Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1994-1995
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PREFACE

The proposed programme of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1994-1995 has been prepared within the framework of the revised Medium-term Plan for the period 1992-1997 adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The main feature of the revised plan is the clustering of related areas of concern around themes constituting individual subprogrammes. The rationalization of the structure was based on the need to generate greater impact from a much more focused programme.

The structure of the Plan provides for the effective application of the multisectoral and multidisciplinary approach to problem solving which remains the comparative advantage of the Commission. The structure lends itself conveniently to objective tree analysis for translating the goals and strategies of the Plan into operational activities.

In preparing the programme of work and priorities, therefore, objective tree analysis was used to ensure that the programme was comprehensive and internally consistent with built-in key performance indicators. The analysis enabled the elaboration of broad programme goals and purposes and showed how these broad goals will be achieved by accomplishing lower level (subprogramme) objectives which are linked together in a logical and hierarchical manner, and in which those objectives that can be achieved by ECA, those by member States, and those by other organizations are clearly delineated. The analysis further ensured the linking of programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation into an integrated whole. Subprogramme outputs and activities have been derived from these goals and objectives to constitute the lowest common denominators in objective trees and represent the programme of activities as here presented.

As it will be seen from the contents of the present document, the programme is organized into policy-making and direction, nine subprogrammes in the substantive areas and four programme support activities. The narrative for each subprogramme is divided into two parts: Part A provides the orientation of the subprogramme which indicates the areas in which emphasis will be given during the biennium in pursuance of the objectives set in the revised Medium-term Plan. Part B is a list of the activities to be carried out to achieve the objectives, consisting of output/services organized, as relevant, under six categories, namely international cooperation; parliamentary services; published material; information material and services; operational activities; and coordination, harmonization and liaison.

Within subprogrammes, a number of activities are designated highest and lowest priority respectively, representing in each case 10-20 per cent of the resources earmarked for the subprogramme. It would be recalled that the determination of priorities is based on the three criteria enumerated in regulation 3.15 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation, namely the importance of the objective to Member States, the capacity of the Organization to achieve it, and the effectiveness and usefulness of the results likely to be attained.

The proposals contained in the present document include activities to be funded by resources from both the regular budget of the United Nations and from extrabudgetary sources. Information on the budgetary aspects of the programme have, however, not been provided in this document since the General Assembly considers budgetary questions only on the advice of its Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

The proposals are submitted herewith to member States for their comments and observations. Such comments and observations will be taken into account by the Secretary-General when preparing his final proposals to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC).
INTRODUCTION

During the biennium 1994-1995, the activities to be carried out by ECA will continue to address the factors required to sustain rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as long-term development and transformation in Africa as mandated by various resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Commission itself. Special attention will be paid to measures for the accelerated implementation of major priority programmes such as the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF) and Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

The work programme will specifically focus on the promotion of subregional and regional policies and strategies to bring about a greater measure of economic cooperation and integration among the African countries including in particular in the production, trade, monetary and financial, infrastructure and institutional fields. The debt problem of the region will also be addressed in this context. The Commission's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) will play their part in this regard as operational outreaches of the Commission assisting member States and their subregional intergovernmental organisations in the identification of problems, and in the design and promotion of development projects and programmes. The activities will also aim at fostering human-centred development through the enhancement of human capacities in both rural and urban areas, and among all productive groups including women, and at alleviating poverty generally. In this context, special attention will be paid to the enhancement of mass participation of civic society in the development process. Other areas of focus include the strengthening of policy making and analytical capacity for development management and on measures for the effective development of entrepreneurship and private sector initiatives.
A. POLICY-MAKING AND DIRECTION

1. Policy-making organs

The Commission 1/ is the principal policy-making organ of the secretariat and is supported by its Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW).

The Commission holds its session and meeting annually for a duration of 11 days. In the absence of any indication regarding the hosting of the 1994 and 1995 sessions of the Commission respectively, away from headquarters, it has been assumed that both will be held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

At its twenty-seventh session, held at Addis Ababa in April 1992, the Conference of Ministers, by resolution 726 (XXVII), recommended a rationalization of conferences, meetings and seminars along specific themes. In that connection, and in line with the new programme structure as contained in the approved revised Medium-term Plan, the following are the proposed ECA legislative organs and subsidiary bodies which will meet in the biennium 1994-1995:

(a) Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development; preceded by its Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (twenty-ninth session and fifteenth meeting; 1994, thirtieth session and fifteenth meeting, 1995);

(b) Intergovernmental Committees of Experts of the MULPOCs: Lusaka, Niamey, Tangier, Gisenyi and Yaounde (1995);

(c) Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Development and ninth meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Fifteen of the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Development (1994, 1995 respectively);

(d) Conference of African Ministers responsible for Sustainable Development and the Environment; preceded by its Committee of Experts (1995);

(e) Conference of African Ministers responsible for Finance; preceded by its Committee of Experts (1995);

(f) Conference of African Ministers responsible for Trade and Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration; preceded by its Committee of Experts (1994);

(g) Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications; preceded by its Committee of Experts (1995);

(h) Conference of African Ministers of Industry; preceded by its Committee of Experts (1995);

(i) Conference of African Ministers responsible for Mineral Resources and Energy; preceded by its Committee of Experts (1995);

(j) African Regional Conference for Science and Technology (1995);

1/ The Conference of Ministers responsible for economic and social development constitutes the "Commission" when it is meeting.
(k) Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, Demographers and Information Scientists (1994);

(l) Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (1994 and 1995);

All the above legislative organs and subsidiary bodies, including the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and its committee of experts will require translation and interpretation services in the three official languages, i.e., Arabic, English and French.

2. Executive direction and management

A. Orientation for the biennium

The activities of the office encompass the functions of the Executive Secretary, his immediate staff and the Policy and Programme Coordination Office. The office provides overall policy direction and leadership necessary for integrated management of the programme of work of ECA, including programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation.

The office provides continuous analysis of the goals, major regional and international strategies and plans of actions for Africa’s socio-economic development, with a view to translating them into operational frameworks and programmes of action.

The office also organizes and services the meetings of the policy making organs and other high-level meetings in the region. It participates in global policy making at ECOSOC, United Nations General Assembly and their subsidiary bodies.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(e) External relations

Liaison, cooperation and coordination with member States, subregional and regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (continuous).

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation

Twelve reports to the ECA Conference of Ministers on:

(i) Follow-up actions on relevant resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly that are of interest to Africa (one each in 1994 and 1995);

(ii) Follow-up actions on resolutions adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers (one each in 1994 and 1995);

(iii) Issues from subsidiary organs and sectoral bodies of the Commission calling for action by the Conference of Ministers (one each in 1994 and 1995);
(iv) Proposed modifications to the 1994-1995 programme of work and priorities (1994);
(v) Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1996-1997 (1995);
(vi) Proposed revisions to the Medium-term Plan 1992-1997 (1994);
(vii) Implementation of the 1992-1993 programme of work and priorities (1994);
(viii) Evaluation of programmes at ECA (one each in 1994 and 1995);
(ix) Report to the Intergovernmental Committees of Experts of the MULPOCs on:

(b) Substantive services

Substantive servicing of the annual meetings of the ECA Conference of Ministers and of its

3. Published material

(a) Recurrent publications

Three recurrent publications:

(i) Report of the Economic Commission for Africa (one each in 1994 and 1995);
(ii) Biennial report of the Executive Secretary (1994);
(iii) ECA at work: Review of programmes and activities of the secretariat [bi-annual
(four issues) two in 1994; two in 1995].

5. Operational activities

(c) Field projects

Enhancing ECA capacity in regional policy formulation, analysis and coordination.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination, harmonization and liaison with the General Assembly; Economic and Social Council
and their subsidiary organs in social sectors, United Nations specialized agencies and offices and other
regional commissions.
B. PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITY

Subprogramme 1: Development issues and policies

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

The subprogramme addresses the need for the continuous promotion of the process of economic and social development and growth in Africa and the encouragement of a regional approach to development and social analysis and planning in the context of Lagos Plan of Action (LPA) and the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF) through support to countries and to subregional efforts aimed at the elaboration of long-term perspectives and plans; the formulation of long-, medium- and short-term strategies and policies for accelerating the achievement of the continent’s major goals and the development and strengthening of national capacities in short- and medium-term forecasting, planning and modelling for better integration and coordination of short- and medium-term objectives; and training of African planning specialists in macroeconomic policy analysis, planning techniques, methodologies and physical structures, all of these activities will be implemented with the United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). The subprogramme will also assist African countries to devise adaptive strategies for alleviating the debt burden and for improving debt management capabilities as well as those for enhancing the monetary institution framework for the mobilization of resources for development. The subprogramme also assists least developed, land-locked and island countries in implementing the Programme of Action.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(e) External relations

Networking with African and non-African research and training institutions on African socio-economic development; liaison and cooperation on development issues and policies with African and non-African non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regional and interregional bodies, and financial and monetary institutions, including the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African Development Bank (ADB), the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) and the African Centre for Monetary Studies (ACMS).

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation

Reports to the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development:


(ii) Review and appraisal of the New Programme of Action for African Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Countries;*

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
Reports to the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers and Information Scientists:

(iii) The development and implementation of ECA short-term forecasting model for policy design and economic management in individual African countries (first quarter, 1994);*

(iv) The status and practices of economic modelling in African countries (first quarter, 1994);

(v) Study on strategic planning in the food subsector in the African economies (first quarter, 1994);*

(vi) The activities of IDEP and new orientations and programming perspectives for IDEP (first quarter, 1994);*

Reports to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance:

(vii) Proceedings and recommendations of the High-Level Ad hoc Experts Group meeting on review of monetary and financial issues in Africa, with particular reference to Africa’s debt management and its integration in macroeconomic planning (fourth quarter, 1995);

(viii) Implementation of the project to create an African external debt profile database within ECA (fourth quarter, 1995).

(b) Substantive services

(i) Eighth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (first quarter, 1994);

(ii) Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts preparatory to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance (fourth quarter, 1995);

(iii) Fifth Conference of the African Ministers of Finance (fourth quarter, 1995).

(d) Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work

(i) High-level ad hoc group meeting on critical development issues and socio-economic policies (third quarter, 1994);

Working documents:

a. Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa;

b. Africa in the 1990s and Beyond: ECA-revised development perspectives, 1993-2008;

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
c. Foreign direct investment in least developed, land-locked and island African countries;

(ii) High-level expert group meeting to review monetary and financial issues, including Africa’s debt management in the context of macroeconomic planning;

Working documents:

a. A critical analysis strategies and measures for alleviating Africa’s external debt burden in the context of the changing international environment;

b. Review of techniques for debt reduction and conversion (debt swaps) and their application to the African situation;

c. Exchange rate management policies in Africa: Recent experience and prospects;

(iii) High-level expert group meeting on development planning in Africa (IDEP);*

Working documents:

a. Development planning in Africa: Retrospect and prospects;

b. Selected case studies on national experiences in development planning in Africa.

3. Published material

(a) Recurrent publications

Six recurrent publications:

(i) Annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa (one each in 1994 and 1995);*

(ii) Development research papers (two each in 1994 and 1995);

(iii) Economic Bulletin for Africa (one each in 1994 and 1995);

(iv) IDEP’s biannual Monograph Series (Cahiers de l’IDEP) (two each in 1994 and 1995) (IDEP);

(v) IDEP’s bi-annual Newsletter (two each in 1994 and 1995) (IDEP);

(b) **Non-recurrent publications**

Twelve non-recurrent publications:

(i) Africa in the 1990s and beyond: ECA-revised development perspectives 1993-2008;

(ii) An evaluation of the performance of specialized farm credit institutions in least developed, island and land-locked African countries (third quarter, 1994);

(iii) Foreign direct investment in the least developed, island and land-locked African countries (third quarter, 1995);

(iv) Effectiveness of debt management in African countries;

(v) Promotion of capital markets in the context of enhancing domestic and external resource mobilization for development;

(vi) Review of techniques for debt reduction and conversion (debt swaps) and their application to the African situation;

(vii) Exchange rate management policies in Africa: Recent experience and prospects;

(viii) A preliminary study on the internal debt problem in Africa;

(ix) The impact of external shocks on African monetary zones and strategies for mitigating them;

(x) Development planning in African countries: retrospect and prospects (third quarter 1995) (IDEP);

(xi) Macroeconomic policies and integration at subregional levels in Africa (third quarter 1995) (IDEP);

(xii) Policy analysis and strategic management in Africa (XB) (IDEP).

(c) **Technical material publications**

Country external debt profile.

4. **Information material and services**

(a) **Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits**

(i) Six brochures on: (1) basic diploma programme in macroeconomic policy analysis, management and planning; (2) industrial development in Africa; (3) population, human resources and development in Africa; (4) agricultural and rural development

**Lowest priority**

*Highest priority
in Africa; (5) environmental management in Africa; and (6) profile of the Institute (IDEP);

(ii) Prospectus on IDEP (IDEP).

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services

(i) Support to member States for the strengthening of capabilities of national planning, debt, development finance and macroeconomic management, including methods and techniques of development planning, and economic crisis management; and development of economic forecasting systems;

(ii) Advisory services to member States and intergovernmental organizations on strengthening capacities of economic and development management training institutions, upon request (2 missions each in 1994 and 1995) (IDEP).

(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

(i) Nine long-term training programmes - one Master's degree programme in economic development and planning (24-month duration); Annual basic diploma programme in macroeconomic policy analysis, management and planning (9-months' duration). Three annual specialization programmes (of 3-months' duration each) on: industrial development in Africa; agricultural and rural development in Africa; and population, human resources and development in Africa. Annual research training programme (6-month duration) (IDEP).*

(ii) Six short-term executive training programmes (including workshops and seminars) on: policy analysis; project analysis and management; environmental and ocean management (XB); gender in development (XB); regional economic cooperation and integration in Africa (XB); and transnational corporations and development in Africa (XB) (IDEP).*

(c) Field projects

Research and training on enhancing the role of women in the rural economy (XB); training of senior government officials for economic management capacity building (XB) (IDEP).**

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Participation in meetings and studies, reports and provision of information and support to agencies and institutions such as ACC task forces, United Nations project link, inter-agency steering committee on NLTPS, United Nations training institutions, OAU permanent Steering Committee, joint OAU/ECA/ADB secretariat, working group of the African Board of Governors, annual general meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, annual meetings of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank, meeting of subregional monetary and financial institutions, the Association of African Central Banks, Board of Governors of African Centre for Monetary Studies.

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
Subprogramme 2: Trade, regional cooperation and integration

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

During the biennium 1994-1995, the subprogramme on trade, regional cooperation and integration will focus on the strengthening of the subregional communities both at the institutional and sectoral levels with emphasis on rationalization, harmonization and coordination of intergovernmental organizations and their activities in the areas of money, finance, trade and tourism on the one hand, the revitalization of African domestic and external trade, the strengthening of intra-African trade, and the enhancing of Africa's participation in major international negotiating fora on the other.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(b) Promotion of legal instruments

Initiation of, and participation in campaigns initiated by other United Nations institutions towards increasing awareness of a large number of countries as regards the necessity to implement recommendations/resolutions and ratify treaties and protocols on trade, economic cooperation and integration and tourism.**

(e) External relations

(i) Liaison and consultations with national, subregional and regional institutions dealing with monetary and financial issues;

(ii) Liaison and cooperation with intergovernmental organizations and global, regional and subregional trade institutions on trade policy issues and strategies;

(iii) Relations with intergovernmental/professional organizations operating in the field of tourism and/or travel or tourist stays' facilitation in Africa;

(iv) Liaison and consultations with African intergovernmental organizations with a view to ensuring an adequate follow-up action to the three multisectoral projects implemented by ECA in West and Central Africa;

Reports to a meeting of subregional communities and other IGOs on:*

(v) Harmonization of the various subregional strategies integration mechanisms (1995);

(vi) Possible institutional coordinating links between subregional communities (1995);

(vii) Synergic investment projects linking various subregions and proposals for possible cooperation schemes (1995);

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
(viii) Report to inter-subregional meetings of intergovernmental organizations on preferential trade area draft agreements for the liberalization of inter-subregional trade (1995);

**Tangier-based MULPOC**

(ix) Consultations with the Maghreb Arab Union (UMA) on possible cooperation arrangements with other countries of the Tangier-based MULPOC subregion;

**Niamey-based MULPOC**

(x) Assistance to the Association of West African Intergovernmental Organizations, including substantive servicing of the meetings of their Officials and Chief Executives (two in 1995) and those of its sectoral committees (five in 1994).

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation

Six reports to the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Trade and Regional Cooperation and Integration:* 

(i) Optimal development poles and industrial development schemes cutting across the subregional communities 1995);

(ii) Implementation of the strategies for revitalization, recovery and growth of Africa’s trade in the 1990s and beyond;

(iii) Mid-term review of Lome IV EEC-ACP Convention;

(iv) African position on the World Commodity Conference;

(v) Meetings of Intergovernmental Committees of Experts of the MULPOCs;

(vi) Implementation of the decisions of previous meetings, tourism development, tourism and African integration and management of African tourism (1995);

Two reports to the Intergovernmental Committees of Experts of the MULPOCs on:*

(vii) Implementation of trade liberalization and facilitation programmes within existing subregional economic groupings;

(viii) Subregional trade information systems, their functioning and possible improvements and harmonization;

**Lowest priority**

* Highest priority
Gisenyi-based MULPOC

Ten reports to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC on:

(ix) Assessment of socio-economic conditions in CEPGL countries in the context of promoting subregional economic integration (1995);
(x) Desertification/erosion control in the subregion (1995);
(xi) The harmonization of agricultural policies in the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO) member States (1995);
(xii) Technologies for increased production of edible oils (1995);
(xiii) Mineral potentialities in the Kagera basin and related transport needs (1995);
(xiv) Subregional cooperation between CEPGL countries and other riparian States in maintenance and buoyancy of navigable routes on Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika (1995);
(xv) CEPGL feeder lines from Kisangani port (1995);
(xvi) Dredging needs of Lake Kivu ports (1995);
(xvii) Harmonization of national transport policies within the framework of the Northern Corridor Agreement (1995);*

Lusaka-based MULPOC

Eleven reports to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on:

(xx) Assessment of socio-economic conditions in Eastern and Southern Africa in the context of promoting economic cooperation and integration in the subregion (1995);*
(xxi) Socio-economic impact of structural adjustment programmes (SAPs) in Eastern and Southern Africa and perspective for the implementation of alternative strategies at national and subregional levels (1995);
(xxii) Evaluation of subregional food security plans in Eastern and Southern Africa and lessons to be drawn for future action (1995);
(xxiii) The future orientation of the Southern Africa Labour Commission (SALC) and progress in the establishment of an independent SALC Secretariat (1994);

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
Evaluation of existing programmes and identification of new avenues for the enhancement of the role of women in the development process in Eastern and Southern Africa (1994);

Rural intermediate technologies, their development and use in Eastern and Southern Africa (1994);

Assessment of the impact of land use policies on poverty alleviation and food security in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995);

Assessment of skill deficiencies in mining industries in Eastern and Southern Africa;

Study on gemstone development and marketing strategies in Eastern and Southern Africa (1994);*

Study on cooperation in the development of industrial and agricultural minerals in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995);

Niamey-based MULPOC

Eleven reports to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Niamey-based MULPOC on:

Evaluation of monetary and financial institutions with a view to enhancing their role in the mobilization of domestic resources and savings as a means of enhancing national and subregional self-reliance (1995);

Ways of making West African intergovernmental organizations more self-reliant in terms of management and financing (1995);

The potential for the development of livestock and fisheries industries (1995);

The development of water resources in West Africa (1995);

A scenario for the implementation of the study on the interconnection of electricity grids and development of hydroelectric power in West Africa (1995);

Evaluation of programmes existing in the subregions on the advancement of women and identification of new avenues for the improvement of such programmes (1995);

Scenarios for the implementation of the Industrial Master Plan for West Africa (1995);

The implementation of the Master Plan for Combatting Desertification and for the Conservation of Natural Resources in West Africa (1995);

Proposals for common policies for the implementation of the subregional food security programme (1995);*

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
Feasibility study on the establishment of the West African Mineral Resources Development Centre (1995);

Assessment of economic and social conditions in West Africa in the context of promoting economic cooperation and integration in the subregion (1995);

**Tangier-based MULPOC**

Four reports to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Tangier-based MULPOC on:

(xli) Follow-up and monitoring of locust and grasshopper situation in the North African subregion, and on the establishment of an early warning system (1995);

(xlii) Assessment of economic and social conditions in North Africa in the context of promoting economic cooperation and integration in the subregion (1995);

(xliii) Study on ways and means of strengthening subregional cooperation among the member States of the Tangier-based MULPOC in the field of tourism;

(xliv) Study on the promotion of subregional cooperation for large-scale agricultural production as a means for improving food self-sufficiency and food security in the North African subregion;*

**Yaoundé-based MULPOC**

Nine reports to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Yaoundé-based MULPOC on:

(xlv) Social and economic conditions in the Central African subregion with a view to fostering economic integration in the subregion (1994);

(xlvi) Measures for strengthening border markets, in order to increase trade in food products (1995);

(xlvii) Market survey to increase trade in basic food products among countries of the subregion (1995);

(xlviii) Market survey for small-scale agricultural equipment (1995);

(xlix) Study on transport facilitation along the corridors from the coastal ports of Douala, Pointe-Noire, Libreville to land-locked countries (1995);

(l) Study on economic potential of priority sections of the subregional road network (1995);*

(ii) Strategy to combat desertification and erosion in Central Africa, including programme to increase women’s awareness on environmental problems and protection (1995);

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
(iii) Study on harmonization and modernization of maritime legislations of ECCAS member States (1995);


(b) Substantive services

(i) Conference of African Ministers responsible for Trade and Regional Cooperation and Integration and its Committee of Experts (1995);

Gisenyi-based MULPOC

(ii) Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC (first quarter, 1995);

Lusaka-based MULPOC

(iii) Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Lusaka-based MULPOC (first quarter, 1995);

Niamey-based MULPOC

(iv) Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Niamey-based MULPOC (first quarter, 1995);

Tangier-based MULPOC

(v) Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Tangier-based MULPOC (first quarter, 1995);

Yaounde-based MULPOC

(vi) Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Yaounde-based MULPOC (first quarter, 1995).

d) Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work

(i) Ad hoc group meeting on cooperation in energy development and distribution (1995);

Working document: Policy paper on cooperation in energy development and distribution in Africa;

Yaounde MULPOC

(ii) Expert meeting on cooperation in deep-sea fishing (1994);

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
Lusaka-based MULPOC

(iii) Ad hoc expert group meeting on intermediate technologies, their development and use in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995);

(iv) Ad hoc expert group meeting on the establishment of multinational enterprises with particular emphasis on multinational industries development in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995).

3. Published materials

(a) Recurrent publications

Three recurrent publications:

(i) Trade opportunities for African businessmen (two per year);

(ii) African trade bulletin (one in 1994; one in 1995).

Gisenyi-based MULPOC

(iii) Bulletin: "Women and Development" in CEPGL countries (one in 1994, one in 1995).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

Twenty-seven non-recurrent publications:

(i) Prospects and problems of expanding South-South trade and co-operation (1995);

(ii) International commodity market mechanisms (1995);

(iii) Trade liberalization of domestically produced goods (1995);

(iv) External trade financing techniques (1995);

(v) Selected issues on tourism development in Africa (1995);

(vi) Study on the adaptation and modernization of handicraft and ethnographic heritage to the requirements of African tourism (1995);

(vii) Two case studies on rationalization of subregional markets with a view to developing intra-African trade (1995);

(viii) Framework for the coordination, harmonization and rationalization of African economic groupings (1994);

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(ix) Framework for joint investment promotion mechanisms, including a draft charter for African multinational enterprises (1994);

(x) Policy instruments for intra-African trade financing, including facilities for investment in domestic trade (1994);

(xi) The role of tourism in the African integration process (1995);

(xii) Harmonization of monetary and financial policies at the subregional level (1995);

(xiii) Assessment of the effectiveness of subregional development financial institutions with a view to strengthening them (1995);

Lusaka-based MULPOC

(xiv) Directory of NGOs of the Eastern and Southern African subregion (one in 1995);**

(xv) Publication on mineral resources activities in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995);

Tangier-based MULPOC

(xvi) Assessment of the impact of the European Single Market on North African trade with Europe;

(xvii) The role of financial institutions in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of multinational core projects within the framework of the IDDA in North Africa;

(xviii) The role and participation of public and private sectors in the industrial development and integration process in North Africa;

(xix) Prefeasibility study on efficient and rational exploitation of natural resources within the North African subregion (energy, water, etc.) to support industrial development and industrial cooperation in the subregion (1995); (XB)*

(xx) Prefeasibility study on extension of small irrigation schemes in the North African subregion (1995); (XB)

(xxi) Study on experiences, techniques and know-how of dates production in the North African subregion (1995); (XB)

Yaounde-based MULPOC

(xxii) Prefeasibility study on the establishment of a pilot programme for food processing (1995); (XB)

(xxiii) Study on production costs and market competitiveness of selected industrial products (1995);

** Lowest priority
(xxiv) Study on fostering cooperation in deep-sea fishing (1995); (XB)

(xxv) Compendium of all studies carried out by the MULPOC since its creation;

Gisenyi-based MULPOC

(xxvi) Study on the market of embroidery articles manufactured in the CEPGL countries;

(xxvii) The promotion of trade in the agricultural and industrial sectors within the CEPGL countries.

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services

(i) Advisory services to member States and subregional economic groupings on monetary and financial issues related to the implementation of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community;

(ii) Advisory missions to member States, IGOs and associations of tourism operators on tourism promotion and development;

MULPOCs

(iii) Advisory services to member States on the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes for the enhancement of production, trade and on institutional aspects of economic cooperation and integration.

(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

(i) Regional workshop on rationalization of markets (1995);

(ii) Study tour to selected developing countries for business operators with a view to promoting Africa’s trade with other developing regions (1995); (XB)

(iii) Seminar on tourism and African integration (second quarter, 1994);

(iv) Seminar on inter-State circuits and African tourism products (first quarter, 1995);

(v) Seminar on tourism statistics (third quarter, 1994).

(vi) Symposium in the Central African subregion on transport/communications facilitation schemes and possible cooperation in these fields (1995);

Working document: Report on subregional transport and communication links with emphasis on possible facilitation schemes and cooperation in promoting such schemes;

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
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(vii) High-level workshops to consider the African Position to the World Commodity Conference and the African Common Position on Mid-Term Review of Lomé IV Convention (two in 1994);

(viii) Round-tables on opportunities for cooperation with non-African countries in developing transport sector with emphasis on South/South cooperation; (XB)

Gisenyi-based MULPOC

(ix) Subregional workshop on definition and adoption of industrial products standards in CEPGL countries;

(x) Triangular trade consultation meeting on CEPGL economic integration projects between economic operators and NGOs from Africa and Western and Eastern Europe (1995);

(xi) Organization of a seminar for economic operators in CEPGL countries interested in forming a joint transport company for Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika;

Lusaka-based MULPOC

(xi) Two workshops on food security programme for the Eastern and Southern African subregion;

(xii) Workshop on food processing and storage;

(xiii) Workshop for the promotion of local production of low cost school and university textbooks;

(xiv) Workshops on gemstones development and marketing strategies in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995);

(xv) Seminar on skill deficiencies in mining industries in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995);

(xvi) Workshop on science and technology in Eastern and Southern Africa (1995);

Tangier-based MULPOC

(xvii) Workshop on subregional cooperation in the development and utilization of energy resources;

Yaounde-based MULPOC

(xviii) Seminar on training of senior officials of member States in management of policy implementation (1995);

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(xix) Subregional seminar on the effective integration of island countries into ECCAS subregion (1995);

(xx) Workshop on establishing a food processing programme for women in Central Africa (1994);


(c) Field projects

(i) Programmes for exchange of skills and experiences between the various subregional economic communities;

(ii) Preparation and execution of inter-subregional projects in the field of coastal shipping;

(iii) Training programme for tourism managers and planners (Joint ECA/ESAM/IDEPE project);

(iv) Enhancement of tourism development in Africa;

Lusaka-based MULPOC

(v) Development and implementation of common policies and programmes for achieving food self-sufficiency in Eastern and Southern Africa including maize research network and rural development support communications network for Africa;*

(vi) The operationalization of ESADIS (Eastern and Southern African Development Information System);

(vii) The development of food processing projects aimed at promoting women’s entrepreneurship.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

(i) Liaison with UNCTAD, ITC, GATT, etc., on trade-related activities;

(ii) Liaison with associated agencies and recipient organizations in connection with follow-up action to multisectoral projects;

(iii) Liaison with United Nations organizations, the Group of 77 and member States with regard to ECA’s activities in the fields of trade and TCDC/ECDC;

(iv) Participation in the activities of the joint OAU/ECA/ADB secretariat for matters relating to the operations of the African Economic Community;

(v) Substantive backstopping of MULPOCs and coordination of their activities;

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
Consultations and liaison to harmonize activities and policies with the World Tourism Organization, OAU, ADB and other organizations whose activities relate to tourism development;

Support to African countries, members of the ACP Group during the mid-term review of the Lomé IV EEC-ACP Convention (1995);

Support to the African Group of UNCTAD during the World Commodity Conference;

Consultations with United Nations organizations with a view to harmonizing activities relating to assistance to IGOs and their member States.

Subprogramme 3: Poverty alleviation through sustainable development

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

During the biennium 1994-1995, activities under the subprogramme poverty alleviation will focus on enhancing the capacity of the governments, individually and collectively, to develop the enabling environment for a great majority of the population to have sustained access to their basic needs notably food, shelter, medicare, education, etc. As this will be the first biennium to have poverty alleviation, the activities of ECA in population, human settlements, agriculture and environment were harmonized and integrated as much as possible to have a frontal and coordinated attack on the major constraints facing member States in alleviating poverty.

Emphasis on population will be continued on assisting member States with the integration of population factors in their development planning as well as on studies in the areas of population dynamics, family planning, HIV/AIDS and other pandemic and their interrelationship with sustainable development.

Emphasis on environment will be placed on the development and/or strengthening of national, subregional and regional capacities for the implementation of the programmes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Agenda 21, within the framework of the African Common Position on Environment and Development. This will include the enhancement of the programmed activities of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), other intergovernmental organizations, non-government and grassroots organizations. It will involve coordination with the other agencies of the United Nations system.

Emphasis on human settlements will be placed on the implementation of appropriate policies, the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, programmes and projects with a view to increasing employment in housing and community amenities as well as assistance to member States in the development of their construction industry to ensure the supply of adequate and affordable food through the increased number, location and sizes of storage facilities, rational accessibility to processing plants and increasing industrial, agricultural and service sectors.

*• Lowest priority
* Highest priority
Emphasis on agriculture and rural development will be put on ensuring food security based on increased measures of individual and collective self-reliance. The structural transformation in the agricultural and rural sectors will be undertaken to ensure increased and sustained self-sufficiency in all major commodities. Sources of food of non-conventional origins will be harnessed so that they can play an increased role in meeting the food security objectives of the population notably in the rural areas. Work will be continued in ensuring that biotechnology becomes widely used in the region to speed up the increase in productivity in the production and distribution of agricultural commodities; its impacts on the rural economy will be continuously monitored.

For increasing output and productivity in the rural and agricultural sector greater attention will be made to strengthening institutional support including the delivery systems, taking into consideration the full participation of beneficiaries in these and other related activities.

To ensure structural transformation and increased cooperation at subregional and regional levels, greater attention will be given to the development of economy-wide policy analysis tools. Survey techniques for monitoring the impacts of policy and development packages on the population to meet the basic needs such as food, shelters, health and education will also be emphasized.

In conformity with the Agenda for Peace of the United Nations and fully aware that peace, security and stability are essential for releasing the energy of the poor segment of the population for self-help and self-reliant development, activities are included in the Work Programme to assist member States in post-conflict peace-building. Other activities related to poverty alleviation will help to prevent instability and hence maintain peace.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

   (e) External relations

   Enhanced cooperation with subregional, regional, international IGOs and NGOs on issues related to poverty alleviation.

2. Parliamentary services

   (a) Parliamentary documentation (including official records)

Six reports to the Intergovernmental Committees of Experts of the MULPOCs (1995):

   (i) Report on border food trade in selected countries of the Yaounde-based MULPOC subregion;

   (ii) Report on border food trade in selected countries of the Lusaka-based MULPOC subregion;

   (iii) Report on border food trade in selected countries of the Niamey-based MULPOC subregion;

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
Studies on the establishment and management of subregional marketing infrastructures and institutions in the Gisenyi-based MULPOC;

Report on policies for improving integrated micro watershed management and soil conservation for arid and semi-arid areas for sustained development in the Northern African subregion;

Report on the promotion of green belts and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems in selected Sahelian countries to prevent desertification and soil erosion;


Progress made in the alleviation of poverty in Africa;

Promotion of non-conventional food as a sustained source of food for the poor vulnerable population;

Report on measures to provide conservation of edifice closed forests and biodiversity under sustainable criteria in selected coastal African countries;

Report on an assessment of the implementation of Agenda 21 within the framework of the African Common Position (ACP) (1995);

Monitoring the implementation of the Dakar/Ngor Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development (1995);


Report on formulation and implementation of human settlements policies towards mitigating rural/urban imbalances in African countries;


Six reports to the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, Demographers and Information Scientists (1994):

Implementation of the Kilimanjaro Plan of Action and prospects for sustainable development in ECA member States;

Comparative study on family planning and birth spacing programmes in ECA member States;

Demographic and social consequences of aging in ECA member States;

** Lowest priority

• Highest priority
Socio-economic and demographic consequences of HIV/AIDS and other pandemic in ECA member States;


Three reports to the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development (1994):

Critical assessment of policies towards alleviation of poverty in Africa (1994);*

Follow-up activities for the International Conference on Population and Development (1994);


Substantive services


Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work

Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting on guidelines for in-depth review of the progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 in Africa.

3. Published materials

(a) Recurrent publications

Seven recurrent publications:

(i) Rural Progress (four issues);

(ii) Food and Agriculture in Africa: ECA/FAO Agriculture Division Staff Paper (four issues);

(iii) ECA Environment Newsletter (eight issues);**

(iv) Directory of African Environmental Experts and List of Institutions (one issue);

(v) African Population Newsletter (four issues);

(vi) African Population Studies Services (fourth quarter, 1 issue in 1995);

** Lowest priority
(vii) Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division Monograph on issues related to food, agriculture and rural development (six issues).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

Twenty-five non-recurrent publications:

(i) Framework for developing and implementing comprehensive food security policies and programmes (1995); *

(ii) Technical manual on a framework for goal-oriented food security planning and programming in Africa;

(iii) Model for food security policy analysis and impact assessment at national, subregional and regional levels (1995); *

(iv) Established information systems and data base for monitoring the impacts of policies and programmes in alleviating poverty (1995);

(v) Report on the development and improvement of agricultural information systems and data bases (1994);

(vi) Identification of critical marketing issues for consideration and inclusion in national agricultural development plans (1995);

(vii) Technical publication: Measures for strengthening cooperation for the exploitation and management of shared fishery resources (1994); **

(viii) Technical publication: Subregional cooperation on effective implementation of established exclusive economic zone in the field of fisheries, including the review of existing fishing arrangements (1995);

(ix) Review and assessment of small farmers credit programmes in Africa in the light of the experiences of other developing regions (1994); **

(x) Training manual on design elements, monetary and evaluation, alternative delivery systems and implementation processes on participatory rural development in Africa (1995); *

(xi) The implications of population age structure on resource utilization and social security in relation to poverty alleviation in ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1994); **

(xii) An evaluation of existing infrastructural arrangements for integrating population variables in development planning of ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1995); *

(xiii) An assessment of achievements in mortality reduction targets of the "Health for All" by the year 2000 in selected ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1995); *

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(xiv) Patterns, causes and consequences for development planning of female migration in selected ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1994);

(xv) Population and sustainable development with particular reference to linkages among environment, urbanization and migration in ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1995);

(xvi) Study on teenage pregnancy, its socio-economic and health consequences and measures to reduce the magnitude of the problem with emphasis on female drop-outs from school in ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1994);**

(xvii) Statistical compendium on contraceptive prevalence and practice in ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1995);

(xviii) Family planning programme targets in relation to fertility reduction and reproductive health care in ECA member States (fourth quarter, 1994);*

(xix) Guidelines for improving human settlements management in order to ensure sustainable development and improved living conditions in member States;

(xx) Programmes for reconstruction and rehabilitation prepared for post-conflict areas in Africa;

(xxii) Guidelines for elaboration and implementation of policies on shelter provision for the urban and rural poor;**

(xxiii) Guidelines for improving town planning legislation in Africa;**

(xxiv) Guidelines on sustainable energy and transport systems in human settlements;*

(xxv) Manual on human settlements planning and management in disaster-prone areas.*

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services

Four missions on programme and projects for the environmental management of infrastructures; sustainable energy and transport systems in human settlements.

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

Eight group training sessions:

(i) Training courses in the use of both the framework for food security planning and programming and the software for food security policy analysis and impact assessment (1994);

(ii) Substantive servicing of two subregional seminars on how to improve the capacity for fishery planning and management (one in first quarter, 1994; one in third quarter, 1995);

(iii) Seminar on the organization and management of agricultural marketing services for small farmers in Africa;

(iv) High-level training of trainers on participatory rural development in the Lusaka-based MULPOC subregion (1995);

(v) Workshop on development policies and programmes for rehabilitation and reconstruction (1995);

(vi) Review workshop with the participants in the AMCEN pilot projects on Agenda 21 and the African Common Position (ACP) for environment and sustainable development;*

(vii) Regional workshop on fertility and mortality in relation to poverty alleviation in ECA member States (third quarter, 1995);

(viii) Workshop on location and distribution of industrial and environmentally hazardous activities in relation to population and environmentally sensitive zones;

(ix) Workshop on the establishment of agro-based industries and the generation of employment.**

(c) Field projects

(i) Project on sustained control of tsetse fly in the West African subregion;**

(ii) Tsetse fly control project in the Kagera basin area;

(iii) Sustainable rural development programmes relating to production and the environment in the Horn of Africa;

(iv) Pilot project on rural credit scheme to the poor rural farmers without collateral in selected countries in the Lusaka-based MULPOC subregion with emphasis on women;

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(v) Support to member States in the mobilization of resources for the implementation of pilot projects designed to demonstrate the viability of judicious land use planning and investment programme for the integration of the rural economy within the mainstream of national economy;**

(vi) Development of building materials industries in Africa.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Cooperation with United Nations organizations on issues related to poverty alleviation including:

(i) Coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and assisting the Association of Food Marketing Agencies in Eastern and Southern Africa (AFMESA) in organizing and conducting its annual meeting and publishing its Newsletter;

(ii) Coordination with and participating in the work of the ACC Inter-agency Task Force on rural development;

(iii) Coordination with FAO in assisting member States in the field of food and agriculture;

(iv) Coordination with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on AMCEN including substantive servicing of the meeting of the Bureau of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and the AMCEN;

(v) Participation at ACC Interagency Working Group Meeting reviewing demographic estimates and projections.

(vi) Attendance at meetings of the Governing Councils of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), the Institut de formation et de recherche démographique (IFORD), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Interagency Consultative Meetings, MULPOC meetings, the Population commission, the International Conference on Population Development (ICPD) (1994) and other agencies;

(vii) Liaison with regional and subregional institutions in the development and implementation of the ECA population programme;

(viii) Coordination and collaboration with Habitat, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other organizations within the United Nations system on issues of human settlements policies and their implementation.

**Lowest priority
Subprogramme 4: Development administration and management

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

The subprogramme will aim, during the biennium 1994-1995, at enhancing the efficiency of the African public sector in promoting and managing development; strengthening and developing entrepreneurship and the private sector; and fostering ethics, accountability and good governance in member States. Assistance will, therefore, be provided to member States in formulating plans for improving public sector management systems, practices and procedures used in public sector institutions and state-owned managed enterprises and for providing training and education for public sector managers. Assistance will also be given to member States for formulating and adopting policies which eliminate constraints and foster the development of the private sector and entrepreneurship.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation
   (e) External relations
      (i) Facilitation of inter- and intra-regional cooperation among professional management and finance associations and institutions in the design and delivery of public sector management development and support programmes (one in 1994, one in 1995).
      (ii) Participation in board and management meetings of the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute and the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development.

2. Parliamentary services
   (a) Parliamentary documentation (including official records)
      Report to the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Development on:
      (i) Promoting private sector development and entrepreneurship through the creation of an enabling environment (1994).
   (b) Substantive services
   (d) Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work
      Expert group meeting on the implementation of policy guidelines for the management of the African public sector to be organized in collaboration with the MULPOCs (one in 1994, one in 1995).

** Lowest priority
* Higher priority
3. Published material

(a) Recurrent publications

One recurrent publication:

(i) Directory of institutions in Africa offering management education and training (1994) (one every five years).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

Six non-recurrent publications:

(i) Improving public expenditure targeting and allocation for rural development and employment (1995);**

(ii) The informal economy in African economies: Implications for appropriate fiscal policies (1995);*

(iii) The role of African professional associations in providing management development and supportive services: Selected case studies (1994);**

(iv) Improvements in legal and regulatory constraints to private sector development (1994);*

(v) Developing and strengthening credit and capital markets for private sector development (1994);*

(vi) Fiscal policies for promoting indigenous private sector investment (1994).*

5. Operational activities, including regular budget

(a) Advisory services

(i) Advisory missions on training programme design and development for public sector management (two in 1994, two in 1995);**

(ii) Advisory missions on policy reforms that will foster private sector development (one in 1994, one in 1995).**

(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

(i) Four national training workshops on strengthening the capacity of public financial management and accountability (two in 1994, two in 1995);*

(ii) Four national training courses/workshops on integrated public financial management (two in 1994, two in 1995);*

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(iii) One senior policy workshop on improving the public financial management capacity and accountability in African Governments in collaboration with the Association of African Tax Administrators (AATA) (1995);**

(iv) Training of trainers’ workshop on delivery and assessment of training programmes for public sector managers (1994);*

(v) Regional conference on the promotion of indigenous private investment in Africa (1995).*

(c) Field projects

Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa regional project (SAPAM).

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

(i) Participation in inter-agency working group meeting on future work programme and activities in the field of public administration and finance;

(ii) Contribution in biennial meeting of experts on the United Nations programmes in public administration and finance;

(iii) Participation in and contribution to interregional meetings on the improvements in the management of various aspects of the public sector and strengthening and development of entrepreneurship and private sector.

Subprogramme 5: Human resources development and social transformation

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

For the 1994-1995 biennium, the subprogramme aims at making human development the focus and centre-piece of development strategies. This objective is to be attained through allied measures such as strengthening the capacity of Africa’s institutions of higher learning, introducing measures for increasing relevance to address developmental issues effectively and developing a broad skill base through training at various levels. The subprogramme will also place emphasis on enhancing and strengthening the social dimension of development through the promotion of human- and social-centred development policies and strategies that are in harmony with social issues and concerns.

This will entail a coherent mix of actions aimed at integrating social policies in overall development policies and plans; promoting improved quality of life for all through the building of an adequate social infrastructure; and promoting social cohesion and social progress through policies and programmes aimed at the effective integration of the vulnerable groups into the mainstream of society, and through analyses of social issues as they relate to other development issues. The subprogramme aims also at fostering the democratization process through popular participation and strengthening the capacities of NGOs and people’s organizations; and maximizing the potentialities of the informal sector to promote policies conducive to employment and economic growth.

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
In order to sensitize and promote appropriate policy measures on issues of human and social development, the subprogramme also focuses on providing assistance to member States in the planning, development and utilization of human resources. These activities are further supported by seminars and conferences organized at national, subregional and regional levels.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(e) External relations

(i) Participation and collaboration in education and training programmes, human resources planning, development and utilization organized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Association of African Universities (AAU), the African Curriculum Organization (ACO), the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education (AALAE), the African Association for Training and Development (AATD);

(ii) Technical support to the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) and to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI);

(iii) Contacts with member States and consultations and meetings with OAU, UNICEF and other relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies to ensure follow-up by member States and the international community of Dakar consensus on the survival, protection and development of African children;

(iv) Liaising with ministries/departments, NGOs responsible for social development issues.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation

Reports to the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Development on:

(i) Report to the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Fifteen of the Conference of Ministers of Human Development on the African social situation (1995);

(ii) The re-orientation of educational curricula to the new development challenges and education for peace (1994);*

(iii) Policy measures and practices for coordinating, collaborating and improving the production of educational and instructional materials in African countries (1994);*

(iv) State of human resources planning, development and utilization in Africa to the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Fifteen of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Human Development (1995);*

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(v) Progress report on establishment of an African Fund for Youth (1994);
(vi) The informal sector: Creating an enabling environment (1994);
(vii) Technical innovation, entrepreneurial development and financing in the informal sector (1994);
(viii) Organizational development for people’s organizations and non-governmental agencies and leadership skills of people’s organizations and NGOs (1994);
(ix) Resource mobilization and management for people’s organizations and NGOs (1994);
(x) Human development in Africa (1994);*
(xi) Africa’s preparation to the World Summit on Social Development (1994);

Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development on:
(xii) Human development in Africa (1995).*

(b) Substantive services

(i) Conference of the African Ministers responsible for Human Development (1994)*
(ii) First meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Fifteen of the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Development (1995).*

(d) Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work

(i) Ad hoc Expert Group Meeting of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa on orientation of educational curricula to meet Africa’s development challenges and promote peace and nation-building (1995);*

** Working document:** The orientation of educational curricula to meet Africa’s development challenges and to promote peace and nation building (1995);

(ii) Expert group meeting on planning for social development in the context of current social and economic realities (1994);

** Working document:** Planning for social development in the context of current social and economic realities (1994);

(iii) Expert group meeting on the impact of political conflicts and instability on social progress and cohesion, with emphasis on the African family (1995);

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority

3. Published materials (regular budget)

(a) Recurrent publications

(i) People First (one in 1994; one in 1995);

(ii) Trends and issues in human resources planning, development and utilization in Africa on topical issues, strategies and policies (one in 1994; one in 1995);

(iii) Training Information Notice (two in 1994; two in 1995);**

(iv) Biennial survey of the social situation in Africa (one in 1995).

(b) Non-recurrent publications (regular budget)

(i) Training manual in management and administration of education (1995);

(ii) Training manual on planning and implementing curricula for peace and nation-building (1995);

(iii) The social situation in Africa (1994);

(iv) Evaluation of incomes policies in selected African countries: A synthesis report (1994);

(v) South African labour policy: An appraisal of current status (1995);

(vi) Guidelines on policy measures and practices for improving the informal sectors's productivity and its linkages with other sectors of the economy (1995);

(vii) Manual on planning for human development (1994);

(viii) Manual on establishing and managing alternative people-oriented financial institutions (1995);

(ix) The social impact of structural adjustment programmes (1994);

(x) The socio-economic impact of AIDS on households and families (1995);

(xi) The effects of environmental degradation on social progress and cohesion (1995);

(xii) Youth, drugs and health (1994);


** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
5. **Operational activities (regular budget)**

(a) **Advisory services**

(i) Advisory services on policy measures and practices for coordinating, collaborating and improving the production of educational and instructional materials for schools (one in 1994);

(ii) Technical assistance on planning and developing educational curricula to the new development initiatives of peace, human development and nation-building (one in 1995);

(iii) Planning for social development in the context of the current social and economic realities; (one in 1994; one in 1995).

(b) **Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships (regular budget)**

**Workshops on**

(i) Training of teacher trainers for peace and nation-building (one in 1994; one in 1995);

(ii) Improving the management and administrative capacities of educational administrators, planners and curriculum developers (one in 1994; one in 1995);

(iii) Technical innovation and entrepreneurial development in the informal sector (one in 1994; one in 1995);

(iv) Planning for human resources development and human development (one in 1994; one in 1995);

(v) Human resources policies and programmes (two in 1994; one in 1995);

(vi) Employment planning and productivity enhancement (one in 1994; two in 1995).

**Seminars on:**

(i) Non-formal and distance education focused on peace, nation-building and rehabilitation strategies for senior policy officials and NGOs (one in 1994, one in 1995);

(ii) Senior policy seminar on the social impact of structural adjustment programmes (1994);

(iii) The socio-economic impact of AIDS on household and families (one in 1995);

(iv) Two seminars on youth, drugs and health (one in 1994, one in 1995).

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* Lowest priority
** Highest priority
Field projects which will be implemented under this subprogramme include:

(i) Promoting employment and economic growth in the informal sector;

(ii) Promotion of popular participation in development.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

(i) Participation and collaboration in education and training programmes, human resources planning, development and utilization organized by UNESCO, the African Association for Public Administration and Management (AAPAM), ILO, the World Bank, UNDP, UNIDO, UNSO and other international and intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on coordinating human resources planning, development and utilization policies and the human development agenda (1994 and 1995);**

(ii) Contacts with member States and consultations and meetings with UNICEF and other relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies to ensure follow-up by member States and the international community of the Dakar Consensus on the Survival, Protection and Development of African Children (1994 and 1995);**

(iii) Attendance at meetings of United Nations agencies and the subsidiary organs of ECOSOC responsible for social development issues, such as the biennial United Nations Commission on Social Development and the annual inter-agency meetings on youth, the family, drug abuse and aging as well as meetings organized by WHO on various health issues (1994 and 1995).

Subprogramme 6: Statistical and information systems development

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

Within the framework of the Medium-term Plan, 1992-1997 for statistical and information systems development and in pursuance of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s and the Strategy for its implementation, activities will be designed to:

(a) Assist African countries in:

(i) Establishing and/or developing a durable structure for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of integrated demographic, social, economic and environment statistics as well as other development information;

(ii) Developing the statistical data required for planning, monitoring and evaluating social and economic development;

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(iii) Further developing national statistical expertise;
(iv) Developing national data and information processing capabilities, especially through the establishment of national statistical data bases, national information centres and enhanced use of modern information technology;
(v) Improving the quality, relevance, timeliness and intercountry comparability and exchangeability of the data being collected, through harmonization of standards and methodologies;
(vi) Strengthening the capacities of institutions at subregional and regional levels for the generation of development information and for data gathering, processing, analysis and dissemination;

(b) Develop and maintain multisectoral statistical and other development information data bases to be disseminated to all the member States as well as interested development planners and researchers; the access to these data bases will be widened through electronic media and eventually direct access will be made possible through the planned network linkages.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(c) Depositary services

Negotiation of 10 participating centre agreements for the exchange of development information with national and institutional participating centres in the PADIS network.

2. Parliamentary services

Ten reports to the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, Demographers and Information Scientists on:

(ii) Selected issues on the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s (1994);*
(iii) Methodological and technological developments in the 1990 round of population and housing censuses in Africa (1994);*
(v) Role of statistical information systems (SIS) in planning, monitoring and evaluation of national socio-economic development (1994);*

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(vi) Evaluation of 15 years of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) (1994);*

(vii) Civil registration systems data collection, analysis and uses (1994);*

(viii) Importance of informal sector statistics for development planning (1994);*

(ix) Information management issues in Africa (1994);*

(x) Computer-mediated communications in Africa (1994);*

Four reports to meetings of the subregional Technical Committees for PADIS on progress of PADIS activities in the respective subregions (1995).

3. Published materials

(a) Recurrent publications

Ten recurrent publications:

(i) Statistical Newsletter (biannual);

(ii) Directory of African Statisticians (biennial, 1994);

(iii) Directory of electronic data processing centres and experts and statistical data bases in Africa (1995);


(v) African Socio-economic Indicators (annual);*

(vi) Africa in figures (annual);*

(vii) Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series A: Direction of Trade (biennial, 1994);

(viii) Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series C: Summary tables (biennial, 1995);

(ix) African Compendium of Environment Statistics (biennial, 1995);

(x) Newsletter on development information systems in Africa (quarterly, 1994 and 1995).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

Thirteen non-recurrent publications:

(i) Review of progress in post-graduate and specialized statistical training in the African region (1994);

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(ii) Research at national statistical services and centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) (1995);

(iii) Guidelines for the improvement of statistics on the situation of children in Africa (1994);

(iv) Guidelines for the improvement of statistics on aging and elderly persons in Africa (1995);

(v) Use of micro-computers and related software packages for processing foreign trade statistics in African countries (1994);

(vi) Compilation of energy balance sheets in Africa: Practices and methods (1994);

(vii) Implementation of the International Comparison Project (ICP) in Africa: progress and selected issues (1994);

(viii) Review of coverage, quality and timeliness of tourism statistics in Africa (1995);

(ix) Review of progress in development of environment statistics in the African region (1995);

(x) Approaches to the measurement of selected demographic and social indicators (1995);

(xi) Statistical data bases: the impact of new technology on development of national statistical systems in the African region (1994);

(xii) Establishment and improvement of development information systems in Africa (1995);

(xiii) Development information user needs studies in member States and regional and subregional institutions (1994 and 1995).

(c) Technical material

Computer printouts of annual statistical indicators on:

(i) International trade (1994 and 1995);

(ii) National accounts (1994 and 1995);

(iii) Prices (1994 and 1995);

(iv) Sectoral deflators/inflators for national accounts (1994 and 1995);

(v) Public finance (1994 and 1995);

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(vi) Agriculture (1994 and 1995);
(vii) Transport and communications (1994 and 1995);
(viii) Tourism (1994 and 1995);
(ix) Industry, energy and construction (1994 and 1995);
(x) Environment (1994 and 1995);
(xi) Demographic and social indicators (1994 and 1995);
(xii) Development, maintenance and dissemination of computerized data bases: (a) ECA multisectoral statistical data base; (b) bibliographic computerized data base on economic, scientific and technical aspects of Africa; and (c) computerized data base of references on African experts in social and economic, scientific and technical aspects of development in Africa (ongoing activities).

**Other technical material**

(xiii) Statistical annex to the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa (1994 and 1995);
(xiv) Distribution, on request, of statistical and other development information management software to member States, including as a focal point for the Statistical Computing Project (SCP-2) products and under the "clearing-house" arrangements of CASD (ongoing activity);
(xv) Manual for development information processing and analysis (one per year, 1994 and 1995).

4. Information materials and services

(i) Statistical wall charts and graphs (1994 and 1995);

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services

Advisory missions in support of programmes on:

(i) Statistical development and training at national, subregional and regional levels;*
(ii) Development and maintenance of national statistical data bases;

** Lowest priority
(iii) Improvement of international trade statistics;

(iv) Applying the revised United Nations System of National Accounts and improving the quality of the basic economic statistics needed for their compilation as well as development policy formulation and planning;*

(v) Setting up integrated systems of industrial, energy and construction statistics and improving the coverage and timeliness of these data;

(vi) Improving demographic and social statistics, with special emphasis on improvement of data on women, children, youth and the disabled;

(vii) Establishing and/or improving environment statistics in national statistical offices;

(viii) Establishment and strengthening of electronic information networks for the access and exchange of statistical and other development information among member States, subregional and regional institutions and international agencies;

(ix) Creation, management and strengthening of development information systems;

(x) Development of national strategies on information policies in member States;

(xi) Project development for financing of national development information systems in member States.

(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

Fourteen workshops on:

(i) Statistical computing: selected issues (1994); (XB)


(iii) The biennial meeting of directors of centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (1995); (XB)

(iv) Improvement and development of environment statistics in Africa (1994); (RB)

(v) PADIS methodologies and standardization for the benefit of member States (two each in 1994 and 1995); (XB)

(vi) Developing national strategies on information policies for member States (three each in 1994 and 1995). (XB)

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(c) **Field projects**

Field projects on:

(i) Statistical development programme for Africa (throughout the biennium);

(ii) Regional advisory service in demographic statistics (throughout the biennium);

(iii) Enhancing the development information capability of member States (throughout the biennium).

6. **Coordination, harmonization and liaison**

(i) Participation in the meetings of the ACC machinery on statistical and information systems issues (ongoing activity);

(ii) Representation of ECA at the special session and the twenty-eighth session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (1994 and 1995);

(iii) Contributions to activities of the Coordinating Committee on African Statistical Development (CASD) and its subcommittees and the African Statistical Association (AFSA) (throughout the biennium);*

(iv) Participation in other technical coordination meetings of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of statistics and other development information;

(v) Promotion of norms and standards for the exchange of development information with member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations through substantive servicing of the Standing Committee on the Harmonization of Documentation and Information at Subregional and Regional Institutions in Africa (biennial meeting, 1994);

(vi) Coordination of information systems issues with UNESCO.

**Subprogramme 7: Natural resources and energy development**

A. **Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium**

During the biennium 1994-1995, emphasis will be placed on assistance in formulation of national, subregional and regional policies and strategies that will lead to the implementation of programmes for sustainable development of natural resources and energy (NRE) in Africa. Regional and subregional cooperation will be promoted for enhancing the capacities and capabilities for exploration, exploitation, development and management of natural resources and energy in Africa with the view to increasing their use in Africa. Assistance in the assessment of inventory of NRE will be provided. In the field of

**"** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
cartography and remote sensing, the activities will be oriented towards the development and strengthening of institutional, technological and human capabilities in data acquisition, its analysis and utilization for natural resources and environmental management as well as streamlining policies and strategies in surveying, mapping and remote sensing in Africa. Substantive and technical services will also be provided to the African Regional Conference for the development and utilization of mineral resources and energy. Assistance will also be provided in promoting subregional and regional cooperation in the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The regional and subregional institutions dealing with development of natural resources and energy and application of technology will be strengthened. African experts and policy makers will be trained at seminars, workshops and study tours.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(e) External relations

Cooperation with member States, international, regional, subregional, IGO, NGO, in implementing special projects and assignments on rehabilitation of disaster and crisis-affected economies.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation


(b) Substantive services


(d) Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work

Two ad hoc expert group meetings and related background documents:

(i) Policies and strategies for the development of natural resources and energy in Africa;

(ii) Strategies for developing awareness of the benefits and opportunities offered by the United Nations Conference on the Law of Sea and implementation of its provisions.*
3. Published material

(a) Recurrent publications

Two recurrent publications:

(i) Maji annual water resources information bulletin;*


(b) Non-recurrent publications

Eight non-recurrent publications:

(i) Marine pollution problems and strategies for intercountry cooperation in abating these problems in line with the objectives of Agenda 21;

(ii) Problems related to sustainable development and utilization of natural resources and energy: Strategies for intercountry cooperation in the context of Agenda 21;

(iii) Technical study of geographic and land information systems for land resources with special attention to forest planning and management from the perspective of sustainable development (in cooperation with JEFAD);*

(iv) Raw mineral materials for fertilizers and their contribution to the enhancement of African agricultural sector; (in cooperation with Industry and Agriculture Divisions);

(v) Technical study on the current situation of the mining sector in Africa;

(vi) Technical study on procedures, practices, problems and prospects for small-scale irrigation systems in selected African countries;

(vii) Technical study on viability of photovoltaic for rural electrification in Africa;

(viii) Technical study on economic viability of manufacturing of turbines and generators for mini-hydropower in African member States.

(c) Technical material

(i) Computer printouts and data sheets on natural resources and energy in Africa:**

(ii) Classified catalogues of maps;

(iii) Digital cartographic atlas;

(iv) Accessions list of maps, charts and remote sensing imageries.

** Lowest priority
4. Information materials and services

(c) Exhibits and other visual materials

Charts and posters on ECA activities on ad hoc basis, in cooperation with other Divisions.**

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services

(i) Technical assistance to subregional and regional institutions, including economic groupings like Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), river basin organizations, Undugu Group, Regional Centre for Training and Aerial Surveys (RECTAS), African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE), Regional Centre for Services in Surveying Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS) and others, and African member States;

(ii) Advisory services to national, subregional and regional marine science and technology institutions to enhance their technical and managerial capabilities.

(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

(i) Organization of a study tour for African small-scale mining operators on improvement of artisanal and small-scale mining of precious and semi-precious minerals; (XB)

(ii) A regional seminar on sustainable development of natural resources and energy taking into account environment concerns in line with Agenda 21 (subject to mobilization of extrabudgetary resources);

(iii) Study tour on new and renewable sources of energy (subject to mobilization of extrabudgetary resources).

6. Coordination, cooperation and liaison

(i) Participation on relevant activities on natural resources and energy development of United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, regional and subregional organizations;

(ii) Organization of inter-agency meetings and promotion of coordination, harmonization and joint implementation of water activities in Africa;

(iii) Joint implementation with other regional commissions, the Interregional Project on Global Energy Efficiency 21.

** Lowest priority
Subprogramme 8: Infrastructural and structural transformation

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

During the biennium 1994-1995, the subprogramme will focus on assisting African countries in formulating policies and implementing strategies including the application of appropriate science and technology for the development of sustainable industrial capabilities and efficient transport and communication systems in Africa, with particular emphasis on the implementation of the programmes of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II) and the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA II).

Specifically, the subprogramme activities will focus on assisting African countries and relevant intergovernmental organizations by undertaking studies, conducting training, seminars and workshops to enhance their capacity for articulating policies and drawing up action programmes for implementing UNTACDA II programme including mobilization of resources from domestic as well as external sources for implementing the programme. The subprogramme will also promote coordination and cooperation among African countries and between Africa and relevant United Nations agencies and financial institutions in the development of transport and communications in Africa. Finally, through various publications and media, the subprogramme will promote the Decade programme within Africa as well as to the international community at large.

Furthermore, the subprogramme will focus on studies which will assist member States to formulate and/or strengthen industrial policies and strategies and more effectively implement industrial programmes that would enable Africa to develop a self-sustained and self-reliable industrialization. The subprogramme will help member States in promoting their industrial programmes and projects, especially in the private sector, by supporting national and subregional resource-based and core industries, including small-scale industries. Here emphasis will be put on the interlinkage between natural resources, transport and industry. In the framework of the UN second IDDA, which is a self-contained programme, emphasis will be put on strengthening of the technological, enterpreneurial capabilities, women industrial capabilities and transformation of natural resources. This programme should be implemented at the national, subregional and regional levels. In this regard, particular attention is paid to small-scale, cottage and rural industries. The programme will assist member States in building and strengthening subregional and regional institutions for industrial development in the fields of technology, standardization, production and management. It would also promote the pilot projects with a demonstration effect.

In addition, the subprogramme will give particular attention to the development of human resources and institutional capacities to assimilate scientific knowledge and apply appropriate technology for socio-economic development. The emphasis will focus on enhancing capacities for the management and utilization of science and technology. Attention will be given to the creation of an enabling environment; by improving cultural and social attitudes for scientific advancement and technological change, by enhancing the economic and financial climate, by strengthening the institutional and organizational set-up and by cultivating cooperation and collaboration between the industrialized countries, donors agencies, other developing countries on one hand and with African countries on the other. These will be achieved by building awareness and understanding of the role that science and technology can play in infrastructural and structural transformation. Sensitization of community leaders, including women to the benefits of science and technology and its appropriation. Furthermore, activities will aim at enhancing cooperation and

** Lowest priority
coordination with donors, intergovernmental organizations, other developing countries and United Nations agencies in science and technology development for the benefit of the Africa region.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(c) External relations

(i) Cooperation with countries and relevant organizations such as Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport (MINCONMAR), Port Management Associations (PMAs), Union of African Shippers' Council (UASC), Union of African Railways (UAR), Association of African Airlines (AFRAA), African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), International Road Federation (IRF), Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU), Organization of African Unity (OAU), IDDA Committee of Ten, UNTACDA subsectoral and subregional working groups and other relevant IGOs and NGOs on matters concerning transport and communications and their industrial aspects in Africa, particularly in respect of: (i) facilitation, coordination and harmonization of identified cross-sectoral projects in UNTACDA II and IDDA II programmes; (ii) constant updating of UNTACDA II programme, preparation of progress and evaluation reports of the programme as well as in monitoring its implementation;

(ii) Organize and service, including the preparation of reports to UNTACDA II and IDDA II working groups, subregional and sectoral working groups and seminars;

(iii) Continuous support and preparation of reports to meetings of subregional and regional IGOs and NGOs on IDDA II and UNTACDA II;

(iv) Substantive servicing and preparation of reports to meetings of IGOs and NGOs, including the North African subgroup on science and technology and technical advisory committee on nuclear science and technology for development.

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation*

One report to the Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications, the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development:

(i) Progress report on the coordination and harmonization of UNTACDA II and IDDA II;
Seven reports to the Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications (1994 special meeting; 1995 ordinary meeting):

(ii) Progress reports on the implementation of human resources and institutional development, data-base and the Trans-African Highway and the Yamoussoukro Declaration on the New African Air Transport Policy (1994);

(iii) Outcome of the prefeasibility and feasibility studies of four pilot plants for manufacture of transport equipment (1995);

(iv) Implementation of the human resources and institutional development phase II project (1995);

(v) Progress reports on UNTACDA II, data base and the Trans-African Highway Bureau (1995);

(vi) Evaluation report on UNTACDA II (1995);

(vii) Report on the special meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications (1995);

Two reports to the Intergovernmental Committees of Experts of the MULPOCs (1995) meetings:

(viii) Transport data base project for sub-Saharan Africa (1995);

(ix) Progress on the implementation on UNTACDA II;

Two reports to the United Nations General Assembly:

(x) Annual report on UNTACDA II (one in 1994; one in 1995);

Three reports to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (1995):

(xi) Progress made in the implementation of the programme for the second IDDA (1995);

(xii) Feasibility study on the establishment of African regional network on fertilizers and agricultural machinery;

(xiii) Regional strategy for rational location of industries in the context of the Abuja Treaty;

Two reports to the African Regional Conference on Science and Technology (1995):

(xiv) Implementation of the science and technology protocol of the African Economic Community;

(xv) Development of appropriate science and technology indicators for Africa.

** Lowest priority
(b) **Substantive services**

(i) Conference of African Ministers of Transport and Communications including experts and Interagency Coordinating Committee meetings (1994 and 1995);

(ii) Twelfth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

(iii) Meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

(iv) Meeting of the Committee of Ten for follow-up activities of the second IDDA;

(v) African Regional Conference on Science and Technology.

(d) **Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work**

Ad hoc expert group meetings and related background documents:

(i) Technology transfer, negotiation and acquisition, particularly in the sectors of industry, transport and communications, in the context of the promotion of the African Economic Community (1994);*

(ii) Urban transport development in Africa (1994);*

(iii) Manual for trainers for small-scale industries;*

(iv) The development of African metal industries based on South-South cooperation;

(v) Utilization and perspectives for integrated development of natural resources for the production of phosphate, nitrogen and potassium fertilizers;*

(vi) Manufacturing of irrigation equipment in the Sahel countries;

(vii) Application of nuclear science and technology for development, particularly in the field of agriculture and food preservation;*


3. **Published material**

(a) **Recurrent publications**

Four recurrent publications:*

(i) UNTACDA II Newsletter (two in 1994; two in 1995);

(ii) List of UNTACDA II approved projects (one in 1994; one in 1995);

(iii) Focus on African Industry (annual);

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* Highest priority
(iv) Directory of project profiles for small-scale industries.

(b) Non-recurrent publications

Twenty-seven non-recurrent publications:

(i) Transport and communications traffic facilitation in Africa (including policies, problems, issues, etc.) (1995);

(ii) Financing policies and practices in transport and communications sectors in Africa (including taxation, user fees, joint ventures private sector financing) (1994);

(iii) Institutional reforms and organizational restructuring in transport and communications in Africa (including contract plans, incentives programmes and private sector participation) (1995);

(iv) Urban transport development in Africa (including communications aspects) (1994);

(v) Improvement of maintenance management systems in fields of trade, rail and inland waterways transport (1994);

(vi) Air transport operation and policies in Africa (1995);**

(vii) Impact of new courier services in the postal sector (1994);**

(viii) Development and application of mobile communication services in Africa (1995);**

(ix) Cooperation in rail transport in Africa (1995);**

(x) Selected technologies available for or without licensing in the context of the second IDDA;**

(xi) Study on Africa’s potential industrial comparative advantage in an emerging new world order;*

(xii) Modalities for South-South industrial cooperation;*

(xiii) Factors in enterprise formation in African countries (two case studies);**

(xiv) Lessons for Africa from the selected case studies on the development of the mining and metal industries;

(xv) Prospects for cooperation in metallurgical fuels, energy and additives among African steel producers;*

(xvi) Possibilities and perspectives on development of petrochemical industries in North Africa on the basis of local reserves of oil and gas;

** Lowest priority
Possibilities of utilization of biomass for the production of basic chemicals in Africa;
Survey of Africa’s basic industries (mining, energy, metal, chemical, engineering);*
Survey of selected Africa’s agro-based industries (flour-based, vegetable oils, beverage and sugar);
Promotion of African fertilizers and petrochemical industries;
Study on the development of repair and maintenance of industrial facilities in Africa;
Building materials and construction industries in Africa: Constraints to and prospects for socio-economic development;*
Strategy for building materials and construction industries development in Africa: approach to the formulation of comprehensive construction industries planning and implementation policies in Africa;**
Influence of economic policies on science and technology development in Africa (1994);
Technology assessment in Africa (1994);*
Contribution of foreign direct investments (FDI) to science and technology development in Africa (1995);**

(c) Technical material*

Creation of a metal, chemical, engineering and agro-industries data bases and models to monitor the performance of African basic and food industries.

4. Information materials and services*

(b) Press releases

Four articles on UNTACDA II in international journals (1994 and 1995).

(d) Films and video tapes


(e) Radio broadcasts

Radio broadcasts on UNTACDA II prepared in cooperation with URTNA (1994).

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(g) **Special events**


5. **Operational activities**

(a) **Advisory services**

Advisory services:

(i) To African countries and IGOs, on request, in the various fields of transport and communications in Africa (1994 and 1995);

(ii) To IGOs on multisectoral projects and on the establishments of the African Economic Community;

(iii) Missions to member States in the context of the implementation of the second IDDA;

(iv) To member States on science and technology development and promotion;

(v) To ECA-sponsored institutions (African Regional Centre for Technology and African Regional Organization for Standardization) on science and technology programmes.

(b) **Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships**

(i) Four subregional workshops on UNTACDA II (participation in two in 1994; organization of two in 1995);*

(ii) Workshop on road safety in Africa (1995);**

(iii) Workshop on information system for small-scale industries in Africa;**

(iv) Workshop on management system for women entrepreneurs in small-scale industries;

(v) Study tours to the newly industrializing countries (NICs) on technology transfer (one in 1994; one in 1995);**

(vi) Training seminar on incentives for science and technology development;*

(vii) Round-table on investment in IDDA projects;*

(c) **Field projects**

(i) Manufacture of transport and communication equipment in Africa (1994 and 1995);
(ii) Human resources and institutional development in Africa (1994 and 1995);

(iii) Transport database in Africa (1994 and 1995);

(iv) Coordination of implementation of UNTACDA II programme (1994 and 1995);

(v) Small-scale pilot projects of metalworking, food-processing, medicinal plant and auto-ancillary production;

(vi) Promotion and strengthening of ARCEDEM;

(vii) Substantive support to the African Regional Centre for Technology;

(viii) Substantive support to the African Regional Organization for Standardization.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination, harmonization and liaison with:

(i) United Nations and other international organizations such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), etc., involved in the activities of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II) and Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA II), in order to coordinate and harmonize their cross-sectoral projects and programmes (1994-1995);

(ii) UNIDO and UNDP in promoting and monitoring the prefeasibility and feasibility studies of four pilot plants for the manufacture of transport equipment (1994 and 1995);

(iii) Concerned divisions of ECA and with IMO, ILO, UNCTAD, IBRD, etc., in monitoring and promoting the human resources and institutional development (phase II) project (1994 and 1995);

(iv) United Nations and other international organizations such as UNCTAD, ILO, IMO, ITU, IBRD, etc., in monitoring and implementation of the UNTACDA II programme (1994 and 1995);

(v) The joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO secretariat on the implementation of the IDDA II;

(vi) The joint committee of ECA/ADB/India on the promotion of the South-South Partnership Centre;
(vii) Related agencies and participation in meetings of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology and the Commission on Science and Technology;

(viii) UNESCO for the organization and servicing of concertation meetings between ECA and UNESCO on science and technology for development;

(ix) Related agencies and participation in ad hoc meetings with other United Nations agencies on science and technology for development;

(x) Related agencies for preparing six reports, organizing and servicing of six donor meetings on UNTACDA II programme (three in 1994; three in 1995);

(xi) Related agencies for preparing documents, organizing and servicing the International transport and communications forum (1995).

Subprogramme 9: Women in development

A. Orientation of the subprogramme for the biennium

In the past, there has been an over-emphasis on the micro level activities of women particularly income generation. A particular accent has also been put on the inclusion of women concerns in development plans and strategies. This biennium will pursue efforts of enhancing the role of women and their participation in the development process. A new conceptual approach that will analyze development issues from a gender perspective will be developed. In line with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and the Abuja Declaration, emphasis will be on economic empowerment of women through stimulating and consolidating the entrepreneurial spirit of African women and providing increased access to resources both in the formal and informal sectors. Special efforts will be devoted to assist women in extreme poverty and suffering from internal strife, civil war and human rights abuse. Stronger links with other women in development (WID) structures particularly NGOs will be established and the data base on women strengthened.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

   (e) External relations

   Development of linkages with women's governmental, professional and political organizations/associations and NGOs and women in development structures of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), African Development Bank (ADB), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Preferential Trade Area (PTA), etc. (1994-1995).

2. Parliamentary services

   (a) Parliamentary documentation (including official records)

   ** Lowest priority
   * Highest priority
One report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on:

(i) Issues emerging from the 1994 fifth Regional Conference on Women in Development (1995);

One report to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW) on:

(ii) The status of women on the Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Africa (1995);

Various reports on women in development issues to the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC) (1994, 1995);

Seven reports to the fifth Regional Conference on Women (1994) on:*

(iii) The African woman today and into the twenty-first century (An overview assessment of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies to capture the present achievements, challenges and future goals);

(iv) Women, peace-building and disaster management (wars, political conflicts and civil strife in Africa: an unacceptable reality; women - a bridge to peace; women as managers and victims in disaster situations; impact of displacement: women refugees, returnees and internally displaced);

(v) Economic empowerment of women (women's responses to economic policies in Africa; women's contribution in the economic sphere in urban and rural areas);

(vi) Political empowerment of women (participation of women in the democratic process; women in governance, politics and decision-making; national machineries and emerging women's organizations and institutions);

(vii) Equity and social issues (women's rights; gender and culture - looking into the twenty-first century);

(viii) Women, environment and sustainable development (women's access to and management of natural resources);


(b) Substantive services

(i) Fifth Regional Conference on Women (1994):*

(ii) Meetings of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC) (annual, 1994, 1995).

(d) Ad hoc expert group meetings and related preparatory work

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(i) Expert group meeting on the modalities for the establishment of an African bank for women (1994);


3. Published materials

(a) Recurrent publications (to be included in the United Nations publications programme)

Three recurrent publications:

(i) Issues and Trends in Women’s Advancement in Africa (once every two years, 1995);**

(ii) ATRCW Update (Newsletter of the African Training and Research Centre for Women) (twice a year, 1994 and 1995);

(iii) Roster of African Women Experts (once every two years, 1995).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

One non-recurrent publication:

African Plan of Action (1995).*

4. Information materials and services

(a) Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits

A Compilation of International Instruments Relevant to Women in Africa (1994).

5. Operational activities

(a) Advisory services

Advisory services to:


(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

(i) Forum for African women leaders on women’s role in peace-making and conflict resolution (1995);

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
(ii) Seminar on management and leadership for women (1995).

(c) Field projects

(i) Fostering the empowerment of women in the socio-economic and financial fields (1994-1995);


6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination of activities with women in development programmes of (1994-1995) INSTRAW, UNIFEM, Division for the Advancement of Women (Vienna), United Nations Commission on the Status of Women; ECA divisions/MULFOCs; women in development structures with United Nations specialized agencies.

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
C. PROGRAMME SUPPORT

1. United Nations Information Services

A. Orientation of the services

Within the biennium 1994-1995, the Information Services Unit will provide the public with information on the activities of the United Nations in general and of the Commission in particular. It will participate in the effective implementation of a communication strategy. The unit will popularize initiatives conceived under the Commission’s major programmes such as: the Abuja Treaty, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II), United Nations second Industrial Decade for Africa (IDDA II) and Agenda 21.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(e) External relations

Liaison with media, governments, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations and cultural centres for dissemination of information on the work of the secretariat.

3. Published material

(a) Recurrent publications

Two recurrent publications:

(i) Africa Hall News (monthly);

(ii) TARGET, a periodical popularizing the implementation of the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community (quarterly - joint effort with related substantive Divisions).

(b) Non-recurrent publications

One non-recurrent publication:

ECA Today (a publication reviewing the role, functioning and perspectives of the Commission).
4. Information material and services

(a) Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits
   (i) Information kits;
   (ii) Feature stories and fact sheets on selected issues and topics (Joint effort with related substantive Divisions).

(b) Press releases
   (i) Various press releases on activities and events;
   (ii) ECA-ECHO PRESS (a weekly compilation of press releases).

(c) Exhibits and other visual materials
   (i) Exhibitions;
   (ii) ECA at work (pictorial annual photographic album of ECA’s activities).

(d) Films and video tapes
    Films and video presentations (several).

(e) Radio broadcasts and tapes of news, documentary and feature programmes
    Radio talk shows and documentaries on selected topics (twice a year - Joint effort with related substantive Divisions).

(f) Guided tours, lectures and seminars
    (i) Guided tours for visitors;
    (ii) Organization of press conferences and interviews;
    (iii) Press coverage of sectoral ministerial meetings, including the committee officials of the MULPOCs and the ECA Conference of Ministers responsible for economic and social development.

(g) Special events
    (i) Organization of commemorative programmes;
    (ii) Participation in the Pan-African Trade Fair.

** Lowest priority
* Highest priority
6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination and liaison with the Department of Public Information (DPI) and other United Nations agencies for the dissemination of information on the work of ECA.

2. Management of technical cooperation activities

A. Orientation for the biennium

In the biennium 1994-1995, emphasis will be put on the development of a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy and the effective management of technical cooperation activities. In this regard actions will aim at:

(a) Increasing or at least maintaining the same level of extrabudgetary resources by enhancing contacts with financing agencies and governments through fund-raising missions;

(b) Provide support for the effective identification, formulation, monitoring and management of technical cooperation activities;

(c) Increasing the involvement, commitment and participation of member States in the implementation of regional and subregional technical projects;

(d) Ensuring the effectiveness of project management and evaluation.

B. Activities

1. International cooperation

(e) External relations

International cooperation with donors (governmental, non-governmental, subregional, regional and international) for the mobilization of technical support and financial resources for the funding of operational activities, including:

(i) Preparation of basic and specific grant agreements, including technical non-reimbursable loan agreements (about 5 per year);

(ii) Review and analysis of projects to member States development programmes and the ECA Medium-term Plan (continuous);

(iii) Management and monitoring of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) funds (continuous);

(iv) Follow-up for payments of UNTFAD and UNTACDA outstanding pledged contributions (continuous);

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
(v) Review of 60 semi-annual and terminal reports on projects for submission to funding agencies (about 30 per year).

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation

Four reports to the ECA Conference of Ministers on:

(i) The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD);

(ii) Utilization of resources contributed during the previous UNTFAD Pledging Conference, (second quarter, 1994);

(iii) Resource requirements for the biennium 1994-1995 (second quarter, 1995);

(iv) ECA as an executing agency (second quarter, 1994-1995).

(b) Substantive services

Tenth Pledging Conference of UNTFAD (biennial, second quarter, 1995).

5. Operational activities

(b) Group training, including seminars, workshops and fellowships

(i) In-house seminar for project and administrative officers on project formulation, monitoring and management;

(ii) Seminar for subregional and regional IGOs and NGOs.

6. Coordination, harmonization and liaison

Coordination, harmonization and liaison including mobilization of resources with funding sources such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, on arrangements for operational activities with organizational institutions of the United Nations, namely UNEP, UNESCO.

*• Lowest priority
• Highest priority
B. Activities

Activities will cover editorial and official records services, meeting interpretation and verbatim reporting services, translation services, publishing services. Conference services will be expanded as the new Conference Centre becomes operational during the second half of the biennium.

Library services will provide continuing support to the substantive operational activities units in the economic, social and administrative fields in the implementation of priorities established by member States. Activities will include acquisition of new titles of interest and management of the Library.

4. Administration and Common Services

A. Orientation for the biennium

The Administration and Common Services will continue to provide overall direction of administrative and management services to the secretariat including overall guidance to ECA Divisions and organizational units and ECA-sponsored institutions.

B. Activities

2. Parliamentary services

(a) Parliamentary documentation

Report to the ECA Conference of Ministers on staff and administrative matters.

(b) Substantive activities

The Administration and Common Services will provide continuing support in the implementation of the priorities of member States through sustained and efficient management of:

(i) Human resources management covering recruitment, placement and career development counselling, staff administration, staff welfare, and training. Particular emphasis will be given to management training. Medical and pharmaceutical services will be provided to staff and their dependents;

(ii) Programme budgeting and finance. Activities will include financial management and control, financial accounting and reporting, financial statements and reports, and programme budgeting and monitoring;

(iii) General services which will include management of security and safety services and provision of electronic support services. Electronic support services will include office automation, management, maintenance and operation of ECA computer systems and data bases. Preparations will also be made for the implementation of the global United Nations Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS). Other services will include procurement, property management, inventory control.

** Lowest priority

* Highest priority
and stores, transportation and travel as well as facilities management (maintenance of electrical, mechanical and other installations). The coordination, monitoring and follow-up with the construction contractors, architects/engineers, quantity surveyors and United Nations Headquarters on the construction work of the new conference facilities in Addis Ababa will continue through the biennium. Communication services will be provided in support of the services to member States;

(iv) Audit and administrative services will be provided to ECA/MULPOC offices and ECA-sponsored institutions to ensure accountability and enhance efficiency and effectiveness.