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SUMMARY OF CURRENT PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND  
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES RELATING TO AFRICA

Prepared by the Secretariat

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Annex

## INTRODUCTION

1. It is the purpose of the present paper to acquaint Members and Associate Members of the Commission with the major current programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which relate to problems of economic development, and social aspects thereof, in Africa.
2. The paper is organized according to main areas of work, indicating in each area the more important studies, reports and other economic and social activities, including current technical assistance<sup>1/</sup> and UNICEF programmes. With regard to the specialized agencies, the summary is based on material supplied by the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization.<sup>2/</sup>
3. Although the emphasis in this paper is on current activities, some historical background has been included where necessary. In the case of activities of the specialized agencies, occasional reference is made to future plans. Future possibilities for action to be undertaken by the United Nations through the Economic Commission for Africa are dealt with in a separate memorandum on Programme of Work and Priorities.<sup>3/</sup>
4. In addition to the studies and reports which are mentioned under the various subject headings, reference must be made to the series of special studies on economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories which have been submitted over the years to the General Assembly and its Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. They have been prepared by the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned on the basis of

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<sup>1/</sup> A separate information paper describes the machinery and operation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in Africa. See E/CN.14/7.

<sup>2/</sup> A list of the regional and field offices of the United Nations and specialized agencies relating to Africa is annexed to this document.

<sup>3/</sup> E/CN.14/4.

information transmitted by the Administering Members and issued in a three-year cycle of publications, the yearly publications being devoted successively to economic, social and educational conditions. The special studies on economic conditions<sup>4/</sup> cover such subjects as development plans, standards of living, agriculture, fisheries, livestock and external trade; the studies on social conditions<sup>5/</sup> include such topics as public health problems, indigenous land tenure, community development, peasant societies in transition, and various aspects of labour problems and industrial relations; in studies on educational conditions<sup>6/</sup> are treated such problems as compulsory education, eradication of illiteracy, participation of the inhabitants in policies and programmes, higher education, vocational education and financing of education. Finally, reference should be made to a review of progress in Non-Self-Governing Territories since the beginning of the United Nations to be issued in 1959 in response to General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI). This review will also cover a number of basic subjects relating to economic, social and educational conditions in African territories.

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<sup>4/</sup> Special studies on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories: United Nations publications, Sales No. 1952.VI.B.2; 1955.VI.B.1; 1958.VI.B.1.

<sup>5/</sup> Special studies on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories: United Nations publications, Sales No. 1953.VI.B.2; 1956.VI.B.1. Studies contained in documents A/AC.35/L.266 - A/AC.35/L.283 will appear in print early next year.

<sup>6/</sup> Special studies on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories: United Nations publications, Sales No. 1951.VI.B.1, Vol. III; 1953.VI.B.1, Vol. I; 1956.VI.B.2.

## I. ECONOMIC SURVEYS AND ECONOMIC ANALYSES

5. The Economic and Social Council at its Tenth session adopted resolution 266 (X) which requested the Secretary-General "to include in the World Economic Report, to be prepared for the twelfth session of the Council, a special section relating to economic conditions in Africa." In response to this resolution, a study entitled Review of Economic Conditions in Africa<sup>1/</sup> was prepared. After consideration of this report the Council adopted resolution 367 B (XIII) which has governed the main work undertaken on Africa by the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters since that date and which requests the Secretary-General to "continue to report to the Economic and Social Council, as part of the World Economic Report, on economic developments in Africa, with special attention to the following factors:

- (a) the economic condition of the indigenous inhabitants and the non-white population;
- (b) the measures being taken under technical assistance and other programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
- (c) action in the development of internal resources and in the expansion of educational and social services, and
- (d) measures of co-ordination between the Governments of the countries which are prepared to co-operate in regard to matters mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs."

6. Reports produced in response to these resolutions fall into three categories:

- (i) Surveys over a period of years. For example, Review of Economic Conditions in Africa published in 1951 and Review of Economic Activity in Africa 1950-54<sup>2/</sup> published in 1955. These reports trace trends in production, changes in the commodity and directional pattern of trade and balance of payments, variations in the flow and application of investment, etc., and relate these to world conditions.

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 1951.II.C.2.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 1955.II.C.3.

(ii) Reports on specific aspects of African economies. For example: Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa,<sup>3/</sup> published 1954; Scope and Structure of Money Economies in Tropical Africa,<sup>4/</sup> published 1955; Aspects of Water Resource Development in Africa<sup>5/</sup> presented to the Council in 1956, and Structure and Growth of Selected African Economies<sup>6/</sup> published in 1958. These are studies of the basic structure of African economies and are not tied to any particular period of time.

(iii) Annual reports on economic developments in Africa. For example, Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa 1950-51<sup>7/</sup> published 1952; Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa 1952-53<sup>8/</sup> published 1954; Review of Economic Developments in Africa 1954-55<sup>9/</sup> published 1956 and Economic Developments in Africa 1956-57<sup>10/</sup> published 1958. These are brief reports containing a statistical appendix covering selected facets of the economies.

7. The current work programme of the United Nations Secretariat comprises analyses of the economies of British East Africa, Ghana and French West Africa, along the lines of the analyses contained in Structure and Growth of Selected African Economies, the assembly of a series of statistical economic indicators for a number of African countries, and the preparation of a survey of economic development in Africa 1948-58 for submission to the 1960 meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa.

<sup>3/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 1954.II.C.4.

<sup>4/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 1955.II.C.4

<sup>5/</sup> United Nations Document E/2882.

<sup>6/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 58.II.C.4 (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Morocco and Sudan).

<sup>7/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 1952.II.C.2.

<sup>8/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 1954.II.C.3.

<sup>9/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 1955.II.C.3.

<sup>10/</sup> United Nations Publication Sales No. 58.II.C.3.

8. In 1957, the Secretariat began work, in conjunction with the Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on a study of the economic structure of various African countries. At the moment, attention is being focussed on the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Nigeria and the Belgian Congo. These studies will follow the lines set out in Structure and Growth of Selected African Economies.

9. Analyses of conditions in African countries are also contained in more general studies. The World Economic Survey 1957, for example, has sections analysing aspects of the economies of the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Egyptian province of the United Arab Republic and other African countries. It is anticipated that the World Economic Survey for 1958 will contain a wider coverage of African countries than in previous years.

10. Technical assistance plays an important role in the preparation of economic surveys and analyses in Africa, in the formulation and implementation of economic development programmes, and in training of government economists. Examples of such projects are given below.

11. A United Nations technical assistance project of special interest in this regard is the In-Service Training Programme for African Economists initiated in 1957. Provision has been made in 1958 and 1959 for the awards of six-month fellowships for government economists from African countries and territories. The training programme is under the supervision of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The training programme includes individual assignments designed to meet the particular needs of the individual fellows. It includes also lectures, discussions, case work on specific problems, and visits to factories, research centres, financial institutions and governmental agencies, including visits outside New York, and one final visit to an area outside the continental United States (Puerto Rico in the case of the first training programme, Jamaica for the second and third groups). The first course (English-speaking) was completed early in 1958; the second course (French-speaking) and the third course (English-speaking) are currently being conducted.

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12. Under a similar programme initiated by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1956, a number of officials from African countries and territories have attended courses given by the Bank's Economic Development Institute. Four such courses have been given to date.

13. In Ghana, in addition to a general economic adviser whose assignment began in 1957 and will be concluded during 1959, and to his newly appointed assistant, a third United Nations expert has been requested in 1958 to advise the Government on the preparation of an economic plan, through analysis of development needs and evaluation of projects and of the magnitude and timing of capital requirements.

14. Assistance to the Government of Libya under the broad title of "economic surveys" has been almost continuously provided since the first exploratory economic mission in 1950. Since 1951, the Deputy Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board has acted as economic adviser to the Government. He has also been responsible for the coordination of the economic and financial advice rendered to the Government by all experts and has served as director of the Development Council set up in 1956. The Development Council's first annual report "Development Activities in Libya, 1956/57" and a report on "Financing of Development Programmes, 1952/53 to 1957/58" were published during the first half of 1958. The International Bank will send a general survey mission to Libya early in 1959 to assist the Government in drawing up a long-term development programme. A preliminary visit to Libya by the mission chief and chief economist is now in progress.

15. A United Nations economic survey mission visited Morocco in 1956. On the basis of consultations with the Mission, the Government submitted a comprehensive list of requests for technical assistance in 1957. One general economist has already been appointed to advise the Government on the preparation and implementation of economic development programmes and to assist in the preparation of economic surveys and studies.

16. The International Bank has agreed to send a general survey mission to Tanganyika in June of 1959 to assist the Government in drawing up a long-term economic development plan.



17. In Tunisia, the services of two senior economic advisers were made available by the United Nations in 1957 and 1958 to assist the Government in formulating overall plans for the economic development of the country and to advise on a rational distribution of economic functions between the various ministries and their effective coordination.

18. Under the 1958 Programme for the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic, a team of five United Nations experts was requested to assist the Government in connexion with the recent organization of the Government's planning machinery. Of the five experts requested, the economic statistician has completed his twelve-month assignment, the short-term consultant in national accounting is currently in the field, the economic planning consultant is scheduled to arrive early in November, and the experts on economic model building and on project appraisal, are presently under recruitment. Ten fellowships in economic resources and planning have also been awarded by the United Nations during the course of 1958. For 1959 the Government has requested four short-term experts in economic planning and three fellowships, each for six months.

19. In the Sudan, provision has been made for the continuation through 1959 of the services of a United Nations expert in economic planning. A report on "Development Planning in the Sudan", submitted by the first expert, analyses the main problems of long-range planning for economic development, and sketches the appropriate approach to them. At the same time, it contains a general analysis of development plans in various fields, e.g., public administration, education, agriculture, irrigation, communications, mineral resources, fisheries, public health and housing.

20. The services of a general economist, with a background in sociology and experience in population movement and relocation following industrial and agricultural expansion, have been requested to work in the Ogooué Valley, French Equatorial Africa.

## II. BASIC COMMODITIES AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

21. The principal bodies in the United Nations concerned on a world-wide basis with problems of basic commodities are the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT), which was recently reconstituted by Economic and Social Council resolution 691 (XXVI), and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA).<sup>1/</sup> The activities of these bodies and the related activities of the Secretariat are concerned with both general questions in the field of commodity trade and with the situation of particular commodities, including those on which the economies of African countries are heavily dependent. Among commodities of particular interest to Africa currently under study by inter-governmental bodies are cocoa, coffee and cotton.

22. To assist CICT in keeping commodity markets under review, the Secretariat prepares an annual Commodity Survey which contains data on production and trade of the main African commodities. The annual World Economic Survey also contains a section devoted to primary exporting countries in which African economies are considered.

23. Under the United Nations technical assistance programme an expert will be provided to the Government of Morocco in 1959 to advise the Ministry of National Economy on problems of foreign trade with a view to promoting economic development. In Tunisia the services of an expert in marketing research and organization of distribution will continue in 1959. The Tunisian Government has also requested the services of another expert to explore the foreign market potential for Tunisian products and of another in tourism. One fellowship award has been granted in 1958 to a fellow from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is participating in the In-Service Training Programme arranged by the Secretariat of GATT. Two further fellowships, of a six-month period each, have been requested by the Federation for 1959.

24. Problems relating to agricultural commodities are regularly reviewed and discussed at sessions of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems or of its specialized Groups, which have been established to provide continuing inter-governmental consultation on the problems of specific commodities. Among these

<sup>1/</sup> The terms of reference of ICCICA may be found in the Economic and Social Council's resolutions 373 (XIII) and 462 (XV).

specialized Groups is the FAO Cocoa Study Group, which has so far held three full sessions to discuss a wide range of problems of cocoa production, trade and consumption, including problems of price instability. The second session of the Group was held in Africa, at Ibadan, Nigeria, in September 1957, and helped to strengthen FAO relationships with African cocoa-producing countries. The Group has an Executive Committee and a Statistical Committee, which meet between its full sessions. The FAO Group on Grains, in which the Union of South Africa has played a prominent part, may also be mentioned. The two remaining groups are for rice and coconut products. It is likely that work on commodities of importance in Africa will be intensified.

25. Trends for all major agricultural commodities are kept under review by the Commodities Branch of the FAO Secretariat whose programme comprises intelligence work on all the major agricultural commodities, including some of special interest to Africa (e.g., cocoa, coffee, grains, etc.) and research on the economic problems relating to those commodities. Bulletins and reports on commodity developments and problems are published from time to time and commodity reviews are a regular feature of the FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics and other FAO publications.

### III. FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

#### (a) International Bank Loans

26. The International Bank, during its last fiscal year ended 30 June 1958, has made loans for development projects in five African countries, as follows:

27. Belgian Congo - A highway loan of \$40 million (18 years at 6 per cent interest) was granted to the Belgian Congo, with the Government of Belgium as guarantor, for road construction and improvement forming part of the Congo's Ten Year Development Plan. The project consists of the construction of 750 miles of new highways, the improvement of 560 miles of existing roads and the preparation for mechanized maintenance of a further 2,060 miles. The loan will cover the cost of imported equipment, materials and services during the four years 1957-1960.

28. Ethiopia - During the year, the International Bank approved two more loans totaling \$46,000 under the \$2 million credit extended to the Ethiopian Development Bank in 1950. A total of \$1.6 million of this credit had been utilized at the end of the fiscal year.

29. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland - A railway loan of \$19 million (18 years at 5 3/8 per cent) was granted to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with the Government of the United Kingdom as the guarantor. The Bank loan will help to finance a modernization programme being carried out by the Rhodesia Railways, an agency of the Federal Government. This loan was in association with a \$6 million bond issue floated by the Federation in the New York market.

30. Nigeria - A railway loan of \$28 million (20 years at 5 3/8 per cent interest) was granted to the Federation of Nigeria, with the Government of the United Kingdom as guarantor, to assist the Nigerian Railway Corporation in carrying out a programme, extending from 1955 to 1960, to improve the railway system, and in building a new line into the northeastern provinces of Bauchi and Bornu.

31. Union of South Africa - A railway loan of \$25 million (10 years at 5 3/4 per cent interest) was granted to the Union of South Africa. The Bank loan and \$10 million of additional funds from the revolving credit are being used to help finance the continuing expansion programme of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration during the three-year period ending 31 March 1960.

32. Since the end of its last fiscal year, the International Bank has granted a loan of \$39 million to Sudan for the development of transportation. This loan will finance the imported equipment and materials needed for the development of railways and for river transport services on the Nile and to increase berthing capacity at Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

33. These recent loans have brought the total of Bank loans in Africa to over \$500 million, distributed as shown in the following table:

| Country                | Amount        |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Algeria                | \$ 10,000,000 |
| Belgian Congo          | 80,000,000    |
| East Africa            | 24,000,000    |
| Ethopia                | 23,500,000    |
| French West Africa     | 7,091,567     |
| Nigeria                | 28,000,000    |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland | 141,000,000   |
| Ruanda-Urundi          | 4,800,000     |
| Sudan                  | 39,000,000    |
| Union of South Africa  | 160,200,000   |
| Total                  | \$517,591,567 |

34. In March 1958, the President of the Bank visited the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan to meet government officials and business leaders and to acquaint himself at first hand with economic progress in these countries. The visit was similar to those made by the President to forty-seven other member countries and territories over the past several years.

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(b) Other activities

35. Government loans and grants which have been made available to African countries or territories on a bilateral or a multilateral basis as well as other forms of economic aid are covered in periodic reports on economic assistance to under-developed countries prepared for the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.<sup>1/</sup> The United Nations reports on the international flow of private capital provide data on the volume, nature and direction of foreign private investment in Africa.<sup>2/</sup>
36. Under the technical assistance programmes, members of the staff of the International Bank visited Addis Ababa in January 1958 to discuss ways to strengthen the technical staff of the Ethiopian Development Bank. Following this mission, a subvention of \$24,000 was made available through the United Nations for the purpose of setting up a new development department in the Bank, including the provision of two experts for this purpose. A United Nations expert on tax incentives to investment was assigned to Ghana for a short term at the beginning of 1958. Other technical assistance projects dealing with various aspects of financing of economic development have been mentioned in Chapter I.

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1/ E/3131

2/ E/3128

#### IV. OTHER FISCAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

37. Only relatively recently has the International Monetary Fund's membership included an appreciable number of African countries. It now includes: Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa and the United Arab Republic (Egypt). The Fund deals with Belgium, France and the United Kingdom as far as African territories under their administration are concerned.

38. Fund relations with its members normally involve three kinds of activities - consultations as required under the Articles of Agreement, particularly under article XIV concerning exchange restrictions; financial assistance either in the form of actual drawings on the Fund's resources or in the form of stand-by credit agreements; and technical assistance on matters within the Fund's area of competence. Recent contacts with African members of the Fund in these respects are listed below:

##### Consultations

- UAR (Egypt) - article XIV - consultations in March and April 1958.
- Ethiopia - article XIV - consultations in March and April 1958.
- Sudan - article XIV - consultations and discussion on initial par value of currency in April 1958.

Similar consultations with other African member countries are being organized now.

##### Transactions

- Ethiopia - Drawings of \$600,000 in 1948-49.
- Sudan - Drawing of 5 million (in sterling) 1958.
- Union of South Africa - Drawings of \$10 million in 1948.  
Drawings of \$36.2 million in 1958.  
Standby credit of \$13.8 million available as of 1 November 1958.
- UAR (Egypt) - Drawing of \$3 million in 1949.  
Drawing of \$15 million in 1956.  
Drawing of \$15 million in 1957.

##### Technical Assistance

- Tunisia - Assistance in connexion with the establishment of a central bank, April-June 1957.

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39. Besides the technical assistance provided by the International Monetary Fund in the area of its special competence, advice in the fiscal and financial field has also been provided under the regular and expanded technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Instances of such assistance granted in connexion with general survey projects and under the United Nations Public Administration Programme are given in sections I and XIX respectively. Other instances include the following:

40. The services of an expert in Central Banking research have been made available to Libya by the United Nations for a six-month period since June 1958. His functions consist of organizing a Research Department in the Central Bank of Libya; to help plan research projects and train staff in research work; and in collecting and publishing monetary statistics.

41. In the Sudan, provision has been made in the 1959 Programme of the United Nations for the continuation of the services of the expert in mechanization of accounting.

42. In Ghana, following the preliminary mission of an expert in real estate evaluation in 1957, another expert in the same field, appointed in 1958 by the United Nations, is assisting the Ministry of Local Government and carrying out a programme of real estate assessment and rating. One fellowship in the public accounting field will be awarded by the United Nations in 1958 for a six-month period.



## V. NATURAL RESOURCES

43. In recent years, the United Nations and specialized agencies concerned have devoted increasing attention to studies, surveys and technical assistance projects relating to the development of natural resources in the under-developed countries. In this context, the term "natural resources" is used to include not only mineral and water resources, but also sources of energy. The organizations principally concerned thus far have been the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO and WMO, working either separately or jointly, depending on the nature and scope of the problems involved. The studies and surveys published in this field have been exploratory and general in character, and only rarely have they been addressed specifically to Africa. Some reference to them is made below, however, in view of the special interest which the problems of the development of resources command in Africa.

### (a) United Nations

44. Studies on mineral resources and their development undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat include World Iron Ore Resources and their Utilisation,<sup>1/</sup> Survey of World Iron Ore Resources: Occurrence, Appraisal and Use<sup>2/</sup> and Non-Ferrous Metals in Under-Developed Countries.<sup>3/</sup>

45. Available water resources, their development, control, allocation, conservation and administration have been studied by the United Nations Secretariat. African water problems have been covered in such studies as Aspects of Water Development in Africa: A Report by the Secretary-General,<sup>4/</sup> Integrated River Basin Development<sup>5/</sup> and Water for Industrial Use<sup>6/</sup> and in the Secretary-General's biennial report on international co-operation with respect

<sup>1/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1950.II.D.3.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1954.II.D.5. See chapter on iron ore deposits in Africa.

<sup>3/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955.II.B.3. See inter alia map on non-ferrous metal mines and smelters in Africa, p. 92.

<sup>4/</sup> E/2882.

<sup>5/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 58.II.B.3. See paragraphs on Nile Basin on page 37 and African River Basins, page 7.

<sup>6/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 58.II.B.1. See water use data for the Union of South Africa, page 34.

to water resource development. After consideration of these reports, the Council adopted resolution 675 (XXV) requesting the Secretary-General to establish a Water Resources Centre within the Headquarters Secretariat. Among the matters to which attention is being given by the Secretariat are river development (with special emphasis on cost benefit analysis in multi-purpose projects) and water boards and other forms of national administrative machinery. Studies are also planned on such problems as water price policy and the prevention of water pollution.

46. In co-operation with FAO and UNESCO, work concerning ground-water economics and related problems is being undertaken; it is expected that specific problems presenting special urgency for under-developed countries will then be studied. The special interest of certain African countries in these questions will be borne in mind.

47. Furthermore, a study is being undertaken jointly by the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the experience gained by technical assistance water experts in under-developed countries. In this study priority will be given to experience gained in Africa and the Middle East. Studies are also in progress on the legal and economic aspects of hydropower development of international rivers in Africa. Both of these studies are expected to be finished in the course of 1959.

48. Finally, it should be mentioned that on the basis of Economic and Social Council resolution 614 (XXII) the United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, is preparing a series of technical papers on resource survey techniques which it is hoped will be of interest to African countries.

49. Among recent publications in the energy field of interest to Africa may be mentioned Economic Applications of Atomic Energy: Power Generation and Industrial and Agricultural Uses<sup>7/</sup> and New Sources of Energy and Economic Development: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Geothermic Energy and Thermal Energy of the Seas.<sup>8/</sup>

<sup>7/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.II.B.2.

<sup>8/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.II.B.1.

50. The Secretariat is now preparing in response to resolution 653 (XXIV) a progress report on the latest developments in the field of new sources of energy and a review of the work done in the field of energy resources, in general. These documents are to be presented to the Council at its 27th session together with recommendations for further work.

51. There have been a number of United Nations technical assistance projects in Africa relating to natural resources.

52. In Libya the services of an expert in the field of petroleum exploitation were made available during 1958. The same expert visited Tunisia for two weeks during 1958, for preliminary consultation in connexion with its own development plan.

53. The services of an expert will be provided to Morocco in 1959 to assist and advise on all economic matters pertaining to mining. A metallurgist visited Nigeria for an evaluation of the feasibility of utilizing local iron ore and coal resources for local pig iron production. In the Sudan provision has been made for the continuation of an expert to assist the technical departments concerned with photogrammetry and related subjects. The United Arab Republic has requested a three-month follow-up return visit to Egypt in 1959 of the expert who had advised the Government in 1956 and 1957 on the establishment of a hydrologic research laboratory.

54. In British East Africa, two experts will assist in carrying out a geomagnetic survey of the territory. In the Seychelles, the assistance of two experts has been provided in 1958 and 1959 to carry out a large-scale topographical survey and to prepare large scale maps of the major islands. The maps will be used in, among other things, water and soil conservation, water supply, sewerage and town planning. A team of geologists completed a project on mineral exploration in Tanganyika in 1958.

(b) Food and Agriculture Organization

55. Reference is made to some of FAO's activities relating to water and soil resources in Africa in section VIII of this document.

(c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

56. The Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands, established by UNESCO in 1957 for a period of six years, aims at improving the economic and social

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conditions of the region stretching from North Africa through the Middle East to South Asia. The project is mainly directed towards promotion and co-ordination of research and the training of specialists; it is planned and carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations, FAO, WMO and WHO. Co-operation with FAO is particularly important in view of the application of research to agriculture and forestry.

57. In 1957 and 1958, UNESCO promoted scientific studies on such subjects as hydrology, ecology, salinity, etc., in the arid and semi-arid regions of Africa. Of particular interest is the joint FAO/UNESCO study on the ecology of the desert locust in Africa and the Middle East, under which a mission visited the Sudan in 1958 and the region of Lake Tchad.

58. Assistance was given to the Desert Institute in Cairo by the provision of experts and by the granting of a subvention of \$30,000 for laboratory and library equipment. Two regional courses on hydrology (1957) and plant ecology (1958) were organized jointly with the Institute. Fellowships were given to nationals of the United Arab Republic, Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan.

59. These various forms of assistance will be continued and increased in 1959-1960.

(d) World Meteorological Organization

60. The network of radiation stations in Africa is steadily improving as a result of the WMO Regional Association's proposals concerned with arrangements for the International Geophysical Year.

61. The publication in the near future of a climatic atlas for Africa, a project which sprang from a resolution of the Regional Association and which is being financed by the CCTA, is expected to be of importance for the assessment of natural resources of the region, as well as for developments in other fields.

62. The African Regional Association has established a working group on hydrometeorology which is studying the regional aspects of hydrometeorology, particularly concerning: (i) the instruments and methods of observation in the field of hydrometeorology; (ii) the techniques of river-flow forecasting and warnings of flood producing storms; (iii) the statistical treatment and presentation, both numerical and graphical, of hydrometeorological data and information. Another working group was established to co-ordinate research on arid zone meteorology.

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63. In the field of technical assistance, it may be mentioned that in 1959 a WMO expert will be sent to the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic, to advise the government on practical utilization of wind power. Furthermore, a current WMO technical assistance project provides for the installation of a solar radiation measurement centre in Tunisia, the equipment of which is being provided under the WMO technical assistance scheme. WMO experts are training local personnel in meteorological duties in Tunis and Morocco. Since 1953 a senior meteorological expert has worked in Libya to advise the Government in the establishment and development of a national meteorological service. Furthermore a current technical assistance project provides for an instruments expert to advise on the improvement of an instrument section of the headquarters of the Meteorological Service of the United Arab Republic in Cairo.

(e) International Atomic Energy Agency

64. In view of the relatively early stage reached in the organization's work, it is not as yet possible to report any activities of the IAEA in Africa. Its future work programme, particularly in relation to technical assistance, the use of radioisotopes in agriculture, and studies of the development of small and medium size reactors adapted to the needs of under-developed countries, will doubtless be of increasing practical significance for Africa.

## VI. INDUSTRIALIZATION

65. Within the work programme on industrialization, initiated by the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Secretariat has undertaken a number of projects which aim at being of practical interest to countries engaged in a process of industrialization, including those in the earliest stages of development. These projects are briefly mentioned below in view of the interest which they may present for Africa.

66. The United Nations Secretariat has prepared three studies in the field of capital intensity: the first examines the problem of appropriate combinations of capital and labour in industry in under-developed countries, as it appears from the reports of technical assistance experts in the field. The second study develops the need for research on choice of technology for industrial planning in under-developed countries and makes practical suggestions for a systematic approach in carrying out such research. The third study, which is of special interest in connexion with investment in basic facilities, deals with earth moving in heavy engineering construction; reference is made in this study to a number of current or planned construction projects located in Africa. ILO has been invited to co-operate in the follow-up project which will study techniques of earth moving in South East Asia.

67. In the field of management a study entitled Management of Industrial Enterprises in Under-developed Countries<sup>1/</sup> was prepared on the basis of discussions by a panel of experts which was convened by the United Nations in October 1957. ILO, UNESCO and the International Finance Corporation were represented at this meeting.

68. A management development programme, including training in raising productivity, supervisory training and improvement of labour-management relations within the undertaking has been submitted to the Governing Body of the ILO in November 1958.

69. Other studies in the industrialization work programme currently under way and which are also of interest for Africa, include an analysis by the United Nations of planning and programming relating to the industrial sector in the light of the findings and conclusions of technical assistance experts and a review of the special problems of small-scale industries based on similar material.

<sup>1/</sup> United Nations Publication, Sales No. 58.II.B.5.

70. The first issue of the Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity,<sup>2/</sup> which is being published by the United Nations as a medium of disseminating information and a forum for discussion, contains in addition to the three above-mentioned studies on capital intensity, special articles prepared by technical assistance experts, on such matters as hire-purchase loans for mechanization of small-scale industry, and the use of accounting for purposes of management control. The second issue of the Bulletin will be focused on problems of industrial management and of the scale of industrial operations.

71. Under the United Nations Technical Assistance programme, an industrial economist who has served in Morocco since 1957 continues to advise on economic aspects of commercial industrial and mining activities. The services of another expert are being provided to advise on Moroccan handicraft for export. An expert in the leather industry has been in the field since December 1957 and two fellowships in leather tanning were awarded in 1958.

72. The following forms of assistance in industrial development and productivity are being rendered in the United Arab Republic (Egypt): (i) five experts on the manufacture of DDT, leather and wool industries, locomotive boiler inspection; (ii) experts in business administration, industrial budgeting and industrial cost accounting; and (iii) two fellowships of a nine-month duration each, in industrial financing.

73. An expert is being provided to advise on the possible development of the cellulose industry in French Equatorial Africa with particular reference to the exploitation of tropical foliage.

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<sup>2/</sup> United Nations Publication, Sales No. 58.II.B.2.

## VII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

74. International action in the field of transport and communications is the responsibility of various organizations in the United Nations family. In addition to the United Nations itself, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the World Meteorological Organization are concerned.<sup>1/</sup> The main activities of these organizations relating to Africa are summarized below.

### (a) United Nations

75. Apart from the preparation of conventions and rules, for example, on frontier formalities, road and rail signs and signals, and the broadening of recognition of national driving licences, which are designed to promote the development of international transport and travel, the United Nations has undertaken some work specifically related to African problems. In 1958, a transport expert with the help of the Secretariat conducted a study on transport in West Africa, and this material will be used in conjunction with further studies on transport in Africa. Some material on transport in Egypt and the Sudan, presented earlier as part of a study on transport in the Middle East, is also available.

76. Regarding technical assistance, the United Arab Republic (Egypt) has emphasized improvement in transport and communications. Of nine experts who will be assigned to various projects in this broad field, seven will assist with the modernization of the railway system, and two with the construction and maintenance of highways. This project will be continued in 1959.

### (b) International Civil Aviation Organization

77. As in other parts of the world, civil aviation throughout Africa is developing rapidly. The main trunk lines, operated by the larger international carriers, have stepped up the frequency of their services, and during the next few months new types of large jet-engined civil aircraft will be introduced on some of the main routes. A number of countries and dependent territories in Africa operate their own domestic airlines network feeding into the trunk routes, and some also operate international services linking neighbouring States and territories, as well as in some cases operating through to Europe.

<sup>1/</sup> The recently established Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization will hold its first Assembly in London in January 1959.



78. The requirements of international civil aviation for ground facilities and services - aerodromes, communications, meteorology, air traffic control and search and rescue - are planned by Regional Air Navigation Meetings convened in each region by ICAO at intervals of four or five years and planning for about five years ahead. The last such meeting in Africa was held in November 1953, and the next meeting in the region will be in late 1959. Following the recommendations of these meetings is the main responsibility of the ICAO Regional Offices at Paris and Cairo by correspondence and by visits by the technical staff of the Regional Offices to the civil aviation administrations of the countries concerned.
79. ICAO is also seeking to promote, through these Regional Offices improved facilitation in the passage of aircraft and of the crews, passengers, baggage, cargo and mail that they carry on international flights, in implementation by Contracting States of the Standards and Recommended Practices on Facilitation.
80. Technical Assistance has been given by ICAO under the Expanded Programme to several countries in Africa on problems arising in the development of civil aviation departments, civil aviation services and technical training.
81. Missions were established in Ethiopia in 1951 and in Egypt in 1952, and the activities of these missions have covered the fields mentioned above, but the missions have endured and their maintenance is requested once more throughout 1959, principally on account of the technical training carried out in both countries. Civil aviation schools have been established and fellowships granted for this purpose. In Ethiopia a national network of meteorological observation stations has been established.
82. In Tunisia, following upon certain decisions taken by the Government on the advice of a civil aviation adviser sent out in early 1958, technical training for certain aviation services has begun.
83. Experts have been sent to Sudan, Libya and Ghana to give advice on well-defined problems. In the case of Libya, the expert's task was to assist in the codification of civil aviation law. In Ghana, an aerodrome engineer in 1958 advised on the main lines of development of an international airport.
84. The approved programme for 1959, so far as can be seen at present will provide funds for the maintenance and development of technical assistance in Tunisia, Egypt and Ethiopia.

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(c) World Meteorological Organization

85. The Regional Association for Africa deals with regional aspects of the supply of meteorological data for civil air transport over the region and for shipping in the surrounding ocean areas. Special arrangements have been made for the issue of warnings of tropical storms to merchant ships in the Indian Ocean. In many countries, the national meteorological services supply information on state of roads since the "dust" roads are often made impassable by heavy rains.

86. Much attention is given to telecommunications questions for meteorological purposes, and a meteorological telecommunications network covers the whole region. The interchange of meteorological reports and other information takes place within the region on a continuous basis (night and day and every day) as in all other regions. A special Working Group of the Regional Association has been established to study these problems and new proposals, such as the general introduction to teleprinter circuits to replace the normal radio channels, are being considered.

(d) International Telecommunication Union

87. At present the ITU has projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in Ethiopia, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic (Egypt). Within its regular activities it is now working on a general plan for the development of the international telecommunication network which at present includes the African Mediterranean littoral and the Union would no doubt welcome its extension to the whole of the African continent. In this connexion the Administrative Council of the Union, at its session in May 1958, adopted a resolution inviting the attention of members and associate members of the Union, particularly in the regions of the Middle East, Africa and South America, to the value of combined efforts at the regional level on the lines of those made in Asia and the Far East within the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance.

(e) Universal Postal Union

88. The activities of the Universal Postal Union, as defined in the Universal Postal Convention, including assistance to national postal administrations and facilitation of the international transmission of mail apply uniformly to all countries and territories in Africa as in all other parts of the world.

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VIII. FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING FISHERIES AND FORESTRY)

89. The increasing attention devoted by the FAO to the African region<sup>1/</sup> is illustrated by the publication, in September 1958, of a special study of Developments in Africa south of the Sahara as part of its annual report on the State of Food and Agriculture. This study is a preliminary review of the situation and of the main developments in the post-war period and is intended to provide the background for more detailed studies to be carried out in the future. The topics included in the study are: post-war trends in production (including the diversification of production and the relative importance of subsistence production), trade and prices for agricultural, fisheries and forestry products; food consumption and nutrition; problems and progress in land utilization, soil fertility and the technical aspects of agricultural, fisheries and forestry production, together with the organization of research and of training and extension services; changes in land tenure systems, the development of agricultural co-operatives, the organization of marketing (including schemes for the stabilization of producer prices); the organization and financing of agricultural development, and agricultural, fisheries and forestry policy. A concluding section reviews the main problems that emerge, some of which may suggest possible lines of action for future FAO programmes.

90. FAO's work on nutrition, statistics and commodity problems are mentioned elsewhere in this document. Notes follow on work in certain other fields with which it has been closely concerned.

(a) Agricultural Economics

91. As part of FAO's routine regional analysis work, including research for the above-mentioned study, an agricultural economist at FAO headquarters has been working specifically on Africa since 1954 and has made a number of visits to the region to collect information for such reports. A study of Staple Food Production in Africa south of the Sahara is in preparation for publication during 1959. Papers

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<sup>1/</sup> This account of FAO programmes relating to Africa does not include those concerning Ethiopia, Eritrea, Libya, Somaliland, Sudan and the United Arab Republic, which are at present serviced through the FAO Near East Regional Office in Cairo. Programmes concerning these countries are fully described in FAO document NERC 58/2 presented at the Fourth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, which is available to delegates to the Commission.

on the food and agricultural situation in the region will be prepared for the First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, which it is hoped to hold in 1960.

92. Other subjects under consideration for more intensive study in the future include the following: how Governments can best assist the transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture; producer prices policies (especially for local food products); agricultural policies and development programmes and the use that is made of the funds available for agricultural investment; the economics of crop diversification; intra-regional trade in, e.g., meat, maize; the pattern and trend of domestic demand for foodstuffs. Marketing, especially the marketing of local food products, is a field to which it is hoped to be able to devote high priority in FAO's work in Africa.

93. Technical assistance experts in such fields as agricultural planning and marketing are recruited and supervised. Since 1957, an agricultural planning expert has been assisting the Government of Tunisia, and Morocco has had the services of a planning economist since 1956 and of a marketing expert from early 1958. In November 1958, an agricultural economist began an assignment under the ETAP to assist the Government of Ghana in the establishment of an Economics Division in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Agricultural Development

94. A map of the grass cover of Africa south of the Sahara has been prepared as part of the FAO Agricultural Study, "Grasses in Agriculture", for publication with its accompanying text in 1959. The objective is not only to map the types of grass cover on a uniform basis, but also to indicate the correct type of management of them and the extent to which the various types may be used in association with soil and climatological maps to indicate land capabilities.

95. FAO is working in close co-operation with the Inter-African Pedological Service of the CCTA, in contributing to the Survey of World Soil Resources, with particular reference to agricultural, pastoral and forestry potentialities. In particular, it is intended to undertake an inventory of soil resources of Africa and their production potentials. When completed, this inventory will provide the first appraisal of soil resources of Africa as a whole, prepared on the basis of field observation. A co-ordinated study is planned of the soil and water resources in selected catchment areas in Africa. These areas chosen in the present plans are thought to have specially favourable conditions for development.

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96. In connexion with surveys of milk production and consumption during 1957 and 1958, exploratory visits to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been carried out jointly by FAO and UNICEF in 1957, and are to be followed by a visit to Nigeria in 1958, and to Nyasaland and Swaziland in 1959.

97. Among projects concerned with crop production, attention is being concentrated on grain legumes to provide vegetable protein for direct human consumption, and on horticultural crops to provide vitamin-rich and protein foods. A tabulation is ready for publication of more than 400 varieties of tropical and sub-tropical grain legumes which contains information on their potential characteristics, agronomy and utilization. FAO co-operated with the CCTA/CSA in a technical meeting on legumes in agriculture and human nutrition held at Bukavu, Belgian Congo, in November 1958.

98. Under the technical assistance programme, an important development project is being carried out with the assistance of a team of FAO experts in the development of the Rufiji and neighbouring river valleys in Tanganyika, which started in 1952 and where the help extended by FAO is now carried on by fourteen experts covering hydrology, topographic survey, and hydraulic design, and irrigation. The Tanganyika Government is now setting up a 5,000-acre pilot irrigation and settlement project within the Rufiji Basin at Mbarali.

99. Arrangements are being made for an agricultural extension development centre for West Africa, and the centre will be held, probably in Nigeria, in 1959. An agricultural extension expert was assigned to Ghana in 1958. A preliminary study of agricultural extension services and of facilities for agricultural training in West Africa was carried out early in 1958. More intensive study of the same subjects in a number of territories was carried out in October and November of the same year. An Agricultural Co-operative Training Course sponsored jointly by FAO, ILO and the CCTA, will be held in Kenya in 1959, for countries south of the Sahara.

(c) Fisheries

100. An FAO fisheries economist completed a one-year technical assistance assignment in East Africa in August 1958. The expert conducted a comprehensive survey of the fisheries in Uganda, a brief investigation of the sea fisheries

of Kenya and also paid a short visit to the Belgian Congo to study the fishery trade with the other two countries. On the basis of his surveys, he was able to advise the Governments of Uganda and Kenya on fishery policy, in general, and on ways and means to effect improvements in fish marketing, specifically.

101. As a result of a special request by the Government of Ghana, an expert was recruited in mid-1958 to advise and assist the Government on the improvement of the organization and conduct of fish marketing operations. A continuation of this project for the first nine months of 1959 has been provided for.

102. A Training Centre on Fishery Surveys for the countries of Africa will be held in 1959 in one of the countries of the region. The Centre is planned to extend over a six-week period and will take up methods applied in fishery resource appraisals and development projects. A study of the Dried Fish Trade in Africa is projected for 1959.

(d) Forestry

103. Integration of a forest policy into a general land use policy is of fundamental importance in the region. The anxiety caused by the undermining of the production potential for the future in the humid tropics, in the form of soils and forests, through uncontrolled shifting cultivation practices, has led to a world-wide study of the problem, including this region, for which two case studies have already been made with the collaboration of foresters in the Belgian Congo and Ivory Coast. ("L'Agriculture Nomade", Vol. 1, Forestry Development Paper No. 9).

104. There is considerable interest in the region for expanding forest industries, especially where such developments offer the possibility of increasing foreign earnings or saving imports. In 1958, at the request of the Ghana Industrial Development Corporation, an FAO expert carried out an investigation in Ghana aimed at showing whether, alongside existing timber industries, ancillary industries such as pulp, paper and board, perhaps based on waste products, could be economically developed. In 1958, an expert report was presented to the Government of Liberia on the timber production potential of that country. It is planned to appoint in 1959, at the request of the East African High Commission, an expert to conduct an appraisal of the future timber requirements of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

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105. Within the next few years, FAO will undertake a detailed survey of timber requirements in the African region and the forest resources available to meet them. Decisions on the scope and timing of this study will be taken when the Economic Commission has had the opportunity of considering the desirability of making this a joint project.

(e) Agrarian Reform

106. The United Nations, in collaboration with FAO and other specialized agencies, have dealt with the problem of land reform since 1950. The following studies include problems of land tenure and land utilization of importance in Africa: Land Reform, Defects in Agrarian Structure as Obstacles to Economic Development; <sup>1/</sup> Progress in Land Reform; <sup>2/</sup> Rural Progress through Cooperatives; <sup>3/</sup> Progress in Land Reform, Second Report. <sup>4/</sup> More recently, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been requested by the Economic and Social Council to present to the Council at its twenty-seventh session, a survey of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of land reform, as well as a prospectus for a further substantive report on land reform to be presented in 1962. In conjunction with the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO, and other agencies, FAO is playing a major role in preparing this material.

107. It is furthermore contributing a study of land tenure and utilization in selected Trust Territories to a report being prepared at the request of the General Assembly. FAO centres on land policy and settlement are planned for both the West and East African Regions, which will be concerned with the economic and social and legal aspects of agrarian structure with complementary institutional aspects, such as credit marketing and co-operatives.

(f) Agrometeorology

108. The WMO Regional Association has established a Working Group on Agrometeorology for Africa, charged with the collection of information from Members regarding activities in agricultural meteorology and with advising Members, on request, on ways and means of meeting the meteorological requirements of

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1951.II.B.3.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1954.II.B.3.

<sup>3/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1954.II.B.2.

<sup>4/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.II.B.3.

agricultural interests. The working group is also studying problems in agrometeorology connected with tropical crops and irrigation.

109. The economic importance of the locust problem throughout the Region is well recognized and it is considered that forecasts of swarm movements are essential for effective control operations. WMO is undertaking a technical assistance project in British East Africa in this field.

110. Among other technical assistance activities, it may be mentioned that an agrometeorological mission gave assistance in Egypt in 1957, and another agrometeorological mission is now working in Sudan.



## IX. STATISTICS

111. The publications of the United Nations Statistical Office, all of which are regularly supplied to African Governments, include the series of Yearbooks - Statistical, Demographic, National Accounts Statistics and International Trade Statistics - and the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, in addition to the Series of Statistical Papers and Studies in Methods. Many of these last-named series and studies, consisting of methodological handbooks, intended for the use of operating statisticians in Central Statistical Offices, and national organizations concerned with economic and social planning.

112. The United Nations has currently two statistical projects under the technical assistance programme in Africa. In Libya, there are two experts, one of whom assumes the office of acting executive director of the Statistical Service and has been engaged both in developing and expanding its functions and in training personnel. The other expert is completing the work of tabulating the population census data which it is expected will be finished in 1958. The second project is in the United Arab Republic (Egypt) where a statistician has been lecturing at the Statistical Institute at Cairo on Applied Statistics, and the services of this expert have been requested for 1959. In addition to this expert, the request from the United Arab Republic for statistical assistance includes experts in mathematical statistics and in railway statistics. Other requests to the United Nations for statistical assistance in 1959 have been received from Ethiopia, Ghana and Sudan.

113. The United Nations participated in the Second Meeting of the Inter-African Conference on Statistics of the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa south of the Sahara, held at Lourenço Marques, 20 to 30 October 1957. At this meeting of the Committee, discussions took place based upon a report submitted by the United Nations Secretariat dealing with the 1960 World Population Census Programme.

114. Countries of the Middle East and North Africa will be invited to participate in a seminar on industrial and agricultural statistics in 1959, sponsored jointly by the United Nations, FAO and the Arab League.

115. The World Health Organization's statistical interest and activities stem from the need for data on the morbidity and mortality of the population for the planning of health measures. The poor quality of population, vital and health statistics in some African countries and territories, and their total absence in others, led the CCTA and WHO to have an inventory made of the situation by experts, followed by a Seminar on Vital and Health Statistics held in November 1957 in Brazzaville, in which the Statistical Office of the United Nations participated. The Seminar recommended, inter alia, the organization of experimental vital registration areas, application of sampling techniques to census and to mortality data, improved and simplified records for small health posts and mobile medical teams. The Brazzaville Seminar dealt with Africa south of the Sahara. Preparations are being made for a similar regional meeting to cover the countries in the northeastern part of Africa.
116. The countries in need of advice in health statistics situated within the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region are served by the Regional Statistical Adviser at Alexandria; those lying in other parts of Africa are served directly by the specialized Headquarters sections.
117. The Food and Agriculture Organization is engaged in assembling available statistics from countries in Africa on, inter alia, crop production, livestock numbers, fisheries and forest products, trade, prices, food consumption and utilization, for inclusion in the regular publications of FAO. These data appear in the Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics - Vol. I, Production; Vol. II, Trade, the Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics and the Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics. In addition, the FAO will endeavour to standardize definitions, concepts and technical conversion factors. The FAO will publish in the near future a handbook of technical conversion factors, and a world crop calendar of harvests which will include information on countries in Africa.
118. With regard to the 1960 World Agricultural Census, important "pioneer" work was done in 1950 by some African countries in a first attempt to collect reliable data on farm population, land use, area under crops, yields, etc. These first sample surveys resulted in the promotion of later agricultural surveys in many parts of Africa. FAO took an active part in this work by sending experts to various countries (Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan), by direct assistance from FAO Headquarters statisticians and finally by organizing

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(jointly with CCTA) two training centres to disseminate the new methods (Ibadan 1953 and Ivory Coast 1957). As a result of this intensive research work, it can be said that appropriate techniques which could not be used in Africa at the time of the 1960 Census can now be proposed to those African Governments which are willing to participate in the 1960 World Census.

119. FAO's Statistical Branch proposes to promote further the participation in the 1960 Census in two ways. Firstly, a Seminar will be held next year in Africa south of the Sahara jointly with CCTA to review all present national plans for the 1960 Census, and to formulate recommendations on regionally uniform census concepts and methods. At the same time, a programme of technical assistance will be set up, including short visits by missions and by statisticians from FAO Headquarters, as well as the assignment of technical assistance experts to requesting countries.

120. Data on the economic aspect of food consumption in Africa derived from urban and rural surveys assisted by FAO have been published in 1958 in FAO's Review of Food Consumption Surveys.

121. An FAO Fishery Statistician spent four months in Uganda under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme 1956/57, advising on the collection of fishery statistics and particularly on the use of simple sampling techniques. The expert is scheduled to return to Uganda for a brief visit during the spring of 1959 to evaluate progress made in following up his recommendations.

122. UNESCO compiles and publishes statistics relating to education, science, culture and mass communications. Among the major reports which include statistics relating to countries or territories in Africa are: Basic facts and figures: international statistics relating to education, culture and mass communication; World survey of education: handbook of educational organization and statistics (1958 edition in press); and Current school enrolment statistics (No. 5, July 1958).

123. As part of its programme of improving international comparability of statistics on education, UNESCO convened an inter-governmental Committee on Standardization of Educational Statistics, in Paris, 23 June to 4 July 1958, which brought together experts from four African countries (United Arab Republic (Egypt), Libya, Morocco and Tunisia). A draft recommendation on the subject was prepared for adoption by the General Conference.

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124. As a supporting activity, concerning the over-all development of education in Africa, it is proposed to hold a three-week seminar in Khartoum in the field of educational statistics, in which all African countries will be invited to participate. The main aim of this seminar will be to develop and standardize educational statistics in Ministries of education and educational institutes.

125. Statistics concerning African countries and territories are to be found in the Yearbook of Labour Statistics and in the statistical supplement to the International Labour Review, published by the ILO.

## X. SURVEYS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND POLICIES

(a) Reports on the World Social Situation and International Programmes of Social Development

126. The regular reports on world social conditions and programmes of social development published by the United Nations include an analysis of African social conditions and programmes as they do of other regions in the world. The information on Africa for these reports is derived from the replies of African Governments to a questionnaire, as well as from other sources such as published reports and direct contacts with research institutes in the region. The information supplied to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is also taken into account. The specialized agencies contribute information on health, education, rural development and labour within their respective spheres of competence. The two most recent reports in this series have been the International Survey of Programmes of Social Development, 1955 (E/CN.5/301/Rev.1, ST/SOA/21); and the Report on the World Social Situation, 1957, (E/CN.5/324/Rev.1, ST/SOA/33). Work has already reached an advanced stage for the preparation of the second International Survey of Programmes of Social Development, which is expected to be issued at the end of 1958. These reports are normally arranged by subject rather than by region, although the 1957 Report contained two regional chapters, including one on "Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara" (see below under Urban Development).

(b) Balanced economic and social development

127. The United Nations studies in the fields of balanced economic and social development have a special bearing on Africa, where many new countries are faced with the problem of the size of their investments in health, education and welfare in relation to investments in agriculture and industrial development. Arrangements have been completed for at least one of the case studies of balanced development to be conducted in Africa; an expert of Makerere College has already begun work on such a study in Uganda. The possibility of having more case studies of balanced development in Africa is being kept open.

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128. UNESCO conducts in various regions of the world, including Africa, a programme aiming at bringing the resources of the social sciences to bear upon the promotion of economic and social development. This programme includes disseminating existing knowledge and techniques, promoting the development of the social sciences, building up information for systematic analysis and application, stimulating pilot studies, and training specialists. The three main themes are urbanization (see Section XVI), industrialization and technological change, and the timing and balance between social and economic development. For example, a regional seminar attended by social scientists from Arab States of the Middle East and from the United Arab Republic (Egyptian region), Libya and Sudan was organized by UNESCO in Beirut in 1957 to examine the present state and future needs of social research and its application to the social problems arising from economic development in the Mediterranean area. Another seminar on the same theme, for Mediterranean countries, including Morocco and Tunisia, will be held in the spring of 1959. The UNESCO programme is undertaken in close co-operation with the United Nations and their Regional Economic Commissions (especially ECLA and ECAFE). It is hoped that similar co-operation will be established at the planning and implementation stages as soon as the programme of the Economic Commission for Africa takes shape.

(c) Improvement of information on social conditions

129. Efforts are under way by the United Nations to identify and fill the major gaps in information on African social conditions. In this connexion, work on family living studies has been undertaken, and the role of sample surveys and regional socio-economic survey centres in improving information is being explored. Contacts are being established with research institutes in the region as one means of improving the quality of the information available.

(d) Social welfare planning and organization

130. Questions of social policy in relation to the planning and organization of social insurance, social assistance and related social services in less developed countries are discussed in the Report on a Co-ordinated Policy regarding Family Levels of Living (UN publication, Sales No. 1957.IV.7) prepared in 1956 by a working group of experts in pursuance of resolution 585 F (XX) of the Economic and Social Council. In resolution 663 B (XXIV) the Council expressed

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appreciation and general approval of the work done by the experts convened jointly by the United Nations and ILO and recommended further study "of the ways and means gradually to achieve in countries now entering upon a more rapid economic and social development, a comprehensive system of social security and related social services, taking into account the variety of national problems and resources". In paragraph 3 of this resolution, the Council requested "the regional economic commissions to consider the economic implications of the report within their respective regions". In resolution 663 G (XXIV), the Council pointed out that "the report on a co-ordinated policy regarding family levels of living needed to be followed by more detailed examination of the relationship of social services to other services and measures aimed at improving the family levels of living" and requested the Secretary-General to convene, as early as practicable, a group of experts "highly qualified in the field of social services and representative of countries at varying stages of economic development" to advise on problems relating to the scope and content of national social service programmes. An expert from West Africa has been invited to participate in this meeting which will take place in New York early in 1959. In the Social Commission's Work Programme for 1957-1959 there is a study on the role of social welfare services, particularly family and child welfare services within community development in rural and urban areas and the relation of such services to health, nutrition and home economics extension services. The report will be one of the background papers for the above-mentioned meeting of experts on social services.

131. Several African Governments have requested and received technical assistance from the United Nations in order to develop and implement programmes relating to income maintenance and the organization and administration of social services. In 1950 a United Nations expert on public assistance assisted the Government of the United Arab Republic to reorganize its income maintenance scheme and related social services. Likewise in 1952 an expert on public assistance, jointly appointed by the United Nations and the ILO, was made available to the Government of Libya.

132. More recently, during 1957 and 1958, the United Nations has rendered technical assistance in the general field of organization and administration of social services to the Governments of Morocco and Tunisia and in medical social work to Ethiopia.

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## XI. POPULATION PROBLEMS

133. In 1957, the Economic and Social Council, following a suggestion by the Population Commission, requested the Secretary-General, "in consultation with the Governments concerned, specialized agencies and other appropriate international agencies, to study the possibilities of encouraging wider co-operation in demographic studies and in the improvement of census and vital statistics in Africa and to explore the desirability and feasibility of the early establishment of demographic training and research centres in Africa..."

(resolution 642 B (XXIII)). In implementation of this resolution, there have been consultations with various African countries about demographic programmes (research, training of personnel and exchange of experience), but such programmes have not actively been set in motion pending decisions regarding the work programme of the Economic Commission for Africa.

134. A paper showing briefly what is known about the population of African territories is under preparation by the United Nations.

The following are among the demographic reports published by the United Nations: The population of Tanganyika,<sup>1/</sup> Additional information on the population of Tanganyika;<sup>2/</sup> and The population of Ruanda-Urundi.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1949.XIII.2.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1952.XIII.3.

<sup>3/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 1953.XIII.4.



## XII. HEALTH

135. The activities of the World Health Organization in the continent of Africa are administered through three Regional Offices, situated in Copenhagen (responsible for Morocco and Algeria), Alexandria (Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somaliland and Tunisia), and Brazzaville (responsible for the remainder of the continent, including Madagascar and some islands in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans).

136. The role of WHO is to assist governments in the development of national health services in all their aspects. Until recently, its activities have been concentrated primarily on assisting the fight against the major endemic diseases which, particularly in the rural areas, dominate the social and economic scene.

137. Nevertheless, although the mass campaigns through special services are still prominent, there is an increasing emphasis by national administrations on the need for more rapid development of general health services, a trend which is reflected in the 1958-59 programme of the World Health Organization,<sup>1/</sup> for example, in the fields of public health administration, maternal and child health, environmental sanitation, nutrition, nursing and education and training. WHO's activities in the above-mentioned fields<sup>2/</sup> are summarized below.

### (a) Communicable diseases

138. The control of communicable diseases rapidly and directly influences the economic improvement and standard of living of populations, but at the same time this control can only be maintained when the general social conditions are also being improved. The integration of the control of specific diseases into a general programme for rural health services is the desirable and logical step to be taken.

139. Malaria: The importance of malaria in the causation of socio-economic losses in tropical Africa is still imperfectly known, particularly in areas where the disease is holoendemic. There can be little doubt, however, that malaria is directly and indirectly responsible for a very high mortality of infants and small children in Africa. It is estimated that between 10-20 per cent of all deaths of children below the age of 4 years are due to malaria alone.

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the World Health Organization, Nos. 74 and 81. /...

<sup>2/</sup> With the exception of nutrition, cf. Section XIII.

While there are no reliable statistical data on the losses due to malaria in the economically productive adult population in all areas of Africa, a recent report from the Belgian Congo indicates that the elimination of malaria might be followed by a spectacular decrease of sickness and increased labour output. WHO is assisting many countries in the continent in research and pilot studies into the past methods of control and possible eradication. A Malaria Conference for malariologists and public health administrators to discuss the planning of comprehensive programmes will take place in 1960.

140. Yaws: The largest known continental reservoir of yaws is in Africa where it is estimated that the number of infected people is between 25-30 million. The disease attacks infants, children and adolescents, and its cumulative effect on the infected population shows itself in the observation that on reaching adulthood, about 10 per cent of the infected community are disabled through crippling - mostly of the hands and feet - which is usually of a permanent nature. Thus yaws is of direct economic importance inasmuch as it reduces to no small extent the manpower pool available for development. With the development of long-acting penicillin, and on the basis of experience in other regions, the efforts of health administrations stimulated by WHO have progressively been directed towards the eradication of this disease.

141. Tuberculosis: During the last few years WHO teams working in a number of African countries or territories have collected data (by systematic examination of randomly selected population groups) on which the prevalence of tuberculosis can be estimated. In some areas the prevalence of tuberculosis has been found to be high, with 2 per cent of the adult population discharging tubercle bacilli demonstrable by direct microscopy of the sputum, whereas in other areas a prevalence of only one tenth of this was found. In a given country the prevalence has been found to be higher in the towns than in the rural districts indicating the influence of urbanization on tuberculosis, a problem which has been taken up for special investigation on a WHO-assisted research project in Kenya. No reliable figures are available to estimate the mortality from tuberculosis in Africa, and it is difficult to give figures for the disability and the economic losses caused by tuberculosis. In several pilot projects assisted by WHO, specific control measures (BCG vaccination chemotherapy, and chemoprophylactic treatment) are under

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study in order to find out the most practical, economic and effective way in which these measures can be adapted to conditions existing in Africa.

142. Trachoma: Trachoma in Africa reaches its highest endemicity in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, where nearly 100 per cent of the inhabitants in rural areas contract the disease in infancy and, in addition, suffer repeated attacks of seasonal epidemic conjunctivitis. Surveys have shown that, among adults in many of these areas, more than 1 per cent are totally blind, more than 4 per cent are "economically" blind, more than 10 per cent have serious impairment of vision, and a much higher percentage have lesser visual defects. Mass campaigns, with WHO and assistance for the control of these diseases are in operation in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Ethiopia.

143. Leprosy: While leprosy is not an economic and social problem in the Northern and Southern areas of the African continent, it represents one of the most important public health problems in most of the Equatorial area. In many countries the development of mass treatment has been started at the national level and in some international assistance is often given jointly by UNICEF and WHO. Mass scale campaigns against leprosy are now taking place in various African countries and territories, such as French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroons and Gambia as well as in East Africa. WHO proposed to hold a Leprosy Conference in Brazzaville in 1959, to enable the strategists of various national campaigns to exchange views and compare the methods used.

144. Trypanosomiasis: The scourge of sleeping sickness, which affects both man and domestic animals, has for a long time been the cause of considerable mortality and morbidity in a large part of the African Continent. The fear of contracting this disease and the enormous economic losses resulting from the destruction of livestock interferes with the successful socio-economic development of tropical regions in Africa. Due to admirable national efforts, sleeping sickness has been brought under control and vast campaigns have been organized. The control of vectors and chemoprophylaxy, or both, has resulted in bringing down the yearly incidence to a very low level, but the maintenance of this result still needs continuous efforts. WHO has followed with interest the activities of the Committee on Trypanomiasis created by the CCTA and has provided assistance to some territories.

145. Onchocerciasis: The economic and social importance of onchocerciasis is chiefly due to blindness and other disabling eye lesions affecting about 19 million people in Africa. It is estimated that in some areas the population infected varies from 50 to 90 per cent. In Ghana, for example it is considered that in areas of high endemicity the disease causes economic stress because of blindness, and these areas are also suffering depopulation. WHO has been asked to provide an expert in 1958 and 1959 in this country to assess the public health importance of the disease and to advise on its control.

146. Bilharziasis: Surveys made by WHO consultants covering a large part of the African continent have shown that bilharziasis is widespread and its prevalence is frequently high. It is reported that in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic alone there are at least 12 million cases of bilharziasis, and it is estimated that 9 million cases occur in West and Central Africa, including the Belgian Congo. Although figures are not yet available to demonstrate quantitatively economic losses due to bilharziasis, it is estimated that in one hyper-endemic area there is a 30 per cent loss in economic productivity, and loss due to reduced productivity of the worker has been estimated at an annual total of \$57 million. Economic developments in these regions, by the construction of hydro-electric dams and the creation of canals to irrigate zones previously arid, and the transformation of irrigation schemes from periodical to perennial, directly influence the importance of bilharziasis by spreading its distribution, increasing its frequency and aggravating the disease.

147. Zoonosis: A large toll in human illnesses and economic losses in livestock is exacted yearly in countries where zoonosis and brucellosis are prevalent. More exact knowledge concerning its prevalence is now being undertaken by various African countries. WHO, in collaboration with FAO and CCTA, has centered its attention on bringing more uniformity in diagnostic and laboratory procedures so that results can be analysed and compared between countries. Similar assistance has been given with respect to rabies which is a problem of considerable magnitude in many African countries. Parasitic zoonoses of great importance in various countries include cysticercosis and liver fluke infections. The exact extent of these various zoonoses and the losses which result from them are not known but WHO, in collaboration with FAO and CCTA, hopes to obtain information on this subject during the coming year.

(b) Social and occupational health

148. The World Health Organization has been promoting the organization of institutes of occupational health as a means of stimulating interest and diffusing knowledge in this field as well as of establishing a centre to provide for services to national health authorities and private industry. To better accomplish this task such institutes should as far as possible be attached to a school of public health or university.

149. The first institute of this kind was launched in Egypt in 1956 and is attached to the High Institute of Public Health of the University of Alexandria. The objectives of this project are to train technical personnel for the development of occupational health services in Egypt and other countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region, and to conduct advanced practical surveys and applied and basic research in occupational health.

(c) Nursing

150. For the majority of African countries it may be said that nursing is in the early stages of development. In a few centres relatively good schools of nursing have been established, but the small numbers trained can meet only a very small part of the steadily increasing demands for nursing services in hospitals and especially in public health. Training for the latter service is even less developed. The following are examples of the assistance being given by WHO in nursing.

151. A team of international nurses assigned to the Higher Institute of Nursing, University of Alexandria, United Arab Republic (Egyptian region) is helping develop the first degree programme in basic nursing education for this area. Students are already enrolled from Egypt, Sudan, Iran, Iraq and Syria. The objective is to prepare nurses for leadership positions in public health, hospital nursing service, and nursing education. The first group will graduate in 1959.

152. In the Sudan, WHO is assisting in the establishment of the first College of Nursing - i.e. an independent school of nursing - in the country. Three groups of students have been enrolled.

153. In Mauritius the Government has built a new central school of nursing. Whereas previously the students, both male and female, were assigned for what could be little more than apprentice training in one of three hospitals, all

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now receive their instruction in the one central school. A public health nurse educator is a member of the international team and in 1959 a midwifery tutor will be assigned. On completion of their training, these nurses, as in the other programmes described, will be prepared for work in the public health service.

154. In Morocco, from October 1957 to March 1958, a WHO nursing consultant studied existing nursing services, advised on the training of male and female nursing personnel and participated in an intensive refresher course conducted for the staff of the nursing schools.

155. Nurses from several countries have been awarded WHO fellowships for study abroad and are returning to take teaching positions.

(d) Maternal and Child Health

156. The programme of WHO South of the Sahara in maternal and child health is in its early stages, but with the provision of a Regional Adviser in 1958 it is expected to expand. WHO has provided a specialist in Maternal and Child Health for the Rural Health Demonstration and Training Centre at Oji River in the Eastern Region of Nigeria. Two related hospitals at Aba and Calabar each give training to twenty midwifery students. The course includes six months fundamental nursing followed by two years midwifery institutional and domiciliary - and training in children's nursing. Thirty-five rural maternity homes and dispensaries, as well as four infant welfare clinics, have been established in twenty-seven villages near Aba. The staff consists of sixteen health visitors working under the supervision of four health sisters.

157. In Gondar, Ethiopia, there is a project for the training of auxiliary health workers, for which WHO has provided Maternal and Child Health Adviser, a Sanitary Engineer and a Public Health Nurse.

158. A Demonstration and Training Centre in Maternal and Child Health is in operation in Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya, with WHO assistance.

159. A short-term consultant was sent to the United Arab Republic (Egypt) early in 1958 to aid in the re-organization of school health services. Assistance has also been provided for the care of premature infants.

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(e) Public Health Administration

160. Because of economic under-development and the lack of an effective system of public administration, public health administration in many parts of Africa is still in its formative stage and is largely devoted to epidemic disease control and medical relief. Nevertheless, owing to the high spirit of service of the public health administrators in many countries, a network of decentralized systems of medical and public health services in a simple form has been established. These services include a central health administration, a number of hospitals, dispensaries, maternity centres or homes and health centres distributed through the towns and villages and a corps of sanitary or health inspectors posted in various population centres to check on environmental sanitation.

161. WHO, since the establishment of its Regional Office for Africa, has intensified its assistance to the governments and territories in the region in strengthening their national health services. This takes the form of a general health survey to assess problems and needs, demonstration of the prevention and control of epidemic and endemic diseases and the training of various types of medical and health personnel. In collaboration with the United Nations, the Organization has been carrying out an annual examination of the health reports of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The trend of WHO assistance to Governments in Africa is towards consolidation of efforts in strengthening national health administrations. Through field demonstration projects to establish integrated local health services; the demonstration of regional or intermediate levels of health administration, and finally the planning, organization and administration of health services on a nation-wide basis, WHO is helping to evolve gradually an orderly development of permanent health services in each of the countries and territories of Africa. Assistance already rendered to the Governments of Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sudan are examples of this trend.

(f) Environmental Sanitation

162. The impact of environmental improvement through social and economic development derives mainly from two sources: the construction of water supplies with its accompaniment not only of better health but better opportunities for industrial, commercial and community growth; and the control of diseases

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transmitted through the environment, as for example by insects, with the consequent improvement and conservation of working capacity among the population. 163. In this regard, WHO is assisting in 1958-1959, projects in some thirteen countries and territories in Africa. Some of these projects are for vector control, such as the attack of tsetse flies in Bechuanaland; some are intended to engage directly in construction of water and other works as in Ghana; still others are of a more fundamental nature, dealing with the education and training of skilled personnel, such as the sanitary inspectors school in Libya; or the seminars for sanitary engineers in the United Arab Republic (Egypt). In addition to these activities, which are predominantly sanitation improvements, many of the WHO projects relating to such subjects are trachoma control and maternal and child health, incorporate sanitation work and teaching.

(g) Education and Training

164. Education and training forms a basic part of all WHO programmes, to which references will be found in other sections. Assistance to medical schools, post-graduate public health institutions, auxiliary training schools, is given through the provision of teaching staff. For example, in 1958 and 1959, assistance will be given to the High Institute of Public Health, Alexandria, United Arab Republic, (Egyptian region), the Makerere College, Uganda, the Gondar Public Health College and Training Centre, Ethiopia, and the Health Assistants and Sanitarians Institute, Benghazi, Libya, through the provision of professors and lecturers in various public health subjects. Training through fellowships is a major activity. An indication of the growth of fellowship assistance to Africa is seen in the number of fellowships awarded, which was 138 in 1956, and 223 in 1957, from twenty-four and twenty-seven countries respectively.

(h) Scope of WHO expert assistance in Africa

165. It is of interest to record that provision has been made in 1959 for 256 experts to assist the countries of the Continent over twelve major field activities, of which 161 are in the field of the major endemic diseases.



(i) UNICEF Programmes

166. UNICEF, in close co-operation with WHO, has provided supplies and equipment to aid governments conducting a wide variety of programmes for the eradication of endemic diseases and the promotion of health of African children. For these and closely related purposes, UNICEF has, to date, allocated a total of \$14,978,800 to Africa. Its current programmes, which extend throughout most of the continent, as well as the islands of Mauritius and St. Helena, are listed below.

Algeria (French Dept. of)  
Trachoma Control

Bechuanaland  
Yaws Control

British Somaliland  
Malaria Control

Cameroons under French administration  
Malaria Control  
Leprosy Control

Ethiopia  
Basic MCW<sup>1/</sup> Services  
Environmental Sanitation  
Malaria Eradication (pilot project)  
Syphilis Control  
Trachoma Control  
Leprosy Control  
Child Feeding

French Equatorial Africa  
Leprosy Control  
Yaws Control

French West Africa  
Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Control  
Yaws Control  
Leprosy Control  
Child Feeding

Gambia  
Basic MCW Services  
Leprosy Control  
Child Feeding

Ghana  
Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Survey  
Yaws Control  
Leprosy Control

Kenya  
Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Control (pilot project)  
Yaws Control

Liberia  
Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Control (pilot project)  
Yaws Control

Libya  
Basic MCW Services  
Child Feeding

Mauritius  
Basic MCW Services

Morocco  
Basic MCW Services  
Syphilis Control  
Trachoma Control

<sup>1/</sup> The letters MCW in this list refer to Maternal and Child Welfare.

Nigeria, Federation of

Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Control  
BCG Vaccination  
Yaws Control  
Leprosy Control  
Child Feeding  
Milk Conservation

Northern Rhodesia

Basic MCW Services

Nyasaland

Basic MCW Services

St. Helena

Child Feeding

Sierra Leone

Basic MCW Services  
Yaws Control  
Leprosy Control

Somaliland under Italian administration

Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Control  
TB Control (home treatment, pilot project)  
Child Feeding

Southern Rhodesia

Malaria Control

Sudan

Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Eradication (pilot project)  
BCG Vaccination

Tanganyika under British administration

Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Control

Togoland under French administration

Malaria Control  
Yaws Control

Tunisia

Tuberculosis Control (home treatment, pilot project)  
Trachoma Control  
Child Feeding  
Child Nutrition  
Emergency Aid (blankets for Algerian refugees)

Uganda

Basic MCW Services (including Paediatric Training)  
Malaria Control  
Leprosy Control

United Arab Republic (Egypt)

Basic MCW Services  
Premature Care  
Malaria Control (DDT production only)  
TB Control (home treatment, pilot project)  
Trachoma Control  
Milk Conservation

Zanzibar

Basic MCW Services  
Malaria Eradication (pilot project)

Regional

East and West Africa  
TB Survey Team

## XIII. NUTRITION

167. Nutritional problems are of particular importance in Africa. The general impression gained from epidemiological studies is that infant protein malnutrition (Kwashiorkor) and anaemias are the most prevalent deficiency diseases; endemic goitre is widespread, while certain areas have been shown to have a high incidence of pellagra and vitamin A deficiency.

168. Protein malnutrition is generally associated with poor economic status, and for some areas dietary deficiency is associated with a grossly restricted variety in food intake. Social and cultural customs also exert, directly or indirectly, a profound influence on the diet. The results so far show that infant and pre-school mortality are highly influenced by protein malnutrition in practically all areas of Africa. In some of them (e.g. Uganda, WHO survey 1956/57), 10 to 25 per cent of children between the ages of one and three years pass through a phase in which clear signs of protein malnutrition can be found.

169. Anaemia constitutes another serious public health problem in Africa. In some areas of the continent, anaemia has been found to affect from 30-50 per cent of the population. Current research assisted by WHO includes studies of the relationship between parasitic diseases and malnutrition in the production of anaemias. For example, a WHO Nutrition Team (1956/57/58) is carrying out a survey in Mauritius in order to determine the nature of the anaemia problem in the island, and to prepare a plan of action to tackle the problem, probably through a policy of enrichment of foods with iron.

170. A WHO Nutrition Team is at present (1956/57/58) working in Basutoland to study the prevalence and epidemiological characteristics of pellagra.

171. Intestinal infestation with nematodes has been suspected for a long time to be a factor of importance in producing malnutrition in children. In Northern Rhodesia, WHO (1957/58) assisted the Government in a programme concerned with general health improvement which includes the study of the relationship between parasitic diseases and malnutrition.

172. A principal obstacle to the development of nutrition programmes has been the shortage of adequately trained personnel. For the purpose of training, three joint WHO/FAO Seminars for nutritionists (medical practitioners, biochemists, agronomical engineers, veterinarians) have already been held, and a total of 100 scholarships have been awarded. At these meetings, the health, social,

economic and agricultural implications of the nutrition programmes were considered. A further WHO/FAO Seminar on problems of nutrition will be held in the Belgian Congo in May 1959.

173. Several supplementary feeding programmes for mothers and children have been carried out by UNICEF in most of the countries of Africa, with the advice and supervision of WHO and FAO. However, this policy has been considered insufficient in itself to have a long-term effect on the nutritional status of the population. It was therefore deemed necessary to evolve a nutrition policy aimed principally at rural areas and having essentially an educational purpose. Various projects in Africa are now under discussion between UNICEF, FAO and WHO in order to assist governments with a wider nutrition policy. This includes assistance in the training of local leaders and for home, school, community or co-operative gardens in order to increase the production of vegetables and fruits in relation to specific nutritional deficiencies, fish culture in ponds; raising of poultry or small animals, etc.

174. Of great interest in the improvement of the nutritional condition of the African population is the development of milk production and conservation. FAO, in conjunction with UNICEF, has begun a study of the possibilities of increasing milk production and the use of seasonal production surpluses. However, in some places it is necessary to seek other local sources of protein-rich foods, especially for children. In 1955, the Director-General of WHO established a Protein Advisory Group with this aim in view, and this Group has since made several recommendations on the use of fish flour, ground-nut flour and cotton seed flour. FAO promotes developments in the production of such protein-rich foods, and gives technical advice on research, including laboratory testing, studies of popular acceptability, and industrial production techniques. Thus fish-flour and ground-nut presscales will shortly be available in the African markets. In collaboration with CCTA, FAO is organizing a technical conference on leguminous plant seeds in human diets and in agriculture, in order to study their nutritive value and the means of increasing production.

175. In Tunisia, a joint project is being carried out by UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and FAO. UNESCO assists with the production of audio-visual and literacy materials (films, filmstrips, posters and leaflets) on nutrition for use in and outside schools.

176. UNICEF programmes in the field of nutrition are included in the list of currently assisted programmes in Africa in Section XII above.

#### XIV. EDUCATION

177. UNESCO's educational activities in Africa have mainly taken the form of field programmes adapted to the priority needs of economically under-developed countries and based upon their requests. They cover, notably, the fields of educational planning, primary education and teacher training for primary education, secondary and technical education, fundamental and adult education, and science teaching.

##### (a) Regional projects

178. There are a number of UNESCO undertakings of a regional character, the earliest of which historically was the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre (ASFEC) at Sirs-el-Layyan in the United Arab Republic). This Centre provides trainees from the Arab-speaking countries of Africa with training in fundamental education work and with making technical and experimental studies. Regular courses of nine months for post-graduates and fourteen months for under-graduates, and short courses in fields related to fundamental education and community development, are conducted in this Centre. It also prepares and produces audio-visual aids (posters, films, filmstrips), books and booklets for literates and newly-literate people. In addition to the research, training and production programme to be continued at ASFEC, proposals before the tenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO include provision for special allocation to projects concerning the opportunities for adult education of African women.

179. Within the field of school education, UNESCO is planning in 1959 and 1960 a number of projects for the purpose of calling attention to outstanding educational needs.

180. A conference on secondary education, both general and technical, which would be of interest to the whole region, is proposed for 1960 to examine the adaptation of current curricula to the needs of the individual and society, and to discuss ways of developing education at the secondary level.

181. A regional study conference on science teaching in secondary schools and popularization of science will be organized in tropical Africa in 1960.

182. A seminar for administrators of technical schools is to be held in 1959 to discuss the problems and needs of vocational and technical education in tropical Africa.

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183. An inquiry will be made in 1959 into the problems of educational opportunities for girls in Africa, both on the elementary and on the secondary levels, with emphasis on pre-vocational education; a meeting of experts to advise on long-range programmes of education for girls will be held in 1960 (IO C/5, ED, paras. 91-94). The regular programme for the access of women to education also includes fellowships and travel grants to nationals of tropical Africa (IO C/5, EXP, para. 40), as well as studies on the social and economic factors affecting the access of African women to education (IO C/5, SS, para. 113).

184. Proposed activities not specifically placed in Africa, but either capable of being so, or of relevance to out-of-school education in the region, include the following: clearing house services; world conference on adult education (1960); assistance to out-of-school activities, including the servicing of youth projects which are members of the UNESCO system of Associated Youth Enterprises (at present in Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar and the Cameroons); assistance to the development of libraries, museums and related services (including the continuation of pilot project for public libraries begun in Eastern Nigeria in 1957); travelling exhibitions (e.g., in science) and the use of audio-visual media; improvement of mass communication techniques.

(b) Technical assistance in individual countries

185. The African countries and territories in which UNESCO has been carrying on programmes at the national level are listed below.

186. Ethiopia: A team of two specialists was assigned in 1956 to the task of opening a Fundamental Education Training Centre at Majite. Buildings were constructed and training courses provided for primary school teachers as well as community leaders who are to be appointed to rural schools. Special attention has been paid to the teaching of literacy. Present plans are to open other training centres in various parts of Ethiopia as part of a national scheme of fundamental education.

187. Ghana: Two specialists have been working with the Vernacular Literature Bureau which is the local body responsible for assistance in the production of basic literature for teaching illiterates, easy reading materials for follow-up courses, newspapers, advanced materials for new literates, and translations in the vernaculars. The project will be completed at the end of 1959. An

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audio-visual specialist started his assignment in 1958 and will continue throughout 1959. He will assist the Department of Information Services in providing visual materials for the fundamental education campaigns. A matron-director will be provided in 1959 for the Kaneshie Children's Home which is operated by the Ghana Child Care Society. The UNESCO specialist will organize in-service training in the protection and care of young children, destitute or orphaned, under conditions of rapid urbanization.

188. Liberia: A science teaching project has been in operation since early 1951. Four specialists have been assisting in the development of a college of science at the University of Liberia. The biology section will be turned completely over to the University at the close of 1959. The chemistry post will be filled by the Government at the end of 1960 and the remaining posts in mathematics and physics will become the responsibility of the Government at the end of 1961. Counterpart personnel are being trained either abroad or at the University to take over these posts. A fundamental education project began at the end of 1951. A National Fundamental Education Training Centre was established at Klay and was turned over to the Government in the early part of 1957. A Fundamental Education Bureau was established in 1956 within the Department of Public Instruction, and UNESCO specialists in fundamental education, community education and audio-visual aids continue to assist the Bureau and the Klay training centre to extend fundamental education at the national level.

189. Libya: UNESCO is helping the Government by providing instructors for the teacher training college in Tripoli, who, besides conducting courses at the college, help with the improvement of programmes, curricula and syllabi, the introduction of new teaching methods and instructional materials, and also with the organization of summer courses for in-service teachers. Fundamental education in Libya provides education to adults who missed schooling, and also to children in removed areas. In rural areas fundamental education workers collaborate closely with the schools and give to the teaching an agricultural orientation. Training centres of fundamental education workers and rural teachers are already established in the country with the help of UNESCO specialists, and a women's training centre has recently been created in the Fezzan province.

190. Morocco: There is a well organized drive against illiteracy, and serious efforts are being made for the improvement of living conditions and education for

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citizenship. UNESCO is helping by providing two experts in the field of fundamental education (planning and organizing private projects and training fundamental education workers) and one expert in audio-visual materials and the training of Moroccans in this discipline. UNESCO is also providing one expert and one fellowship in the adaptation of technical education to present needs. In connexion with its revision of the educational system, the Government prepared in 1956 a five-year programme for education, and recently a two-year over-all programme covering also education. UNESCO is sending an expert to assist the Government with the planning and budgeting of its educational schemes.

191. Nigeria: UNESCO is engaged in assisting the Library Board at Enugu. A libraries' specialist sent to Nigeria in 1957 completed a ten-month mission. He will return at the end of 1958 for three additional months prior to the opening of the library in the spring of 1959. The deputy head of the library was awarded a fellowship in 1957.

192. Sierra Leone: In order to improve science teaching methods, two UNESCO specialists have been assigned to this protectorate in the past three years to introduce modern techniques and to prepare students for admission to the science faculties of universities abroad. At Bo School, a fully developed secondary school, one specialist is teaching chemistry. The second specialist advises science teachers of other schools on instructional matters. This project will be concluded by the end of 1959. Another UNESCO expert is advising on improving organization and administration of teacher training institutions throughout the country. Modern methods of instruction have been introduced and curricula revised. This project will be concluded at the end of 1959.

193. Somaliland (Trust Territory): After the arrival of UNESCO's fundamental education specialist in 1953, a training centre was opened at Dinsor which has concentrated on increasing the number of rural leaders and teachers trained in fundamental education techniques and has provided instruction in skills to enable the bush people to improve their living conditions. A second specialist was assigned to the project to survey the possibility of fundamental education for the nomad population. This effort was abandoned in the early part of 1958 in favour of an expansion of fundamental education for the semi-nomadic population. A second centre has now been opened.

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194. Sudan: UNESCO is helping the Government with the planning of a country programme for the spread of fundamental education, the establishment of a national training centre for fundamental education workers, and with the preparation and production of audio-visual aids. Some of the material has already been used and a survey for the assessment of the felt needs and the establishment of the country-wide plan has already been made. The Sudan is revising its educational system and UNESCO is helping the Government in this field by providing an expert in low-cost school buildings and an expert in educational statistics.

195. Tunisia: UNESCO is assisting the Government's effort to spread adult education by providing an expert in literacy and another in audio-visual aids. Two short courses for training literacy and fundamental education workers for Tunisia have already been conducted. Tunisia is adjusting its technical education to its present economic development and its pressing needs. UNESCO's expert is assisting with the improvement of training of foremen and technical instructors. This country is also revising its educational system with a view to setting it up on a more modern basis. In this regard, UNESCO has provided an educational planner who prepared an over-all report for the Government in this subject. This expert will be followed by another in the field of science teaching and the improvement of science laboratories.

196. United Arab Republic: UNESCO assistance in the field of technical education consists of sending experts in agricultural education and technical education who help with the training of foremen and technical instructors, with the improvement of workshop practices, and with the preparation of technical textbooks.

(c) Reports and studies

197. The following UNESCO studies and reports on educational topics relating to Africa have been prepared or are in preparation:

198. World Survey of Education II: Primary Education, following the volume published in 1955, contains nearly 200 national chapters, including those pertaining to Africa. The English version is due to appear in November 1958. The French version will follow later.

199. Reading Material for New Literates. The volume has been prepared by Mr. Charles Richards, Director of the East African Literature Bureau, who draws on

experience not only from Africa but also from other parts of the world. The volume will be published in the series Monographs on Fundamental Education in English, French and Spanish.

200. African Languages and English in Education. (Educational Studies and Documents, No. 11; June 1953, 91 p., English and French) In 1952 UNESCO called a meeting of experts at Jos, Nigeria, to consider the problem of the use in education of African languages in relation to English, where English is the accepted second language. The document includes, in addition to the report of the expert meeting, three studies by competent authors, as well as a survey of British territories in Africa, prepared by the International African Institute.

201. A study of a more general nature on the Use of Vernacular Languages in Education was published in 1953. (Monograph in Fundamental Education No. VIII).

202. Education in Egypt (Education Abstracts, Vol. IX, No. 8).

203. Education in Belgian Congo (Education Abstracts, Vol. X, No. 3).

204. Numerous are UNESCO's general studies and reports which are not specifically devoted to Africa, but in which reference is made to that region as, for instance, the International Yearbook of Education, published jointly by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education. The last issue of this Yearbook (1957) included reports on the development of education in 1956-57 submitted by the Governments of Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. The issue of the Education Abstracts on Official Reports on Education (Vol. 8, No. 1, January 1956) includes publications from Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Union of South Africa, and territories under British, French, Italian and Portuguese administration. Likewise, the issue on Long-range Educational Planning (Education Abstracts, Vol. IX, No. 7, September 1957) includes development plans from Ethiopia, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Belgian Congo, Kenya, etc.

#### XV. RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

##### (a) Study of community development in Africa

205. In 1956 a study of community development in Africa was undertaken by a commission composed of representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The report (ST/TAA/SER.D/26), which covers the commission's studies in Uganda, Ruanda-Urundi, the Ivory Coast, Sudan, Upper Volta, Liberia and Ghana, is available to the ECA.

##### (b) Community development study tour

206. Negotiations are now being carried on between the United Nations and the CCTA regarding a study tour or tours for important countries of CCTA during 1959. It is expected that one of the tours will take place in 1959 and other tours in 1960 and 1961. In addition to these, plans are being finalized for a study tour by officials of the Italian Somaliland to visit Uganda, Sudan and West Pakistan. This tour is scheduled to begin on or about 15 November 1958 and will last from four to six weeks.

##### (c) Symposium on community development

207. The United Nations and UNESCO will participate in a symposium on community development to be convened by CCTA in Ghana in the spring of 1959. This symposium will include representatives from all members of the CCTA and will be one of the first of its kind.

##### (d) Contribution of community development to economic development

208. The United Nations Secretariat has included in its work programme a study of the rôle of community development and self-help measures in economic and agricultural development. Such a study is already in progress in Asia and will be based primarily on case studies which will be developed by private research organizations in India, Pakistan and Taiwan with the co-operation of a United Nations consultant. It is planned that similar studies be conducted in Africa.

##### (e) Co-operation with UNICEF

209. At its spring session in 1958, the UNICEF Executive Board approved a plan calling for closer co-ordination between UNICEF projects and community development. Consultations have taken place with responsible officials in Kenya, Uganda and

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Tanganyika to help determine possible contributions which UNICEF could appropriately make to community development programmes. It is anticipated that further work will be done in this field in other African countries.

(f) Technical assistance to individual countries

210. The following countries are receiving technical assistance from the United Nations in the field of community development: Liberia (one expert), Morocco (two experts plus two junior experts furnished through courtesy of the Dutch Government), Sudan (one expert), Tunisia (one expert).

(g) Health in relation to community development

211. With the increasing interest which is developing in community development in the countries of Africa, WHO is assisting Governments in linking the development of the health services with this movement. At the 1958 meeting of the Regional Committee for Africa, the subject of the Technical Discussions was "The Rôle of Health in Community Development", with the objective of stimulating the interest of Health Departments in this approach. As a means of fostering this development, WHO has been giving Fellowships in Health Education to enable personnel of Health Departments to contribute to the training of community development workers and to train health workers in community development concepts. Examples of these activities are the community development programmes associated with health in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

(h) Education in relation to community development

212. In UNESCO experience, the main education constituents of rural community development are as follows: (1) development of school systems especially with regard to primary education; (2) adult and youth programmes, with special reference to women, providing continuing education to the community and favouring participation in civic and public life; (3) supporting educational activities for improved health and agricultural practice. Significant educational contributions, both in school and out of school, have been made, notably in Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia. (For a fuller account of these activities see Chapter 14 on Education.)

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(i) Incomes and Living Conditions in Rural Communities

213. The International Labour Conference in 1960 will discuss the contribution of the ILO to the raising of incomes and living conditions in rural communities with particular reference to countries in course of development.

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## XVI. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

214. An analysis has been undertaken by the United Nations on the nature and scope of urbanization problems in Africa South of the Sahara. The results of this research were embodied in a chapter of the 1957 Report on the World Social Situation. More recently, attention has been paid to an analysis of the policies and programmes that have been adopted to meet the problems of urbanization, and the second International Survey of Programmes of Social Development is to contain a special chapter on that subject; this chapter, although not devoted exclusively to Africa, contains an extensive account of African policies in this regard.

215. Following a series of studies carried out from 1950 to 1953, UNESCO organized in 1953 in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) a conference of sociologists and administrators on the social aspects of industrialization and urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara. Questions, for instance, such as modes of access and incorporation of Africans into industrialized life, and the assimilation of Western skills and values, were discussed.

216. A volume entitled Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara embodying the working papers and a report by Professor Daryll Forde of the above-mentioned conference in Abidjan was published by UNESCO in 1956.

217. Joint UN/UNESCO studies and seminars on problems of urbanization have been sponsored in previous years in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In 1958 a report (A/AC.35/L.278) on Development and Problems of the Urban Family in Africa South of the Sahara was submitted on request to the United Nations Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories. Provision is made in UNESCO's proposed Programme and Budget for 1959-1960 for case studies of urbanization problems, to be undertaken in the Mediterranean and Middle East region.

218. In the Social Commission's Work Programme for 1957-1959, there is a study of general social services programmes related to industrialization. A report is being prepared by the United Nations on the social services contribution to meeting problems of urbanization and industrialization as one of the papers to be presented for discussion to the expert group on social services meeting in January-February 1959 referred to above.

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## XVII. HOUSING, BUILDING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

(a) Survey of housing problems

219. Reports of two technical assistance missions carried out by the United Nations in Ghana have been incorporated into one volume, Housing in Ghana (ST/TAA/K/GHANA/1), for the ready reference and use of housing officials in Ghana and other countries and territories in Africa. Plans are being considered for making a similar housing survey in the Sudan.

(b) Low-cost housing

220. Early in 1957, a United Nations expert prepared A Short Survey on Housing for the Lower-Income Groups in Libya (TAA/LIB/3). The report pointed to the need of developing local building materials, as well as house designs, more suited to the social needs and economic capabilities of the country. A regional project proposed for implementation in Morocco in 1960 is a Workshop on Low-Cost Housing for North Africa.

(c) Rural housing and village planning

221. The experience of two years of work in Egypt, UAR was the basis for the report of a United Nations expert on Rural Housing and Village Planning in Egypt (TAA/EGY/9). The report contains a series of papers (translated into Arabic) on important technical aspects of rural housing.

222. A regional project contemplated is the establishment of a school for village planning and rural housing.

(d) Physical planning

223. A United Nations expert, appointed to assist the Government in designing for the three cities of Alexandria, Cairo and Port Said interrelated plans within a general framework of a regional plan for the Nile Delta, prepared a report on Regional Development of the Nile Delta and Planning Proposals for the Principal Cities (TAA/EGY/12).

224. In Tunisia, two experts appointed to advise the Government and make recommendations prepared a report on Tourist Facilities and Hotels in Tunisia and the Improvements Required to Promote Tourism (TAA/TUN/1).

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(e) Conference on housing and urbanization

225. The United Nations has been invited to participate in the second session of the Inter-African Conference on Housing and Urbanization to be held in Nairobi, Kenya in January 1959. This conference is being organized under the auspices of the CCTA and the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara.

(f) Technical assistance requests

226. The following countries have requested technical assistance from the United Nations in 1959-1960: Liberia and Libya (one expert each on low-cost housing); UAR, Egyptian Region (an expert on financing and legislation for housing schemes, and another in building materials); and Ghana (an expert on rural housing).

(g) Reports and studies

227. The following United Nations studies and reports, although not directly related to Africa, may be of interest to the Commission:

Manual on Stabilized Soil Construction for Housing (1958.II.H.4).

Financing of Housing and Community Improvement Programmes (1957.IV.1).

Housing, Building and Planning, No. 11 (1957.IV.11).



### XVIII. LABOUR PROBLEMS

228. ILO action in Africa is not new, since a large part of the existing labour legislation of African countries and territories is based on ILO standards. This section is, however, confined to current developments.

#### (a) African labour surveys

229. The International Labour Office published in November 1958 a comprehensive African Labour Survey covering Africa South of the Sahara. Its scope can be judged from the following list of its chapter headings: (1) Economic and Social Conditions; (2) Land and Labour; (3) Community Development; (4) Manpower and Employment (including migrant labour problems which are dealt with in this and later chapters); (5) Productivity of Labour; (6) Technical and Vocational Training; (7) Freedom of Association and Industrial Relations; (8) Wages and Wage Policy; (9) Recruitment, Contracts of Employment and Conditions of Work; (10) Occupational Safety and Health; (11) Social Security; (12) Workers' Housing; (13) The Co-operative Movement; (14) Labour Administration and Inspection; (15) Application of International Labour Standards; and (16) Conclusions.

230. On such matters as Land and Labour and Community Development the Survey naturally deals with those aspects of the subject as impinge directly on the work of the ILO. On the other subjects named in the above list, it not only summarizes at some length the existing situation, but also examines the more important issues of policy posed. The Conclusions in Chapter 16 are those of a Committee of Experts which examined the Survey in draft form, made suggestions for its completion and outlined in broad terms and on each of the subjects treated in Chapters 3 to 15 the issues of policy involved and the lines of approach which the ILO should utilize in tackling the problems involved. The ILO's African Advisory Committee will carry examination of particular aspects further at its meeting in 1959 and suggest priorities in the ILO's future programme of work in relation to Africa.

231. A similar survey of labour conditions in North Africa has now been put in hand. While the detailed plan of and arrangements for this survey are still under review, it is probable that it will largely cover the ground in and follow the pattern of the African Labour Survey, with such adjustments of emphasis as are

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necessary to take account of the differences in social organization and manpower utilization to be found in Africa, as compared with the countries and territories South of the Sahara.

(b) African Advisory Committee

232. An African Advisory Committee has been established to advise the Governing Body of the ILO on African problems and on African aspects of general problems. The Committee will consist of government, employer and worker representatives. The mandate of the Committee covers Africa South of the Sahara; it replaces the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories which previously advised the Governing Body on African problems.

233. As of 20 November 1958, the Governments of Belgium, France, Ghana, Italy (in respect of Somalia), Liberia, Nigeria, Portugal, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sudan, and the United Kingdom had accepted membership of the Committee. The Republic of Togoland and the State of the Cameroons had been invited to accept membership.

234. The Employers' and Workers' members of the Committee will each consist of half the number of government members. They will be representative of employers and workers in the area dealt with by the Committee. The Committee will meet in Luanda, Angola, in 1959.

235. As regards North Africa, the Governing Body at its 140th session (November 1958) decided that a tripartite Committee of Experts, from the area, would meet in 1960 to consider the survey of labour problems in the North African area, now being prepared by the ILO, and to make recommendations for future action.

236. Consideration will be given in due course to the convocation of an ILO African Regional Conference.

(c) Technical assistance operations in Africa<sup>1/</sup>

237. The International Labour Organisation's technical assistance activities in Africa for 1959 include provision of experts and instructors in the following fields: Employment Information (Ghana); Employment Service (Morocco and Tunisia); Manpower Survey (Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic); Apprenticeship (Ghana); Vocational Training (Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic,

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<sup>1/</sup> For the ILO Field Office in Africa, see Annex.

Morocco, Somalia, Sudan); Co-operation (Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia); Handicrafts (Libya and Morocco); Social Security (Libya, Morocco, Somaliland and Tunisia); Productivity (Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic, six experts; and Sudan); Labour Statistics (Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic); Technical and Clerical Training Centre (Libya, fifteen staff members including the Director, supervisors and instructors). In all, a total of sixty-five experts and instructors will be engaged on these subjects.

238. Six fellowships, as well as expert assistance, are being provided in connexion with the Agricultural Co-operatives Training Course, sponsored jointly by the ILO, FAO and CCTA, to be held in Nairobi in August-September 1959.

239. Fellowships to a total of eight are also being provided in 1959 as follows: Labour Administration (Nigeria), Training at the Regional Labour Institute, Istanbul (Libya, Somaliland), Job Analysis and Classification (Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic), Co-operation (Tunisia), Social Security (Tunisia) and Industrial Safety (Tunisia).

240. The Governing Body will be called upon to consider in November 1958 a proposal that further assistance of an educational character should be provided in future, notably by the provision of fellowships for study by management representatives, labour representatives and government officials. It is intended to include provision for further assistance of this character in the 1960 budget estimates.

## XIX. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

241. In the main the public administration problems of the majority of the countries of Africa are essentially those of newly established States. A number of them have inherited a good administrative background but even they are short of experienced administrators and administrative training is an acute problem. A replanning of the governmental organization is necessary in many countries to meet the needs of economic and social development. The United Nations is providing technical assistance and advice to African countries as follows:

242. United Arab Republic (Egypt): An Institute of Public Administration was established in 1954 with the assistance of the United Nations for the theoretical as well as the practical training of government employees. The subjects taught include organization and methods, principles of public administration, personnel administration, financial administration and budgeting, cost accounting, administrative law and machinery of government. The Institute also offers advisory services to departments on administrative matters. A Clerical-Secretarial Training Centre was set up in 1956, with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation; it has modern clerical and secretarial demonstration equipment and its programme includes training in office management and archives as well as general clerical and secretarial work.

243. Ethiopia: The Imperial Ethiopian Institute of Public Administration established with the assistance of the United Nations in 1956 offers training for public servants at three levels: introductory (pre-college), second level (freshman), and third level (sophomore-senior). The courses include Ethiopian government and administration, elements of public administration, public accounting, supervision, office management, typing, personnel administration, provincial and local government, report-writing, public accounting and work-simplification. The United Nations experts also serve as advisers to the Government on any administrative matters referred to them.

244. Ghana: A United Nations public administration expert who arrived in Accra in January 1958 has made a comprehensive survey of the Government machinery and his recommendations have already been accepted by the Government. He also has

suggested that training activities should be expanded by linking them with recruitment and by developing training courses for middle grade officers.

245. Libya: In 1953 a Clerical and Bookkeeping Training Centre for government employees was set up in Tripoli with United Nations assistance. It was developed into a more general School of Public Administration in January 1957. It is under the auspices of the Civil Service Department of the Federal Government and courses include: principles of accounting, budget, revenue and expenditures, commercial law, organization and methods, personnel management, administrative arrangements of the Government and English language training.

246. A general survey of government machinery was undertaken by United Nations experts in Libya in 1953 and a number of the recommendations submitted by the experts have been implemented. A new programme for training of Organization and Methods officials has been developed recently, with the ultimate aim of establishing an Organization and Methods Unit in each Government department.

247. Morocco: A United Nations public administration expert started work in October 1958 making a general survey which will extend over a period of three months. He will then submit recommendations for improved efficiency and better co-ordination among the various elements in government.

248. Sudan: A United Nations taxation expert prepared a comprehensive report on tax reform which was submitted to the Government in 1957 and the Government has now requested the return of the same expert for implementation of his suggestions.

249. A preliminary survey for establishment of an Institute of Public Administration for training of government employees was made during 1958 and the final report has been submitted to the Government. The Government has requested that this project should start in January 1959.

ANNEX

Regional and Field Offices of the United Nations and  
Specialized Agencies for Africa 1/

UNITED NATIONS:

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| <u>Regional Economic Commission</u><br>(covering all countries and territories in the Continent of Africa as well as Madagascar and other African islands)                                      | Addis Ababa,<br>Ethiopia                       |
| <u>Regional Social Affairs Office for the Middle East</u><br>(covering North African countries)   | Bierut,<br>Lebanon                             |
| <u>United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration</u>   | Mogadiscio,<br>Somaliland                      |
| <u>United Nations Information Centre</u><br>(covering Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.<br>There is also an Information Assistant at Monrovia, Liberia)                                  | Accra,<br>Ghana                                |
| <u>United Nations Information Centre</u><br>(covering Ethiopia, Libya, Sudan, United Arab Republic)   | Cairo,<br>United Arab<br>Republic              |
| Under its <u>Africa and Europe Regional Office</u> in Paris, UNICEF maintains the following Area offices:   |  |
| <u>Europe and North Africa Area Office</u><br>(covering Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia)   | Paris,<br>France                               |
| <u>West Africa Area Office</u><br>(covering French West Africa:<br>Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Haute Volta,<br>Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Soudan;<br>and Gambia, Guinée, Liberia and Sierra Leone) | Dakar,<br>French West<br>Africa                |
| <u>Ghana and Nigeria Area Office</u><br>(covering Ghana and Nigeria)  | Lagos,<br>Nigeria                              |
| <u>Africa Central Area Office</u><br>(covering the Cameroons (French Admin.), French Equatorial Africa, St. Helena, Togoland (French Admin.) and Madagascar)                                    | Brazzaville,<br>French<br>Equatorial<br>Africa |
| <u>East Africa Area Office</u><br>(covering Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Kenya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Réunion and Southern Rhodesia)              | Kampala,<br>Uganda                             |

1/ The scope of each office is indicated in parentheses under its title. /...

Eastern Mediterranean Area Office  
(A Sub-Office in Cairo covers:  
the Egyptian region of the UAR,  
Libya and Sudan)

Beirut,  
Lebanon

(A Sub-Office in Addis Ababa covers:  
Ethiopia (including Eritrea),  
British Somaliland and Somaliland  
(Italian Administration)

ILO:

African Field Office  
(to be established in January 1959:  
to service ILO technical assistance  
operations in Africa, south of the  
Sahara)

Lagos,  
Federation  
of Nigeria

FAO:

Regional Office for Africa  
(being established)

Accra,  
Ghana

Liaison Office with the Economic Commission  
for Africa (being established)

Addis Ababa,  
Ethiopia

Near East Regional Office  
(covering Ethiopia, Libya, Somaliland,  
Sudan and UAR (Egypt))

Cairo,  
UAR

UNESCO:

UNESCO Science Co-operation Office  
(covering Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco,  
Tunisia, Sudan and the UAR (Egypt))

Cairo,  
UAR

WHO:

WHO Regional Office for Africa  
(covering all African countries and  
territories except Algeria, Ethiopia,  
Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and  
UAR (Egypt))

Brazzaville,  
French  
Equatorial  
Africa

WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean  
(covering Ethiopia, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia,  
UAR (Egypt). Algeria and Morocco are  
covered by the Regional Office for Europe)

Alexandria,  
UAR

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ICAO:

ICAO Regional Representative in Paris  
(accredited to States and territories  
in the western half of Africa from  
Morocco and Tunis in the north to  
Portuguese Angola in the south)

Paris,  
France

ICAO Regional Representative in Cairo  
(accredited to the States and territories  
lying in the eastern half of the  
continent, from Liberia and the United  
Arab Republic down to the Union of  
South Africa)

Cairo,  
UAR

WMO:

WMO Regional Association for Africa  
(all Member Governments with countries  
or territories in Africa)

WMO  
Headquarters,  
Geneva,  
Switzerland

TAB:

There are TAB Resident Representatives  
in Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Sudan and the  
UAR; an officer-in-charge in Morocco; and  
Correspondents in Liberia, Somaliland  
(Trust Territory) and Tunisia. 1/

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1/ The names and addresses of these TAB field officers are given in document  
E/CN.14/7.