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**REPORT ON THE PROGRAMME FOR THE UNITED NATIONS  
SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA**

**SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE IN AFRICA**

**A. Background**

1. In response to the recommendations contained in resolution 656 (XXIV) of the fifteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers, resolution 2 (IX) of the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, resolution 1989/115 of the Economic and Social Council, and resolution GC.3/Res.10 of the third session of the General Conference of UNIDO, the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-fourth session adopted resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 proclaiming the period 1991-2000 as the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Resolution 44/237 also requested the United Nations Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of UNIDO, to provide assistance to individual countries and intergovernmental organizations for the preparation of national and subregional programmes respectively for the second Industrial Development Programme for Africa (IDDA II).

2. In adopting resolution 44/237, the General Assembly provided resources to ECA to contribute, together with UNIDO and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to the preparation of the programme for the second IDDA, including the convening of a Working Group of Governmental Experts (WGGE) which played an important role in the process of formulating a draft programme for the second IDDA. The preparatory process involved the preparation of a framework to assist member States and subregional organizations in the elaboration of their respective national and subregional programmes for the second IDDA. On the basis of the national and subregional programmes prepared, a draft programme was jointly elaborated in two volumes by the secretariats of ECA, UNIDO and OAU. Subsequently, the Working Group of Governmental Experts met in May 1991 and reviewed the draft programme prior to its submission to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry which adopted it in July 1991 at its tenth meeting in Dakar, Senegal.

**B. The national component of the Programme**

3. Unlike for the first IDDA, the formulation of the programme for the second IDDA has come from those primarily involved in industrial development at country and subregional levels. At national level, each member State has undertaken the task of elaborating its programme with the assistance of national and international experts provided by ECA and UNIDO. Thus the programme is designed keeping in mind the objective realities, the socio-economic environment, natural resource endowment and the priorities of each member State. In most of the national programmes, efforts were made to articulate the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) especially as they relate to industrial and technological development.

4. The most important features of the national programmes include among others:

- (a) A renewed interest in agriculture and a recognition of the critical role of agricultural development;
- (b) Optimization of the inter-linkage between industry and agriculture;
- (c) Concern regarding the poor performance of existing industrial investments and the need for rehabilitation plans;
- (d) Assertion of the complementary role of the public enterprises sector and the private sector;
- (e) Strengthening of the African entrepreneurial capacity;
- (f) Strengthening and development of the informal and small-scale sectors;
- (g) A new emphasis on market orientation;

- (h) Stimulation of an industrial culture in African countries; and
- (i) Creation of an enabling environment for industrial investments.

5. Since industrialization is increasingly perceived as an important instrument in achieving national goals, the broad objectives defined in the national programme component of the IDDA II include:

- (a) The rehabilitation of existing industries, especially those producing essential goods for local consumption and construction with a view to achieve full capacity utilization;
- (b) Creation of a satisfactory level of self-sufficiency in basic consumer goods;
- (c) Restructuring the industrial sector in order to promote the goals of an independent, integrated and self-sustaining national economy, with forward and backward linkages within and between sectors, especially between agriculture and industry;
- (d) Harnessing indigenous scientific capability and adaptation of imported technology; and
- (e) Establishing the foundation of new industries based on national natural resources and increased transformation of local raw materials.

6. To attain the broad objectives, the national programme component of the second IDDA has elaborated certain actions to be undertaken by countries according to their respective priorities in the different industrial subsectors which cover:

- (a) Rehabilitation and regeneration of existing industries;
- (b) Revitalization of public sector enterprises;
- (c) Promotion of small-scale and medium sector and entrepreneurship development;
- (d) Industrial expansion in the subsectors of metallurgy, engineering and allied metal working, chemicals, agro-industries and food processing, leather and leather products, and fisheries; and
- (e) Support services in the physical infrastructure as well as the institutional infrastructure and in human resources development for industrialization.

### C. Subregional and regional component of the IDDA II programme

#### 1. Subregional component

7. The subregional component of the IDDA II programme is based on existing, ongoing and updated subregional integrated programmes formulated during IDDA-I for each of the four subregions, namely Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, North Africa and West Africa. These programmes cover the major industrial subsectors of the different subregions. For each subregion a number of subregional priority industrial projects form the core of the subregional component of the programme of the second IDDA. These are in metallurgical industries, engineering industries, chemical industries, agro- and agro-related industries, building material industries and a number of industrial support projects. The guiding principle in the formulation of the subregional programmes as well as in the selection of the projects was to achieve complementarity with respect to such aspects as raw materials, technology, human resources, competitiveness and markets.

## 2. Regional component

8. As for the subregional programmes, the major thrust of the regional component of the programme for the second IDDA is regional integration and cooperation as a major instrument for accelerating the pace of industrialization. Therefore, one of the major goals of the regional component of the second IDDA was to make the industrial sector contribute effectively to the realization and achievement of collective self-reliance through the building up of capacities to produce competitive goods and services based on use of domestic resources for the regional market as well as the development of indigenous industrial, entrepreneurial and managerial capabilities. As with the subregional programmes, a selected number of regional support core projects were established as constituting the regional component for implementation during the Decade.

## SECTION 2.

### **OUTLINE OF MAIN POLICY ISSUES FROM THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY ON THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND IDDA**

#### A. Issues on the programme for the second IDDA

9. In considering the draft programme prepared by the Working Group of Governmental Experts (WGGE) in two volumes covering the national and subregional and regional components, the African Ministers of Industry raised a number of issues relating mainly to its content and effective implementation including, financing, coordination and monitoring. With respect to the content of the programme, the following was stressed:

- (a) The public and private sectors had complementary roles in the programme;
- (b) A number of possible options for public sector participation in the programme could include:
  - (i) retention of certain industries in the public sector for strategic reasons;
  - (ii) commercialization of public enterprises through reduction of government intervention, granting of managerial autonomy and profit orientation;
  - (iii) reorganization and restructuring, including partial privatization by sale of equity shares to private sector;
  - (iv) total privatization where appropriate; and
  - (v) liquidation of public sector industrial enterprises which had outlived their utility and which serve no specific social or economic purpose.

10. As for the effective implementation of the programme it was stressed that the programme should be considered as a flexible process allowing for continuous updating and adaptation to the changing domestic and international environment. A number of other prerequisites and specific actions were also identified. These include:

- (a) Efficiency and effectiveness of economic operators who, in essence, would be the principal executors of the programme of industrialization;
- (b) The need for the public sector to open up the African economy and provide incentives and support to private entrepreneurs as partners and contributors to industrial development;
- (c) Undertaking of a major programme of entrepreneurship development, including promotion of small- and medium-scale industries as well as the informal sector;

(d) In order to expand the entrepreneurial effort and promote the private sector, there was need for the creation of an enabling environment; building up of the physical and institutional infrastructures; provision of credit and strengthening non-governmental institutions such as the chambers of commerce; and

(e) The need to identify and apply possible measures to limit the potentially negative effects of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) on the development of the industrial sector, especially in reducing or increasing the cost of essential imports, credit squeeze, and rising interest rates.

11. On the financing of the programme, the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI) stressed that the major responsibility of implementing the programme of the second IDDA rested with African countries themselves. However, assistance from the donor community and private sectors, *inter alia*, through partnerships and support programmes, would also be of great importance especially in strengthening the institutional and physical infrastructure and developing human resources.

12. The Conference of African Ministers of Industry also pointed to the need to harmonize the process of implementing the programme and mobilizing financial resources with particular attention being paid to coordination among bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation programmes and the assistance of international institutions. In this respect, the organization of investment fora was strongly recommended.

13. In its resolution 1(X) on the second IDDA (annex I), the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry made specific requests on the financing of the programme as follows:

(a) The fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO should allocate adequate resources to UNIDO to assist African countries and subregional organizations in implementing both the national and subregional components of the programme;

(b) The General Assembly of the United Nations should provide ECA with increased resources to enable it to effectively assist African countries and subregional organizations in the implementation and monitoring of the programme at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(c) African countries and African intergovernmental organizations should give high priority to the mobilisation of their own financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the programme;

(d) The international community particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions were urged to increase significantly their contribution to the industrial sector in African countries so as to ensure the successful and sustained implementation of the programme;

(e) International financial institutions particularly the World Bank, the IMF were specifically urged to ensure full support to the second IDDA programme, in African countries; and

(f) UNDP was also specifically requested to allocate, under its regional component of the Fifth Programming Cycle for Africa (1992-1996), adequate resources for supporting the activities of the programme.

14. On the coordination and monitoring of the programme for the Second IDDA, the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry identified the following guidelines:

(a) The implementation of national and subregional projects of the programme should be carefully monitored following the mechanisms identified in the programme and, if necessary, institutional arrangements such as intergovernmental committees should be established to oversee the implementation process;

(b) Emphasis should be placed on maintaining timely and efficient communication among all parties involved as well as on establishing systems for reporting on the progress of implementation;

(c) There should be coordination of the second IDDA programme with the programme for the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II) to, *inter alia*, elaborate joint programmes in areas of mutual interest. In this regard, the ECA Conference of Ministers at its twenty-seventh session would be called upon to adopt a plan of action on the harmonization of the activities of the second IDDA and the second UNTACDA. A preliminary draft proposal of such possible plan of action is outlined in annex VI of this paper;

(d) For effective monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the programme particularly the subregional and regional components, a committee of ten members States was set up. The composition of the committee would be reviewed every two years during the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry. Its present composition is as follows:

North Africa:	Algeria and Egypt
West Africa:	Senegal and Cape Verde
Central Africa:	Gabon and the Congo
East Africa:	United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya
Southern Africa:	Malawi and Zimbabwe

(e) To further monitor the implementation, UNIDO, ECA and OAU were requested to jointly submit biannual reports on the implementation of the programme to the ECA Conference of Ministers and to the General Conference of UNIDO, through the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

12. While the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry was being held, the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session in July 1991, adopted resolution 1991/81 on the second IDDA (annex II). The resolution also made appeals for funding of the programme to African countries, the international community and international financial institutions. It also specifically recommended that the General Assembly provide ECA with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and subregional organizations to effectively implement the programme for the second IDDA.

15. Subsequent to ECOSOC resolution 1991/81 on the second IDDA, ECA prepared a programme budget implication (PBI) for consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session. The PBI outlined additional resources, amounting to \$US 1.4 million that ECA would require during the biennium 1992-1993 to carry out support activities to the implementation of the programme for the Second IDDA. However, the resources actually allocated by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, are far below the above requirements being estimated at only around \$US 135,000.

16. The fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO held in Vienna, Austria, in November 1991 also adopted a resolution (annex III) on the second IDDA in which the following major elements were among those specifically called for:

- (a) The adoption, as top priority, of the programme for the second IDDA covering the national, subregional and regional components;
- (b) The allocation for the biennium 1992-1993, of \$US 8.6 million for the activities in support of the implementation of the programme for the second IDDA;
- (c) Giving high priority to the mobilization of external financial resources and the organization of investment promotion meetings, solidarity meetings and consultations on industrial financing;
- (d) Intensifying efforts aimed at providing African intergovernmental organizations with the necessary assistance in strengthening the role of the industrial sector in the implementation of the second IDDA at the subregional level;

(e) Involving existing African regional institutions and organizations in the implementation and monitoring of the programme for the second IDDA;

(f) Harmonization of the activities of the second IDDA and those of the second UNTACDA; and

(g) Calling on UNDP to allocate under its fifth cycle (1991-1996) adequate resources for supporting the activities of the regional and country programmes for Africa.

**B. IDDA-related issues requiring decisions by the eighteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers**

17. On the basis of the above background relating to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, ECOSOC, the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, and the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the Conference of Ministers may wish to consider the following decisions:

(a) Making a specific appeal to UNDP to allocate adequate resources to both ECA and UNIDO for the second IDDA during UNDP's Fifth Programming Cycle for Africa (1992-1996);

(b) Adoption of a plan of action for the harmonization of the activities of the second IDDA and the second UNTACDA, a preliminary draft of which is provided in annex V to the present report;

(c) In view of the outcome of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session with respect to the programme for the second IDDA, making the necessary appeal for reviewing the matter at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, so as to provide ECA with more resources required to assist African countries and subregional organizations to implement the programme for the second IDDA; and

(d) Making recommendations on actions required from ECA to harmonize its IDDA-related activities at the national and subregional levels with other relevant organizations, including various African subregional organizations, the African Development Bank, the Organization of African Unity, UNIDO, the World Bank and other United Nations specialized agencies involved in industrial development.

**Annex I**

**RESOLUTION 1 (X):  
ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA (IDDA)<sup>1</sup>**

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its tenth meeting held in Dakar, Senegal from 29 to 31 July 1991,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/66B that had proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA),

Bearing in mind the report on the independent mid-term evaluation team of the IDDA prepared by members of the evaluation team that had shown, *inter alia*, that the first IDDA had not attained the expected results,

Recalling resolution 2 (IX) adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its ninth meeting held from 29 May to 1 June 1989 in Harare, Zimbabwe concerning the proclamation of a second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the formulation of a programme for the Decade,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res. 180 (XXV) of July 1989, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, requesting, *inter alia*, the proclamation of a second IDDA,

Recalling further resolution GC.3/10 of 23 November 1989, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization at its third session, which had also called for the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth regular session of a second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Noting resolution 709 (XXVI) of the ECA Conference of Ministers on the United Nations Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) which, *inter alia*, had mandated the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth regular session, through the Economic and Social Council, the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa together with the recommendations concerning practical mechanisms of its implementation and monitoring and including modalities for the mobilization of funds needed to finance the programme at the national, subregional, regional and international levels,

Pointing out to the twenty-seventh meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers that due to the unanticipated postponement of the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry from 10 to 12 June 1991 to 29 to 31 July 1991, it had not been possible to submit the programme of the second IDDA to ECOSOC at its second regular session for 1991 held in July 1991 and, consequently, had also not been possible to submit the programme to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth regular session;

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989 that had proclaimed 1991-2000 as the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and 20 November as Africa Industrialization Day,

Welcoming the signing of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community by the African Heads of State and Government of the OAU member States in Abuja, Nigeria on 3 June 1991,

Mindful of the important implications of the said Treaty, especially its article 48 on industry,

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<sup>1</sup> Morocco expressed its reservations in respect of the fourth, ninth and tenth preambular paragraphs.

1. Decides to adopt a programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) covering the national, subregional and regional components contained in document CAMI.10/6:ICE/1991/6/Vol.1 and Vol.2;

2. Welcomes the fact that the programme for the second IDDA is based on national programmes that were specifically formulated by individual African countries as well as subregional and regional programmes;

3. Requests the secretariats of UNIDO and ECA, in coordination with other appropriate international financial and technical agencies and in conformity with the foreseen mechanisms in subregional and regional programmes to ensure the implementation of the programmes;

4. Requests the Director-General of UNIDO to submit the programme for the second IDDA to the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO, through the Industrial Development Board at its resumed eighth session;

5. Appeals to the fourth session of the General Conference of UNIDO to endorse the programme for the second IDDA and to extend its full support to it by allocating adequate resources to UNIDO to assist African countries and subregional organizations in implementing both the national and subregional components of the programme;

6. Further requests the twenty-seventh session of the ECA Conference of Ministers to submit the programme for the second IDDA for adoption to the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly through ECOSOC at its second regular session for 1992 and requests the General Assembly to provide ECA with increased resources to enable it to effectively assist African countries and subregional organizations in the implementation and monitoring of the programme at the national, subregional and regional levels;

7. Appeals to African countries and to African intergovernmental organizations, particularly financial institutions, to take the necessary measures to ensure the successful implementation of the programme for the second IDDA and to give priority to the mobilization of their own financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the programme;

8. Also appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries, so as to ensure successful and sustained implementation of the programme;

9. Specifically urges international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to ensure full support to the IDDA programme and effective implementation of the programme at the national and subregional levels;

10. Further appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to allocate, under its Fifth Cycle Regional Programme for Africa (1992-1996), adequate resources for supporting the activities of the programme;

11. Requests the Director-General of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of OAU, to undertake follow-up actions for promoting national, subregional and regional activities in support of the programme and jointly submit biannual reports on the implementation of the programme to the ECA Conference of Ministers and the General Conference of UNIDO through the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Annex II

**1991/81 SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR  
AFRICA (1991-2000)**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 2 (IX) of 31 May 1989 of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry concerning the proclamation of the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the preparation of a programme for the Decade,

Recalling also resolution AHG/Res.180 (XXV) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa in July 1989, on the proclamation of a second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and on an Africa industrialization day,

Recalling further resolution GC.3/10 of 23 November 1989 of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and 20 November Africa Industrial Day,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000), which contained a description of the progress made in national, subregional and regional preparations as well as in meeting the schedule adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at its ninth meeting and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

1. Requests the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-sixth session, the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, which is currently being finalized, together with the recommendations concerning the practical modalities of its implementation and monitoring and including modalities for the mobilization of funds needed to finance the programme at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

2. Appeals to African countries and to African intergovernmental organizations, particularly financial institutions, to take the necessary measures to ensure the successful implementation of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to give priority to the mobilization of their own financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the programme;

3. Appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to significantly increase their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries so as to ensure optimum implementation of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly provide the Economic Commission for Africa with adequate resources to enable it to assist African countries and organizations effectively in the implementation of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

5. Also recommends that the policy organs of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization significantly increase their regular budget resources allocated for the implementation of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

6. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to allocate adequate resources in the fifth programming cycle (1992-1996), under its Africa regional programme, to support activities of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take follow-up action to promote national, subregional and regional activities in support of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its eighteenth meeting.

**Annex III**

**SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA**

**The General Conference,**

Recalling its resolution GC.3/Res.10 and United Nations General Assembly resolution 44/237 that proclaimed 1991-2000 the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA),

Taking note of the report of the Director-General on the second IDDA (IDB.8/23-GC.4/10 and Add.1),

Taking note in particular of the recommendations of the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry contained in its resolution 1(X) on the adoption of the programme for the second IDDA,

Recalling resolution 1991/81 of the Economic and Social Council on the second IDDA,

Bearing in mind that the first IDDA had not fully attained the expected results,

Recognizing the low level of industrial development in Africa and in view of the important role of UNIDO in the process of industrialization of developing countries,

1. Decides to adopt the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000) covering the national, subregional and regional components contained in document CAMI.10:ICE/1991/6/Vol.1 and Vol.2 and to declare it to be a top priority programme of UNIDO;

2. Decides to allocate the sum of \$8.6 million for the second IDDA in the programme and budgets for the biennium 1992-1993;

3. Recommends the adoption of the programme to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session for 1992, and if possible, to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

4. Requests the Director-General to adjust the work programme of the Organization in order to provide greater support to African countries and organizations in their efforts to implement the programme for the second IDDA;

5. Requests the Director-General to ensure, in the implementation of the Medium-term Plan, 1992-1997, and in the drafting of all future plans for consideration by the policy-making organs of UNIDO during the Decade, that account be taken of both the second IDDA and Africa's efforts to promote subregional and regional economic integration and cooperation and to enhance the capacity of UNIDO to assist African countries upon request in the following activities:

- (a) Industrial planning and setting up of institutional support;
- (b) Project identification, preparation, implementation and monitoring;
- (c) Preparation, evaluation and negotiation of specifications, bids and contracts;
- (d) Production, marketing and distribution in relation to key consumer, intermediate and capital goods, especially in the subregional and regional context;
- (e) Procurement and adaptation of technology, plant management and consultancy services;

6. Requests the Director-General, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to give high priority to the mobilisation of external financial resources for the execution of programmes for the second IDDA; further requests the Director-General to organize investment promotion meetings, solidarity meetings and consultations on industrial financing with particular reference to the programme for the second IDDA and to accord priority to African countries in the implementation of programmes and operations relating to industrial promotion;

7. Requests the Director-General, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU, to intensify efforts aimed at providing African intergovernmental organisations with the necessary assistance in strengthening the role of the industrial sector in the implementation of the second IDDA at the subregional level;

8. Requests the Director-General to ensure that the activities of the second IDDA are harmonized with those of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

9. Appeals to African countries and to African intergovernmental organizations, particularly financial institutions, to take the necessary measures to ensure the successful implementation of the programme for the second IDDA and to give priority to the mobilization of their own financial resources for the implementation and monitoring of the programme;

10. Also appeals to the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral funding institutions, to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries, so as to ensure successful and sustained implementation of the programme;

11. Urges international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank, to ensure full support to the second IDDA programme and effective implementation of the programme at the national and subregional levels;

12. Calls upon institutions of the private sector, at all levels, to accord high priority to the programme for the second IDDA, considering that their full participation would lead to greater economic integration;

13. Further appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to allocate, under its fifth cycle (1992-1996), adequate resources for supporting the activities of the regional and country programmes for Africa;

14. Requests the Director-General, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of OAU, to undertake follow-up actions for promoting national, subregional and regional activities in support of the programme and jointly submit a report on the implementation of the programme to the General Conference at its fifth session through the Industrial Development Board.

**Annex IV**

**DAKAR DECLARATION ON INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC  
INTEGRATION IN AFRICA<sup>2</sup>**

1. We, the African Ministers of Industry, at the tenth meeting of our Conference held in Dakar, Senegal, from 29 to 31 July 1991, have examined the situation of industrial development in our countries in the overall context of the deteriorating social and economic conditions in the African region. Our meeting was uniquely timely as it took place immediately after the signing of the historic treaty establishing the African Economic Community by the African Heads of State and Government in Abuja, Nigeria, 3 June 1991. The meeting was also of particular significance as it was largely devoted to the adoption of a comprehensive programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, which had been proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989.

2. We note with great concern that the social and economic conditions in our region remain gloomy. We are particularly concerned by the continued poor performance of the industrial sector. The growth of manufacturing value added has continued to decelerate, and the sector's contribution to total output has not significantly increased. Most importantly, the industrial sector has failed to bring about the structural transformation of our economies in spite of efforts made to establish an industrial base in the individual African countries.

3. We are, however, fully cognizant of the fact that one of the major obstacles to all efforts made at the country level has been the lack of effective economic integration that could engender and sustain the synergy necessary for successful industrialization. This has been particularly prevalent in areas such as technology, finance, management and entrepreneurial skills, and market size, as well as the physical and institutional infrastructure and export capacity.

4. We stress the fact that, since 1980 when the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos were adopted, Africa has considered economic cooperation and integration as indispensable for the development and transformation of the African economies. This should contribute to mitigating Africa's handicap of having many small countries with limited potentialities.

5. We note that the independent evaluation of the programme for the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa showed that African countries, individually, have limited capacities to establish a sound industrial base. It is thus our firm belief that Africa's economic integration in the 1990s and beyond as called for in the treaty establishing the African Economic Community will be an important factor in the process of industrialization in Africa. At the same time, we are convinced that the establishment of a well-integrated industrial base at national, subregional and regional levels will also contribute significantly to the acceleration and reinforcement of the economic integration process.

6. We are aware of the critical importance of adopting the right economic policies for both industrial growth and economic integration. We are therefore committed to the pursuance of policies and measures that will ensure maximum linkages within the industrial sector and bring about increased vertical and

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<sup>2</sup> Morocco expressed its reservations on the following parts:

paragraph 1: "Our meeting was uniquely timely as it took place immediately after the signing of the historic treaty establishing the African Economic Community by the African Heads of State and Government in Abuja, Nigeria, 3 June 1991."

paragraph 5: "as called for in the treaty establishing the African Economic Community"

paragraph 16: "within the framework of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community".

horizontal integration of industrial structures at the national, subregional and regional levels. We must, in this regard, stress our determination to increase coordination and harmonization of industrial policies, programmes and projects among countries and the subregions within the context of existing subregional economic structures.

7. We recognize the role that the private sector can and should play in the development of the industrial sector. We are consequently determined to contribute to the creation of an enabling environment to facilitate the more active participation of private entrepreneurs in the processes of industrialization, especially with respect to small- and medium-scale industries. We are convinced that an enabling environment that will bring about full private sector participation will also lead to greater economic integration through increased mobility of factors of production, goods and services and economic agents among countries. We call upon private sector institutions, at all levels, to accord high priority to the programme for the second IDDA.

8. We are also convinced that industrial development in our region will succeed only if we realize our full market potential through economic integration. In this regard, we are determined to rationalize and harmonize existing production capacities in each industrial subsector. Also in the medium and long term, there will be a need for achieving a rationalized pattern of product specialization based on comparative advantages among countries of a subregion as well as among subregions, especially with respect to availability of raw materials and adequate infrastructures. Within the context of the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa it is necessary to ensure that industrial rehabilitation programmes and projects as well as industrial projects of expansion are designed to reinforce economic integration.

9. We fully believe that technology will have to be at the centre of industrial progress in Africa. In this regard, it is particularly important to deal with the question of technology adaptation and development. We reiterate our resolve to accord high priority to the reduction of dependence of Africa on foreign expertise and to aim at pooling existing capacities and establish centres of excellence in specialized fields.

10. We acknowledge that the mastery of technology requires the development of appropriate manpower. We are determined to ensure the strengthening of existing technical training facilities and develop and implement programmes for human resource development, paying special attention to well planned specialization programmes, and to pool resources in certain specific areas such as industrial project preparation and industrial negotiations.

11. We realize that both industrial development and economic integration require basic support services. We therefore, in this regard, emphasize the role of the physical infrastructure especially transport and communications. As a result, we call on the ECA Conference of Ministers at its twenty-seventh session to adopt a plan of action on the harmonization of the activities of the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and those of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. Similarly, we are determined to ensure full coordination of institutional support services, especially among national industrial development promotion institutions that are involved in vital areas such as supply of raw materials, equipment and spare parts, development of entrepreneurial skills and marketing.

12. We observe that one of the major constraints to industrial development in Africa continues to be the scarcity of investment resources. We are concerned by the trend of declining external financing, especially in the industrial sector. We are equally concerned by the absence or inadequacy of industrial financing institutions, especially at the subregional and regional levels. We therefore urge existing subregional and regional financial institutions, especially the African Development Bank, to put more emphasis in their operations on the financing of industrial activities that will contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic integration. We should adopt investment incentives to encourage these organizations to finance industrial activities in our countries. We also call upon African countries to set up mechanisms for resource mobilization, particularly through the development of domestic saving for financing joint ventures and projects so as to lay a firm foundation for economic integration.

13. We note that at the international level there is a general trend of increasing cooperation among countries. Indeed, a number of economic groupings are in the process of being formed. At the same time, Africa is becoming increasingly marginalized. Realizing the importance of these trends, we applaud the decision of the African Heads of State and Government to commit Africa to full economic integration. We are determined to contribute to the implementation of this decision through genuine industrial cooperation that will bring about increased competitiveness. We are, nevertheless, concerned by some adverse factors in the international environment that greatly undermine Africa's capacity for effective industrialization. The two most serious of these factors being the external debt burden and the collapse in commodity prices which together constrain the capacity of Africa to finance its development in general and industrial investment in particular. We call for an urgent solution to these problems.

14. We are aware that the primary responsibility of ensuring that we achieve economic transformation through industrialization and economic integration lies with us. However, we recognize that African countries will require assistance from the international community. We therefore call upon the international community, especially bilateral and multilateral development finance institutions, to fully support African countries in their efforts in the industrialization and integration of their economies.

15. We also call upon African intergovernmental organizations to give the highest priority to all those programmes and projects that contribute to economic integration.

16. We request the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the President of the African Development Bank, to undertake the necessary follow-up actions in the implementation of the measures outlined in this declaration as well as those measures contained in the second IDDA and the envisaged protocols on industrial cooperation within the framework of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

17. We express our profound appreciation to the Government and people of Senegal, especially His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, who has consistently been at the forefront of economic cooperation among African countries. We are most grateful for having had the occasion to hold this historic meeting of our Conference in this beautiful city of Dakar under the most conducive atmosphere of cordiality and warm hospitality.

Annex V

**SECOND UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS  
DECADE IN AFRICA (UNTACDA II)**

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.88/73, adopted at Kinshasa, Zaire, in March 1988, by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, in which the appropriate United Nations bodies were requested to take appropriate measures to proclaim Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling also ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 639 (XXIII), ECOSOC resolution 1988/67 of 28 July 1988 and General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 10 December 1988 all proclaiming the period 1991-2000 as the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Referring to resolutions ECA/UNTACDA/RES.89/75 and ECA/UNTACDA/RES.89/82 of 12 November 1989 adopted at Tangier, Morocco, by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, which endorsed the goals, global and sectoral objectives, strategies and guidelines for the preparation of the programme of the Second Transport and Communications Decade and the establishment of priorities of the programme,

Further referring to resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.91/84 of 8 February 1991 adopted at Abuja, Nigeria, by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, in relation to the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recognizing the fundamental role that road transport plays in regional integration within the objectives of the Second Decade programme and the urgent need for harmonized and coordinated development of the subsector through the proposed reactivation of the Trans-African Highway Bureau,

Bearing in mind ECA resolutions 604 (XXII) of April 1987, (Addis Ababa) and 639 (XXIII) of April 1988 of the ECA Conference of Ministers (Niamey, Niger) and ECA/UNTACDA/Res.89/79 of November 1989 (Tangier, Morocco) which all requested the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to urgently reactivate the Trans-African Highway Bureau and to allocate adequate resources for its efficient functioning,

Having considered the report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning held in Abuja, Nigeria, on 8 February 1991 and the report on the preparation of the programme of the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Taking note of the adoption of the Second Decade programme and the decision on the reactivation of the Bureau made by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 8 May 1991,

Appreciating the work done by the National Coordinating Committees, the Resource Mobilization Committee, the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee, subsectoral and subregional working groups in preparing the strategy and programme of the Second Decade,

Noting with appreciation the contributions of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, the regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations specialized agencies to the preparation of the Second Decade programme,

Recognizing the important role incumbent on the National Co-ordinating Committees and the various African subregional and regional organizations during the implementation phase of the Second Decade programme,

1. Adopts the programme of the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000 (UNTACDA-II);

2. Recommends the Decade programme to the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations General Assembly for approval;

3. Requests the United Nations Economic and Social Council to appeal to the General Assembly of the United Nations, to:

(a) Formally launch the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa which was declared in its resolution 43/179 of 1988; and

(b) Provide the Economic Commission for Africa with the necessary regular budget resources to enable it to effectively and efficiently carry out the responsibilities mandated to it as the lead agency of the Decade programme;

4. Appeals to all African Governments, as beneficiaries of the programme, to give every support for the achievement of the objectives of the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade programme at national, subregional and regional levels by:

(a) Ensuring the establishment and proper functioning of National Coordinating Committees;

(b) Participating in financing and implementing the national projects that are included in the programme; and

(c) Contributing and cooperating effectively in the financing and implementation of subregional and regional Decade projects;

5. Requests ECA, as lead agency, to ensure that adequate manpower and financial resources, regular and extra-budgetary, are allocated for harmonizing, coordinating and monitoring the organization and implementation of the Decade activities and other relevant projects which have been mandated to ECA as lead agency;

6. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to continue to support the implementation of the programme at national, subregional and regional levels and in particular the activities of the lead agency in monitoring, evaluating, managing and reporting on the implementation of the Decade programme;

7. Appeals to the United Nations agencies and other international organizations to provide all the necessary technical and other assistance to African Governments and work very closely with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee and African regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations in order to effectively implement the Second Decade programme and projects;

8. Appeals to individual, international, African, regional and subregional financial institutions to ensure and facilitate the financing of national, subregional and regional Decade projects by giving adequate priority and special attention to the Second Decade programme and projects in their respective lending activities in Africa, and to commit themselves actively and collectively, to mobilize adequate resources for the effective implementation of projects of the UNTACDA-II programme;

9. Appeals to States that are members and associate members of the trans-African highway authorities and coordinating committees to honour their financial obligations regarding the operation of the Bureau;

10. Further appeals to donors and, in particular to UNDP to assist in the financing of the extended programme of the single Bureau designed to assist member States in the implementation of the second Transport and Communications Decade programme;

11. Requests the Resource Mobilization Committee of the second Transport and Communications Decade to assist the Bureau in its efforts in the mobilization of resources for its operation;

12. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for the efforts it made to provide assistance in order to enable African countries to properly prepare the second Decade programme;

13. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to provide the African countries with the technical assistance needed to coordinate the preparation and implementation of the programme at the national, subsectoral and subregional levels;

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

**Annex VI****PRELIMINARY DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR A PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE HARMONIZATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA AND OF THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA****I. INTRODUCTION**

1. The programme adopted by the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) was designed as a programme aimed at contributing to the structural transformation of African economies through the promotion of internal engines of growth based on Africa's natural, human and financial resources and, thereby progressively, lead to the achievement of self-reliance and self-sustainment. To this end, it was recognized in the design of the programme that the industrial development process should be supported by such critical areas as agriculture, mineral resources, energy, human resources, financial resources, and the institutional and physical infrastructures particularly transport and communications.
2. As regards the specific area of transport and communications there is also a programme for the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA). This programme sets out among other objectives to deal with the many problems that African countries encounter when marketing their products and importing machinery and equipment, spare parts and components for their industries. These problems include the specific geographical position of some countries (land-locked, semi-landlocked and island countries), the poor conditions of roads and most other transport modes and the disrepair of most transport equipment. All these problems lead to an infrastructural environment which is not conducive to attracting potential businessmen and to promoting local entrepreneurship, especially in the industrial sector.
3. It is in recognition of such important links between the transport and communication infrastructure with industrial development and economic integration, that the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry called on the ECA Conference of Ministers at its twenty-seventh session to adopt a plan of action for the harmonization of the activities of the second IDDA and of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA). Such a plan of action would ascertain greater efficiency in the implementation of the two Decades and would lead to the optimization of complementarities between the two Decades.

**II. NECESSITY FOR HARMONIZATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE TWO DECADES****A. Some lessons from the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the first Transport and Communications Decade in Africa**

4. The main objective of the first IDDA was to use industrialization as a means of attaining self-reliance and self-sustainment, through the establishment of core and strategic industries, the development of critical national capabilities and the promotion of subregional and regional cooperation. These objectives and the means for achieving them were broadly convergent with those of the first United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa which included, *inter alia*, the promotion of the integration of transport and communication infrastructure with a view to increasing intra-African trade; the harmonization of national regulations and the reduction of physical and non-physical barriers with a view to facilitating the movement of persons and goods; the stimulation of the use of local human and material resources; and the promotion of African industry particularly the manufacture of transport and communication equipment.

5. Despite the efforts made by member countries in implementing the programme for the first IDDA, a number of constraints hampered the speedy achievement of the basic objectives of the Decade. The general economic crisis in the African region and the unfavourable world economic environment combined

to bring about a significant reduction in investment resources to the industrial sector in Africa. In addition to being inadequate, investment resources tended to be concentrated on light industries with high import content, thereby constituting an increasing dependency on foreign exchange and consequently leading to a major source of foreign exchange outflow.

6. At the national level, the major internal constraints encountered by African countries and organizations in achieving the overall objectives of the first IDDA related to: low growth of agricultural value-added; inadequate policies, strategies, poor planning and institutional infrastructure for the industrial sector; limited financial resources; inadequate human resources; inadequate negotiating capabilities; and the narrowness of national markets. Subsequently all such constraints led to widespread capacity under-utilization which, in itself, became a major problem that plagued the Decade.

7. Although at subregional level laudable efforts were made, in the establishment of subregional organizations (PTA, ECCAS and ECOWAS) adequate measures were not adopted for operationalizing existing cooperation agreements and programmes in the industrial sector. The fact that subregional organizations did not put into place the necessary mechanisms for coordinating activities of the first IDDA became a major constraint in the implementation of subregional and regional projects. Other equally serious constraints to the effective implementation of the first IDDA include the limitation of financial resources for subregional projects and the lack of linkages between the industry and other sectors of the economy across countries.

8. According to the conclusions of the Global Evaluation Report of the UNTACDA, some selected major inadequacies that reduced the effectiveness of the programme for the first UNTACDA included the following:

- (a) Inexistence of stringent criteria for accepting or rejecting unjustifiable projects;
- (b) Not enough attention was paid to the harmonization of the existing plans of the various specialized and subregional organizations;
- (c) Inexistence of a minimum programme grouping together specific vital, harmonized and integrated projects that should be implemented during the Decade; and
- (d) Inexistence of an order of priority among similar or competitive projects.

9. In addition the Global Report notes that while three main objectives were well implemented, namely (a) integration, (b) opening of land-locked regions, and (c) mobilization of resources, there were other objectives that were poorly implemented. These are on harmonization, restructuring and industrial promotion.

10. Overall, the experience in the implementation of the first IDDA and the first UNTACDA shows that there is an unmistakable need to harmonize the implementation process. The lessons from the experience clearly show that often:

- (a) There are convergencies in objectives. For the first IDDA and UNTACDA there were convergencies in objectives such as increasing intra-African trade, stimulation of the use of local human and material resources, research and dissemination of techniques appropriate to the Africa context and mobilization of technical and financial resources.
- (b) There are complementarities at subprogramme or project levels. The most obvious example is that of the manufacture of transport equipment in which IDDA and UNTACDA have a direct inter-relationship.

(c) There are potentialities in coordinating the implementation of selected activities especially those that involve complementary subprogrammes or projects. This is particularly evident in the mobilization of human and financial resources for the different activities of the Decades.

**B. The second IDDA and the second UNTACDA**

11. The second IDDA is not a totally new approach to African industrial development. Like that of the first IDDA, the fundamental goal of the second IDDA is to achieve self-reliance and self-sustainment in Africa. This calls mainly for an increasing use of local factor inputs, institutionalizing and intensifying integration and cooperation schemes among African countries, and building-up domestic production structures capable of meeting domestic needs. More specifically, the principal objectives of the second IDDA are to:

- (a) Use industrialization as a means of attaining self-reliance and self-sustainment;
- (b) Reduce traditional dependence on forces and factors outside the continent;
- (c) Promote internal engines of growth;
- (d) Increase the use of domestic factor inputs;
- (e) Promote the establishment in Africa of core and strategic industries;

(f) Develop critical national capabilities, human, institutional and infrastructural, for project design, project execution, negotiating skills, mobilization of financial resources, support services, entrepreneurship and business management; and

(g) Promote regional and subregional cooperation as a practical means of enlarging markets, establishing multinational core projects and strengthening the interdependent physical and human infrastructure.

12. Given such basic aims which underpin the strategy of the second IDDA, the concrete and pragmatic areas of action have been identified by the IDDA programme to include:

- (a) Promotion of the consolidation of existing investments, through regeneration of ailing industries and revitalization of the public enterprise sector;
- (b) Expansion of existing assets and promote new investments, particularly in core industries, keeping in mind national endowments, markets, capabilities and viability based on sound commercial and socio-economic considerations;
- (c) Promotion of the creation and upgrading of all types of human skills required for integrated industrial development;
- (d) Development of an appropriate supporting physical infrastructure;
- (e) Improvements in the quality and range of the institutional infrastructure;
- (f) Paying special attention to the needs of the least developed countries (LDCs) in the region; and
- (g) Strengthening and extension of programmes of regional and subregional cooperation.

13. As for the second UNTACDA, the long-term aims of the Decade programme are to establish an efficient integrated transport and communications system as a basis for the physical integration of Africa and to facilitate national and international traffic, so as to foster trade and the achievement of self-sustaining economic development as called for in the Lagos Plan of Action and subsequent African regional and subregional economic restructuring and development programmes. A total of 10 thrust areas of action have been defined to include:

- (a) Implementation of phased and balanced programme of development and management of transport and communication infrastructure, taking particularly into account the needs and requirements of island and land-locked countries;
- (b) Rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance of the most critical elements of the existing infrastructure and equipment so as to improve their efficiency, capacity and utilization, as well as prolong their economic life;
- (c) Improvement of human resources planning, development and utilization in order to enhance the quality and availability of personnel at all levels for efficient management and operations of transport and communication systems;
- (d) Improvement of operational efficiency, service quality and availability in transport and communications by implementing appropriate policies and administrative measures that will increase their competitiveness, productivity and profitability, while at the same time ensuring social and economic development;
- (e) Establishment of information systems on transport and communications as a basis for analysis and better planning and management of investments;
- (f) Development of manufacturing capabilities in order to cope with the rapid changes in technology and conditions in the transport and communications market and to reduce cost and requirements for foreign exchange by local manufacture of some spare parts, components and equipment;
- (g) Improvement of transport safety and security as well as strengthening transport-related environmental protection measures;
- (h) Improvement of transport and communications in rural areas where the majority of the people live and the largest percentage of economic production takes place;
- (i) Improvement of urban transport to meet the needs of the rapidly growing urban population; and
- (j) Establishment and strengthening of interregional liaisons in the field of transport and communications.

#### C. Selecting complementarities for harmonization

14. Taking into consideration the above objectives and areas of action of the two Decades, one could sort out similarities and draw a topology of objectives, approaches, programmes and projects which lend themselves to coordination and for harmonization. Of course, drawing up such a topology would be a continuous process since programmes and projects evolve over time and space.

15. However, in broad terms any plan of action to harmonize the second IDDA and the second UNTACDA should have the following core areas:

(a) Consolidation of existing investments, through regeneration of ailing industries and revitalization of selected public enterprises in both the industrial and transport and communications sectors;

(b) Rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance of the most critical elements of the existing industries and infrastructures and equipment so as to improve their efficiency, capacity and utilization, as well as prolonging their economic life;

(c) Improvement of human resources planning, development and utilisation in order to enhance the quality and availability of personnel at all levels for efficient management and operations of industrial enterprises and transport and communications;

(d) Establishment of information and data systems on industry and transport and communications as a basis for analysis and better planning and management of investments; and

(e) Development of manufacturing capabilities especially with respect to transport equipment in order to cope with the rapidly increasing needs and to reduce costs in terms of foreign exchange through local manufacture of some spare parts, component and equipment.

### III. PROPOSED HARMONIZATION PLAN OF ACTION

#### A. Harmonization of policies and strategies

16. Industrial policies and strategies should take into consideration the development, maintenance and rehabilitation of transport and communication infrastructures at national subregional and regional levels. It is well known that without ports, waterways, roads and rail networks in good condition it would be very difficult to accelerate the industrialization process of the continent. Therefore, the manufacture of maintenance equipment of transport infrastructure should be given high priority.

17. To this end, priorities of subprogrammes and projects at national and subregional levels for the two Decades should be harmonized in order to take into account the complementarities that might exist at national and subregional levels. This harmonization calls for the establishment of a mechanism to coordinate at national and subregional levels the formulation of policies and the preparation of national and subregional plans for the development of both the industrial and the transport and communications sectors.

#### B. Harmonisation of administrative and legal procedures

18. The movement of persons and goods within a country and across frontiers is one of the key elements to justify the development of transport and communications and the establishment of industries in a given area. In order for the movement of persons and goods to be effective, African countries should facilitate it by easing their administrative and legal procedures. This will enhance intra-African trade, expand existing assets and promote new investments in the fields of industry and transport and communications.

19. Consequently, African countries should establish a mechanism at subregional and regional levels with a view to harmonizing the individual administrative and legal procedures. Such a mechanism should include a structure that can have the responsibility to collect and disseminate information on all juridical instruments set up by member countries and which could affect the development of industry and transport and communications.

#### C. Development of human resources

20. The development of industrial manpower at national, subregional and regional levels should go together with the necessity for countries to rehabilitate, maintain and develop their transport and communication networks. Thus, the activities for the development of human resources should be

harmonized, especially those related to the development of industries to manufacture spare parts, and equipment for transport and communications.

21. A national and/or subregional mechanism should be established with a view to making an inventory of existing institutional infrastructures for the development of manufacturing capabilities which could be upgraded to take into account the needs of the Transport and Communications Decade. This mechanism could also promote new investments in the field and provide information and data for better planning and management of investments.

D. Research and development activities

22. In order to use locally available natural resources and reduce the over-dependency of African countries on imported spare parts, components, equipment and raw materials for maintenance of their industries and transport and communications, it is necessary to develop and adapt appropriate technologies using the available natural resources as much as possible. This requires important investment in research and development activities which most African countries, taken individually, could not afford.

23. There should be a mechanism to coordinate R&D activities for the development of appropriate technology for transport and communication industries. That mechanism could be at subregional or regional level with focal points at national or subregional levels and it may be entrusted also with the responsibility to identify, prepare and follow-up projects which are of interest to the two Decades.

E. Development of industries producing spare parts, components and equipment for the transport and communications sector

24. Subregional and regional industrial projects selected by the second UNTACDA for the production of spare parts, components and equipment for the transport and communications sector should be taken into account in the list of multinational industrial projects selected for the second IDDA. Therefore, a mechanism should be established with a view to coordinating the implementation of those specific projects during implementation of the Decades. The ten-member committee established by the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in its resolution 1(X) on a programme for the second IDDA and the Working Group on transport and communication industries established by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.91/86 during its meeting in Addis Ababa in May 1991 could serve as a basis for harmonization of the lists of projects selected and follow-up activities for the two Decades.

F. Inter-secretariat cooperation

25. The three secretariats of OAU, UNIDO and ECA should closely cooperate in this undertaking by establishing a joint committee on the implementation of the programmes of the second IDDA and the second UNTACDA with a view to discussing practical modalities for harmonizing the activities of the two Decades. The outcome of these discussions should be in the form of a report to be used by the joint meeting of the ten-member committee on the Second IDDA and the working group on transport and communication industries.