dwellings

142. In collaboration with the International Co-operative Housing Development Association and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariat assisted in establishing a co-operative housing project in the United Republic of Tanzania involving the development of land, the construction of approximately 500 dwelling units and the establishment of two co-operative housing societies in which the dwelling units are being built by aided self-help techniques. Under the same sponsorship, a similar project is in progress at Tema, Ghana.

143. The secretariat organized a training course for African building contractors on an itinerant basis in Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria. It was the final training course on a subregional basis. The interest of Governments is such that the secretariat is currently considering ways and means of establishing two or three training centres attached to existing institutions where future instructors for training courses in building contracting on a national basis can replace the directing team previously organized by the secretariat.

144. The secretariat took part in a combined ECA/Netherlands mission to Togo and Dahomey in January and February 1971 to assess the quality as well as the quantities of local building materials namely, lime, clay, concrete aggregates, timber and to report on the technical possibilities for the industrial processing of these materials. The reports of the missions have been submitted to each of the Governments concerned.

Reduction of house-building costs

145. Based on the Subregional Working Groups of Experts on Housing-Building Costs, which met in the East, North and West African subregions in 1968, 1969 and 1970, the secretariat, with the assistance of the Netherlands Government, carried out missions in countries of the North African subregion early in 1971 to establish liaison arrangements of a permanent nature in the field of cost reduction, using Sudan and Tunisia as focal points. Early in 1972, arrangements were made with the Netherlands Government for the continuation of that work in the West African subregion, where a focal point has been established in the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana.

146. Under the auspices of the Netherlands Government a training course on house-building costs was organized by Bouwcentrum at Rotterdam for participants from housing/building institutions from Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Republic, the Sudan and Tunisia. The purpose of the course was to train the participants in methods of costs analysis and control in house-building as well as to organize a system of modular co-ordination and building classification in North Africa based on the Arabic language. Under the same sponsorship a similar course will be held in 1972 for participants from West Africa.

147. During the period under review, the secretariat prepared in draft form a document entitled "Guide for the building industry in Africa". The document has been circulated to the governmental technical agencies in member States, and their reactions have been satisfactory.

Building research and standardization

148. An inventory has been prepared and circulated to all technical agencies in the Governments of member States showing details of institutions in Africa undertaking building research together with all available information on the research programmes.

149. An Expert Working Group comprising directors of building research institutes met at Addis Ababa in March 1971 under the auspices of the secretariat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to propose measures for the co-ordination of building research programme.

150. Arrangements have now been made for the selected areas of work concerning building materials and rural and peri-urban housing, to be co-ordinated through the agencies of the National Building Research Station, Sudan, the Centre for Construction and Housing, Caccavelli, Lomé, Togo, and the Building and Roads Research Institute, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, respectively.

Social development

Organization and administration of rural development and social welfare programmes

151. At the request of the Governments of the Gambia, Ghana, Somalia and the Sudan, the secretariat sent missions to assist these member States in organizing or strengthening their social welfare and rural development programmes and institutions.

152. In the Gambia, the secretariat assisted the Government in formulating social welfare policy and measures for strengthening the country's rural and urban programme. Recommendations were made regarding youth training and employment and a plan for integrated rural development was suggested. In Ghana, the secretariat advised on the establishment of a national training centre for training rural and youth leaders under the Ghana National Youth Council and a sub-regional social welfare research and training centre. The secretariat's mission to Somalia assisted the Somali Government in the formulation of a project request to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the establishment of a national social development training centre, and in the drafting of the relevant plan of operations. In the Sudan, the secretariat advised on a training scheme for rural and urban workers (interdisciplinary), at two-year undergraduate and one-year post-graduate institutions, and assisted in the formulation of curricula for these courses.

153. During the period under review, the secretariat published No. 8, entitled "Integrated Approach to Rural Development in Africa", in the series of Social Welfare Services in Africa. 5/

154. In accordance with ECA resolution 116(VI) on training for social work, the secretariat organized, at Addis Ababa in March 1971, an expert group meeting on social welfare training and administration. The Group examined the extent of the relevance of existing social welfare teaching materials to the African situation and explored ways of promoting the production, dissemination and use of indigenous teaching materials.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.II.K.2.

155. An Association of Social Work Education in Africa was established, with its headquarters at Addis Ababa. A consultant mission, assisted by Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung and the Association, visited selected West African countries to stimulate collection and preparation of teaching materials. A plan of operation was agreed upon with UNICEF, to assist in the development (production, publication and distribution) of local teaching materials in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia from 1971 to 1973. The Association has also undertaken the production of the third edition of the Directory of Social Welfare Activities in Africa.

156. The Joint ECA Danish International Development Assistance ad hoc study group, established to examine rural development training needs in Africa, undertook a mission to five countries, i.e. Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania and submitted its report recommending the organization of peripatetic courses for the training of trainees and officers in charge of co-ordination of development schemes, within the framework of an African rural development training programme. The secretariat also participated, through the contribution of lectures, in the eighth diploma course conducted by the Rural Development College at Holte (Denmark), for middle-level rural development workers from English-speaking African countries.

Development of rural life and institutions

157. From March to July 1971, the secretariat sent missions to Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to assist the Governments in the review of their rural development policies, structures and measures in the fields of land tenure, agricultural development, farmers' co-operatives for credit and marketing, and to recommend projects for support by bilateral and multilateral technical assistance. At the request of the Government of Burundi, the secretariat further assisted in the organization and running of a national seminar for the training of teachers in rural primary education, as a first step in the implementation of a new national rural development programme.

158. In collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), FAO and the secretariat, a mission was sent to Gabon to appraise the agro-industrial complex to be established in the N'Gounie region as a pilot rural development project. On the acceptance of the proposals of the mission, by the Government, the secretariat further assigned a staff member to Gabon to assist the Government in the formulation of a request to UNDP for technical assistance in the preliminary phases of the implementation of the N'Gounie pilot project.

159. In response to ECA resolution 197 (IX) on integrated approach to rural development in Africa, the secretariat organized at Addis Ababa in August 1971, a Symposium on Rural Development in Africa in the 1970s. As a follow-up to the recommendations of the Symposium, a voluntary agencies bureau was set up within the secretariat to establish working contacts with the various international voluntary agencies involved in rural development programmes in the region and to foster and strengthen technical co-operation with them at the national and regional levels. A new project on the promotion of development education, aimed at giving greater publicity to the progress of rural development projects in African countries was undertaken by the secretariat. The

Voluntary Agencies Bureau extended assistance to some of the international voluntary agencies and member States, at their request, in pre-investment studies of selected projects. It also co-operated with the international voluntary agencies to apply co-ordinated assistance to the development of co-operative savings and credit societies and establishment of training centres in Africa.

160. During the period under review, the preparatory work was completed for the publication of monographs on "Job opportunities in Agriculture", "Agricultural services" and "Rural organizations". The revised edition of the Directory of Activities of Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development in Africa is being prepared with the co-operation of international voluntary agencies operating in the region. It has also been proposed to issue a newsletter on rural development every three months by the Voluntary Agencies Bureau in the secretariat.

Popular participation in development

161. At the request of the Governments, the secretariat sent missions to Dahomey, Mali, the Niger, Togo and Upper Volta to assist in the development of national programmes for securing greater participation of broad social groups in national development. The secretariat also studied and advised on policies and measures for promoting training and employment of youth. At the request of the Government of Upper Volta and UNDP, the secretariat further organized two special missions to assist the Governments of the Niger and Upper Volta in their country programming exercises, and to advise them on measures for securing popular participation in national development.

162. During the period under review, the secretariat assisted the secretariat of the Common Organization of African, Malagasy and Mauritius States in the preparation of a subregional meeting on popular participation in national development.

163. At Rabat in May 1971, the secretariat organized a regional conference on vocational training and work opportunities for girls and women in Africa. The Conference assessed and made recommendations on factors affecting vocational training and work opportunities for girls and women as well as on vocational orientation and guidance of girls and women in relation to work opportunities. Arising from this Conference, the secretariat prepared country case studies of existing facilities for pre-vocational and vocational training for girls and young women, and of services for working mothers.

Human rights

164. As a follow-up to the United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa, held at Cairo in September 1969, the secretariat organized at Addis Ababa in April 1971 a Conference of African Jurists on African Legal Process and the Individual ^{6/} in collaboration with the International Legal Centre, a private organization

^{6/} For the report of the Conference, see E/CN.14/521.

in New York. The Conference dealt with related legal matters which specifically affected the individual in his daily activities for economic and social development such as: the access of individuals to inexpensive and ready legal assistance; and the redress for grievances suffered in the various spheres of his activities and justice as a public service. It was the opinion of the Conference that confidence in the legal profession, judiciary and government, was very much a matter which affected the economic and social well-being of the individual and the community.

165. The Conference made recommendations calling for specific action on (a) the process of arrest and detention; (b) the judicial process relating to access to courts, trial, review, judicial remedies and the ombudsman; (c) independence of the judiciary, the executive and the judiciary and international judiciary processes; and (d) the provision of legal services to the individual.

Manpower and training

166. During the period under review, the secretariat received offers of 140 scholarships and fellowships from various donor countries and organizations, including Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia. A total of 169 requests from member States were received and submitted to prospective donor agencies. In all, 71 Africans benefited from this technical assistance programme for training in 1971 as against 95 in 1970.

167. With financial support from USAID, the secretariat initiated a programme of in-service training for African economists, statisticians and related professions. Four interns from the West and Central African subregions began the programme in 1971.

168. Staff training continues to be developed within the secretariat. Three staff members were on one-year study leave, and an induction course was organized for some 30 new staff members.

169. The secretariat prepared and distributed to member States and interested organizations and training institutions, four issues of the "Training information notice" which deals with select training and fellowship opportunities within and outside Africa. Two issues of the "Bulletin on ECA training programme" were also distributed as well as No. 5 in the series of monographs on "Human Resources Planning in Africa". In addition to copies of the "Training and development handbook" distributed to workshop participants, the secretariat circulated to interested member States guidelines and manuals on the formation of national training and development organizations.

170. An evaluation study of unemployment and underemployment among school-leavers was initiated and finalized for publication. The secretariat also started a study on educational innovation for agricultural development which is not yet completed. In collaboration with UNESCO, work is in progress for the studies related to the possible revision of the Addis Ababa Educational Targets.

171. In collaboration with UNIDO, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the secretariat organized at Yaoundé in July/August 1971, a six-week Advanced Course in Manpower Planning and Training Programming for French-speaking Countries.

Modern training methods and teaching aids for trainers

172. With the co-operation of USAID, member States and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariat organized in Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta, national workshops, each of two-weeks' duration, for trainers from institutes of public administration and other public and private in-service training establishments. Those workshops were designed to familiarize participants with more effective teaching techniques and methods as well as with the use of audio-visual aids and other instructional materials. In addition, a follow-up workshop on training research methodology was held for research officers of the Institute of Administration in Uganda.

173. Following the appointment of ad hoc committees by the workshop participants to promote the establishment of national associations for training and development, the secretariat organized missions in Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania in November 1971, to advise committee members and appropriate government officials on further action related to the formation of training associations.

Training for development

174. In April 1971, the secretariat organized at Abidjan, a Seminar on Correspondence Education in Africa. Following the recommendation of the Seminar, and with financial support from the International Extension College, the secretariat organized in August 1971, a meeting of an ad hoc Committee for the Formation of an African Association for Correspondence Education, which prepared a draft instrument of the proposed Association.

175. In September 1971, the secretariat collaborated with the Government of the Netherlands and the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, in the organization at Addis Ababa of a Symposium on Educational Innovations in Africa: Policies and Administration. The Symposium evaluated, on the basis of African case studies, those factors which make for, stimulate or prevent innovative trends in educational and training programmes and policies to make education more effective, efficient and relevant to the needs of economic and social development in Africa.

Public administration

176. At the request of the Government of Nigeria, the secretariat assisted a technical committee of the Salaries and Wages Commission of the Nigerian Public Service, and advised on the organization and management of the Water Board and Tenement Rating of the Mid-Western State.

177. The secretariat also assisted another technical committee which prepared the way for the launching in November 1971 of the African Association for Public Administration and Management by the President of the Republic of Sierra Leone. During the period under review, the secretariat issued a report on an earlier mission to Uganda, dealing with a study of the administrative framework for development processes.

178. The secretariat further organized a mission in Dahomey to carry out a study of the general organization and administration of and identification of structures appropriate for the Development Bank of Dahomey with a view to improving its operations and management.

179. Missions were also sent to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to render advisory services to the Governments concerned on various urgent administrative problems, including the proposed establishment of an Institute of Public Administration in Gaberone as part of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, preparatory work for the third Conference of Permanent Secretaries of Local Government in the East African subregion and a study of technical assistance needs in public administration in the three countries.

180. National training workshops in Management of Purchasing and Supply Systems of Governments and Public Enterprises were conducted in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Those workshops were to assist senior and middle-management staff charged with overall responsibility for supply management to examine and re-assess existing practices and procedures and to provide such personnel with training in the organization and modern techniques of the supply function. This was considered a vital aspect of development administration, especially with the increasing participation of Governments in economic and social development resulting in a substantial part of investment in national development programmes being invariably dedicated to supplies and materials.

181. Those workshops provided an opportunity to the participants to become aware of the impact of all aspects of supply management on national development as well as of the correct procedures, methods and techniques required to be applied to the various functions of supply such as purchasing, stockcontrol, storage and accounting.

182. A refresher course on Personnel Management and Training in Enterprises was held at Lusaka in January 1972 for participants from Southern Africa. In line with ECA resolutions 70 (V), 172 (VIII) and 202 (IX), the aim of the course was to assist directors and managers of enterprises to develop greater efficiency and confidence in themselves by exposing them to new ideas and modern management techniques so that they could develop measures which would ensure the viability and profitability in the enterprises concerned.

183. In promotion of the programme for the localization of professional training in accountancy and certified secretaryship, in accordance with ECA resolutions 172 (VIII) and 202 (IX), advisory missions were organized in Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Those missions were undertaken to assist the countries concerned: (a) in developing national professional standards and qualifications in the fields of accountancy and secretaryship and the formation of appropriate professional associations; (b) in establishing a national examination board in each country for the conduct of the necessary professional examinations; and (c) in establishing, on a national basis, institutional facilities and programmes of full professional training in accountancy and secretaryship based on curricula established by the national examination boards.

184. During the period under review, the secretariat, in accordance with ECA resolutions 124 (VII) and 202 (IX), rendered advisory services to a number of member States on methods of improving postal services and of establishing better mail routing links within and outside the region. In addition, missions were sent to the Egypt and Sudan.

185. The secretariat carried out a study on routing and transportation of mail in the region, based on information received from 40 member States and other sources. The document entitled "Study of African postal systems" constituted a major general review on the problems of postal development in the region, especially in respect to the intra-African and intercontinental mail routing of member States.

Population programme

186. At the request of the Government, the secretariat organized missions in Chad in February/March and November/December 1971 to prepare population projections, examine the demographic aspects in connexion with the evaluation of the 1963-1967 as well as the current 1969-1973 development plans, and to help in the planning of the next population census of the country.

187. Also, at the request of the Government of Ethiopia, the secretariat held discussions with government officials on the 1974 population census project for the country. A plan for a sample survey was further drawn up for submission to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities which is to provide assistance for the implementation of the project.

188. In July 1971, the secretariat sent a mission to Somalia to assist and advise the Government in connexion with the 1973 population census project which is to be financed in part by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

189. The secretariat also took part in feasibility missions of the African Census Programme in the Gambia, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali and the Niger. Representatives of the secretariat delivered lectures in demography at the Haile Selassie First University and lectures on population and labour statistics at the Dar-es-Salaam Statistical Training Centre.

190. In accordance with ECA resolution 230 (X) on population, and in pursuance of previous negotiations, the secretariat sent missions to Cameroon and Ghana, to finalize arrangements for establishing research and training institutes in demography in those countries. The agreements for the institute for French-speaking countries at Yaoundé and for the institute for English-speaking countries at Accra have been signed. The training course at the Accra Institute started in February 1972, and the one at the Yaoundé Institute is expected to start about March 1972.

191. During the period under review, the secretariat issued a revised version of the Demographic Handbook for Africa as well as No. 4 in the series "African population newsletter". Work is in progress on the study on the volume and implications of migration to selected African cities and also for the study on the patterns of fertility in Africa.

Country case studies

192. In accordance with ECA resolution 230 (X) on population, the secretariat started country case studies on the relationship between population and economic and social development (macro-studies) as well as on the relationship between family size and the health and welfare of mothers and children (micro-studies).

193. The first 10 macro-case studies and six micro-case studies were presented to the African Population Conference and the first session of the Conference of African Demographers held at Accra in December 1971.

African Population Conference

194. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), Economic and Social Council resolution 134 (XLV), as well as the recommendations of the ninth session of the Commission and the sixth session of the Conference of African Statisticians and the Expert Group on Population, the secretariat organized an African Population Conference at Accra in December 1971.

195. The Conference discussed all aspects of population problems in Africa including data collection, population growth and population policies and programmes as well as the relationship between population and economic and social development in the region.

Conference of African Demographers

196. In accordance with the recommendations of the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers, the first session of the Conference of African Demographers took place at Accra in December 1971. The Conference considered the work programme of the Commission in the field of population programmes as well as the report of the African Population Conference and made recommendations to the secretariat and member States.

197. The Conference recommended that the secretariat should continue with the case studies on population levels and trends and their interrelations with economic and social development in specific country situations. It further recommended that the demographic courses at the existing middle-level statistical training centres be strengthened with adequate provisions for United Nations fellowships.

198. The Conference urged all member States to take account of population factors in their economic development plans; to take such steps as may be necessary to improve demographic statistics, research and planning machinery needed for development of population policies and programmes, to co-operate in achieving a substantial reduction of the rate of population growth in countries which consider their present rates of growth to be too high; and to give adequate attention, through studies and investigations, to the problems of sub-fecundity and sterility prevailing in some parts of Africa.

199. The Conference further recommended that maternal and child health services should include family planning services for those who desire these, and that where family planning programmes are in operation, maternal and child health services should form part of such family planning programmes.

Science and technology

200. At the request of the Government, the secretariat advised on the organization and functioning of the newly set-up Ministry for Scientific Research in the Ivory Coast. The secretariat continued to maintain close contacts with the Government agency responsible for planning investment in the development and utilization of science and technology in the United Republic of Tanzania.

201. Efforts continued in assisting the Daily Times newspaper in Nigeria to set up a Science Editorial Division. Two members of the editorial staff of the newspaper underwent training in scientific journalism in the Federal Republic of Germany. On their return in July 1971, the newspaper launched a regular science feature.

202. Action started on the survey of professional science associations and professional engineering associations within member States. That survey which is near completion, should provide a basis for improving contacts and joint action among the scientific and engineering communities within the region.

203. In June 1971, the secretariat sent a mission to Paris to hold talks with the officials of the French Government on French aid for development research in Africa and the possibilities of collaboration between the secretariat and French government agencies concerned with research and development in Africa. The discussions also dealt with the possibility of organizing a meeting of experts on scientific and technological research in Africa and the utilization of its results.

204. Within the framework of the development of institutional infrastructure for technological research and development, the secretariat prepared preliminary project proposals for an institute of fuel science and technology in Nigeria. Work was also undertaken on the preparation of a review of petroleum production and marketing in relation to Africa.

205. On the basis of the Survey of Needs and Priorities conducted by the secretariat in 39 member States in 1969, six country reports were prepared and published during the period under review bringing the total number of reports so far published to 21. Those reports are updated from time to time as more information becomes available, and have served as an important source of information during the preparation of the draft African Regional Proposals for the World Plan of Action.

African Regional Proposals for the World Plan of Action

206. Work was completed on the preparation of the various chapters of the African Regional Proposals for the World Plan of Action. The draft proposals were presented to the sixth consultative meeting of the African Regional Group of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development which met at Addis Ababa in October 1971. Owing to the shortage of time, the meeting reviewed only the first six chapters, which were amended and approved for transmission to the sixteenth session of the Advisory Committee. The review of the remaining four chapters was deferred and will be made at a later stage by the African Regional Group.

Panel of Experts on Advanced Institutes for Applied Science and Technology

207. In July/August 1971, the Panel of Experts on Advanced Institutes for Applied Science and Technology undertook study visits to a number of African universities which had initiated plans for establishing services or institutes of applied science and technology.

208. The Panel visited the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, which planned the establishment of a Technology Advisory Service; the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, which had proposals for the establishment of an Institute of Applied Science and Technology; the Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria, where the engineering departments planned to extend their services to assist local industry; the Lagos University, Nigeria, in connexion with the development of a Centre for Marine Science and Technology; the University of Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, in connexion with the establishment of a Faculty of Engineering, and the University of Zambia regarding the setting up of an Institute for Metallurgical Research.

209. After the completion of the visits, the Panel held a meeting at Addis Ababa in August 1971, to consolidate its views about the discussions held during the visits and to prepare its second report.

210. Since those visits, the University of Ibadan has decided to revise its original proposals in line with the suggestions made by the Panel and is going ahead with the implementation of the project. The new Institute of Applied Science and Technology will start operating as an autonomous entity within the University of Ibadan with effect from the academic session beginning October 1972. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the execution of the project for establishing an Engineering Faculty within the University of Dar-es-Salaam is proceeding with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Public information

211. During the period under review efforts were continued to secure wider publicity, both inside and outside the region, for the Commission's activities. These included the issue of press releases at regular intervals, broadcasts, and the publication of the African Target which is produced quarterly.

212. With assistance from Addis Ababa radio stations, interviews and round-table discussions were broadcast in connexion with meetings and conferences organized by the secretariat. These were subsequently communicated to the appropriate member States, United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Information Centre at Geneva, and a number of radio stations, so as to ensure the widest possible distribution.

Conferences and meetings

213. A detailed list of conferences, meetings, seminars and training courses organized during the period under review will be found in annex II. Annex III contains the list of meetings and training courses scheduled for the next 12 months.

214. The secretariat assisted the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs at Headquarters in the organization of the meetings of the Security Council held at Addis Ababa from 28 January to 4 February 1972.

C. AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

215. On 1 November 1970 started the second five-year phase of the project of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) financed by UNDP and ECA member States with financial and material support from the Government of Senegal.

216. The primary objective of the Institute during the second phase is to contribute to a better understanding of African development problems and to find solutions to them. The Institute therefore endeavours to improve contacts and co-operation with subregional and national training institutions in the field of economic planning and universities and to organize and sponsor research activities, training courses and seminars. At the request of the Governments, the Institute continues to give advisory services to member States in the fields of development planning or related matters.

217. The nine-month course during the academic year 1970/71 started on 28 September 1970 and ended on 9 July 1971. It had been split up into three distinct parts which made it possible for certain participants to attend only part of the course and enabled the Institute to devote the third part to research activities. A total enrolment of 50 participants was registered for the three parts of the course.

218. During the period under review, the Institute organized at Dakar a Regional Course on Financing and Trade Development in African Countries. It also held at Cairo in March/April 1971 another Regional Course on Planning and Development. Work is in progress for the preparation of two symposia and four seminars to be held in 1972. Those meetings will deal with various topics including present-day migrations in West Africa; development strategies; scope, techniques and problems of economic and social development planning in Central Africa; the use of foreign funds in the development of East African countries; the role of the public sector in economic development in Africa; and rural dualism in the Maghreb.

219. With the commencement of the current academic year, 1971/72, the Institute has launched a training programme for African researchers and officials which lays stress on training through research. Eighteen research fellows from various African countries have been admitted for the project. In the course of the programme, the research fellows are carrying out practical research on the problems of development and planning of African countries under the supervision of IDEP staff members.

220. The Institute continued to maintain close collaboration with African as well as international institutions and organizations, including United Nations bodies, and participated in a number of conferences and meetings held at and near Dakar.

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

221. During the period under review, the secretariat maintained and strengthened its relations with the United Nations bodies and other organizations and institutions as reported in the preceding paragraphs. Under bilateral technical assistance programmes, a number of countries outside the region maintained their co-operation with the secretariat in organizing meetings and training courses, in preparing studies and in providing financial as well as material support. Assistance was also received from various institutes, agencies, associations and foundations.

222. Under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the Commission, various activities were organized including a Conference of Ministers of Industry prior to the Special International Conference of UNIDO; an African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III and the Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development. As in previous years, the two secretariats continued to strengthen their relations and ensure improved co-ordination of their activities designed to promote economic and social development in the region or to harmonize African positions on international issues.

ANNEX I

MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Body and officers	Meeting or session	Document symbol of report a/
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE		
<u>Chairman:</u> Tijani Chelli (Tunisia)	Fifth meeting,	E/CN.14/522
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> Belai Abbai (Ethiopia)	Addis Ababa, 24-28 May 1971	
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> François Pehoua (Central African Republic)		
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Olu Sanu (Nigeria)		
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> H. Raharijaona (Madagascar)	Sixth meeting,	E/CN.14/549
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> H.R. Amonoo (Ghana)	Addis Ababa, 15-18 November 1971	
<u>Rapporteur:</u> E.B. Ipoto (Zaire)		
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS		
<u>Chairman:</u> Serigne Lamine Diop (Senegal)	Seventh session,	E/CN.14/547
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> G.T. Kamwambe (Malawi)	Dakar, 13-22 October 1971	
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN DEMOGRAPHERS		
<u>Chairman:</u> K.T. de Graft-Johnson (Ghana)	First session,	E/CN.14/553
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> Landing Savane (Senegal)	Accra, 20-22 December 1971	
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> A.M. Monyake (Lesotho)		

a/ Copies of reports which are not available through the normal distribution channels at United Nations Headquarters may be obtained from the Regional Commissions Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

ANNEX II

MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Date and place	Title
<u>A. Meetings and training courses organized or co-sponsored by ECA</u>	
15-23 March Addis Ababa	Expert Group Meeting on Social Welfare Training and Administration
22-26 March Addis Ababa	<u>Ad hoc</u> Expert Group on Co-ordination of Building Research in Africa
5-15 April Abidjan	Seminar on Correspondence Education in Africa
3-8 May Addis Ababa	ECA/OAU Conference on Ministers of Industry
3 May-23 July Addis Ababa/Geneva	ECA/ITC Training Course in Export Promotion (English-speaking countries)
17 May-6 June Rabat	Seminar on the Revised System of National Accounts (French-speaking countries)
18-22 May Yaoundé	Meeting on the Establishment of a Centre for Training in Photogrammetry, Photo-interpretation and Aero-Geophysics
20-30 May Rabat	Regional Conference on Vocational Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in Africa
24-28 May Addis Ababa	Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee
24 May-1 June Addis Ababa	Seminar on Concepts and Definitions in International Trade Statistics
24 May-11 June Addis Ababa	UNITAR Regional Seminar on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance
14-18 June Addis Ababa	First meeting of the Trans-African Highway Committee
21-26 June Lomé	West African Subregional Meeting on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance

Date and place	Title
28-29 June Kinshasa	Symposium on Economic Co-operation in the Central African Region
5-30 July Addis Ababa	Training Course in Budget-Plan Harmonization
12 July-1 October Addis Ababa/Geneva	ECA/ITC Training Course in Export Promotion (French-speaking countries)
9-13 August Addis Ababa	Symposium on Rural Development in Africa in the 1970s
12-20 August Yaoundé	Training Course in the Techniques and Methodology of Manpower Planning and Training Programming
12-23 August Geneva	Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development
16 August-5 December Gabon/Ghana/Ivory Coast/ Kenya/Nigeria/Tanzania/ Uganda/Upper Volta	Mobile National Trainers' Workshops on Training Methods and Teaching Aids
23-28 August Addis Ababa	First All-African Seminar on the Human Environment
13-23 September Addis Ababa	Conference on Hydrology and Hydrometeorology
19 September-2 October Copenhagen	Seminar on Housing Administration in Africa (English-speaking countries)
23 September-1 October Washington	Annual ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Monetary Issues and Finance
29 September-1 October Addis Ababa	Meeting to Determine the Assistance of the Industrialized Countries in the Mombasa-Lagos Trans-African Highway Project
4-12 October Dakar	Working Group on Production Accounts, Commodity Balances and Input-Output Analysis at Both Current and Constant Prices
4 October-6 November Libreville	ECA Course on Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion (French-speaking countries)

Date and Place	Title
8-14 October Addis Ababa	African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III
13-22 October Dakar	Seventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians
18-21 October Addis Ababa	Sixth meeting of the Regional Group for Africa of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Develop- ment
22 October-7 December Uganda/Kenya/Tanzania	National Training Workshops in Management of Purchasing and Supply Systems
1-10 November Addis Ababa	East African Expert Meeting on Economic Co-operation
15 November-16 December Tripoli	ECA Course in Commercial Policy and Trade Promo- tion (French-speaking countries)
15-18 November Addis Ababa	Sixth meeting of the Executive Committee
29 November-3 December Addis Ababa	Seminar on Approaches to the Regional Harmoniza- tion of Development Plans
December 1971-February 72 Egypt/Tunisia/Algeria	North African Training Course for Building Con- tractors
9-18 December Accra	African Population Conference
13-18 December Lusaka	Symposium on International Trade for East and Central African States
14-17 December Bathurst	West African Seminar on the Promotion of Intra- subregional Economic Co-operation and Commodity Trade Policies in Agriculture
20-22 December Accra	First session of the Conference of African Demographers
5-22 January 1972 Lusaka	Course on Personnel Management and Training in Enterprises (Southern Africa)
31 January-11 February 72 Yaoundé	National Accounts Seminar for Junior Professionals in UDEAC and Neighboring French-speaking Countries

Date and place	Title
<u>B. Meetings and training courses supported by ECA</u>	
19-23 April 1971 Addis Ababa	Conference of African Jurists on African Legal Process and the Individual
20-23 April Addis Ababa	Working Group on the Extension of the Activities of the African Ground-nut Council to Other African Oil-seeds
6 May Dar-es-Salaam	Meeting of the East African Subregional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks
13 May Bamako	Meeting of the West African Subregional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks
17-28 June Kinshasa	Training Workshop on Extension Services for Small-scale Industry Workers (Central Africa)
23-28 August Ibadan	FAO Regional Conference on the Establishment of Co-operative Agricultural Research Programmes between Countries with Similar Ecological Conditions in the Guinean Ecological Zone
28 August-2 September Addis Ababa	Meeting of the Preparatory Committee on the Formation of the African Correspondence Education Association
August-November Rotterdam	Training Course for Personnel from the North African Building Centres (Netherlands Government/ECA)
1-10 September Addis Ababa	ISS Symposium on Educational Changes: Policies and Administration in Africa
13-17 September Rabat	Second regular meeting of the Association of African Central Banks
25 October-7 November Lima	Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77
5-7 November Douala	Meeting of the Central African Subregional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks
15-20 November Dakar	OCAM Symposium on the Financing of African Enterprises
24 November-1 December Abidjan	UNIDO/ECA Meeting of the Promotion of Industrial Projects
6-17 December Addis Ababa	Seventh Interregional Seminar on Development Planning: Problems of Development and Planning in the Least Developed Countries

ANNEX III

MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES SCHEDULED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Date and place	Title
<u>A. Meetings and training courses organized or co-sponsored by ECA</u>	
31 January-11 February Yaoundé	National Accounts Seminar for Junior Professionals in UDEAC and Neighbouring French-speaking Countries
28 February-3 March Nairobi	Symposium on Intra-African Trade
3-6 April Addis Ababa	Seventh meeting of the Executive Committee
10-14 April Bangui	Second meeting of the Trans-African Highway Coordinating Committee
12-21 April Addis Ababa	Regional Meeting on International Container Traffic
17-28 April Kampala	Seminar on the Preparation of the 1973 World Programme for Industrial Statistics (English-speaking countries)
19-21 April Addis Ababa	Regional United Nations Interagency Co-ordination Meeting on Population
24-26 April Addis Ababa	Meeting of Non-United Nations Organizations Interested in Population Work in Africa
April/June Nigeria/Ghana/Sierra Leone/Liberia	Workshop on Government Purchasing and Supply Management
April/June; September Egypt/Sudan/Tanzania/Uganda/Botswana/Upper Volta	National Workshops on Training Methods and Training Programming Techniques for Teaching Staff of Institutes of Administration and In-service Training Centres in Public and Private Sectors
8 May-28 July Addis Ababa/Geneva	ECA/ITC Training Course in Export Promotion (French-speaking countries)
12-16 June Addis Ababa	Working Group on Household Sector Statistics

Date and place	Title
July/August Moscow	Seminar on Statistics and Studies of Migration and Urbanization
10 July-29 September Addis Ababa/Geneva	ECA/ITC Training Course in Export Promotion (English-speaking countries)
July/September Tanzania/Mauritius/ Malawi/Botswana/ Zambia/Ethiopia/ Sudan	National Manpower Development and Utilization Workshops for Senior Officers of Planning and Labour Ministries, Executive Departments and Personnel Services of Government, and of Parastatal Institutions
10-18 August Geneva	Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Develop- ment
August/September Algiers	Symposium on Intra-subregional Trade in Connexion with Trade Fair
Early September Addis Ababa	Third meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts
18-23 September Addis Ababa	Regional Meeting to Establish an African Railway Union
25 September-6 October Rabat	Seminar on the Preparation of the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics (French- speaking countries)
September/November Zambia/Malawi/Botswana/ Swaziland/Lesotho	Workshop on Government Purchasing and Supply Manage- ment
2 October-3 November to be determined	ECA Course in Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion (English-speaking countries)
4-13 October Addis Ababa	Fourth session of the Conference of African Planners
9-13 October Lagos	West African Subregional Meeting on the Formation of Port Management
October to be determined	Expert Group on Techniques of Evaluation of Basic Demographic Data
16-25 October Tripoli	Regional Conference on the Petroleum Industry and and Manpower Requirements in the Field of Hydrocar- bons

Date and place	Title
30 October-10 November Addis Ababa	Third Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa
6 November-8 December To be determined	ECA Course in Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion (French-speaking countries)
13-17 November Addis Ababa	Eighth meeting of the Executive Committee
November Nigeria	Meeting on Land Administration and the Development of African Resources
November/December Addis Ababa	Training Course in Tax Policy, Legislation and Administration
4-12 December Addis Ababa	Seminar on External Transactions
11-18 December Addis Ababa	Working Group on Fertility Levels and Differentials and the Prospects for the Future
To be determined Abidjan	Meeting of Experts on Scientific and Technological Research in Africa and Utilization of its Results
To be determined	Subregional Training Course on Management and Staff Development in Public Enterprises (English-speaking countries - Southern Africa)
To be determined	Meeting of African Experts in Organization and Productivity and in the Rationalization of Budget Selection (French-speaking countries)

B. Meetings and training courses supported by ECA

6-24 March Addis Ababa	FAO/ECA/SIDA Seminar on Home Economics and Development Planning
March/April Addis Ababa	UNIDO/ECA Seminar on Industrial Information
10-21 April Lomé	OCAM/ECA Second Subregional Conference on Popular Participation in Development
May Burundi	East African Subregional Committee Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks
May Dakar	West African Subregional Committee Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks
June Dakar	UNIDO/ECA Subregional Workshop in Standardization and Metrology in African Countries

Date and place	Title
June/July Tunis	Seminar of the Association of African Central Banks
September Kinshasa	Central African Subregional Committee Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks
September Algiers	North African Subregional Committee Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks
September Addis Ababa	UNIDO/ECA Regional Training Workshop for Industrial Public Administrators
October Dar-es-Salaam	UNIDO/ECA Regional Training Workshop for Industrial Co-operatives
20 November-8 December Bonn/Wiesbaden	Seminar on Population Data and Use of Computers with Special Reference to Population Research (French-speaking countries)
To be determined	UNIDO/ECA Training workshop in Investment Promotion Techniques
To be determined	Training Programmes on Census Tabulation System (CENTS)
To be determined Rotterdam	Training Course for Personnel from the West African Building Centres (Netherlands Government/ECA)

ANNEX IV

PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED
DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

E/CN.14/520	Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1970, Part I <u>a/</u>
E/CN.14/521	Report of the Conference of African Jurists on African Legal Process and the Individual
E/CN.14/522	Report of the fifth meeting of the Executive Committee
E/CN.14/523	Report of the meeting of Non-United Nations Organizations Interested in Population Programmes in Africa
E/CN.14/524	Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Expert Group on Co-ordination of Building Research in Africa
E/CN.14/525	Report of the ECA/OAU Conference of Ministers of Industry
E/CN.14/526	Report of the Seminar on Concepts and Definitions in International Trade Statistics
E/CN.14/527	Report of the first meeting of the Trans-African Highway Committee
E/CN.14/528	Report of the Meeting on the Establishment of a Centre for Training in Photogrammetry, Photo-Interpretation, and Aero-Geophysics
E/CN.14/529	Report of the participants in the Regional Seminar on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance sponsored jointly by UNITAR and ECA
E/CN.14/530	Report of the West African Subregional Meeting on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance
E/CN.14/531	Report of the First Regional Interagency Co-ordination Meeting on Population
E/CN.14/532	Report of the First All-African Seminar on the Human Environment
E/CN.14/533	Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolution recommended by the Conference of Ministers at its first meeting
E/CN.14/534	Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council since the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E/71.II.K.9.

- E/CN.14/535 Report of the sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development
- E/CN.14/536 Report of the Association of African Central Banks on its second regular meeting
- E/CN.14/537 Report of the Meeting to Determine the Assistance of the Industrialized Countries in the Mombasa-Lagos Trans-African Highway Project
- E/CN.14/538 Bilingual Training Course in Budget-Plan Harmonization; report by the Secretariat
- E/CN.14/539 Report of the Seminar on Housing Administration in Africa (English-speaking countries)
- E/CN.14/540 Report of the fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development Regional Group for Africa
- E/CN.14/541 Report of the Panel of Experts on Advanced Institutes for Applied Science and Technology in Africa
- E/CN.14/542 Report of the fifth meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development Regional Group for Africa
- E/CN.14/543 Science and mass-media I; Report of the Kampala Seminar on Science and Mass-media
- E/CN.14/544 Report of the Symposium on Rural Development in Africa in the 1970s
- E/CN.14/545 Report of the African Ministerial Meeting Preparatory to UNCTAD III
- E/CN.14/546 Report of the sixth meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development Regional Group for Africa
- E/CN.14/547 Report of the seventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians
- E/CN.14/548 Report on the Working Group on Production Accounts, Commodity Balances and Input-Output Analysis at both Current and Constant Prices
- E/CN.14/549 Report of the sixth meeting of the Executive Committee
- E/CN.14/550 Report of the East African Expert Meeting on Economic Co-operation

- E/CN.14/551 Report of the Seminar on Approaches to the Regional Harmonization of Development Plans
- E/CN.14/552 Report of the Symposium on International Trade for East and Central African States
- E/CN.14/553 Report of the first session of the Conference of African Demographers