



Conference of Ministers
ADDIS ABABA
1980

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT

29 March 1979-12 April 1980

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1980

SUPPLEMENT No. 7

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1980



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NOTE

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa covers the period from 29 March 1979 to 12 April 1980. It has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference.

ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

2. At its two hundred and twelfth meeting held on 12 April 1980, the Conference of Ministers unanimously approved the following draft decision for submission to the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council decides:

3. (i) To take note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 29 March 1979 to 12 April 1980 and of the recommendations and resolutions contained therein;

(ii) To amend paragraph 18 of the terms of reference of the Commission by deleting the second sentence of that paragraph which should read as follows:

"The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of its subsidiary bodies."

II. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 29 MARCH 1979

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

4. During the period under review, the Commission organized meetings of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development and the Conference of African Ministers of Trade. A list of the meetings held by these bodies, together with further information concerning their officers and their reports, is annexed to the present report.

B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

5. The activities carried out under the Commission's programme of work for 1978-1979, and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Conference of Ministers, are described below.

Agriculture

6. During the period under review, the secretariat, as in previous years, continued to focus on subregional and intergovernmental organizations in its attempts to solve agricultural problems, and its activities have become more markedly action-oriented.

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7. Reports of the study of co-operation and trade in food, livestock, fishery and forestry products in the West African subregion which was initiated in 1977 at the request of ECOWAS have been completed. Preliminary consultations have been held with the ECOWAS secretariat on the reports. Project documents have been prepared for two studies on the agricultural potential of the ECOWAS subregion and preparatory assistance for the establishment of a West African Agricultural Commodities Intelligence Service. The secretariat has also assisted ECOWAS in preparing action programmes for the implementation of the resolutions contained in the above-mentioned reports.
 8. As a follow-up to resolution 4/78 of the tenth FAO Regional Conference of the African Ministers of Agriculture and Conference of Ministers resolution 351 (XIV), the secretariat evaluated the programmes and projects of inter-governmental organizations in Africa in order to assess their contribution to food production now and in the future. Their weaknesses and constraints were identified and guidelines for action proposed. It is expected that the document emanating from this exercise will be presented to the eleventh Regional Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture, the sixth Conference of Ministers of ECA and the OAU Economic Summit of Heads of State.
 9. Regarding integrated rural development, the secretariat gave assistance to the United Republic of Tanzania/Zambia Integrated Rural Development Project in setting up priorities and plans of action. The secretariat also took part in the preparatory activity for the setting up of the Centre for Integrated Rural Development in Africa.
 10. The secretariat participated in the preparation for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development which took place in July 1979. The secretariat reviewed the country papers, drafted and reviewed conference papers.
 11. Work on the formulation and implementation of the project for the improvement and development of agricultural statistics institutions and services within the framework of the ECA MULPOCs is in progress. A study on the methodology of data collection from smallholders was initiated in 1979 and field investigation is being carried out in Burundi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda and Zambia. The secretariat, in collaboration with FAO, is also monitoring the food and nutrition situation in the African region.
 12. The secretariat, in co-operation with FAO, has initiated studies to collect background information on the situation of the small farmer, an important supplier of food in Africa, and on the identification of institutional problems of small farmers with respect to farm investment and use of improved inputs. A consultant is currently conducting field work in Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The study may be extended to other subregions depending on experience in the above countries.
 13. In the area of forestry resources development and conservation, the secretariat, in co-operation with UNDP and FAO, initiated the project on the analysis of forest legislation, reafforestation policies and machinery for forest exploitation, conservation and forest resource development. A project leader has been on the job since August 1979 and preliminary analysis has already started. Also, co-operation with the African Timber Organization and the FAO/UNIDO/ECA Forest Industries Advisory Group is continuing.

14. With regard to marketing, the secretariat is working on increasing food availability through waste reduction and improvement of the marketing systems in the Eastern and Southern African subregion. In this connexion, a subregional seminar is scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa in November 1980. The secretariat is also engaged in the collection of data on agricultural marketing institutions and facilities.

15. The secretariat, in collaboration with FAO, conducted two training programmes in English and French in project formulation, analysis, execution, monitoring and evaluation for ECA staff.

Development planning, projects and policies

16. During the year under review, the secretariat concentrated on the preparation of the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1978/1979 parts I and II. Part I consists of two sections. The first section covers such topics as the African development strategy during the Third United Nations Development Decade; the international economic situation; growth, domestic savings and fixed capital formation in developing Africa; agriculture; manufacturing; external trade and balance of payments; resource flows and external debt, monetary development; and inflation. The second section contains a special study on economic growth, employment, income distribution and mass poverty in African developing countries. Part II of the Survey covers current economic developments and policies in the individual countries of the ECA region, with emphasis on the years 1978 and 1979.

17. Work was also carried out on a preliminary paper reviewing the exchange control system in 38 African countries; this is an introduction to the study of the sources, magnitude and mechanisms of foreign exchange leakages in African countries and their impact on the availability of development resources and external debt accumulation. The paper attempts to review briefly the exchange control systems, beginning with import control, followed by export control, control over invisible payments and receipts and, finally, control on capital movements.

18. In response to a specific request contained in General Assembly resolution 3508 (XXX), a standard projection model was built for Africa. A preliminary trial forecast for eight African countries was presented at the Conference of African Planners in December 1978. Applying the recommendations of the Conference, the secretariat has developed several types of models adapted to the characteristics of various groups of countries such as the least developed countries; oil-exporting countries; non-least developed and non-oil exporting countries; classified by income groups. Within the framework of this exercise, three major quantitative studies were prepared for the Conference on the problems and perspectives of African Least Developed Countries and the first session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers. The papers are: "Quantitative analysis of the problems and perspectives of the African Least Developed Countries in the framework of the Third United Nations Development Decade", and "Comparative analysis of the projections made for developing African countries by various United Nations bodies".

19. The secretariat devoted considerable time to the preparation of the Conference on the problems and perspectives of African Least Developed Countries. In addition to the paper on comparative analysis of projections by United Nations bodies, the secretariat prepared the following papers: "Long-term development trends in the African Least Developed Countries", "An assessment of the major sectors", "ECA programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981 for the African least developed countries: a note", "Issues for the consideration of the Conference: note by the ECA secretariat".

20. Within the framework of the subprogramme on financial, monetary and social issues, a study has been started on the role of national development banks as instruments of economic development. This study is due for completion in 1980.

Economic co-operation and integration

21. During the year under review, the secretariat devoted considerable energy to putting the MULPOCs on a sound footing. First, as a way of giving more responsibilities to the MULPOCs, the secretariat issued directives defining their relationship with the divisions and stressing the need for the latter to second staff to the MULPOCs. Following these guidelines, the MULPOCs, for the first time, became fully responsible for arrangements for convening meetings of their policy organs. The main MULPOC projects continued under the general guidance and supervision of the secretariat.

22. Four Intergovernmental Negotiating Team meetings were held on the creation of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa. During the year, the Team was able to conclude negotiations of eight protocols while negotiations are in progress on four other protocols and the draft Treaty on the establishment of the PTA. It is expected that the PTA will be established during the second half of 1980.

23. In other subregions, an attempt is being made to launch similar PTAs or other forms of economic integration appropriate to prevailing circumstances. In the Gisenyi-based MULPOC, two interdisciplinary missions concluded studies on the promotion of economic integration through the harmonization of industrial policies, customs arrangements and payments procedures within the framework of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries. Within the Yaounde-based MULPOC, sectoral studies on industry, trade, agriculture and transport have been carried out, and the creation of an appropriate subregional clearing and payments systems, which takes the existence of UDEAC into full account, is under active consideration. The Niamey-based MULPOC published its first issue of a periodic liaison bulletin and a directory of the West African intergovernmental organizations, and also undertook other activities including the identification of the training needs of intergovernmental organizations and inter-modal transport as a first step towards assisting the large number of West African Organizations in rationalizing their work programmes. For the Tangier-based MULPOC, an interdisciplinary trade mission completed its report which should form the basis for the identification of projects for economic co-operation and integration.

24. The secretariat also undertook a number of activities in the field of economic and technical co-operation. The year saw the establishment of the Inter-Divisional Committee on Economic and Technical Co-operation and the Inter-Divisional Committee on Afro-Arab Co-operation. Under the auspices of the former, written contributions were made towards the preparations for the regional meeting on ECDC held in December 1979, the UNDP-sponsored Inter-governmental Meeting of African Experts on TCDC to be held in Nairobi in May 1980, and the UNDP high-level meeting to be held in Geneva in June 1980.

25. The secretariat continued to render legal services in connexion with the establishment of various new economic and technical co-operation organizations. The institutions serviced included the Regional Centre for Solar Energy, the East African Management Institute which has now become a subregional institute for the Eastern and Southern African States, the Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, the Association of Tax Administrators, and the African Industrial Development Fund. The secretariat's legal expertise was also used by ECOWAS in the preparation of a protocol on the free movement of persons within the ECOWAS countries, and in the revision of the protocol on the Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development.

26. During the year under review, the secretariat serviced a meeting of officials of the Labour Ministries of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland at Maseru, Lesotho, to consider the modalities for implementing the recommendations of the Lusaka Conference on Migratory Labour. The meeting recommended the creation of a Southern African Labour Commission which has since been established after the meeting of Ministers of Labour from the three countries at Gaborone in January 1980.

27. There was also the establishment of the Eastern and Southern African Transport and Communications Commission to be based in Maputo, Mozambique. It will co-ordinate plans and policies of the countries of the subregion, especially during the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. On the basis of projects identified by the secretariat, UNDP has made a grant of \$US 10 million for transport and communications projects in southern Africa.

Education, training and manpower

28. During the year under review, the secretariat concentrated on fostering the rationalization of national manpower training policy and the development of appropriate machinery for training co-ordination, the development of local training and consultancy capability, the training of Africans in priority fields of manpower requirements, training institution building and strengthening through intra-African co-operation, and studies in manpower planning for the basic industries and in skills analysis, it also promoted development-oriented educational reform and the use of non-formal education system in manpower development.

29. National training workshops were organized in Botswana, Malawi and Togo, and there was a regional training workshop in Kenya for trainers, staff development officers and training managers. At the December regional conference on training development, African Governments were called upon to adopt the Dar-es-Salaam recommendations on the administration and co-ordination of training.

30. The secretariat co-sponsored two conferences in Addis Ababa. The first, an Interregional Conference on Distance Education, was held in September 1979 in conjunction with the German Foundation for International Development and it focused on correspondence education and the open university system in democratizing education. The second was organised in conjunction with the Netherlands Government and issues such as training policy and training co-ordination, non-formal education in manpower development and intra-African co-operation in manpower development and utilization were considered.

31. Two field studies to identify the existence and growth problems of indigenous consultants and explore the feasibility of co-operation among them were undertaken to North and Central African subregions. A similar mission to Eastern and Southern Africa resulted in ECA assisting indigenous consultants in organizing a meeting in November 1979 at which the Association of Eastern and Southern African Consultancy Organizations was formed.

32. To encourage the localization of professional training and qualifications in different professions and vocations, an evaluation study on the progress of localization and the effectiveness of administrative, legislative and institutional measures to achieve accelerated localization was undertaken in Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya and the Sudan with the help of a consultant. A preliminary enquiry has also been initiated to determine interest in, and possible agenda for, a regional conference on the subject.

33. During 1979, various fellowship activities administered by the secretariat became effectively integrated into the Expanded Fellowship Training and Programme for Africa. In the operation of the programme in 1979, the Libya Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, and Egypt made substantial fellowship offers while Lesotho made a modest financial contribution. A total of 75 Africans received training awards under bilateral arrangements, 54 trainees benefitted from training fellowships of three months' to 12 months' duration under the ECA/Netherlands scheme, and more than 100 trainers participated in four to six weeks' training workshops.

34. With funds provided by USAID, a five-week study tour to Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa was organized for three officials of African inter-governmental organizations in the field of free trade and common market arrangements. It was organized in collaboration with UNCTAD.

35. Pursuant to Conference of Ministers resolution 348 (XIV) considerable energy was devoted to meetings and follow-up work on the establishment of the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research, Nairobi, the establishment of a North African Graduate Institute of Management, and the finalization of the text of the agreement on the conversion of the East African Management Institute into a subregional institute to serve the 17 States of the subregion.

36. Studies were undertaken in respect of manpower for the basic industries, the brain drain in North Africa, identification of training needs of West African intergovernmental organizations, skills analysis and methods of accelerated training. By February 1980, the study on manpower profiles for the metals industry was completed by a consultant, while arrangements for the engineering, chemical, building materials and agro-food industries were under way.

37. The secretariat improved upon its performance in the area of public administration and management. A study on governmental structures, their relevance and effectiveness in ensuring improved performance and the challenges of development administration, was initiated. Training and advisory missions were undertaken to Zambia, Lesotho, Rwanda, Somalia, Uganda, Mauritania and Madagascar. Workshops and seminars were organized in the United Republic in Tanzania, Rwanda, Togo, Lesotho and Uganda. At a regional conference and workshop on tax policy and administration which was held in Addis Ababa in June 1979, an Association of African Tax Administrators was formed.

Human settlements

38. In its activities during the period under review, the secretariat bore in mind the report of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements held in Addis Ababa from 2 to 6 October 1978 and Conference of Ministers resolution 358 (XIV) which consolidated all the four resolutions of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements.

39. The secretariat was successful in mobilizing resources under bilateral technical co-operation arrangements and fielded three experts on human settlements in the Lusaka and Niamey-based MULPOCs. The secretariat was also able to recruit a Regional Adviser on Co-operative and Self-help Housing under bilateral financial agreement.

40. A staff member of the Housing, construction and Physical Planning Section visited seven countries to advise and assist Governments in setting up national human settlements advisory committees or similar machinery.

41. A four-man team was sent to enquire about the implementation requirements of the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing.

42. At the subregional level, the secretariat, through its Niamey-based MULPOC, established contacts and liaison arrangements with the human settlements departments of member States and economic grouping organizations in the subregion. An expert on human settlements has been attached to the Niamey-based MULPOC since August 1979. In the field of assistance to Governments and organizations, the expert participated in the updating of the master-plan of Dakar city (Senegal) and the definition of a national policy on economic housing with the promotion of the use of local building materials for the Ministry of Planning of Ghana. The expert also took part in the elaboration of an assistance project to OMVS within the framework of the moving and resettlement of the 28 villages affected by the Manatali Dam, the preparation of a regional programme of assistance to the nomad populations in the Sahelian countries affected by drought, as well as the report on the regional situation and the problems of human settlements with an evaluation of the execution of the resolutions of the Human Settlements Commission for the forthcoming Conference of Ministers of the MULPOC.

43. In the Lusaka-based MULPOC, the expert on human settlements assumed duties in October 1979. Regarding assistance to Governments and organizations, the MULPOC, with Habitat, Nairobi, arranged human settlements training programmes for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and developed an operational programme for training settlement planners in the less industrialized countries. A workshop was conducted at UNEP, Nairobi, on city environment management.

44. In the area of efficient resource development and utilization an adviser was recruited by mid-June 1979 and has so far participated in a UNESCO seminar on low-cost housing at Lome, Togo, in June 1979, and with the Chief of Section at a preliminary meeting of the "Shelter Afrique" within the African Development Bank at Abidjan also in June 1979. He has invited all member States to nominate a permanent correspondent in charge of housing. The adviser undertook a field mission to ten member States with the aim of identifying urban housing projects where the secretariat's contribution is called for, invited research laboratories in selected countries to study maintenance aspects in connexion with local building materials, advised the UNCHS (Habitat) on matters relating to building codes and regulations for the region and prepared working papers for the seminar on building codes and regulations for developing countries at which he represented the secretariat in March 1980.

45. With regard to building materials and construction industries development, the secretariat undertook missions to Egypt, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal for discussions with the Governments and to identify needs and gaps with reference to existing and planned facilities as well as national priorities. An Expert Group Meeting on building materials and construction industries was organized to identify programme needs. This meeting facilitated the preparation of a full-scale project document for the development of the various components of the subsector, and it has been approved by UNDP.

46. Two project documents on specific aspects of building materials production were prepared, and bilateral assistance has since been arranged with the Government of India. A project document was prepared on the current status of building and building materials research facilities in the African region and ways of improving the situation; another one was prepared on the formation of a development council for the promotion of building materials and construction industries development in the countries of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries.

47. The secretariat participated in two meetings of the Centre for Industrial Development at Douala and Addis Ababa and in a subregional seminar at Dakar in order to promote the ECA proposals for the development of this subsector on the basis of institutional co-operation.

48. In order to institute regional co-operation with agencies and institutions both within and outside the United Nations system, the secretariat had discussions with SMOH in Paris on a regional programme concerning documentation and the building materials development programme, and with the Panafican Institute for Development on co-operation in the field of research and studies on African human settlements problems. The secretariat maintained and strengthened its co-operation with UNCHS (Habitat) for which it acted as agent in the

identification and recruitment of consultants who wrote documents for the third session of the Human Settlements Commission to be held at Mexico City in May 1980.

Industrial development

49. During the period under review, preparatory activities including the preparation of basic documents for the Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies for Internally Self-Sustaining Development and Collective Self-Reliance during the period 1978-2000 were completed. The Symposium was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 11 to 18 September 1979 under the joint sponsorship of ECA, OAU and UNIDO, and some additional inputs were provided by UNDP.

50. The Symposium examined the basic documents and came up with a report which contained recommendations for follow-up action. The report was later submitted to the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 17 to 20 October 1979, which endorsed all the recommendations put forward at the Symposium. In view of the importance of these recommendations, the Conference requested ECA, OAU, UNIDO and other relevant organizations to take steps to assess the full implications of the symposium report with a view to determining and formulating basic priority programmes of action as a follow-up to the Symposium.

51. On the basis of guidelines provided by the secretariat, 18 member States reviewed their recent industrial policies and submitted their findings at the Symposium.

52. By January 1979, an exploratory field mission had been mounted in respect of the establishment of the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF), and a mission report prepared and submitted to the ECA secretariat. Consistent with the plan to set up AIDF, an expert group meeting was held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 April 1979. This meeting examined the report and the proposed constitution of AIDF. The meeting adopted the two documents after recommending a few amendments to them.

53. The sixth meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa considered the report of the expert meeting and recommended the draft constitution to African Plenipotentiaries meeting in Addis Ababa from 15 to 16 October 1979 for approval and signature. The fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry meeting in Addis Ababa from 17 to 20 October 1979, in its resolution 8 (v) requested the ECA and ADB secretariats to co-operate in the further implementation of the project.

54. The meetings of African Plenipotentiaries and of the Council of the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing were held at Cotonou, Benin, from 4 to 5 April 1979. The meetings adopted and signed the draft Constitution of the Centre which brought it into existence, and decided that the Centre should be located in Ibadan, Nigeria. In May 1979, a three-man mission visited India with a view to obtaining technical assistance for the Centre. An agreement with the Host Government in respect of facilities provided for the use of the Centre was signed in July 1979. The first Executive Board meeting

of the Centre was held in Ibadan, Nigeria, on 29 and 30 October 1979. Early in 1980, an exploratory mission consisting of a team of experts toured selected countries in North America and Western Europe to survey the market for supplies of equipment and facilities that might be needed for the operation of the Centre.

55. Following the missions undertaken in 1978 in sectors given priority by the African Ministers of Industry, six country reports, one subregional and one regional report and one project document were completed. A Task Force was organized in November 1979 to examine critically the findings and recommendations of the missions. It prepared its own report. This was followed by the first ECA/UNIDO Meeting of Experts on Chemicals which was held from 26 November to 1 December 1979 in Addis Ababa.

56. The meeting made a number of institutional recommendations and project proposals at the national, subregional and regional levels. These included the promotion of regional and subregional projects through the creation of multinational industrial enterprises; carrying out 16 preinvestment studies on the fertilizers, pesticides, basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and petrochemicals industries; and implementation of all project activities contained in the draft project document discussed at the meeting.

57. The first ECA/UNIDO Meeting of Experts on Metals and Engineering was convened in Addis Ababa from 3 to 8 December 1979. The following are among the recommendations made by the experts: creation of development corporations; promotion and implementation of a number of project ideas for the manufacture of iron and steel products, brass, bronze, refractories, electrodes, components, spare parts, agricultural machinery and equipment.

58. As an immediate follow-up to the chemical and metal engineering expert meetings, work was started on the preparation of project descriptions/profiles on the project ideas recommended by both meetings.

59. The Advisory Group's pre-project and preparatory assistance work ended in May 1979 with the signing of the project document. The three-year (1979-1981) project: "FAO/ECA Advisory Group on Food and Agricultural Industries Development in Africa" is being financed by UNDP, with FAO as the executing agency in collaboration with ECA and UNIDO. The fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in October 1979 adopted a resolution calling for a feasibility study on the establishment of two Regional Development and Training Centres on "composite flour" programmes. This is being acted on by the Advisory Group.

60. The second phase of the UNDP-financed project on forest industries development being executed by FAO through the FAO/ECA Forest Industries Advisory Group was initiated in April 1979. Missions were carried out in eight countries of the region and a questionnaire survey on forest industries training and education as well as on secondary wood-working industries in the region was started.

61. Initial steps were taken to implement a major survey of current and future timber and forest products consumption in the Central African subregion due to be completed in 1984.

62. Generally, UNDP has assisted ECA in all the major projects and programme particularly by making preparatory funding available.

International trade and finance

63. During the year under review, the development of intra-African trade was given priority in the ECA work programme, in compliance with Conference of Ministers resolution 332 (XIV) which stressed the need to increase intra-African trade from 4 to 8 per cent within the next decade. Accordingly, ECA endeavoured, during the year, to provide substantial assistance to member States in their efforts to promote subregional trade.

64. At the intra-African trade level, activities of the secretariat included the preparation of a draft programme of action for intra-African trade expansion which was submitted to the African Officials and Trade Ministers meeting held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 16 and 17 to 22 March 1980 respectively, with a view to its subsequent consideration and approval by the African Economic Summit in Lagos at the end of April 1980. In addition, studies were carried out on the identification of raw material inputs for basic industries. Another study examined the possible establishment of an African regional organization of producers/exporters and importers/distributors of selected commodities.

65. In Eastern and Southern Africa, extensive assistance has been provided for the establishment of Preferential Trade Area (PTA). The Intergovernmental Negotiating Team held three meetings in Luanda (Angola), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Gaborone, (Botswana) during the year. It has so far examined the protocols including those related to clearing and payments arrangements, co-operation on agricultural and industrial policies, rules of origin, transit trade and transit facilities, transport and communications, products to be traded within the PTA, standardization and quality of goods to be traded within the PTA.

66. Another meeting of the Team will be held in May - June 1980 in order to review and finalize all remaining draft protocols as well as the draft treaty. These will later be presented to the second Extraordinary Meeting of the Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning scheduled to be held in August 1980. (See also paragraph 22)

67. With regard to the countries of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC, a number of basic studies were completed and submitted to the experts meeting of the MULPOC early in January 1980. The recommendations on customs co-operation and the harmonization of industrial policy were adopted.

68. In the case of the Yaounde-based MULPOC, a number of studies designed to expand trade and monetary co-operation among member countries have also been completed and submitted to an extraordinary meeting of experts. Most of the recommendations contained in these studies were adopted.

69. As co-ordinator of the ECOWAS trade, customs and monetary affairs project, ECA participated in a number of meetings organized by ECOWAS on trade and related matters.

70. Following the adoption of a programme for the expansion of trade and monetary co-operation by the North African MULPOC meeting of plenipotentiaries held in Rabat in March 1979, ECA is currently undertaking basic studies on trade promotion and other related infrastructural fields such as agricultural and industrial development, transport and clearing and payments co-operation.

71. As far as intra-African finance is concerned, the secretariat continued to give assistance to the West African Clearing House, the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) and the African Centre for Monetary Studies not only in undertaking the necessary support studies but also in improving or facilitating the smooth running of these institutions. ECA handed over the AACB secretariat to the African Centre for Monetary Studies in September 1979.

72. Activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries in the period under review included, apart from the preparation of studies, the participation by the secretariat in a number of regional and interregional activities. Most of the activities were carried out in close collaboration with other regional commissions, OAU and UNCTAD. Emphasis was laid on elaborating certain long-term and medium-term objectives within the context of collective self-reliance among developing countries.

73. The secretariat was also actively involved in servicing African regional meetings in preparation for and during the fifth session of UNCTAD, the meeting of the Co-ordination Committee on Multilateral Payments Arrangements and Monetary Co-operation among Developing Countries and the Joint OAU/ECA/UNCTAD African Regional Meeting held in Addis Ababa from 7 to 18 December 1979 in preparation for the interregional meeting of the Group of 77 on economic co-operation among developing countries.

74. During the period under review, the secretariat undertook to prepare a project document on Afro-Arab co-operation at the request of BADEA, pursuant to the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Afro-Arab Summit and as recommended in Conference of Ministers resolution 304 (XII).

75. In co-operation with OAU, the secretariat organized and serviced the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Trade which was held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 March 1980. Within the framework of this meeting, the secretariat prepared a document on the contributions of international negotiations to African development. The document reviews some of the most important on-going international economic negotiations involving the countries of the region and attempts to assess what the African countries gain from them.

76. With regard to the Tokyo round multilateral negotiations, the secretariat gave technical assistance to member States and published an information bulletin on the progress of the negotiations. An evaluation of the results of these negotiations and their implications for the African countries was also undertaken.

77. In the area of transnational corporations, the secretariat carried out certain studies as part of an interregional project with ECLA, ESCAP and ECMA. These included the following: "The impact of TNCs on the aluminium industry in Ghana", "Activities of TNCs in the cocoa industry in Ghana", "Production and marketing of coffee in Burundi". Other studies dealt with the bauxite industry in Sierra Leone, the textile industry in the United Republic of Tanzania, the copper industry in Zaire and primary products in Africa in general.

78. Furthermore, the secretariat has finalized a paper on TNCs and the excessive outflow of financial resources from the developing African countries, as well as a paper outlining the major issues raised by the structure and operations of transnational corporations in Africa. The secretariat has also completed methodology papers for studies in the following areas: the impact of TNCs on the balance of payments of African countries and the role of TNCs in the present stage of African regional economic co-operation. These studies will be carried out in 1980.

79. The secretariat has been following closely the studies and negotiations currently being undertaken within the United Nations system towards the adoption of drafts of two technical papers on (a) the formulation and implementation of the proposed United Nations code of conduct on transnational corporations: main areas of concern to Africa, and (b) major issues in the income taxation of transnational corporations.

Energy

80. During the year under review, activities were concentrated on encouraging exploration, systematic planning and optimum development of energy resources in Africa, promoting multinational co-operation in their exploitation and use as well as co-ordination of development policies.

81. With regard to the development of conventional energy resources in Africa, the preparatory stage of the project "Assistance in the formulation of energy policies, in the evaluation, development, exploitation and use of energy resources and technical co-operation" was completed.

82. The secretariat carried out preparatory work for the establishment of a Standing Committee on Energy in North Africa and for the working out of a document on the present status of energy resources in North African States.

83. Preparatory activities on a study for the establishment of an African Petroleum Organization to co-ordinate policies in the field of hydrocarbons were undertaken.

84. As far as the development of electrical energy and rural electrification is concerned, a survey was conducted on the possibilities for the manufacture, on a multinational basis, of electrical components in East African countries. A study was also carried out on the standardization of electrical equipment in African countries.

85. With regard to the development of non-conventional sources of energy, the secretariat organized an exhibition on solar energy equipment in Rabat and there was a briefing on solar energy techniques. A solar energy seminar was convened in the Niger. The secretariat continued to give advisory services, on request, to Ethiopia, Somalia, Mauritius and Lesotho on the development and utilization of solar, wind and biogas energy. A study was done on the establishment of a regional solar energy centre for Africa for the co-ordination of solar energy activities. Assistance was also given in training researchers, engineers and technicians in this field. A demonstration centre of solar, wind and biogas energy utilization was established in the ECA secretariat with a view to promoting the development and use of newable sources of energy in Africa.

Water resources

86. During the year under review, advisory services were provided to the Governments of the Sudan and Ethiopia on the environmental impact of water development projects, particularly on the prevention and control of water-related diseases following the development of irrigation systems and man-made lakes.

87. Pursuant to Conference of Ministers resolution 339 (XIV), preparations were concluded and invitations sent to member Governments and organizations to participate at a regional meeting on problems and needs of Africa in community water supply and sanitation from 4 to 8 August 1980.

88. As a follow-up to the Mar del Plata Plan, a consultancy mission was organized in March 1979 to visit eight African countries and collect data on the basis of a questionnaire that was circulated for information on integrated development and management of water resources. A report on the status of implementation and on the analysis of the questionnaire was submitted by the consultant in April 1979.

89. A project document for a seminar and study tour in the USSR on the problems of water development in arid zones was prepared for submission to UNDP. The aim of the project is to acquaint participants from African countries with all aspects of the development and management of water resources that can suitably be adapted to the needs of the arid countries in Africa.

90. A project document for a study tour to the Mekong Valley, the Baikal in the USSR, the Damodur River Valley in India, the Canadian Great Lakes and the Tennessee Valley Authority on integrated development and management of water resources on national and international river/lake basins was prepared for submission to UNDP. The aim is to broaden participants' awareness of the constitutional, organizational, managerial and technical aspects of river basin development, and give them an insight into planning and programming techniques with a view to promoting joint action by riparian States sharing common river/lake basins.

91. The secretariat submitted a project document on the water resources development of Lake Tanganyika basin for financing under the United Nations Trust Fund for Africa. The project is aimed at achieving an integrated land and water resources development of Lake Tanganyika basin as well as the control and regulation of the lakes for the beneficial use of the riparian States.

92. The secretariat launched the implementation of phase I of the project "Land and water resources survey for irrigation in Africa" in January 1980 with financial assistance from the Government of the Netherlands. Phase I should be completed by the end of June 1980. The objectives of the project are to assess available data and information on existing and potential irrigation schemes, to assist the countries in the region in the identification, planning, improvement and rationalization of irrigation projects, to assist in strengthening the national irrigation services, to promote an exchange of information and encourage co-operation among States sharing common water resources.

93. A project, "Planning and development of hydrometeorological networks and related services in Africa" which is financed by UNDP for implementation by WMO in co-operation with ECA was approved in December 1979. The objective of this project is to promote the assessment of hydrometeorological data for the development of water resources in the region.

Cartography

94. During the period under review, the secretariat continued to pursue, with increased vigour, the task of strengthening the two Regional Centres it had set up. In respect of the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Survey at Ile-Ife, Nigeria, the secretariat continued to look for means to enable the Centre embark on its programme of curriculum and physical development. ECA urged African countries, especially in the West African subregion, to support the Centre by becoming participating members. At the same time, the secretariat continued its efforts to obtain technical assistance for the Centre by way of teaching staff, as well as fellowships for African students to train at the Centre.

95. ECA invited all Governments in the Central North and West African subregions to send representatives to attend the thirteenth meeting of the Governing Council scheduled to take place at the Centre in April 1980. The purpose is to enable Governments see for themselves the facilities at the Centre, have first hand information on its role and thus enable them to decide on their future participation in the Centre. In spite of the problems confronting the Centre, it has continued to render valuable services not only to cartographic institutions of the member States but to others from all over the region.

96. The Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping at Nairobi, Kenya, entered 1979 with serious financial problems. The situation was due to the fact that member States did not participate actively in running the Centre, and the situation was made worse by the lack of an effective accounting system. ECA seconded a member of its staff to the Centre to reorganize the accounting system. So far, the Centre has not done much by way of implementing its programme of activities; and the inactivity of member States has not encouraged would-be donors of equipment to the Centre. The Governing Council therefore sent out a mission headed by ECA to elicit support from the countries of the subregion namely: Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The mission had discussions with Government officials during which it highlighted the needs of the Centre, the importance of their countries' participation and the benefits to be derived from participation. The mission could be said to have been successful since some countries have now paid their dues. All the same, much remains to be done.

97. The fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held at Abidjan, the Ivory Coast, in November 1979. The Conference was attended by 23 full and associate members of ECA, nine observer Governments and eight international organizations. The Conference called for closer co-operation between the ECA secretariat and the African Association of Cartography in the interest of member States. The Conference also asked ECA and AAC to convene a meeting to be attended by the African Association for Geodesy in Africa, the African Remote Sensing Council and the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/STRC) with a view to examining the poor working relationship between ECA and AAC whose consequences were inimical to the interest of the African governments. The meeting took place at Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, during the third Council Meeting of AAC. At the end of the meeting, both organizations drew up joint programmes and established areas in which each would assist the other.

98. The Map Documentation and Reference Centre received only 285 maps, charts and other cartographic publications during the reporting period. This number falls short of expectations in the light of the volume of previous collections and considering the fact that many countries have increased the volume of their publications. The secretariat renewed its appeal to African Governments in this respect, as did the November 1979 Cartographic Conference which also asked ECA secretariat to provide a budget in order to enable the Centre purchase expensive maps, atlases and gazetteers which might be too difficult to obtain free of charge. The Centre published three addendums to the catalogue of maps and issued them to its correspondents both within and outside Africa.

99. The Unit received a request from the Organization of African Unity to supply cartographic documents such as post-conference papers and reports and other publications for its newly established documentation centre. A batch of what was available in the Unit was sent to OAU.

100. The cartographic inventory for Africa project which was being financed by a grant from the Government of Canada ceased to receive financial support at the end of March 1980. The expert carrying out the inventory attended the Rabat Conference and exhibited one of the atlases completed.

101. The Unit prepared 135 drawings for 95 maps. Most of the maps prepared were for exhibitions. A total of 2,210 map sheets were issued to United Nations staff, organizations in Addis Ababa and universities overseas.

102. During the year under review, co-operation was established between the ECA secretariat and the African Association of Cartography in studying the ways and means of establishing a training centre in the Congo.

103. Within the framework of the fifth ECA Conference of Ministers, an exhibition in the field of remote sensing was staged in which Kenya, Mali, the Upper Volta, Zaire, the Sudan and Morocco as well as technical agencies from developed countries participated. Since the exhibition many African countries have opted for remote sensing.

104. A four-party mission to evaluate the activities of the Ouagadougou Regional Remote Sensing Centre was undertaken in June 1979. The mission comprised the United States of America, Canada, France and ECA. In its report, the mission proposed the extension of phase I of the project for one year before proceeding to phase II which is the establishment of receiving stations in Africa.

Mineral resources

105. During the period under review, the secretariat continued to promote the increased participation of the countries of the subregion in the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre and to assist the Centre to consolidate its position.

106. The Council of Ministers of the MULPOC for Eastern and Southern African States meeting in Gaborone in January 1980 recommended full political and material support for the Centre following the progress report submitted on it by the secretariat. The Council of Ministers endorsed the recommendation made by the Governing Council of the Centre to change the name of the institution to "Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre". It is expected that, besides Kenya and Uganda which joined the Centre early in 1980, other countries of the subregion would become full participating members during 1980.

107. The secretariat convened an intergovernmental meeting of experts in Yaounde, the United Republic of Cameroon, in late 1979 at which it was agreed upon to establish a subregional mineral resources development centre for Central Africa.

108. With regard to the Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, the secretariat organized missions to the countries of the region to brief Governments on the objectives of the Conference

and ensure their active participation. Data and information were also collected for the preparation of basic documents for the Conference. It has been agreed that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania would host the conference in Arusha during the early part of October 1980.

109. A survey report on mining legislation in African countries has been prepared by a consultant and a critical appraisal on the institutional and organizational structure of geological and mining activities in African countries is being finalized by a staff member of Mineral Resources Unit.

110. Commodity papers on African mineral raw materials such as iron ore, manganese, chrome, nickel, ferro-alloys, copper, lead, tin, zinc and aluminium have been finalized and are ready for reproduction; draft commodity papers on phosphate rocks and potash in Africa are being updated. Arrangements were made for the compilation and dissemination of the available regional maps concerning the geology and the mineral deposits of Africa.

Population

111. During the period March 1979 to March 1980 the secretariat continued its work aimed at creating within the region an increased awareness of the implications of population trends in economic and social development. The secretariat also continued its assistance to countries in the region and undertook various assignments particularly in the analysis of demographic data. Assistance was given to the Governments of Mauritius, the Libya Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Djibouti, Guinea and Algeria. The assistance being given jointly to the Nigerian Government by the Regional Institute for Population Studies and ECA resumed during the year. It is expected that the report would be completed and presented to the Government of Nigeria by the middle of 1980.

112. Exploratory missions were undertaken to the Ivory Coast, Senegal, Guinea, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Congo to ascertain the type of assistance that the secretariat might give to these countries especially in the analysis of demographic data. There were population needs assessment missions to Somalia and Ethiopia. A staff member undertook a mission to the United Republic of Tanzania as a member of a team of experts. The purpose of the mission was to analyse demographic data for the Dodoma region, identify gaps in the data base needed for planning and prepare a two-year project request from the Government to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

113. During the period under review, the secretariat undertook a number of research projects and studies. The following studies were completed: "A study of some indirect mortality estimates for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya", "A study of fertility differentials in Africa", and "An analysis of fertility data from the 1972 population census of Mauritius".

114. As part of the work on micro and macro case studies project, the case studies on the interrelationship between population factors and socio-economic development in Kenya and the Ivory Coast were published during the year. All the regular publications of the Population Division were produced as planned. The African Population Newsletter and the African Population Studies Series, No. 3

were issued while new editions of the Demographic Handbook for African and the African Directory of Demographers were also published during the period under review.

115. One noteworthy activity during the year was the reorganization of the Population Division Documentation Unit. A consultant was engaged who, with the assistance of a staff member from the United Nations Population Division, New York, reorganized the unit and set up a system of continuous indexing and cataloguing system for the unit. In order to improve the services rendered by this unit, a new project document has been submitted to UNFPA on the expansion and improvement of the Unit to enable the secretariat to assume the role the Conference of African Demographers envisaged for it in this field as expressed in Conference of Ministers resolution 366 (XIV).

116. In the area of training, the two United Nations sponsored regional training institutes, the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) at Yaoundé and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) at Accra were decentralized from Headquarters to ECA with effect from January 1980. This now makes the Commission fully responsible for the administration of the two institutes.

117. The following are the major meetings, conferences and seminars, organized or co-sponsored by ECA: the Expert Group meeting on fertility and mortality levels, patterns and trends in Africa and their policy implications, Monrovia, Liberia, 26 November to 2 December 1979; national seminar on population and development planning in the United Republic of Tanzania, Arusha, 18 to 24 February 1980; and national seminar on population and development planning in Guinea, Conakry.

Science and technology

118. The secretariat continued to play its role in the preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. At the regional level, the secretariat organized two meetings of African experts in Lome, Togo, and Mbabane, Swaziland at which efforts were made to formulate and adopt an African position with regard to the various questions planned for consideration by UNCSTD. In addition, there were missions to a number of African countries to assist with their UNCSTD preparations. The secretariat participated in the fourth and fifth sessions of the Preparatory Committee for UNCSTD held in April and June 1979 respectively. Throughout these sessions, the secretariat played a significant role in ensuring the emergence of the African position and its incorporation in the main conference document.

119. The secretariat took part in the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development held in Vienna, Austria, from 20 to 31 August 1979. The secretariat later organized a meeting of the African Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in March 1980 to work out an African programme of action in science and technology during the 1980s based on the secretariat's detailed proposals.

120. The secretariat continued to act as interim secretariat of the African Regional Centre for Technology up to January 1980 when the Executive Director of the Centre took up his appointment. Consultations were held with UNIDO and FAO on possible assistance to the Centre in the formulation of its work programme.

121. The ECA secretariat and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) continued to play the role of interim secretariat for Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa. The secretariat participated 19

in a mission to countries in the East and West African subregions in late 1979 to promote support for the newly established organization and to discuss the detailed structure and functions of the Patent Documentation and Information Centre of the organization with national experts. From 14 to 21 December 1979, the secretariat organized the meeting of the Council of the organization which approved the report of the mission as well as the recommendations on the establishment of the Patent Documentation and Information Centre.

122. ECA, in collaboration with UNESCO, completed details for the joint implementation of a UNDP Preparatory Assistance Project for the Development of Marine Science and Technology in Africa. A project co-ordinator was recruited and he assumed office in January 1980. Preparations were completed for convening the Working Group in May 1980 which will elaborate the terms of reference for the ECA/UNESCO field missions. The missions will visit maritime States in East and West Africa starting in June 1980 to make an up-to-date inventory of human resources and facilities for marine science and technology and ascertain the needs and priorities in this area as a basis for a long-term programme to be decided upon by the Governments concerned early in 1981.

123. The secretariat elaborated a project proposed for a USSR-assisted seminar programme scheduled for 1981 to enable African planners and policy makers to consider ways and means of building up or strengthening national machinery and capabilities in the areas of technology policy and planning.

124. A seminar on technology policy research jointly organized with the International Development Research Centre took place at the University of Ife, Nigeria, from 3 to 6 December 1979. The seminar was a follow-up to similar activities in 1973 and 1977 which were aimed at promoting the establishment of technology policy studies programmes in the African region. The meeting further stressed the importance of technology policy research especially in view of the prominence accorded to technology policy and planning in Third World countries at UNCSTD.

125. The secretariat participated in a meeting of regional appropriate technology co-ordinators held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 25 to 29 June 1979 under the sponsorship of the Commonwealth Secretariat. The meeting was a follow-up to the one held in Arusha in 1977, and reviewed progress in the establishment of National Appropriate Technology Committees and in the development of technologies for rural areas. A plan for implementing intercountry activities in the field of rural technology was agreed upon.

Social development

126. During the year under review, the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development was established and officially inaugurated in Tripoli on 17 January 1980. An expert group meeting was held under the joint auspices of ECA and OAU at Tripoli from 15 to 21 January 1980 to consider and advise on the Centre's activities, and to make suggestions for the budgetary estimates for the Centre for the 1980-1981 biennium.

127. The main activity of the secretariat in the area of youth and social welfare related to the observance of the International Year of the Child, 1979. The Year's programme include studies, liaising with national IYC committees, participation at meetings and preparation of documents. A Manual on Child Development, Family Life and Nutrition was specifically prepared for trainers in the rural areas. A directory of youth organizations in Africa was published. The secretariat also participated in an Expert Group Meeting on Training Programmes for youth workers responsible for youth participation in development held in Vienna from 10 to 14 December 1979. The survey of youth policies, programmes and training requirements in Africa was updated. The secretariat continued to collaborate with ILO, FAO, UNESCO and regional inter-governmental organizations in implementing its youth programmes.

128. In the field of social welfare training, the secretariat continued to give technical advice and support to the programme activities of the Association for Social Work Education in Africa (ASWEA). It participated in the periodical meetings of the OAU Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees, in the Pan-African Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa (Arusha, May 1979) and in the interregional seminar on ageing held in Kiev, USSR, in May 1979.

129. During the year under review, the secretariat participated in the meetings of the Interdivisional Working Group on rural development, identified and classified rural development projects of the Commission according to areas of sectoral interest agreed upon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination task force on rural development for the cross-organization programme analysis (COPA) exercises. The secretariat participated in the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development at Rome in July 1979, as well as in a seminar on integrated rural development which was held at Addis Ababa in December 1979.

130. During the year under review, the African Training and Research Centre for Women undertook training activities in the areas of national machineries, appropriate technology, training for rural women leaders in day care, textile design and printing nutrition education, co-operatives and extension techniques. Seminars to explain the concept and formulation of national machineries on women and development were held in the Niger from 3 to 6 September 1979 and in Rwanda from 23 to 26 January 1980. Two workshops were held on appropriate technology; a subregional workshop on appropriate technology was organized in Sierra Leone in November 1979 for English-speaking countries while the other for trainers and planners on village technology was jointly organized with the Environmental Training Programme in Dakar, Senegal, from 6 to 15 January 1980 for French-speaking countries. In the area of training for rural women leaders, a follow-up workshop to that held in 1976 was organized in Khartoum, the Sudan, from 23 February to 1 March 1980. A workshop on day care was held in Tunis in February 1980. Participants from Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Ethiopia took part in the training workshop on textile design and printing which was held in Addis Ababa from 14 to 25 May 1979. The Centre continued its collaboration with the Panafrican Institute for Development

in Douala, the United Republic of Cameroon, in conducting in-service training in nutrition for rural development, directed at intermediate level trainers. The Centre organized two workshops on co-operative formation for women in 1979 and two more are being planned for 1980. A workshop on the participation of women in development through co-operatives was held in the Sudan in October 1979. The Centre, in conjunction with the Union des femmes burundaises (UFT) and the ILO, conducted a seminar on women and co-operatives in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 26 November to 6 December 1979. The secretariat moved into a new area in March 1980 with its first workshop on agricultural extension techniques organized in the Gambia.

131. The Centre organized study tours for various groups including leaders of national machineries, members of liberation movements interested in better family living and women from Southern and Central Africa learning the textile handicrafts of the Gambia, Kenya and Ghana. From 5 to 14 November 1979 women leaders from national machineries of four French-speaking countries - Senegal, the United Republic of Cameroon, Togo and the Central African Republic - took part in a study tour on the operation of the National Council on Women and Development, Accra, Ghana, which is regarded as a model machinery. Under the leadership of the Task Force unit of the Centre, 10 participants from ZAPU, ZANU, SWAPO, ANC, and PAC took part in a study tour of women leaders for liberation movements to women's programmes and centres of Better Family Living in Kenya from 19 November to 7 December 1979.

132. During the year under review, the Centre conducted a large number of research projects relating to women and women's activities in various countries of the region and reported their results in the Centre's publications. The Centre has an active publications programme. In an attempt to disseminate writings on women and development, the Centre also publishes studies by African authors that might not otherwise reach a wide audience.

133. The Centre devoted considerable energy to preparations for the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development which was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 3 to 7 December 1979. There were participants from 32 member States and five liberation organizations.

134. During the year, the Centre seconded a production specialist from the Handicrafts and Small-scale Industries Unit to the Soba Centre, a handicrafts training centre for young girls and women in the Sudan. The Unit worked on the development of indigenous skills and building materials project for the making of tiles and bricks in Ethiopia as well as integrated rural development projects in Egypt and Ethiopia.

135. UNDP became actively involved in the Centre's activities and contributed more than \$1 million through the MULPOCs to finance the posts of women and development co-ordinators and related posts and activities in the four sub-Saharan MULPOCs.

Statistics

136. During the year under review there was significant expansion of the ECA statistical programme as a result of recruitment to the regional supporting

components of the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) and the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) and the extension of national accounts advisory services in the form of a new project aimed particularly at the least developed and newly independent countries. These new activities also considerably changed the emphasis of the statistical programme which ended the reporting period with about three quarters of its professional staff resources devoted to direct technical assistance.

137. Another important change resulted from the decision of the ECA Conference of Ministers in March 1979 to merge the three previous Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers. Preparations for the first session of the new Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers from 24 March to 2 April 1980 continued through most of the reporting period. The three groups of experts involved constitute a major part of national development infrastructures and the aim of the new arrangement is to ensure better co-ordination of their activities within the context of the over-all policy of self-reliance and co-operation. During its first session, the Joint Conference looked particularly at economic prospects for the 1980s, data requirements in support of the African development strategy and the relationship between population trends and economic and social development.

138. The Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA) was initiated by the ninth session of the Conference of African Statisticians in 1977 and, after thorough investigation of training requirements within the region, UNDP agreed in 1978 to finance a regional supporting component comprising two regional experts and limited provision for the employment and training of teaching staff and curriculum development. STPA made good progress in its first year of operation and a meeting in October 1979 of the Directors of the 12 centres currently participating in the programme produced particularly constructive results. However, there is an urgent need to improve the availability of fellowships tenable at these centres and progress in this respect has fallen short of expectations. It is important to regard the funding arrangements for the centres concerned as a main issue if the programme is to meet its objective of making Africa self-reliant in statistical training over a period of ten years.

139. National accounts and related economic statistics continued to be one of the main features of the over-all programme because of their importance for economic analysis and the co-ordinating role of national accounts in statistical development.

140. International demand for the national accounts estimates which ECA produces in standard computerized format for all countries of the region remained strong. The series obviously has a number of technical shortcomings but has the advantage of providing a comprehensive and up-to-date quantitative

account of the African economic situation which also serves as a basis for projections. It is hoped that the use of ECA estimates to fill gaps in the series will gradually be reduced as better national data become available.

141. As part of its effort to become more operational, the previous Conference of African Statisticians selected price statistics as a regional priority. A working group met in June 1979 with technical support from the secretariat and it is expected that the proposals of the group will serve as the basis for a self-reliant programme in this area.

142. Work was maintained on the development of African external trade data in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office. A central consideration in this project is intra-African trade, and a second issue of the new publication, Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, Series C, was produced. Most of the detailed trade data reprocessed by ECA and the United Nations Statistical Office in standard quantity and value units since the early 1960s is now available at ECA on magnetic tape. Coverage, valuation and classification problems which still affect African trade statistics are receiving attention.

143. In industrial statistics, the secretariat's activities became more country-oriented with the intention of identifying problems and assisting in the production of more timely data. Other activities in economic statistics included detailed work on production and trade in agricultural commodities, transport and communications, tourism and distribution.

144. During the year, regular work on regional statistical publications was maintained but suffered from the usual problems of typing and printing. In an effort to speed up publication of the African Statistical Yearbook, a computerized method of compilation was devised. The next step will be to derive Yearbook tables directly from the computerized subject files which are gradually being established.

145. The African Census Programme, which has helped about half the countries of the region to conduct population censuses, officially ended at the end of 1977 but has led to a number of important developments. The regional supporting component of the programme has been maintained by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities as the Regional Advisory Services in Demographic Statistics to assist the 1980 round of censuses and has been extended to help the development of civil registration in which African countries are becoming increasingly interested. As a result, the activities of the secretariat and the countries of the region are more sharply focused on the technical problems of developing a co-ordinated system of demographic and social statistics which is fully related to the economic situation.

146. A great deal of preliminary organizational work and research conducted by the secretariat in collaboration with the countries of the region, the

United Nations Statistical Office and United Nations specialized agencies resulted in the 1978 UNDP agreement to finance a regional supporting component. It also resulted, through the initiative of the United Nations Statistical Commission and Economic and Social Council resolution 2055 (LXII), in the extension of the programme to all developing regions under the title "National Household Survey Capability Programme". The African regional supporting component of the survey capability programme comprises two UNDP-financed experts and a senior regular budget staff member who also manages the regional services and various other inputs. In addition, ILO responded to the growing interest in development of survey capabilities by posting a specialist to work with the ECA team and FAO was able to assign regional staff member on a part-time basis.

147. During the year under review, work undertaken on AHSCP included very detailed assistance to a number of countries in respect of individual surveys and the establishment of continuing survey programmes. In addition, the secretariat undertook a reasonably complete review of related organizational and technical problems and the position was examined by an African working group in October 1979. The group achieved considerable further work on the practical and technical implementation of AHSCP.

148. There was also continuing collaboration with the National Household Survey capability Programme at United Nations Headquarters in developing means of financing national projects for limited periods. A first meeting of prospective donors and some of the countries intending to participate in the global programme was held at New York in June 1979.

Transport, communications and tourism

149. During the under review, the secretariat devoted its energy to the preparation for the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988). Ad hoc reports prepared in March and April 1979 were followed by a series of meetings culminating in the New York Pledging Conference of November 1979, at which a number of countries and institutions gave an indication of the amount of resources that could be made available for the development of transport and communications.

150. The secretariat undertook the preparation of a master plan for the utilization of the \$US 10 million UNDP Fund earmarked for the development of transport and communications in the Eastern and Southern African subregion as well as the preparation of draft project documents for most of the transport projects included in the master plan. A paper on the transport problems of the least developed African countries was prepared for the Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Assistance was given in the preparation of the ECOWAS transport and communications co-ordination study, and the secretariat participated in a meeting held to consider the recommendation of the study.

151. There were field missions to: Monrovia, Liberia, to provide technical assistance to the Monrovia City Corporation; the North African subregion, on transport aspects of trade promotion; Nairobi and Kigali to negotiate an air transport agreement on behalf of the Comoros, Kenya and

the United Republic of Tanzania, to assess the problems of port management and organization and provide technical assistance to the port management; and Cape Verde, to provide technical assistance in port infrastructure and inter-island connexions by sea transport.

152. Following the seventh meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway Authority which was held at Yaounde in November 1978, the statutes of the Authority were sent to the member States for ratification. Only Kenya and the United Republic of Cameroon have so far ratified the statutes. Several reminders in form of letters and telegrammes have been sent to the other countries. The report on administrative and customs barriers adopted by the member States has been sent to the departments concerned for implementation.

153. A progress report on the West African road network was prepared with a view to the next meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee scheduled to be held in Dakar before the middle of 1980.

154. Work has started on the studies on the construction and maintenance of roads with the collaboration of France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. The document dealing with the first phase has been sent to member States for remarks, and their comments are being awaited for the continuation of the project.

155. In the area of communications, consultants' field mission reports on the various subsectors of communications, namely, common-carrier communication, satellite communication, broadcasting, postal services and telecommunications manpower development were reviewed and documents prepared for a series of planned meetings at the interagency and intergovernmental levels in April 1979. These meetings laid the groundwork for the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning in May 1979, which adopted the global strategy and programme of activities for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade.

156. The secretariat participated in the two annual meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee for the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network project held at Addis Ababa in April 1979 and at Geneva in December 1979. The secretariat serviced the April meeting. The secretariat also participated in the meetings of the International Institute of Communications at London in September 1979, the World Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva in September 1979, the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URINA) at Nairobi in February 1980, and the inaugural meeting of the Pan African Postal Union (PAPU) at Arusha in January 1980.

157. In the area of tourism, the secretariat undertook the preparation of an African tourist bulletin. Responses to the questionnaires sent to member States

are being processed. Project 9.555.03 entitled: "Studies on the tourist potential of insular developing countries in the region" was completed. The report has been prepared and distributed. At the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a study was conducted on the feasibility of the pleasure boat industry. The report has been prepared and sent to the Tanzanian Government.

Environment

158. During the period under review, the newly established Environment Co-ordination Unit within the Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary completed a revision of the biennial programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, the medium term plan for 1980-1983 and prepared the proposals for programme budget for 1980-1981 in accordance with the enlarged mandate of the new unit within the Commission.

159. Under the joint ECA/UNEP project FP/0302-77-02 "Strengthening of environmental capabilities of United Nations regional commissions (Africa)" which established the Environment Co-ordination Unit, a review of programming activities within the secretariat was carried out with the visit of the Chef de Cabinet, UNEP, from 3 to 7 October 1979.

160. On environmental assessment and management, the secretariat submitted an end-of-project report to UNEP for FP/0302-75-13 (833) - Evaluation and assessment of and advice on national environmental machineries in selected African countries. A follow-up study has been undertaken to assess progress on the establishment and activities of the national environmental machineries by sending questionnaires to each of the 49 States members of the Commission. ECA/UNEP project FP/1002-79-01 (2000) - Development of legislation for environmental protection in the ECA region - is now being implemented by ECU. Four consultants carried out missions to 15 selected African countries based on a questionnaire on environmental legislation produced by the secretariat. An Expert Working Group meeting on Environmental Legislation was held at the secretariat from 3 to 7 March 1980 for discussion on the consultants' reports with other United Nations organizations.

161. A project document "Regional programme on the environment in Africa (1980-1985)" was produced by the secretariat and sent to UNEP for screening after which funding would be sought from UNDP. Furthermore, the secretariat participated in a joint UNEP/ECE Working Group on the establishment of a regional intergovernmental committee for environmental matters, held at Geneva from 14 to 22 February 1980 for the regional commissions, during the eighth session of the senior advisers to ECE Governments on environmental problems meeting. A resolution for the establishment of a joint sectoral subsidiary body for the environment and human settlements was prepared for the Conference of Ministers meeting in April 1980.

162. The secretariat maintains co-ordination with UNEP and other international organizations on the following areas of environmental activities:

(a) Review of UNEP programming activities at Designated Officials on Environmental Matters (DOEMs) meetings, and Interagency Thematic Joint Programming meetings.

(b) Review of draft Action Plan for the West African Regional Seas Programme and other action plans for the Mediterranean region and the Red Sea region.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

163. In the field of agriculture the secretariat maintained very close working relations with OAU, FAO, the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and ECOWAS. The secretariat also assisted regional and subregional organizations such as the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA), the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) and the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

164. Elsewhere there was close co-operation among the secretariat, UNCTAD and the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Headquarters in respect of the work on projections. The UNCTAD secretariat also co-operated with the ECA secretariat in organizing the Conference on the Problems and Perspectives of African Least Developed Countries which was financed with the assistance from UNDP.

165. Collaboration with the specialized agencies has continued in the course of implementation of various MULPOC projects, in particular the migratory labour project which has benefitted greatly from ILO assistance.

166. As part of the Commission's contribution to Headquarters' global biennial seminar which was held in January 1980, the secretariat undertook a review of African public administration and finance situation. Attempts were also made to strengthen ECA/CAFRAD co-operation in programme harmonization and implementation. Close contacts were maintained with the African Association for Public Administration and Management, and the ECA participated actively in the Association's Nairobi Round Table on the "Profile of African Public services".

167. In the continuous endeavour to establish or strengthen relations with other organizations, a representative of the ECA secretariat visited BCE headquarters at Geneva and attended the meeting of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Contacts were also established with ECE and ESCAP, ADB, BADEA and institutions in other developing regions.

168. Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO covers a wide range of industrial activities. ECA, OAU and UNIDO were co-sponsors of the Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 10 to 18 September 1979. The African Development Bank is participating, in the role of a managing agency, in the implementation of African Industrial Development Fund.

169. The secretariat collaborated closely with the United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport, WMO, WHO, UNDP, OAU, UNICEF,

FAO, CIISS, the World Bank, other United Nations agencies and regional commissions in the exchange of information in the field of water resources development.

170. The secretariat collaborated closely with the ILO especially in organizing the national seminars on population and development in the United Republic of Tanzania and Guinea. The secretariat also collaborated with the United Nations agencies in the work of the Interagency Task Force on Population and Development, the Interagency Working Group on Projections, and the Working Group on Comparative Analysis of the World Fertility Survey Data.

171. The Executive Secretary of ECA in March 1979 signed a formal arrangement with the Director-General of UNESCO for collaboration in matters of science and technology. The two secretariats held the first Joint Meeting in November 1979 at which they reviewed the modalities for implementing the terms of the arrangement, and the progress in the implementation of the priority projects under the arrangement.

172. During the period under review, the secretariat maintained working relations with all the specialized institutions of the United Nations and the African international organizations within the framework of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. Co-operation with UNDP took the form of implementation by ECA, as executing agency, of projects financed by the former.

PART TWO

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION - SIXTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The fifteenth session of the Commission (sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 12 April 1980. The session was opened at 3.30 p.m. on 9 April 1980 by Mr. Said Bel Bachir, Secretary of State in charge of Education and Scientific Research of the Kingdom of Morocco in his capacity as Chairman of the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers. A statement was made by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia. His Excellency Dr. Sama Banya, Honourable Minister of Development and Economic Planning of Sierra Leone expressed on behalf of all States members of ECA, the ECA secretariat and all participants, appreciation to the people and Government of Ethiopia for their warm welcome and hospitality. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers was read out by Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of ECA. A statement was made by Mr. Paul Etiang, OAU Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs in the absence of Mr. Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General of OAU. Mr. Michel Doo-Kingue, Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Regional Director for Africa, also read a statement.

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Commission: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zambia.

3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was represented in its capacity as associate member of the Commission.

4. The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and the African National Congress (ANC) were also represented.

5. The following States members of the United Nations were represented by observers in accordance with paragraph 9 of the Commission's terms of reference: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, China, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. The Holy See and Switzerland, States not members of the United Nations were also represented by observers.

6. The session was attended by representative of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute, the World Food Council, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations University and the International Trade Centre. The World Food Programme (WFP) was also represented. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference, the following specialized agencies were represented: The International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) were also represented.

7. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented in accordance with paragraph 13 of the terms of reference: The African Development Bank (ADB), the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), the African Association of Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO), the Agence pour la securité de la navigation aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar (ASECNA), the Commission of the European Communities, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the International Union of Railways, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Mano River Union and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

8. In accordance with paragraph 13 of the terms of reference, Caritas Internationalis, the Lutheran World Federation, the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and the World Peace Council were represented by observers.

9. At its two hundred and eighth meeting, the Conference unanimously elected Comrade Hailu Yemenu, Senior Minister and Secretary-General of the Central Planning Supreme Council of Ethiopia as Chairman, Mr. Mourad Benchenhou, Secretary-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, as first Vice-Chairman; Mr. Pierce Moussa, Minister of Planning of the Congo, as second Vice-Chairman and Mr. Baba-Moussa Abou, Minister of Planning, Statistics and Economic Analysis of Benin, as Rapporteur.

B. AGENDA

10. At its two hundred and eighth meeting, the Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Election of officers

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3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
 4. Review and appraisal of socio-economic situation in Africa in 1978/1979 and the 1970s and the prospects for the 1980s
 5. Appraisal of international economic relation as factors in African development
 6. African Development Strategy in the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade:
 - (a) Follow-up action on the decisions of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting on African Development Strategy in the framework of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade
 - (b) Translation of the Strategy into operational terms at national, subregional and regional levels:
 - (i) Food and agriculture
 - (ii) Industry
 - (iii) Natural resources
 - (iv) Human resources development, including development of indigenous entrepreneurship
 - (v) Science and technology for development
 - (vi) Transport and Communications
 - (vii) Intra-African Trade and Finance
 - (viii) Socio-cultural matters
 - (ix) Institutions building for economic and technical co-operation including measures for strengthening existing ones
 - (x) Environment and development
 - (xi) Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the African Least Developed Countries
 - (xii) Measures for the establishment of an African economic community
 - (xiii) Energy
 7. Report of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly as it affects African socio-economic development

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8. Global preparation for the International Development Strategy for the United Nations Development Decade:
 - (a) Progress report on the work of the United Nations Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the preparations for the Third United Nations Development Decade
 - (b) Preparations for the United Nations General Assembly 1980 special session on progress in implementing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.
 9. The Economic and social implications of rising refugee population in Africa: Note by the secretariat on the role of ECA
 10. Regional Programme to be financed by UNDP during 1983-86: Programming modalities
 11. Reports from the subsidiary bodies of the Conference of Ministers:
 - (i) Report of the first Session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (E/CN.14/740)
 - (ii) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (E/CN.14/774)
 - (iii) Report of the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (E/CN.14/731)
 - (iv) Report of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade (E/CN.14/776)
 - (v) Report of the second meeting of the United Nations Interagency Working Group on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa (E/CN.14/741)
 - (vi) Report of the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development (E/CN.14/744)
 12. Other matters
 13. Date and place of the next meeting
 14. Consideration of resolutions and adoption of the report:
 - (a) Report of the first meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (E/CN.14/780)
 - (b) Consideration of resolutions by the Conference of Ministers

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- (c) Report of the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers/
fifteenth session of the Commission
 - (d) Decisions and recommendations for consideration by the
Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its extraordinary
session on economic problems of Africa.

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening statements

11. Opening addresses were delivered by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia; Said Bel Bachir, Secretary of State in Charge of Education and Scientific Research of the Kingdom of Morocco; Mr. Paul Etiang, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the Organization of African Unity; Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the Commission and Mr. Michel Doo-Kingue, Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Regional Director for Africa.
12. The Conference was opened by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia, who said that world economic development was fraught with manifold problems. The per capita income of Western European countries was 50 to 80 times higher than that of the poor countries of Africa. It had been estimated that 10 per cent of the annual arms expenditure could eradicate hunger, disease, ignorance and unemployment, but not 1 per cent was diverted to those problems, with the result that over 600 million people were exposed to hunger and disease. Such imbalances were due to unjust mechanisms devised by international imperialism for the purpose of amassing huge benefits; hence the developing countries were increasingly demanding the establishment of a new international economic order, in which they would be self-reliant and control their own natural resources.
13. It was essential that developed countries and international organizations promoted development activities in developing countries and revised their trade, industrial and investment policies. The developing countries wanted co-operation for mutual advantages on the basis of equality.
14. The situation in Africa could not be viewed in isolation from the global situation. The roots of Africa's backwardness lay in the fact that some of its countries had for generations been struggling for their independence. Despite Africa's great agricultural potential, shortage of food had been the common experience, and lack of land reform had been cited as a leading causative factor. The situation with regard to industry was much the same. For sustained industrial development, strong linkages with agriculture were required. There was also an imperative need to realize an acceptable level of intra-African trade, and to develop the transport and communications infrastructure required to achieve that end. The joint efforts of African countries should aim at technological development. Education, too, should be geared to meeting development needs.

15. He called on African countries to join in a collective effort to map out their own strategy, independent of exploiting forces, whose programme for African development always took account of their own long-term interests. So far, Africa had reaped greater benefits for imperialist countries than for its own people. At the national level, each country must plan and carry out a co-ordinated campaign against hunger and disease and the effects of drought. At the regional level, countries should strive for intra-African co-operation in trade, transport and communications, tourism, fishery and livestock development, manpower training and the development and establishment of regional research institutions. At the global level, the unjust structure of international trade must be changed and the oil-producing and industrialized countries must contribute to the establishment of an equitable international economic order, by, inter alia, creating compensatory machinery to assist developing countries with serious payments deficits in international trade.

16. There was no reason why development could not be achieved through radical change in the African region. African countries should use the knowledge accumulated through the ages to eradicate poverty and move towards prosperity. The broad masses of Ethiopia had freed themselves from the yoke of feudalism and, after six years of political and military struggle, had now embarked on campaigns to strengthen their economy and eradicate hunger, disease, illiteracy and unemployment. Measures for economic reconstruction included the transfer of rural land to the tillers and the nationalization of financial institutions and means of production. The Government's Central Planning Supreme Council had in the one year since its inception achieved 90 per cent of its planned targets.

17. He closed by saying that the decisions taken by the Conference of Ministers at its sixth session would be of crucial importance in accelerating the pace of development in Africa and raising the living standards of its people.

18. Speaking on behalf of the Secretary-General of OAU, the Assistant Secretary-General mentioned the joint efforts embarked upon by OAU and ECA in preparation for the first Economic Summit of African Heads of State pursuant to resolution 96 of the Monrovia Summit. He highlighted some of the problems confronting the African countries and stated that solutions to those could be found only in collective self-reliance in economic and social development, especially in the light of the near total failure of international negotiations to make any contribution to African development. He therefore expressed the hope that the Lagos Economic Summit would at least stir African countries into adopting a realistic approach to the development of the continent. He pointed out that Africa had more resources than needed and that all that was required was for Africa to exploit them to the benefit of its peoples. He expressed the hope that collective self-reliance based on available resources would lead to the establishment of an African economic community.

19. In his opening statement, the Executive Secretary of ECA commended the Conference for adopting the Development Strategy for the African Region for the Third United Nations Development Decade at its fifth meeting and proposing a draft declaration on guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in social and economic development, which the African Heads of State had subsequently incorporated into the Monrovia Declaration. At the same time they had adopted a resolution calling for a special African Economic Summit. The importance of the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers lay in the involvement of the Ministers in the preparations for that Summit.

20. The sixth meeting as the climax of a series of preparatory meetings, including meetings of the Ministers of Trade and Industry and of Governmental experts on science and technology and on economic planning, demography and statistics. Thus, the ECA Conference of Ministers was meeting to review the various sectoral proposals and turn them into a well-knit and integrated plan of action for consideration by the African Heads of State and Government in Lagos. During the past week the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole had been considering the documents and proposals advanced as a result of all those meetings with a view to integrating them for consideration by the Conference.

21. The 1980s was a crucial decade for Africa in which it would be necessary to decide what kind of political independence African countries had. After 20 years of independence Africa was at a watershed. Trade in primary commodities had continued to decline steadily in terms of world trade, and the share of advanced countries in world exports of primary products was increasing as was the share of the third world in world imports of primary products. Meanwhile, the door to exports of manufactures from the third world to the advanced world was now definitely being shut. Although African countries were able to finance the bulk of their capital formation out of their own resources, yet they were still unable to produce their own engineering products, building materials, chemicals and petro-chemicals or to increase their food production.

22. Industrializing countries in other regions were making rapid progress because they had ceased to believe in the export of primary products as the engine of growth and had recognized the importance of a broader natural resources base and of building up capital goods industries. They were no longer mobilizing domestic financial resources without ensuring that savings corresponded to real resources and were identifying, creating, instructing and supporting the agents and instruments for converting savings into intermediate and final products.

23. African countries did not have much of a future as exporters of primary products for manufactures. Moreover, disturbing factors included there was a new threat to copper by glass fibre; the anticipated impact of micro-electronics and automation on both third world and advanced economies; the prospect of substantial increases in unemployment in advanced countries, which would result in increased protectionism, and most important, the loss of the third world

advantage in the production of labour intensive manufactures. There was also the frightening challenge of food and the need to take into account consumer goods such as drinking water, clothing, shelter and simple medicines and drugs in the light of the expectation that by the year 2000 the African population would have doubled by comparison with 1975.

24. The plan of action which the secretariat had placed before the Ministers for consideration and recommendation to the Heads of State and Government at the Economic Summit in Lagos covered food and agriculture, industry, natural resources, human resources, science and technology, transport, institution-building and intra-African trade and finance. The first objective of the plan was to avert the food crisis by increased intra-African production and trade, the second objective was to promote the development of capital goods industries. As far as human resources were concerned, it was felt that attention should be paid to the need to make fullest use of all sources of skill acquisition, improvement and multiplication. In science and technology, the problem was not so much barriers to technology as inability to organize production. Moreover, there was need to recognize that technology and production were inseparable. Where institutions were concerned, African Governments had no alternatives to proposing multinational institutions to provide strategic services ordinarily provided at the national level. The kind of expansion of industry and agriculture implied in the Plan would put a heavy burden on energy supply, which could best be met by increased research and development, equipment production and exploitation on non-conventional energy sources.

25. In considering the mobilization of resources, a distinction must be made between financial and real resources and between domestic and external resources and account taken of the links among them. In the case of domestic savings, new methods needed to be weighed, since the savings and investment potential of the African population had never been adequately considered. However, it should be recognized that the availability of domestic savings was unmatched by the availability of domestic real factor inputs, and it was to bridge that gap that imported resources could be used. It was also of overriding importance to monitor closely the use of foreign exchange. What was required was 10 years of belt-tightening, careful planning and the self-confidence to make the first major breakthrough.

26. Many skeptical people would think that the plan was overly ambitious or unrealistic, but he was convinced that the main thing was not to dwell on impossibilities. What was needed was self-confidence in the ability to implement it. The secretariat had given much thought to the implementation of the Plan and to the mobilization of resources for that purpose. It felt that the scope and complexity of the Plan reflected the scope and complexity of the challenge facing Africa.

27. In his statement, the Head of the Delegation of Morocco began by reviewing the efforts to give concrete expression to the resolutions and recommendations adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers. The results of those efforts might be deemed to have been positive considering that a significant number of projects had been carried out in the short time since the fifth meeting.

28. He referred to the various conferences which had taken place at both the ministerial and the expert level for the purpose of giving full consideration to the economic and social problems still besetting Africa and of identifying rational methods for planning programmes of action for basic sectors, such as human resources, agriculture, industry, trade, transport and energy.

29. In keeping with the spirit of the Monrovia strategy, one of the main objectives should be the training of supervisors and technicians capable of mastering modern technology and adopting it to the socio-economic conditions prevailing in their activities. The Monrovia Strategy had accorded high priority to food security and had recommended a policy based on the integration of agriculture into the global economy, the self-organization and participation of the rural population, the eradication of illiteracy and the development of education.

30. He also stressed the need to identify principles and rules to ensure the emergence of genuine African co-operation in trade and co-ordinate Africa's position as a partner in the international negotiations.

31. Finally, he referred to the inadequacy of the transport and communications infrastructure, which seriously impeded the growth of trade. Arrangements must be made to remedy that impediment in implementing the programmes under the Transport and Communications Decade.

32. The Assistant Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and Regional Director for Africa said that, in addition to examining documents for submission to the first OAU Economic Summit, the present Conference of Ministers was being held at a time when the first phase programme of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa should be implemented as quickly as possible and when the United Nations Development Programme was preparing its third five-year programming cycle covering the years 1982-1986. In considering those three aspects of the Conference, he placed them in the over-all context of co-operation between UNDP and ECA.

33. The Economic Summit provided a golden opportunity to call the attention of African leaders to the major problems of the continent and to propose bold and innovative solutions to those problems, four aspects of which deserved very special attention: In the first place, it was necessary to consider the kind of development Africa should enjoy. That problem had been addressed in the Declaration of Commitment adopted by African Heads of State and Government in July 1979, but only a general orientation had been provided.

The second matter deserving special attention concerned the measures needed to make the African development effort as efficient as possible. In that connexion he suggested that there was an urgent need to improve the development planning process by introducing a "prospective dimension", providing for a kind of reverse planning. Third, consideration must be given to measures for improving the fate of the least developed African countries and, fourth, to the concrete organization of African solidarity.

34. In connexion with the organization of African solidarity, he reminded the participants of his statement at the Monrovia Colloquium that UNDP was willing to finance studies concerning the creation of an African common market and of an economic community of African countries. Moreover, at the May 1979 Conference of African Ministers for Transport, Communications and Planning, he had announced UNDP's willingness to finance studies and projects relating to various transport and communications problems.

35. With reference to the UNDP regional programme for 1982-1986, he said that it was time to begin to identify action to be taken with possible UNDP support with a view to reinforcing African solidarity. In General Assembly resolution 34/206, the UNDP Administrator had been requested to prepare, in co-operation with the executive secretaries of the regional commissions, proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region in the identification and the initiation of regional projects and activities as well as in the determination of priorities for intercountry programmes. A document on that subject had been submitted to the participants explaining the procedure it was planned to follow in the consultations and singling out the main priority areas. In accordance with traditional UNDP policy, first priority would go to subregional and regional economic integration, unless the ministers decided otherwise. The programme for 1982-1986 would introduce three new items, an item on transport and communications; an item on least developed, land-locked and island developing countries; and an item on the protection of the African environment and desertification.

36. Referring to the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, he said he believed that the method applied for the mobilization of resources for the Decade was not adapted to the financing of a programme as complex and diversified as the programme of the Decade. The approach he advocated required the active participation of African States and the organization of more fruitful dialogues with their partners, who might finance projects on the basis of project documents to be discussed in detail with each of them.

37. Speaking of co-operation between ECA and UNDP, he reminded participants of the 10-million dollar programme approved in 1973 which had led to the 1977 agreement making ECA an executing agency of UNDP. However, while the cost of projects already approved now exceeded the 10 million dollars, the actual expenditure was much lower by far. In that connexion, he made some observations

concerning ECA's performance as executing agency for UNDP. He reminded participants that at a meeting of the ECA Executive Committee nearly nine years before, he had said that one of the implications of ECA's becoming operational was the reorganization of the structure of the secretariat and its working habits so that operational activities could be speedily and efficiently handled. Although ECA had evolved favourably, it had not changed enough to handle its responsibilities as a UNDP executing agency efficiently. He therefore felt there was need to re-examine the structure and functions of the ECA secretariat to bring it in line with the requirements of its responsibilities. In order to help ECA to improve its operations, he and the Executive Secretary had agreed to undertake a thorough evaluation of all ECA projects financed by UNDP.

38. He also warned against the launching of Projects whose recurrent costs were too onerous for the budgets of States. In that connexion he felt that increasing thought should be given to the use of existing infrastructures rather than establishing permanent and special infrastructures. He also warned against multiplicity of projects before those already established proved their value, citing the subregional mineral centres as an example.

39. In speaking of technical co-operation among African countries, he reminded participants that UNDP was organizing in Nairobi, from 12 to 20 May 1980, the first conference of African governmental experts on technical co-operation among African countries. It was hoped that each African country would be represented at that Conference by its most qualified national in each of the areas covered. He also reminded the participants that UNDP was organizing at Geneva from 26 May to 2 June 1980 a high-level intergovernmental meeting to consider progress in the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

Decisions and recommendations for consideration by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at its extraordinary session on economic problems of Africa /agenda item 14 (d)/

Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development Recommended by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa /agenda item 14 (a)/

40. The Ministers decided to consider the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development approved by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole for submission to them. They noted that items 4 to 11 on their agenda had been covered by the Technical Preparatory Committee and were treated in the report of that Committee (E/CN.14/780).

41. As far as the foreword to the Plan was concerned, the Chairman of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole introduced the following amendments: In the sixth line of paragraph 16, the word "textiles" should be changed to "fibres", and the first sentence of paragraph 18 should be

changed to read, "In the field of energy, two policy issues call for special attention".

42. The Chairman of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, when introducing the work of the Committee, explained that the primary task of the first session of the Committee had been the translation of the strategy adopted by the fifth Conference of Ministers into operational terms at the national, subregional and regional levels. He indicated that three sets of documents were submitted to the Conference: (a) report on the proceedings; (b) programme of action including recommendations; and (c) a set of resolutions.

43. He then went on to indicate some of the major decisions of the committee.

44. In the Conference's consideration of the foreword to the Plan of Action, one representative said he thought the foreword gave the impression that nothing had been done in Africa for the past 20 years. He also thought that the Plan of Action should cover the whole decade of the 1980s rather than only the years 1980-1985, a view which was expressed by a number of other representatives in the course of the debate.

45. A number of representatives felt that the Plan was in general too technocratic and lacked the necessary political punch. In that connexion, one representative said he felt it should be made clear that, although Africa possessed all the natural resources needed for the development of a modern economy and had vast sections of arable land, it was still the least developed region in the world because imperialism and colonialism had resulted in the exploitation and subjugation of the African people. The continent produced what it did not consume and consumed what it did not produce. He felt that any programme for African self-reliance must ensure that African resources were used to meet the needs of Africa. The current practice of exportation and reimportation was not conducive to self-reliance.

46. One representative said he felt that some emphasis should be placed on the need for Africa to stop being dependent on the outside world. He also felt that greater emphasis should be laid on the importance of political will in the implementation of a Plan of Action of the kind under review.

47. Another representative pointed out that a plan concerned policies and investments. Where policies were concerned, he felt that some element of modesty should be introduced in the foreword to indicate that the Ministers were not claiming that the proposals contained in the plan were at all comprehensive. The foreword should allow for some degree of flexibility and room to improve where policy was concerned.

48. Where investments were concerned, he said he felt that the foreword had many shortcomings. Although it was not known exactly what the cost of the programme would be, he felt that a rough estimate of the costs to the region

should be included in the foreword. Finally, the programme would be financed not only out of African resources but also from international sources. It would call for additional transfer of resources of some magnitude, and he thought some estimate of the transfer requirements should be made in the foreword.

49. Finally, he said he felt that more emphasis should be put on the difficult position of the least developed African countries.

50. One representative said he thought the foreword should be worded in a more impersonal style, for example by substituting the words "Conference of Ministers" for the word "we".

Food and agriculture

51. Turning to the recommendations and plan of action in the food and agriculture sector, one representative proposed the addition of a new paragraph 32 under the section on implementation and monitoring. That paragraph is reflected in the revised Plan.

52. The same representative said he felt that it was too ambitious to provide for food reserves of 10 per cent of total food production as a first step as mentioned in paragraph 5 and that a more modest figure might be chosen. Another representative expressed the view that total food production was too low a base on which to predicate the establishment of food reserves, given the very low output of food in nearly all African countries. He suggested that food requirements might be taken as a base.

53. One representative criticised the section under consideration for its lack of political content, calling it too technical and dry. He felt that the political danger of the food situation ought to be stressed in the introductory paragraphs to the section. Furthermore, it should be made clear that significant degree of self-reliance in food would in all likelihood not be attained by the end of the decade. He felt that the Summit should be provided with some estimate of the progress which might be realistically expected during the decade. He also felt the document should refer to the need for international negotiations in connexion with the transfer of resources and especially of food resources.

54. The representative of the World Food Council said he too thought the problem of hunger should be conveyed with some sense of the political urgency involved. For instance, the deterioration of the food situation in the 1970s seemed to be accelerating. He also felt that the need for national food policies, which in many cases did not exist, should be emphasized either in paragraph 1, paragraph 26 or in the section on incomes and prices policy.

55. One representative felt that root crops should be included in paragraph 10; and another representative said he thought soya should also be included with some reference to its nutritional value both for humans and animals.

56. A large number of representative said they thought the document did not put enough emphasis of the need for land reform; and one representative stressed the need to refer to the relationship between the farmers and the land. He also noted that the important issue of income distribution was mentioned only in passing, in connexion with price policies. In his view income distribution in a rural African setting could best be achieved through a radical land reform measure that would take into consideration the plight of the poor and the landless.

57. One representative felt that the subsection on fisheries should make more specific reference to river fisheries. As for the recommendation contained in the subsection on income and price policy, he felt it was essential to say how Governments should formulate the type of policy referred to.

58. One representative felt that not enough mention had been made of drought and desertification and of the need for a strategy to combat them. The comment was endorsed by the representative of UNDP, who called attention to the need to refer to the already available plan of action for food self-sufficiency in the Sahelian subregion. It was agreed that an appropriate recommendation on drought and desertification would be incorporated.

59. One representative said that since food production depended heavily on irrigation and mechanization, more prominence should be given to those subjects in the document. He also pointed out that the document seemed to neglect the need for cash crops to pay for the imports required for industrialization and also for use as raw materials in local industry.

60. The representative of UNDP said he thought some stress should be put on the importance of improving living conditions in rural areas, since there could be no question of increasing production if the producers had all joined the rural exodus. He also felt something should be said about the need to combat erosion and about the contribution of reafforestation to erosion control. Finally, he asked that UNDP be included among the organizations mentioned in paragraph 31. The representative of ADB also asked that mention be made of his organization in that paragraph.

61. One representative said he supported the remark made by the representative of UNDP concerning the need to improve rural living conditions. In that connexion, he said the rural-urban drift was not adequately stressed in the document and that there was need for a deliberate policy to involve young school leavers in agricultural development in an attempt to arrest the drift.

62. One representative said he felt the importance of extension and communication with the farmer should be covered in the chapter on food and agriculture. He felt extension was the most important factor in agriculture and that there should be a separate section on it. He also felt some mention should be made, perhaps in the section on food losses, of the need to change consumer habits.

63. One representative said he felt the document should be more emphatic as to the need to reduce food losses. He also felt that national Governments should be required to report on the concrete measures they had taken with regard to the recommendations made in the Plan of Action and that a deadline should be set in that regard.

64. One representative asked that the subsection on livestock be expanded to include some reference to foot-and-mouth disease and the need to intensify the efforts to eradicate it.

65. Two representatives were of the view that it would be more logical to place the section on food production at the beginning of the document after the introductory paragraphs and ahead of the section on food losses. The Executive Secretary of ECA explained that food losses had been placed ahead of food production because of the exceedingly grave impact they were having on African economies.

66. One representative pointed out that the document implicitly referred mainly to small farmers and said that those farmers were subject to very high costs. He therefore felt that account should be taken of the need to reorganize production and production methods in such a way as to reduce producer costs and increase both production and producer income.

67. The section on food and agriculture was adopted as amended.

68. The Chairman of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole drew attention to the amendment that had been made by his Committee to the chapter of the African Plan of Action in the Field of Industrial Development of Co-operation 1980-1990.

69. During the general discussion of the chapter, it was agreed that its first seven paragraphs, which gave a general description of the economic situation in Africa, should be transferred to the Foreword of the Plan of Action.

70. Concerning the short-term objectives proposed for the industrial development of the African region in paragraph 19 of the chapter, several participants spoke about the target of 1 per cent of the world industrial production to be achieved by the Africa region at the end of 1985 and expressed the view that such a target was too ambitious and could not be achieved within the short term of five years provided. It was, however, pointed out that the target proposed was in conformity with the attempt to achieve the Lima Target of African industrial production amounting to 2 per cent of world industrial production by the year 2000. It was finally decided that, although the target set for the short term of Africa's achieving at least 1 per cent of world industrial production might be ambitious, difficulties to be encountered and how that target and the other targets proposed for the achievements of the Lima Target were to be achieved and the role of the various economic sectors in helping to achieve the targets such as

the effect of small- and medium-scale enterprises should be stressed. It was also pointed out that the target of 1 per cent was merely a linear projection and other factors such as improved skills, economic relations among African countries, improved transport and the management of the economies could all help towards the attainment of the target set in the chapter.

71. Some delegations expressed the view that the listing of basic industries in paragraph 19 (b) on the chapter, without setting out the order of their priority was not helpful. What would have been more helpful would have been an indication, for instance, as to how existing excess industrial capacities in Africa could be efficiently used and how industries could be modernized. Another participant was of the view that basic industries were required. However, he felt that the period of five years provided to lay the foundations of those basic industries was far too short and basic industrial belonged more appropriately to medium- and long-term objectives.

72. Some participants stressed the fact that the elimination of tariff barriers to trade among African countries would promote intra-African trade in industrial products. It was also urged that Africans should be encouraged to buy African products.

73. Attention was drawn to the prevailing high interest rates on investment loans which affected the industrial development of the region, and it was hoped that in spite of them, international investment organizations would continue to invest in the region. Another representative stated that, since national banks hesitated to invest in industrial development, the mobilization of all resources for industrial development should be stressed in a chapter. It was also underscored that, apart from the subregional and regional approach to industrialization, emphasis should be given to the establishment of bilateral industrial development projects. A definite policy of Africanization of entrepreneurship, industrial management and capital ownership should be pursued.

74. It was suggested that the chapter should provide an estimate of the cost of industrialization envisaged. It was explained by the Executive Secretary that it had been difficult to get the figures required but attempts were being made to obtain tentative figures from appropriate organizations for submission to the OAU Economic Summit.

75. The observer for UNIDO felt that the third General Conference of UNIDO had not entirely produced negative results as stated in paragraph 11 of the chapter and that the General Conference had adopted a Declaration and Plan of Action which had been inspired by the Group of 77. What now remained was to see how the Declaration and Plan of Action could be implemented. One representative also expressed the same view that although the third general conference of UNIDO had not been encouraging, it had not been disappointing. Several participants on the other hand expressed the view that the results of the third general conference of UNIDO had been negative. One representative stated that the disappointing results

the third general conference of UNIDO like the fifth session of UNCTAD should spur African countries on to achieve rapid economic and social development through self-reliance. It was explained that the chapter, including its paragraph 11, was a faithful summary of the report of the recent Conference of African Ministers of Industry and as such could not be changed.

76. The observer for UNIDO stated that even though there had been established the African Industrial Development Bank for the region it would be wise for African countries to participate, however modestly, in the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development as that would enable resources to be mobilized more easily for African industrial development. He also urged African countries to ratify the UNIDO Convention for the conversion of UNIDO into a United Nations specialized agency. The Executive Secretary explained that the African Industrial Development Fund had been established as a result of a decision of African Ministers of Industries to complement the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development, and in a spirit of self-reliance.

77. One participant stressed that, to tackle the problems of the drift from the rural to the urban areas, rural basic industries and amenities should be established at the national level.

78. The following specific amendments were made to the chapter:

(a) Paragraph 13: After the phrase "Group of 77" the following phrase "and adopted by the General Conference of UNIDO" was inserted;

(b) Paragraph 13 (h): The word "clothing" was replaced by the word "textile";

(c) Paragraph 21 (i): The words "rural basic" was inserted after the word "of";

(d) Paragraph 22: The following new subparagraph (c) was adopted "exchange of information concerning specifications, costs and financial condition relating to contracts for industrial production";

(e) Paragraph 25: The following new subparagraph (h) was adopted "free access for inventions, patents and know-how by the countries of the Group 77";

(f) It was decided that the phrase "acquisition of technology" should replace the phrase "transfer to technology" throughout the chapter.

Natural resources

79. Participants welcomed the paper as a whole but made the following comments on its details:

80. Paragraph 1 should highlight the fact that Africa had abundant natural resources which were not known in full and that even those that were known were exploited by foreign multinational corporations and not by African countries themselves. Natural resources were important weapons which Africa should use as a counter-weight in negotiations with outsiders. Stress should also be laid on the need for African States to control the multinational corporations that now controlled Africa's natural resources and required such corporations to re-invest in the countries where they operated. Some minerals were not exploited by multinational corporations because although they might be of value to the countries, they were of no interest to the multinationals concerned. In all international negotiation emphasis should be laid on the interests of Africa and not the interests of multinationals.

81. It was also pointed out that African countries must emphasize that they were masters of all their natural resources. So far as information banks were concerned, they should be established at the national level where their control would be effective.

82. Another participant said that the document should underscore the need for African countries to exercise full sovereignty over their natural resources. The document should also make clear whether the information referred to in paragraph 2 should be obtained from that supplied to multinationals. Further, although the document stressed the need for the training of personnel, it did not stress the new contracts that were to be signed with multinational corporations. If such contracts were to be signed, it should be for limited periods of time only.

83. It was also pointed out that the problem facing Africa was not so much that information on minerals was lacking as that such information was in the hands of non-Africans. What Africa lacked was a body to acquire that information from outsiders who had it and, having obtained the information, to process it and use it for its benefit. Secondly, the issue was not one of preserving Africa's minerals for posterity or slowing down their exploitation but one of obtaining an adequate and fair share of value added for minerals and all other commodities that Africa sold to the developed world. Lastly, it was felt that the section of the paper dealing with water resources should be read together with the document on agriculture since availability of water was essential to agricultural development.

Human resources

84. In the debate on the human resources development and mobilization component of the Plan of Action, one representative said that he was not happy that no mention whatsoever had been made of such pertinent subjects as health, welfare, nutrition and youth; nor was any indication provided as to migration trends and the movement of labour within the region, which would have been appropriate in that section of the Plan. Such lacunae lent a certain lack of balance to the document.

85. Another representative said he felt that not enough emphasis had been placed on training and in particular on the training of scientific and technical personnel. He thought measures were needed urgently to avoid dependence on expatriate personnel. Secondly, with regard to the use of human resources in general, he said he felt the document focused on high-level, trained manpower with no mention of the development of human resources in general. That question related to the whole issue of the effective use of all the manpower resources available in Africa.

86. The representative of UNDP said that in his view the multidisciplinary dimensions of human resources development and use were not treated in the document. With regard to the action called for in paragraph 313, he said it was important that action should be translated in terms of programmes. He pointed out that, where human resources were concerned, the whole United Nations system was involved. In that connexion, he said he felt their contribution had received minimal attention in the document under consideration.

87. The section on human resources development and utilization was adopted on the understanding that it would be improved in the light of the observations and suggestions made in the debate.

Science and technology

88. In the consideration of the programme of action for science and technology development in Africa in the 1980s (E/CN.14/771/Rev.1), one representative said that in his view the recommendation that African Governments should request a total allocation of the order of at least 40 per cent of the Interim Fund was the heart of the Plan of Action where science and technology development were concerned, yet that recommendation was to appear only in annex to the Plan. His proposal that it should appear in the main document was accepted.

89. Another representative said, with reference to the recommendation that African Governments should provide adequate resources for the use of scientific and technological institutes which they had established, that provisions should be made for the effective use of such institutions, some of which were not in fact being utilized.

90. In reply to a question put to the representative of UNDP by the representative of UNESCO as to the procedure for ensuring the allocation of 40 per cent of the Interim Fund for the implementation of African projects and as to the ratio of national projects to regional projects under the Fund, the representative of UNDP pointed out that, while the United Nations General Assembly had approved an outline of the modus operandi of the Interim Fund, the actual modalities would have to be finalized by the Intergovernmental Committee, on which all African countries were represented.

91. Although UNDP was the custodian of the Fund, in his view it would not be appropriate to approach the Administrator of UNDP and ask him unilaterally to set aside 40 per cent of the Fund for use by African countries. Rather it was for the African members of the Intergovernmental Committee to fight for that allocation, if they felt strongly about such a measure.

92. Secondly, he pointed out that, when the Fund had been established, it had been made clear that it was an identifiable entity, separate from UNDP resources and that it was not intended to supplement IPFs. The Fund was not to be divided among the various member States on the basis of population and per capita income, as were IPF resources. Nor was there any formula for the distribution of the Fund as between national and regional projects.

93. Thirdly, he pointed out that, unlike IPF resources, the Interim Fund could be used to finance projects being implemented by non-governmental organizations and other institutions. He felt the ~~rh~~hythm of action of the Fund would emerge as requests came in.

94. For the information of participants, he announced that, at the Pledging Conference for the Fund held on 27 March 1980, firm commitments in the amount of 45.7 million dollars, or about one fifth of the \$US 250 million targeted for the mobilization of resources for the Fund, had been obtained.

95. The Executive Secretary pointed out that one of the drafts submitted to the Conference by the Technical Preparatory Meeting of the Whole dealt with the mobilization of resources for the Interim Fund. If the Conference of Ministers adopted that resolution, it would urge the intergovernmental Committee to give due consideration to the special needs of the African region when establishing guidelines for the allocation and distribution of the resources of the Fund. In that resolution African delegations on the Intergovernmental Committee were also urged to ensure that Africa's share of the Fund amounted to at least 40 per cent.

96. At the end of the discussion on the programme of action for science and technology development, the representative of the United Nations made a statement concerning the application of science and technology for meeting the needs of the handicapped. She pointed out that there were 450 million handicapped in the world, which was equivalent to the entire population of Africa. She pointed out that most technologies relating to the handicapped in Africa were imported and inordinately expensive. Finally, she informed the Conference that the Administrator of UNDP was considering the possibility of financing a study on the establishment of industries for manufacturing devices for the handicapped in the African countries themselves.

97. The section on the programme of action for science and technology development was adopted as amended, with note taken of the comments made in the debate.

Transport and communications

98. During the discussion on this item it was proposed that the heading or title of the item should be changed from "Transport and Communications Decade" to "Plan of Action". The proposal was not debated.

99. The second proposal was to repeal the paragraph dealing with the link between Africa and Europe via Gibraltar because it had not been included in the first phase of the Transport Decade. It was explained that the Technical Committee had already agreed to delete the paragraph in question.

100. Ministers stressed the importance of implementing the Decade Programme, for which the resources required should be mobilized as quickly as possible. It was also suggested that the document should take account of those national projects which had a regional impact. It was pointed out in reply that phase II of the Decade would take such national projects into account.

101. The representative of UNSO expressed support for the stress laid on feeder roads in the light of their importance, particularly in the land-locked countries of the Sahel. He said, in that connexion, that, UNSO was ready to share with others its experience derived from its involvement in providing assistance in the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel field.

102. Lastly, it was proposed that, rather than aiming to reduce barriers among African countries, the countries should take steps to eliminate such barriers since they had been created by colonial rulers. This view was appreciated, but it was felt that for practical reasons the reduction of barriers should precede their ultimate elimination.

103. The section on transport and communications was adopted as amended.

Trade and finance

104. Commenting on this item one representative wondered how subparagraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph 3 of the document differed. To him they looked the same. Throughout the document emphasis was put on mobilization of financial resources. Africa had 13 financial regional development institutions. He wanted to know the relationship among those institutions and wondered where funds would come from if more such institutions were established. He thought it might be preferable to improve existing institutions rather than establish new ones.

105. In reply the Executive Secretary stressed that one of the problems facing Africa today was the multiplicity of currencies and their non-convertibility. All but eight African currencies were linked with foreign currencies: the United States dollar, the French franc, etc. Africa needed to decolonize its currencies too if talk of self-reliance was to have meaning. As far back as 1963 ECA had been giving thought to the question of establishing an independent African monetary system. He deplored the fact that of the developing regions Africa was the only one which did not have a regional monetary institution to

handle monetary problems. That was the reason why, when an African country was faced with monetary problems, the only advice given by international institutions was that it should devalue its currency, reduce public expenditure etc. The recipe hardly ever worked. Consequently he felt the time had come to begin to develop an African IMF which would be able to guarantee monetary stability in Africa. Africa was the only developing continent that did not have such machinery to cushion it against wrong advice from international financial institutions.

106. On the Mutual Guarantee and Solidarity Fund suggested by OAU, he said the proposal would be studied by ECA in co-operation with all African development banks. The results of the study would be submitted to the Ministers of Trade and Finance for their consideration and action.

107. On participant pointed out that, although he was satisfied with the explanation given by the Executive Secretary, that explanation was not reflected in the document. Whatever measures were taken would not work as most African countries were unable to give credit facilities to other African countries; that was why for example they bought meat from Brazil and Argentina and not from each other. Brazil and Argentina on the other hand accorded credit facilities to African countries. He supported the creation of a regional payments system for which there could be no substitute.

108. The Executive Secretary further stated that what he said was in fact contained in different paragraphs of the document. He suggested that paragraph 4 should be read together with page 7 and particularly page 8, paragraph (c). Those proposals had in fact been put forward by the Ministers of Trade when they had met in Addis Ababa in March 1980.

109. One representative said he felt the chapter on trade and finance was badly structured. He also drew attention to the need to refer to Africa's share in world trade in manufactures in terms of the 30 per cent target envisaged for the developing countries for the year 2000.

110. One representative said that intra-African trade should constitute the basic element of Africa's strategy. He deplored the proliferation of measures which lacked a unifying principle. He felt that all measures in that connexion should lead to the creation of an African common market. The case of ECOWAS showed that Africa's Head of State and Government had the political will to move in that direction. That point was supported by other speakers who felt that Africa should also consolidate and strengthen existing subregional structures which would lead it to a common market. One representative emphasized the importance of border trade between African countries and requested that ECA should study that unique type of trade.

111. On page 6, last paragraph, one representative proposed that African trade fairs should be made explicitly African trade fairs. Whenever an African trade fair was organized, goods from outside found their way to them, thus rendering Africa's goods less competitive. That should not be allowed in the future. One representative also suggested that trade centres in and trade missions to African countries should be encouraged.

112. One participant felt that intra-African trade was going to be slow as long as the underdevelopment of African economies was not dealt with. African trade consisted of primary commodities and unless the structure of African trade was changed Africa would not develop. Emphasis should therefore be put on trade and production as the two went together.

113. The representative of IMF spoke about the good relations which existed between Africa and his organization. He believed that there was no divergence of opinion between IMF and the different countries present in the Conference. He welcomed all efforts made. Speaking particularly on chapter II, he stated that his organization supported it entirely and was ready to co-operate with ECA in its implementation. Commenting on the African IMF he advised that in talking about monetary fund on the level of the continent, an attempt should be made to get informed, and learn from the experience of others. He asked the Conference to find out the reasons which prevented the creation of a European IMF. He felt some criticism of IMF was not justified. IMF welcomed any effort to create stability among currencies in a region as a contribution to world monetary stability.

114. In fact IMF was currently providing technical assistance on convertibility among currencies in East African countries and within ECOWAS.

115. One representative stressed the need for a proper balance of emphasis between domestic trade and the real production sectors, particularly agriculture and manufacturing, as trade seemed to attract an undue proportion of resources in very many African countries. He drew attention to the need to increase the level of indigenous participation in both domestic and intra-African trade, and the need to restructure one banking system to provide short financing for intra-African trade. He also asked for the rationale for prescribing increased trade with centrally planned economies, when the Strategy for Africa was aimed at the expansion of intra-African trade. He made it clear that he had no objection to trade with centralized economies but was concerned only with the issue of context, consistency and avoidance of principles that might direct attention from the principal objective.

116. A representative of the secretariat assured all participants who had put forward suggestions and recommendations that all their comments would be reflected in the final paper. He, however, pointed out that Africa could not live in isolation as it was looking forward for a new framework of international co-operation.

Institution building for economic and technical co-operation including measures for strengthening existing ones

117. With respect to paragraph 2 of the chapter, one participant stated that multinational institutions have suffered from the lack of follow up in the implementation of political decisions through bureaucratic delay and red tape, and not through the lack of political will on the part of African countries. He suggested that paragraph 2 should be amended accordingly.

118. With regard to paragraph 7 (i), of the chapter, it was accepted that the assessment to be undertaken by the Executive Secretary of the continued relevance and effectiveness or otherwise of existing multinational institutions established under the aegis of ECA should be carried out in co-operation with major donor institutions. One representative pointed out that, since UNDP had been designated as the focal point of all TCDC questions by the Buenos Aires Conference on TCDC, UNDP should find a formula to provide financial assistance to support multinational institutions which suffered from lack of financial support from its members. It was important that UNDP as major donor should be associated with ECA in the assessment of multinational institutions established under the aegis of the latter. With respect to paragraph 7 (ii) it was suggested that the Conference of Ministers ought to propose a common formula for the assessment of the contributions of members to be applied to multinational institutions to the OAU Lagos Economic Summit and, if they could not find such common formula, it should so inform the Summit.

119. With respect to paragraph 7 (iii) some participants felt that it should be deleted since no new multinational institution would be established without prior through examination. Several speakers however felt that that subparagraph was very important as it provided guidelines for the future particularly in the conversion of national institutions into multinational ones. It was decided to retain the subparagraph.

120. Concerning the lack of support for multinational institutions by those who called for their establishment, it was pointed out that that did not mean that the multinational institutions that were established were not necessary and essential. One participant pointed out however that some institutions did not receive support because they did not function properly since their constitutions required only a few signatory African countries to bring them into being. He felt that if only seven or 15 out of 49 African States were all that were needed to establish a multinational institution, such institutions were unlikely to obtain the support of a substantial number of African countries. Before multinational institutions were established, it must be known that they would have the support of all African member States.

121. The Executive Secretary pointed out that there were several institutions which would have ground to a halt if they had not been kept alive by their host Governments and by such bodies as UNDP and UNFPA. The point was that if, for instance, 16 African countries decided to establish a multinational institution then they must all do their share to keep it going. Either an institution was a national one, the advantages of which were open to other African countries by way of TCDC, or it was a multinational institution of which African countries were members by way of economic co-operation, in which case, the members were expected to give the institution their full support.

122. The representative of UNDP stated that he did not like the title of the chapter as it was silent about machinery for economic and technical co-operation. He noted that nothing had been stated about technical co-operation among developing countries, which had made a significant contribution to the development of African countries since it had allowed them to progress by learning from each other's experience. He felt that the chapter would benefit if it covered the question of technical co-operation among African countries and between African countries and other developing countries.

Environment and development

123. In the discussion of the section on environment and development, one representative pointed out that the Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements had laid the foundations for the establishment of a human settlements office within the ECA secretariat. That decision had been endorsed by the Conference of Ministers at its fifth session in a resolution requesting the Intergovernmental Committee to make the office operational. He feared that the whole issue of human settlements had become absorbed by the issue of environment and development and drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that the human settlements office had not yet become operational.

124. The representative of UNSO asked that the words "and adaptable exotic species" be inserted in subparagraph 2 (c) between the words "native trees" and "as wind breaks", as those species might contribute to efforts both to combat desertification and to provide a supplementary source of income to farmers.

125. The representative of UNDP said he hoped that in the final document the problem of erosion might be mentioned in cross-reference to the observation on erosion he had requested in the section on food and agriculture.

126. The section on environment and development was adopted as amended.

Least developed African countries

127. In the discussion of the section concerning the least developed African countries, one representative proposed that in paragraph 12 the countries which had requested to be included in the list of least developed countries be mentioned by name. Those countries were Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

128. One representative asked that the following sentence he inserted in paragraph 3 (c) between the second and third sentences in that subparagraph: "Because of the special position of those countries, neighbouring coastal countries are requested to grant them port facilities and facilities relating to their access to the sea."

129. One representative said that paragraph 2 seemed to imply that the least developed countries were responsible for the situation in which they found themselves. He felt that the more developed African countries should be requested to step up their effort on behalf of the least developed countries on the understanding that the least developed countries would be expected to pursue their own efforts.

130. The representative of UNDP asked that in paragraph 3 (f) the words "their development planning and administration, including" be inserted after the words "the improvement of" and the word "data collection, ...".

131. The section on least developed African countries was adopted as amended.

Energy

132. The Chairman of the Technical Preparatory Committee informed participants that the delegations of Algeria and Nigeria had reservations regarding the fourth subparagraph of paragraph 6, that the delegation of Algeria had reservations regarding the sixth subparagraph of paragraph 6 and that the delegation of Nigeria had reservations concerning the establishment of an African Energy Commission as referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph 11.

133. The representative of Algeria explained that his delegation had been troubled by the lack of consistency in some of the analyses and proposals made in the document. The document seemed to imply that balance-of-payments deficits had been caused solely by the price of hydrocarbons and took no account of the other causes mentioned in the foreword and main body of the Plan of Action. Moreover, the action recommended in the Plan seemed to centre on hydrocarbons whereas there were no references to the problem of the price of other sources of energy, and especially not of the price of the hydroelectricity which some producer countries distributed to neighbouring consumer countries. Some of those consumer countries were heavily burdened by the price of the hydroelectricity they had to import because they lacked the resources to build dams. With regard to the suggestion in the fourth subparagraph of paragraph 6 that preferential tariffs should be granted to offset balance-of-payments deficits, he said it was the responsibility of OPEC to establish machinery for the marketing of petroleum and that preferential tariffs were not included in the present OPEC system. Because of their discriminatory nature, preferential tariffs even contravened GATT international trade regulations. In respect of the compensation fund, also referred to in the fourth subparagraph of paragraph 6, he asked whether the idea of establishing such a fund was only to offset balance-of-payment deficits in the importing countries in cases where such deficits were due to hydrocarbons or were they also meant to help to finance the preservation

of petroleum reserves in the oil-exporting countries in recognition of the fact that petroleum was a non-renewable resource and would not be externally available to those countries. In the latter case, the fund should be financed by the largest consumers of petroleum, which owing to their excessive demands, had caused speculation on the petroleum market. In that connexion he mentioned the giant profits made by transnational petroleum companies, in latter years, which had recently induced an important industrial State to introduce a heavy profits tax.

134. He explained that the OPEC Strategy Committee had recommended turning the OPEC Special Fund into an international development agency, one of whose main roles would be the compensation of balance-of-payments deficits of developing countries. The Committee had also recommended the creation of an international development bank. In that connexion, he told participants that at the recent OPEC meeting at Caracas, Algeria had joined Venezuela in proposing the creation of that bank, whose capital would be subscribed jointly by the industrialized countries and the petroleum-exporting countries. It would be both an international monetary fund and a world bank and would act in co-ordination with existing international financial and monetary institutions.

135. It would act in a number of ways in the financing of developing countries especially non-oil-producing countries. In that respect, he said that a compensation fund financed by the industrialized petroleum-importing countries could also be established. Those countries would support the fund by contributing a set amount for each ton of petroleum purchased.

136. The representative of Nigeria said he supported the views advanced by the representative of Algeria and added that he did not agree the all balance-of-payments problems were caused by oil prices and must be compensated for by oil-producing countries. He pointed out that Nigeria itself had serious balance-of-payments problems and had been forced to take drastic measures, including borrowing, to correct the situation. In view of the points raised by the representative of Algeria, he said he considered the fourth subparagraph of paragraph 6 to be unnecessary and thought it should be deleted. That was not to imply that oil-producing African countries could afford to ignore the economic problems facing sister countries and there was considerable evidence of such awareness. He also expressed reservations regarding subparagraph 6 as the proposals contained therein could only conceivably be the subject of bilateral negotiations. He did not believe that the proposed study would accomplish anything.

137. With regard to his reservations concerning the establishment of an African Energy Commission, he explained that his delegation was wary of the proliferation of regional institutions and felt that the energy problems should be tackled first at the national and perhaps at the subregional level. Moreover, it found it difficult to recommend the establishment of a commission until details on its terms of reference and other particulars became available. It would seem that the recommendations contained in subparagraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 11 could be implemented by the relevant divisions in ECA.

138. The UNDP representative called attention to efforts being made by a number of West African countries with the co-operation of several donor countries and organizations including UNDP with a view to establishing a centre for solar energy. He felt that the proposed ECA-supported regional centre on solar energy should take into account the experience that might be gained from the subregional centre. He also expressed the view that there was no need for geothermal energy as the interested African countries could learn from experience gained by other developing countries (including other African countries) without establishing a permanent infrastructure.

139. One representative said there were two sets of problems in relation to energy. First, there were the problems that could be met by non-conventional energy sources, but only in the long term. Second, there were the more pressing problems which required immediate attention. Some African countries were now spending 45 to 50 per cent of their export earnings of oil imports compared with 10 to 15 per cent in 1972. While he agreed that preferential tariffs might not be the only answer, the problem remained. Africa produced enough petroleum for its own requirements, yet African countries were confronted with the problem of ensured supply. When supply was tight some African countries were denied supplies in favour of advanced countries.

140. The representative of Zaire gave some information concerning the immense possibilities presented by the Inga Dam in his country. He stated that it would eventually be possible to transport electricity from the dam to neighbouring countries and even to places as far away as the Niger and South Africa. Zaire was always ready for co-operation in that area with a view to engaging in joint action to meet a large part of the continent's need for electricity, which represented a renewable source of energy whose price would remain steady or, in the case of industrial usage, even decline.

141. With regard to the activities mentioned in paragraph 10 of the document, one representative drew attention to the vital role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Agency had only 24 African members, and he felt it was urgent and desirable for others to join as soon as possible in view of the access the Agency provided to all aspects of nuclear energy development. Moreover, the Agency was at the moment revising its constitution in such a way that African countries would be more equitably represented in its Board of Governors. It was important for there to be as many African members as possible to support the revision.

142. The representative of UNSO said that in the light of the role played by firewood as a source of energy supply in Africa, he felt that some provision should be made for appropriate activities relating to the use of firewood so that rural Africa would be adequately covered in the plan of action. Moreover, he noted that paragraph 2 referred to the lack of a national energy policy in most African countries but pointed out that there was no parallel recommendation under paragraph 11. He hoped that such a recommendation would be included in the final text.

143. The Secretary-General of OAU said he regretted not having been able to address the opening meeting of the current meeting as he had been out of town. He said that those wishing to make a real contribution to the special Economic Summit in Lagos must see the continent as being in the throes of very serious problems. He called for common action and remarked that in general African countries were always keen to accept ideas but not always ready to put them in practice. No African country could envisage the year 2000 with serenity. Nowadays it was accepted that the future could be constructively planned only by looking at it collectively.

144. In his view, what was missing in the document under consideration was the spirit of community. The watchword of the Economic Summit should be co-operation and the will to take a new approach to African development. Although energy was by no means the only sector in which co-operation should be fostered, he wondered, in connexion with the debate which had just taken place, whether commitment to Africa played a very important role. He was convinced that all problems relating to energy could be dealt with within the framework of an energy commission and urged the creation of such a body. He ended by stating that Africans must demonstrate their solidarity and exhorted the Ministers to rise above their national interests and forge ahead in the name of Africa.

Strategies for the integration of women in development for 1980-1985

145. In the discussion on this item it was agreed to amend subparagraph (a) of paragraph 25 of the document by adding a phrase after "pharmaceuticals" to prohibit the importation into Africa of injurious drugs from developed countries.

146. Mrs. C.B. Kankasa, speaking in her capacity as Vice-President of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development, said she was addressing the Conference pursuant to the Conference of Ministers resolution which authorized her to attend ECA Conferences of Ministers in order to inform them of issues concerning women and development. In that connexion she referred to resolutions of the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 3 to 7 December 1979. The Conference had met, amongst other things, to draw up programmes and strategies for 1980-1985 as well as to prepare for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in July 1980. Conference resolutions dealt with the situation of women in the fields of employment, education, and health; access to credit and improved technology; the establishment of co-operatives and other income-generating activities; the lot of women in rural areas; maternity benefits; the need to change traditional attitudes to women; the problem of drop-outs among school girls; infant mortality, the need for public health and environmental hygiene; the role of law, custom and religion in fixing the place of women in society; the confinement of women to traditional sectors of the economy; and the need for women to play a creative role in agriculture, industry, national planning, international trade, science and technology, etc.. In addition, the

Conference had adopted important resolutions on apartheid and the status of women in South Africa. In that connexion the Conference had called on all Governments to sever political, economic, military and diplomatic links with South Africa. OAU was also called upon in another resolution to establish a voluntary fund to be used for the legal defence and assistance of families of political prisoners in South Africa.

147. One participant doubted the need for the establishment of a separate programme for women, and referred to the problems women experienced between the ages of 17 and 39 years.

148. The Assistant Administrator of UNDP and Regional Director for Africa said that Africa women were already contributing largely to African development. The problem therefore was not that of their integration into development but of their being demarginalized and of how to compensate them for what they were already doing.

149. The Conference took note of the report.

Development planning, statistics and population

150. The section on development planning, statistics and population was adopted.

General conclusions

151. The plan of action as a whole was adopted for submission to the OAU Special Economic Summit to be held at Lagos at the end of April 1980. The plan of action is reproduced as an addendum to the present report.

Other matters

152. At the invitation of the Chairman, the Secretary-General of OAU took the floor. He paid homage to the work done by ECA to promote the economic and social development of Africa over the years. He reminded the Conference that the OAU Heads of State and Government had, at their Assembly in Monrovia in July 1979, entrusted the secretariats of OAU and ECA with the task of preparing for the Special Economic Summit to be held in Lagos in April 1980. Accordingly, the two secretariats had co-operated in preparing the agenda for the Summit. Although he and the Executive Secretary of ECA had established a very close and cordial working relationship, he felt that the time had come, in the interest of efficiency, to determine more clearly the working relations between the two organizations. In that regard it had been decided to submit a resolution on co-operation between OAU and ECA to the Conference of Ministers for its consideration and subsequent submission to the Special Economic Summit.

Date and place of next meeting

153. It was decided that the sixteenth session/seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers should be held at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in April 1981, the precise date to be determined later.

Consideration of resolutions and adoption of the report

154. The Conference adopted the present report on the work of the fifteenth session of the Commission, sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers. It also adopted the resolutions submitted to it by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and a resolution on the Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy. Those resolutions are contained in chapter IV of this report.

155. The representative of Ghana, who had expressed reservations during the discussion in the drafting committee on resolution 393 (XV) on the new statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, said he was withdrawing those reservations on the understanding that the Executive Secretary of ECA would call a meeting of representative of all the countries members of the Institute to sort out certain financial questions relating to the Institute.

Closure of the meeting

156. A closing speech was made by the representative of Egypt, and the Rapporteur moved a vote of thanks to the Government and people of Ethiopia (see resolution 402 (XV)).

157. In his closing speech, the Executive Secretary of ECA thanked all participants for their contribution to the success of the Conference. He said that after the African Heads of State and Government had met at Lagos and considered the action needed for the development of Africa, a common effort would be required to attain the objectives set. In that connexion, he said he was encouraged by the spirit of co-operation the Ministers had demonstrated in the meeting as they were the ones who would lead the way in the development effort to come.

158. The Chairman of the Conference called the sixth meeting a historic event as it had marked the first time the Conference of Ministers had sat at Africa Hall and particularly because at it the Ministers had discharged their responsibility to the African Heads of State and Government and to all the people of Africa by coming up with an excellent Plan of Action for submission to the first OAU Economic Summit. He said it had been a great pleasure for him to chair the Conference, which had been inspired in its deliberations by the addresses delivered by the Chairman of the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia, the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Assistant Director and Regional Director for Africa of UNDP and the Secretary-General of OAU. Finally, he expressed his gratitude to the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the sound work it had done in preparation for the Conference and to the entire ECA secretariat for its part in making the Conference a success.

159. The Chairman then declared the fifteenth session of the Commission (sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) closed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT ITS SIXTH MEETING

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IV. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT ITS SIXTH MEETING

375(XV) Women and development : Programmes and strategies for 1980-1985^{1/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/185 of 29 January 1979 in which the Assembly requested regional preparatory meetings to suggest appropriate programmes for the second half of the Decade through a review and evaluation of the progress made and obstacles encountered in the first half of the Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 364(XIV) of 27 March 1979 which approved the arrangements and adopted a draft agenda for the second African Regional Conference of the integration of women in development,

Having examined the report of the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development ^{2/}held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 3 to 7 December 1979 together with the resolutions adopted by the Conference and programmes and strategies proposed for 1980-1985,

Having also examined the report of the Executive Secretary of ECA on the recruitment of women to the secretariat of ECA, ^{3/}

Conscious of the vital role women play in the process of national development as essential human resources,

1. Takes note of the report of the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development including the programmes and strategies for 1980-1985 and endorses the action proposals contained in these documents;

2. Endorses also all the resolutions adopted by the Conference as expressing wishes of the people of Africa on these specific issues, namely, apartheid and women in southern Africa, female mutilation, appointment of women to posts in the professional and higher categories in the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, International Year of the Child, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women;

3. Calls upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to examine the recommendations contained in the programmes and strategies and the resolutions of the Conference in order to accord, within their respective plans, high priority for achieving better socio-economic conditions for all people based on the realization of the full and equal partnership of men and women in the development of society, both in law and in its implementation;

4. Recommends that all Governments should establish appropriate machineries for the fuller integration of women in development and to provide as a priority, the manpower and financial resources required for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above documents;

^{1/} See chapter III, paragraphs 145 to 149 above.

^{2/} E/CN.14/744.

^{3/} E/CN.14/744/Add.2.

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit annually through the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development progress report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

376(XV). United Nations Development Programme Regional Programme for Africa, 1982-1986 4/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/206 of 19 December 1979 entitled "Implementation of section IV of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system",

Taking into consideration the consensus reached at the Regional Meeting of United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives in Africa held at Mbabane, Swaziland from 7 to 17 January 1980, at which the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity was present, and on the basis of this consensus agreement was reached between the United Nations Development Programme and the Commission relative to the preliminary views of the programme on the strategy : priority activities and work plan for the 1982-1986 programming cycle,

Considering also:

- its resolution 332(XIV) and Annex A of 27 March 1979 - Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade,
- resolution CM/Res.722(XXXIII) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity - Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,
- resolution AHG/ST.3(XVI)/Rev.1 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity - Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

1. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for the assistance provided to the African region, both at the national and regional levels;

2. Takes note of the contents of the United Nations Development Programme Regional Programme for Africa 1982-1986, 5/ and agrees to the priority areas proposed therein including action in the field of energy and industry;

3. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to increase the over-all resources allocated to regional programming for Africa during the 1982-1986 programming cycle.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

4/ See paragraph 35 above.

5/ E/CN.14/768.

377(XV). Pan-African Documentation and Information System

The Conference of Ministers

Recalling its resolution 359(XIV) of 27 March 1979 concerning the general design of a Pan-African Numerical and Non-numerical Data Bank, which it approved at its fifth meeting in Rabat, Morocco,

Recognizing that a self-sustaining and self-reliant pan-African development policy which has among its primary objectives self-sufficiency in food, the development of its natural and human resources, the promotion of intra-African trade and the intensification of industrial development can be conducted properly only if it is supported by a sound documentation and information system,

Taking into consideration the project document on a Pan-African Documentation and Information System prepared by a group of experts of the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Development Research Centre with the participation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America submitted to the Commission on 1 June 1979,

Considering that all the other regional commissions have long since taken, the necessary steps to create a documentation and information network for their region's economic and social development,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary has already taken preliminary steps towards the implementation of the project;

3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to take urgently all necessary measures to allow an immediate commencement of operations of phases 1, 2 and 3 of the project.

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to accelerate the acquisition of suitable hardware, software and laboratory equipment and supplies of a type range and cost that would not be beyond the financial means of the majority of African countries should they decide to acquire compatible equipment;

4. Calls upon the international community to provide a full support to the African continent for the immediate implementation and development of the project in order to allow an effective organization of the regional, subregional and national input centres as a network;

5. Thanks the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank and the International Development Research Centre for their tangible financial support for the project;

6. Further calls upon the United Nations Secretary-General to give full support to the Commission for the implementation of the project.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

378(XV). Action plan and institutional machinery for a regional programme on the environment for Africa 6/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 332(XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the development strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade which formulated a Declaration of Commitment by Governments to specific priority projects for the speedy economic development of the continent and which prepared guiding principles and an action plan for member States to pursue a national policy for collective self-reliant, self-sustaining, internally generated and environmentally sound strategy in social and economic development for the establishment of a new international economic order,

Bearing in mind other resolutions of the Conference of Ministers resolutions 303(XIII) and 305(XIII) of 28 February 1977, 308(XIII) and 313(XIII) of 1 March 1977, United Nations Environment Programme resolutions GC/31, GC/61 on the environment and especially General Assembly decision 33/437 of 20 December 1978 which stressed that the guiding principle for environmental considerations for the new international development strategy should reflect in an appropriate manner the need for the protection of the environment and for the incorporation of environmental principles into the development strategies and priorities of developing countries,

Aware that the environmental perspectives and priorities of the developed industrialized countries are different from those of the developing countries because the environmental problems of third world countries result from a lack of development as shown by poverty, insanitation, malnutrition, inhospitable living conditions, hunger, urban slums and rural deprivation and a general deterioration of the quality of life in the country,

Considering that regional effort is required to solve some of the most pressing transnational environmental problems in the continent today, such as desertification, deforestation, soil erosion and degradation, resource depletion, human settlement degradation, population migration, energy crisis, famine and drought, coastal and marine pollution, endemic water-borne diseases, wildlife conservation and, agricultural and industrial pollution,

Noting that the development process itself can lead to deleterious effects on the environment besides the general beneficial aspects as is evident from increased water-borne diseases in large dam development, industrial and agricultural pollutants from water products and, social degradation and erosion arising from forest depletion during mismanagement of forest exploitation,

Recognizing that the application of the concept of eco-development for environmentally sound development in economic planning involves the selection of the most appropriate technological process that will minimize environmental damage and will least upset the balance of nature,

6/ See paragraphs 123-126 above.

Noting further that environmental and social costs for the protection and conservation of the natural resources are more reasonable than that for adopting rehabilitation measures arising from neglect of environmental considerations in economic development planning and noting also that in cost-benefit analysis, environmental liabilities have a tendency to escalate several times over current costs in the long-run,

1. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations Environmental Programme, international development finance institutions, the United Nations Development Programme, the Commission and all those non-governmental (International Union for the Conservation of Nature, World Wildlife Fund) and intergovernmental organizations for their programming activities within the African region to combat and help to solve pressing environmental problems;

2. Recommends to member States the adoption of a plan of action for the implementation of a regional programme on the environment for Africa emphasizing : (i) a survey of major environmental problems in member States for national priority programming, (ii) establishment of national environmental machineries, technical and manpower capabilities and institutional framework, and (iii) environmental assessment and management of development-orientated activities;

3. Requests the Commission, the United Nations Environment Programme and development finance institutions to provide technical assistance to member States at their request, for the implementation of projects to protect, conserve and improve the quality of the environment in Africa;

4. Decides to establish an intergovernmental regional committee on environmental matters, jointly with human settlements and with participation by all States members of the Commission, the terms of reference of the joint sectoral body to be worked out by the Executive Secretary;

5. Invites member States, development finance institutions, developed industrialized countries and the United Nations Environment Programme to continue their financial support to the Commission especially for the institutional framework and manpower capabilities to implement environmental programmes designed to solve priority problems and to co-ordinate such activities within the region.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

379(XV). Participation in the 1980 special session of the General Assembly 7/

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 34/207 of 19 December 1979 concerning preparation for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980 to launch a series of international negotiations relating to international economic co-operation and to adopt the Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the unsatisfactory conclusions of some recent international conferences particularly the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Believing that concrete and satisfactory conclusions arrived at international fora through mutual understanding are essential for the development of the developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 332(XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade and resolution AHG/ST.3(XVI)/Rev.1 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the recommendation that the General Assembly of the United Nations should make the Strategy an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Plan of Action which has now been established for translating the Strategy into practical reality,

Convinced that it is only through the participation of African Governments in strength in the special session of the General Assembly that African countries can effectively influence decisions taken at that session in their favour,

1. Calls on all member States to participate fully and effectively in the 1980 special session of the General Assembly :

(a) By giving their representatives at the remaining sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the New Development Strategy and of the Committee of the Whole established under General Assembly resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977 to prepare for the special session appropriate instructions that should guide their participation in the special session, having regard to the Conference of Ministers resolution 332(XIV) and OAU resolution AHG/ST.3(XVI)/Rev.1 referred to above, the need to ensure the inclusion of the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade as an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the United Nations Third Development Decade and to solicit international support for the successful implementation of the Plan of Action;

7/ See paragraphs 40 and 154 above.

(b) By including in their delegations to the special session persons who had participated in the series of meetings leading to adoption of the Strategy for the African Region in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the formulation of the related Plan of Action.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

380 (XV) . Follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the African region 8/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 352 (XIV), 354 (XIV), 360 (XIV), 361 (XIV) and 365 (XIV) of 27 March 1979,

Taking note of the Declaration of Principles, the Programme of Action and the resolution on the follow-up of the Conference as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in Rome in July 1979,

Pleased with the steps taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization as leading agency of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Rural Development, to co-ordinate the activities of United Nations agencies concerned with the implementation of the Programme of Action and the resolution of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,

Being aware of General Assembly resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979 on the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,

1. Endorses the Declaration of Principles, the Programme of Action and the resolution as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;

2. Supports FAO resolution 7/79 adopted at the twentieth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the Follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;

3. Calls upon all African States to take all necessary measures to implement the Programme of Action of the World Conference as adopted, specially in giving priority to monitoring agrarian reform and rural development programmes; the formulation of national rural development strategies; the organization of marketing of agricultural products and farm inputs supply; the establishment and strengthening of national centres for rural development; the implementation of comprehensive national programmes for the integration of women in rural development; the definition of a system of social indicators relating to rural development and agrarian reform; the development of national integrated training programmes for rural development; the formulation of national food security programmes;

8/ See paragraphs 51 to 67 above.

4. Requests that the Commission supports other United Nations organizations in assisting the countries of the region, upon request, in implementing the Programme of Action of the World Conference;

5. Requests further that the Executive Secretary mobilize the staff and resources of the secretariat, within the funds available, to participate fully in the activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Rural Development, and to implement the Programme of Action within the limits of the mandate of the Organization;

6. Appeals to international and regional financing institutions, especially the World Bank, the International Fund for Agriculture Development, the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, and all sources of voluntary funds to provide financial support to the Commission in order to assist the countries of the region in implementing the Programme of Action of the World Conference;

7. Recommends that the Executive Secretary transmit this resolution to the forthcoming eleventh Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization to be held in Lome, Togo, in June 1980.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

381(XV). International economic relations as factors in African development

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering its commitment to liberating the entire African region from foreign economic domination,

Realizing that the South African racist regime persistently destabilizes the economies of the neighbouring independent African countries by sabotaging vital economic installations of those countries,

Noting with grave concern that such actions are encouraged not only by the military and nuclear collaboration of certain imperialist countries, but also by the economic boost, in the form of investments, from the same countries that give longer lease to apartheid's destructive intentions,

Aware that these imperialist countries do so with the clear intention of keeping the African region underdeveloped and thus perpetuating their economic dependence,

Convinced that such destructive intentions are a stumbling block to the complete economic liberation and development of the entire African region,

1. Urges that these imperialist countries stop forthwith their support of the economic system of South Africa based on the policy of apartheid and to effect the withdrawal of investments to that country by their nationals and/or firms and to end all forms of collaboration that buttress and perpetuate racial subjugation and poverty in South Africa;

2. Calls on African countries to intensify their efforts to have total mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Advises that the continued use of the veto by the Western Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council to frustrate African actions in respect of South Africa's apartheid policy is not in their best interests and places them on the side of the racist oppressors.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

382(XV). Mobilization of resources of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development 9/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the objectives of the establishment of a new international economic order as set out in General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974,

Expressing regret that the Vienna Programme of Action failed to provide adequate financing for science and technology for development commensurate with the needs of the developing countries,

Convinced of the paramount importance of the role of science and technology in the economic and social development of all developing countries and in particular the African countries,

Bearing in mind that Africa has the majority of least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries, and noting that this fact requires that special attention should be paid to their special needs as expressed in paragraph D.7 of General Assembly resolution 34/218 VI D of 19 December 1979,

Noting also that the Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development held in New York on 27 March 1980 yielded less than 20 per cent of the minimum target envisaged for the Fund,

Convinced that because of the above special considerations the African region deserves at least 40 per cent of the resources of the Interim Fund,

1. Expresses the strong hope that in the spirit of the Vienna Conference the target of 250 million United States dollars will be achieved;

2. Urges the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development to give due consideration to the special needs of the African region when establishing guidelines for the allocation and distribution of the resources of the Interim Fund;

9/ See paragraphs 88 to 97 above.

3. Urges also African delegations to the relevant meeting of Inter-governmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development to ensure that Africa's share of at least 40 per cent of the Interim Fund is secured;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to bring this resolution to the attention of all African States to inform their missions at the United Nations in New York and Geneva of the importance of this resolution.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

383(XV). Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 330(XIV) of 27 March 1979 on restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and co-operation in Africa,

Decides to amend rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the Commission by deleting the second sentence of that rule which shall henceforth read as follows:

"The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of its subsidiary bodies".

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

384(XV). Co-operation between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme 10/

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking into consideration between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme co-operation in the execution of regional projects during the 1977-1981 programming cycle,

Recalling the consensus reached at the Regional Meeting of United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives in Africa at Mbabane, Swaziland, from 7 to 17 January 1980 relative to the preparation of the Regional Programme for Africa : 1982-1986, and the agreement reached between the Programme and the Commission on the same matter,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Demographers and Statisticians,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in co-operation between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme;

10/ See paragraphs 35 to 37 above.

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Programme for its support to the Commission during the 1977-1981 programming cycle;

3. Supports a series of evaluation missions to be conducted during 1980 and 1981 with a view to :

(a) assessing the modalities for implementing the co-operative programme and the quality of its outputs between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme with a view to affecting improvement when necessary and;

(b) enabling the United Nations Development Programme to estimate the magnitude of regional activities to be executed by the Commission during the forthcoming programming cycle;

4. Requests African Governments to give their full support to this evaluation exercise;

5. Approves the intention of the United Nations Development Programme to finance the preparation of a prospective manual for African planners and requests the Programme to provide financial assistance to supplement the on-going perspective studies in the Commission.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

385(XV) . Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development 11/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 248(XI) of 22 February 1973, by which it established the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development,

Recalling also its resolution 268(XII) of 28 February 1975, in which it commended the work accomplished by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development,

Recognizing that the Committee has provided a useful regional machinery for examining science and technology issues relevant to the development of member States,

Recognizing also that since the establishment of the Committee in 1973, the issues of science and technology in the region have grown rapidly in importance and complexity,

1. Decides that the Committee should continue to operate;

2. Decides also that full membership in the Committee will be open to all African States and that it will normally meet at least once a year and submit its reports and recommendations to the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa through the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole;

11/ See paragraphs 88 to 97 above.

3. Decides further that the Intergovernmental Committee of African Experts for Science and Technology Development should establish working groups to examine specific problems and issues for its consideration;

4. Urges all member States to make one government institution responsible for science and technology matters to serve as a focal point for the work of the Intergovernmental Committee and to nominate representatives to participate in meetings of the Committee, on the understanding that such nominations should take into account the need to maintain a high degree of effectiveness and follow-up through continuity;

5. Invites all member States to participate actively in the Committee and to make an effective contribution to its work;

6. Decides that the Committee's terms of reference will be as follows:

(a) To assist the Commission in the definition and periodic review of strategies and programmes for the development of science and technology in the African region;

(b) To examine, and advise the Executive Secretary on, specific issues bearing on the implementation of such strategies;

(c) In general, to actively assist the Commission and its Executive Secretary in the promotion of science and technology and in the formulation of measures to ensure their application to national development in member States;

(d) To give special consideration in its activities to the needs of the least developed member States;

(e) To advise the Executive Secretary on ways and means of mobilizing resources of all kinds for the implementation of strategies, programmes and projects for the development of science and technology within the region.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

386 (XV). Strengthening Africa's capability to use science and technology for development 12/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281(XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

12/ See paragraphs 88 to 97 above.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3362(S-VI) of 16 September 1975 in which, inter alia, the Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development with the objective, in particular, of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries to enable them to apply science and technology to their development,

Concerned about the persistence of the old international economic order and its technological dimensions, the ability of existing national machinery in African countries to cope with endogenous development of technology, the weak linkage pattern of research and development and national production activity, particularly as reflected in the persistent orientation to research of general interest and free knowledge, and the low-level priority accorded to science and technology and, in particular, the low share of available national financial resources accorded to them,

Concerned also about the weak representation and ineffective participation of African countries at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and international conferences aimed at the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Bearing in mind that activities carried out during the period following the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the implementation of the Programme of Action for Africa during the period 1980-1985 13/, which seeks to strengthen the capabilities of African countries to generate their scientific, technological and productive capacities so as to enable them to solve their own problems and meet their own needs, are crucial for the scientific and technological progress of member States, individually as well as collectively,

Recognizing that the implementation of these activities would call for the provision of increased resources at the levels of Governments and regional commissions, which will be called upon to assume a co-ordinating role for science and technology co-operation programmes and projects at the regional level,

Recalling resolution 6 of the African Regional Meeting on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development held in Cairo, Egypt, which called for the strengthening of the Commission's Science and Technology Unit both structurally and financially,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action which called for the strengthening of the regional commissions in the field of science and technology,

1. Urges the Governments of African countries, not later than 1983, to adopt and implement national and, as far as possible, regional policies, laws and regulations on the acquisition of technology, and also to consider structuring their national legal framework so as to promote the development and the improvement of indigenous technology and thereby facilitate their technological transformation and increased participation in world production and trade;

13/ E/CN.14/771.

2. Urges also the Governments of African countries to ensure that participation in United Nations-based functions and activities, carried out after the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, including those of the United Nations Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and related institutional arrangements, and to assure active African participation by competent governmental delegations in all other international activities related to and aimed at restructuring the existing international legal framework within the principles and objectives of the establishment of a new international economic order and at strengthening the science and technology capability in Africa by formulating, inter alia, :

- (a) An international code of conduct for the transfer of technology;
- (b) A code of conduct for transnational corporations;
- (c) A revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;

3. Requests the Organization of African Unity to consider ways and means for supporting missions of competent African delegations to post-conference international meetings;

4. Requests also the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, in co-operation with the competent regional and international organizations, to prepare studies on the experiences of developing countries in respect of the regulation of the transfer of technology, highlighting those measures which are most relevant in the conditions prevailing in African countries;

5. Urges the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take, as a matter of urgency, appropriate action for the structural and financial strengthening and restructuring of the Science and Technology Unit to enable it to shoulder its increased responsibilities.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

387(XV). Joint OAU/ECA Meeting of African Experts on Energy (Addis Ababa, 25-28 March 1980) 14/

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Joint Organization of African Unity/Economic Commission for Africa Meeting of African Experts on Energy 15/,

Recalling the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth ordinary session,

14/ See paragraphs 132 to 144 above.

15/ E/CN.14/778.

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Taking into account the report of the Monrovia Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the year 2000, 16/

Reaffirming the sovereignty and control of African countries over their natural resources,

Aware of the importance of the energy resources to the economic development of member States,

Considering the urgent necessity to assign high priority and all due importance to the formulation of sound and co-ordinated energy policies at national, subregional and regional levels,

Recognizing that the optimum development and use of non-renewable and renewable sources of energy requires concerted action, co-operation, political will and solidarity on the part of African States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Joint Meeting of African Experts on Energy;
2. Endorses the establishment of an African Energy Commission and requests the Organization of African Unity and the Commission to take the necessary measures to set-up the structures of the said Commission;
3. Invites the Governments of member States to accelerate the signature of the Constitution of the African Solar Energy Centre;
4. Urges the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of the Commission jointly and severally to ensure the implementation of resolutions adopted on energy problems.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

388(XV). Integrated regional training, research and advisory programme for the conservation and management of African wildlife 17/

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the importance of wildlife in the social and economic development of African States and in the balance of the region's ecosystem, and in particular its contribution to the growth of national tourism industry and the improvement of living conditions,

Concerned over the wanton destruction of wildlife in Africa generally and in particular that of certain diminishing and endangered wild species,

Noting the concern of member States and the commendable effort of various agencies within the United Nations system particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme as well as other international organizations in drawing attention to the destruction of African wildlife and assisting through training and research to improve the management of African wildlife,

Noting further the effort of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit in preparing its report on a regional training programme in African wildlife management at Mweka and Garoua and its recommendation, inter alia, that these two institutions be strengthened and broadened in scope and participation to serve truly regional needs for the better management and conservation of African wildlife,

Welcoming the attention given to consideration of the need for an integrated regional programme of training, research, conservation and development of African wildlife by the third meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa at its meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on 28 and 29 January 1980, at its specific recommendation that the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka in the United Republic of Tanzania, be converted into a Regional Training Research and Advisory Centre to serve all English-speaking African countries,

Considering the necessity for co-operation and concerted action in evolving and implementing a comprehensive regional programme for the conservation, development and better management of African wildlife both as a common heritage to posterity and for its contribution to the social and economic advancement of the African peoples,

Convinced that better wildlife development and management is in the best interest of African States both individually and collectively,

17/ See paragraphs 123 to 126 above.

1. Endorses the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa 18/ calling for negotiations with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania with a view to converting the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka into a fully-fledged regional institution for English-speaking African countries;

2. Decides that a similar approach be made to the United Republic of Cameroon with a view to broadening the regional scope and status of the Ecole de Faune at Garoua in the United Republic of Cameroon in order to serve all French-speaking African countries;

3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to :

(a) Initiate the action required in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution; and

(b) Formulate and, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, co-ordinate the implementation of a long-term integrated regional programme of wildlife conservation development and management in Africa, based on the existing regional institutions at Mweka and Garoua with the programme providing for the training of middle- and higher-level personnel, and for research and advisory services in respect of administrative, legislative, economic, ecological, socio-cultural and other aspects of wildlife conservation, development and utilization within the context of over-all development planning;

4. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to continue its programme support to the Mweka and Garoua centres on an enhanced scale and to favourably consider financial contribution towards the implementation of the integrated long-term regional programme called for in paragraph 3(b) above;

5. Requests the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organization of African Unity, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the World Wildlife Fund as well as other bilateral and multilateral organizations to support meaningfully the African regional programme in wildlife conservation, development and management and to assist the Commission in the realization of this programme;

6. Requests further the Executive Secretary to submit to the Conference of Ministers biennial reports on the operation of the above regional programme and the status of conservation, development and management of African wildlife.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

18/ ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/III/37.

389 (XV). Institutional machinery for reviewing and co-ordinating human resource development policies and programmes in Africa 19/

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the need for effective co-ordination of policies and programmes in the main sectors of socio-economic development in Africa,

Recalling its resolution 249 (XI) of 22 February 1973, requesting the secretariat to examine with the United Nations and other agencies the possibility of establishing workable arrangements for concerted action in the formulation and implementation of work programmes,

Noting the directive of the General Assembly on the issues of decentralization, operational activities and regional co-ordination as conveyed in its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 relating to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system with particular regard to the directive that regional commissions should, inter alia, exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level,

Noting with appreciation the commendable effort of the secretariat to rationalize and strengthen the Commission's institutional machinery in the main priority sectors of Africa's development,

Concerned that, notwithstanding the high priority attached to human resource development and utilization in the region, no institutional machinery has thus far been established for the harmonization, rationalization and co-ordination of policies and programmes and for providing guidelines for future action in this most important sector at the regional level,

1. Urges the Executive Secretary to initiate consultations with the Organization of African Unity, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate agencies within the United Nations system with a view to evolving an appropriate institutional machinery of the Commission for the co-ordination and rationalization of human resource development policies and programmes at the regional level;

2. Recommends that the institutional machinery for regional co-ordination in human resources planning and development utilization be established;

3. Recommends further that the proposed institutional machinery should provide for a technical preparatory committee of officials and a conference of ministers responsible for education, labour and related programmes and that these bodies should meet every two years to review developments, policies and programmes in the human resource sector and provide guidelines for future action;

4. Requests that the proposed institutional machinery should submit its reports to member States through the Conference of Ministers.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

19/ See paragraphs 84 to 87 above.

390 (XV). Institution building for economic and technical co-operation including measures for strengthening existing ones 20/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the necessity of establishing within the African region multinational institutions for the promotion of development, technical co-operation and collective co-operative efforts in various economic and social sectors,

Bearing in mind the economies of scale which are attendant on such multinational institutions and the fact that they are essential for tackling economic and social problems which African countries are individually too poor to deal with,

Taking into account the fact that several of the multinational institutions which have been established as a result of demands made by African countries have nevertheless received only meagre support from African Governments by ways of their membership in and financial support for such multinational institutions,

Noting that as a result of the lack of adequate support several of these establishments are being frustrated and not rendering the full services for which they were established,

1. Urges that no new multinational institutions shall be established unless they are necessary and after the possibility offered by national institutions or of converting existing national institutions into multinational institutions has been fully considered;

2. Calls on all African countries which have supported proposals for the establishment of existing multinational institutions and which have not yet done so to become members of such multinational institutions;

3. Appeals to all member States to give urgent consideration to the fulfillment to their financial obligations to enable the relevant institutions to carry out the programmes for which they were established;

4. Requests the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme to undertake in consultation an appraisal of the objectives and operations of the various multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission with a view to making proposals as to their continued relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which they may be better rationalized, co-ordinated or harmonized.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

20/ See paragraphs 117 to 122 above.

391(XV). The United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa^{21/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 341(XIV) of 29 March 1979, which recommended that member States should give the highest priority to the development of transport and communications,

Noting with satisfaction resolution CN/Res.738(XXXIII) adopted at Monrovia in July 1979 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/61 of 3 August 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Noting further the results of the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,^{22/} held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 May 1979, which adopted the Global Strategy and Plan of Action for the first phase (1980-1983) of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, ^{23/}

Considering that the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa forms a whole and includes national, regional and subregional projects which should be fully implemented within the time framework so as to enable an integrated transport and communications network to be established in Africa,

Taking into account the difficult problems faced by the land-locked African countries and the need to establish new financing machinery for this purpose,

Taking into account further the encouraging results of the Pledging Conference convened on 20 November 1979 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, during which a general consensus emerged among funding agencies on the financing, essentially on a bilateral basis, of the projects included in the programme for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

1. Thanks the Secretary-General of the United Nations for having organized the first Pledging Conference, thus enabling a beginning to be made in mobilizing resources for implementing the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

2. Congratulates the Economic Commission for Africa for the work done since March 1977 and for the positive and effective co-operation of the Organization of African Unity, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and African intergovernmental organizations in collaborating with the Commission in the preparation of the programme for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

3. Reiterates its appeal to member States to give highest priority to the transport and communications projects adopted for the programme of the first phase and therefore to include them in the development plans;

^{21/} See paragraphs 98 to 103 above.

^{22/} E/CN.14/728.

^{23/} E/CN.14/726 and Add.1.

4. Requests African States to take the initiative of submitting to the various sources of finance requests for the financing of the projects adopted for the first phase and to use the required resources for such purpose;

5. Also requests African States, on the one hand, to allocate from their own national resources a part of the budget for implementing the Decade Programme, and on the other, to assign a part of the resources derived from outside aid to implement the specific studies contained in the programme for the first phase;

6. Appeals to African States to provide the Commission, in a manner which it shall determine, the necessary information on the progress made in implementing the projects in the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa so that it will be able to effectively perform the role assigned to it by the Global Strategy for the Decade;

7. Also appeals to the funding agencies and the different financing institutions to consider with the Commission the possible ways of financing those projects of the Decade which are not national and character;

8. Calls upon the African States, the funding agencies and the various sources of finance for this purpose to involve the Commission in the different phases of the negotiations on the financing of the projects;

9. Invites the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to provide resources from the Special Fund for the implementation of the programme of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts in ensuring the successful implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade by ensuring the necessary co-ordination between funding agencies and African countries for the programme, and particularly for regional and subregional projects, and national projects with regional or subregional impact;

11. Also requests the Executive Secretary to organize as quickly as possible, with groups of donor countries and the financing institutions and with the participation of Governments, United Nations institutions and African intergovernmental organizations either :

(a) consultative technical meetings based on the various types of the Decade programme; or

(b) consultative technical meetings based on groups of African countries or African subregions;

for the purpose of finding the additional financial resources necessary for implementing those Decade projects that are regional and multinational in character, and for urgently carrying out specific studies contained in the programmes of the first phase, and which must be followed by concrete actions not later than during the second phase;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide ECA with the financial means and resources necessary to enable it to ensure that the Decade is completely successful;

13. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

392(XV). Establishment of an African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the recommendations of the fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders concerning :

(a) the incorporation of dynamic crime prevention within the framework of national planning with emphasis on the interdependence of crime control activities,

(b) the development of greater awareness of the significance of economic crimes particularly of corruption and damage to the environment and the effect of such crimes on the development process, and,

(c) the early establishment of regional research facilities for crime prevention and the promotion of criminal justice in Africa,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/20 of 7 May 1979 which also endorsed the establishment of an institute south of the Sahara in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations has already established similar institutes in other regions of the world,

Aware of the resolution of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders urging the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take all necessary steps for the creation of the African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Conscious of the linkage of socio-economic development on the one hand and social disorganization and crime on the other,

Convinced of the urgent need for the creation of such a regional institute to serve the region of Africa south of the Sahara,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with relevant international and regional organizations, to take all appropriate steps to establish a United Nations Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for Africa south of the Sahara;

2. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide the Executive Secretary with financial resources for the initiation of the processes for the establishment of this United Nations Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for Africa south of the Sahara;

3. Invites further the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide the Executive Secretary all material support for the realization of this project;

4. Urges all African States to incorporate crime prevention elements in their national economic and social development planning.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

393(XV). New Statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies, Accra, and the "Institut de Formation et de Recherche démographiques", Yaounde

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 230(X) of 13 February 1971, which, among other things, invited the Executive Secretary to speed up the establishment of subregional centres for the training of demographers,

Recalling further its resolution 273(XII) of 27 February 1975, which noted with satisfaction the actual establishment and operation of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques in Yaounde and the continuation of the Cairo Demographic Centre,

Recalling also its resolution 367(XIV) of 27 March 1979 on regional training in population studies in Africa,

Taking note of the action already initiated by the Executive Secretary to implement Conference of Ministers resolution 367(XIV),

Taking note also of the report of the first session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers and the draft resolution on Training in Population Studies adopted by the Joint Conference, 24/

1. Endorses the new Statutes of the two regional institutes as adopted by the first meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, the texts of which are attached hereto;

24/ E/CN.14/740.

2. Recommends that the Statutes be submitted through the Economic and Social Council for approval by the General Assembly;

3. Requests member States in pursuit of the regionalization of the institutes to provide adequate financial support towards the running of the institutes and to participate fully in their governing councils;

4. Requests further the Executive Secretary to present a progress report on the implementation of the regionalization of the institutes to the next meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

ANNEX

A. Statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies

ARTICLE I

Establishment and objectives

1. The Regional Institute for Population Studies (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") established in Accra pursuant to the Agreement signed on 3 December 1971 between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Ghana shall be continued in existence under the terms of these Statutes.

2. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of persons particularly those from the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, specialized in population studies, and the conduct and publication of the results of research in population and related fields in relation to such countries.

3. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the Institute shall :

(a) Provide training courses on population and related fields;

(b) Organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields both at its headquarters and in the countries served by the Institute;

(c) Organize in co-operation with appropriate national services and specialized agencies concerned in other African countries, workshops, seminars and meetings on national, subregional and regional population problems;

(d) Provide at the request of the Governments of the countries set out in appendix to these Statutes such advisory services as may be within its competence and resources;

(e) Grant degrees, diplomas, certificates or other awards to persons in respect of courses of study provided by the Institute, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council, establish for this purpose such relationships with national universities or similar institutions as may be appropriate; and,

(f) Provide documentation in the various fields of population with respect to Africa to research workers and to national, subregional and regional organizations.

ARTICLE II

Headquarters of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be in Accra in the Republic of Ghana.
2. The Government of the Republic of Ghana shall, in an agreement to be entered into between the Government and the United Nations, provide and grant as the case may be, such adequate premises, facilities and services and privileges and immunities as may be required for the effective operation of the Institute.

ARTICLE III

Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute shall be a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.
2. The Institute shall have its own Governing Council.
3. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and other staff of the Institute.
4. The Institute shall, except as may be otherwise provided by the General Assembly, be subject to the Financial Regulations, the Financial Rules and the Staff Rules of the United Nations and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE IV

The Governing Council Composition, functions and meetings

1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:
 - (a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Council;
 - (b) A representative of the Government of the Republic of Ghana;

(c) Twelve of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes selected by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference");

Alternative subparagraph (c)

"(c) A representative of each of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(Note: If this alternative is accepted paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article would become redundant.)

(d) A representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as secretary of the Governing Council and shall signify the acts of the Governing Council.

3. In selecting the members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the Conference shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes.

4. The members of the Governing Council selected under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for reselections provided, however, that in making selections for the first time, the Conference shall direct that one half of the countries selected by them shall retire two years after they have been selected and shall be replaced by the same number of countries selected by the Conference for that purpose.

5. The members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, shall each designate to represent it on the Governing Council, a person who is competent and experienced in the activities of the Institute.

6. The Governing Council shall :

(a) prescribe the general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(b) give directives of a general nature as to the implementation of the principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(c) prescribe conditions for the admission of persons to undergo courses of study provided by the Institute and for the award of degrees, diplomas or certificates or other awards granted by the Institute;

(d) prescribe regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(e) examine and approve the work programme of the Institute and their corresponding budgets;

(f) review and approve the annual progress report of the Director of the Institute on the activities of the Institute;

(g) examine and approve the financial report and accounts of the Institute for the preceding year;

(h) present through its Chairman, to the Conference annual reports on the work of the Institute;

(i) determine apart from the office of the Director of the Institute, the other offices of the Institute.

7. The Governing Council may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes, the Director of the Institute or the Advisory Board on Studies and Research any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Governing Council shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its Chairman or one third of its members.

9. Subject to the provisions of these Statutes, the Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall :

(a) cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Governing Council;

(b) convene and preside over the meetings of the Governing Council;

(c) with the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive on behalf of the Institute, financial and other resources from the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

2. The Chairman of the Governing Council may delegate his functions as set out in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article to the Director of the Institute.

ARTICLE VI

Appointment of staff of the Institute

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall :

(a) by delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and upon the recommendation of the Governing Council, appoint the Director of the Institute;

(b) by delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations appoint other professional staff of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Director of the Institute.

2. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall keep the Governing Council informed of all appointments made by him under this article.

ARTICLE VII

The Director

1. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed as provided for in these Statutes, for a period of two years subject to renewal for succeeding periods of two years each.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as the legal representative of the Institute.

3. Subject to such directions of a general nature that the Governing Council may give, the Director of the Institute shall have responsibility for the planning, organization and direction of training, research, advisory services and other activities of the Institute. He shall in particular :

(a) be responsible for the organization and administration of the Institute;

(b) submit for the approval of the Governing Council the work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(c) be responsible for the carrying out of the activities of the Institute in accordance with the approved work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(d) submit for the approval of the Governing Council annual reports on the activities and financial standing and the accounts of the Institute including the particulars of existing vacancies in the professional posts of the Institute for dissemination within the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(e) transmit to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa the names of all applicants for appointment to the other professional posts of the Institute;

(f) subject to such directives as the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa may give, select and appoint persons to the General Service posts of the Institute;

(g) make necessary arrangements with national and international organizations for the use by such organizations of the services and facilities provided by the Institute, it being understood that in the case of national organizations no arrangements shall be made without the approval of the Governments concerned;

(h) establish and maintain such contacts with Governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute;

(i) undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Governing Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Advisory Board on Studies and Research Composition and functions

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), shall be composed of :

(a) Six persons who are citizens of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes and who may be either university teachers or experts engaged in work in the field of population or related studies appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the maintenance of a fair distribution of appointments among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(b) Two senior lecturers of the Institute elected by the academic staff of the Institute from time to time;

(c) The Director of the Institute;

(d) A representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(e) The Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Headquarters;

(f) A representative of the United Nations agencies actively engaged in giving assistance to the Institute as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(g) A representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population;

(h) A representative of the governmental or non-governmental organizations working in the field of population in one or more of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be designed by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(i) A representative of the Ministry responsible for demographic questions of the Government of Ghana;

(j) The President of the Association of former students of the Institute;

(k) A representative of the student body of the Institute selected for that purpose by the student body of the Institute.

2. The members of the Board appointed, designated or elected by the Chairman of the Governing Council and the academic staff of the Institute shall be appointed, designated or elected as the case may be, to service on two successive meetings of the Board and may be eligible for reappointment, designation or election.

3. The member of the Board elected by the student body of the Institute shall be elected to serve on one meeting of the Board and may be eligible for re-election.

4. The Board shall at the beginning of each of its meetings, elect its Chairman from among its members specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this article.

5. The Director of the Institute shall provide secretarial services for the Board.

6. The Board shall have the following powers and duties :

(a) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the activities to be undertaken by the Institute;

(b) To give advice to the Director of the Institute on the design of courses of study and research programmes of the Institute;

(c) To satisfy itself regarding the context and academic standard of any course of study in respect of a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and examine any relationship entered into between the Institute with any university or similar institution in pursuance of the provisions of subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes and to report its findings thereon to the Governing Council;

(d) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council conditions regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to courses of study for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and for obtaining of any degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;

(e) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the standard of proficiency to be attained in each examination for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;

(f) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(g) To initiate proposals relating to the conduct of the Institute generally, and to discuss any matter relating to the Institute and to make representations thereon to the Governing Council.

7. The Board may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes or the Director of the Institute any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Board shall meet at least once every two years upon its convocation by its Chairman or the Governing Council.

9. Subject to the provisions of this article, the Board shall determine its own rules of procedure including its quorum, the convening of its ordinary or extraordinary meetings, and the conduct of business thereat and at other times.

ARTICLE IX

Assistance by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, the Economic Commission for Africa shall at the request of the Institute make available to the Institute qualified staff to give lectures, to assist in supervising research and to participate in seminars of the Institute.

ARTICLE X

Co-operation with organizations, etc.

The Institute shall establish such relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations and with Governments, universities or similar institutions and research organizations in the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute.

ARTICLE XI

Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by the Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be determined from time to time by the Conference and by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

2. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations and other sources. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute and in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Governing Council at its next session.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

These Statutes may, on the recommendation of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, be amended by the Conference.

Appendix

Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

B. Statutes of the "Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques"

ARTICLE I

Establishment and objectives

1. The Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") established in Yaounde pursuant to the Agreement signed on 9 November 1971 between the United Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon shall be continued in existence under the terms of these Statutes.

2. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of demographers particularly those from the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, and the conduct and publication of the results of research in population and related fields in relation to such countries.

3. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the Institute shall;

(a) provide training courses in population and related fields;

(b) organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields both at its headquarters and in the countries served by the Institute;

(c) organize in co-operation with appropriate national services and specialized agencies concerned in other African countries, workshops, seminars and meetings on national, subregional and regional population problems;

(d) provide at the request of the governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, such advisory services as may be within its competence and resources;

(e) grant degrees, diplomas, certificates or other awards to persons in respect of courses of study provided by the Institute, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council, establish for this purpose such relationships with national universities or similar institutions as may be appropriate; and

(f) provide documentation in the various fields of population with respect to Africa to research workers and to national, subregional and regional organizations.

ARTICLE II

Headquarters of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be in Yaounde in the United Republic of Cameroon.

2. The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon shall, in an agreement to be entered into between the Government and the United Nations, provide and grant as the case may be, such adequate premises, facilities and services and privileges and immunities as may be required for the effective operation of the Institute.

ARTICLE III

Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute shall be a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.

2. The Institute shall have its own Governing Council.

3. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and other staff of the Institute.

4. The Institute shall, except as may be otherwise provided by the General Assembly, be subject to the Financial Regulations, the Financial Rules and the Staff Rules of the United Nations and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE IV

The Governing Council Composition, functions and meetings

1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows :

(a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Council;

(b) A representative of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon;

(c) Twelve of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes selected by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference");

Alternative subparagraph (c)

"(c) A representative of each of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes"

(Note: If this alternative is accepted paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article would become redundant.)

(d) A representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as secretary of the Governing Council and shall signify the acts of the Governing Council.

3. In selecting the members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the Conference shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes.

4. The members of the Governing Council selected under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for reselection provided, however, that in making selections for the first time, the Conference shall direct that one half of the countries selected by them shall retire two years after they have been selected and shall be replaced by the same number of countries selected by the Conference for that purpose.

5. The meeting of the Governing Council referred to subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, shall each designate to represent it on the Governing Council, a person who is competent and experienced in the activities of the Institute.

6. The Governing Council shall :

(a) prescribe the general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(b) give directives of a general nature as to the implementation of the principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(c) prescribe conditions for the admission of persons to undergo courses of study provided by the Institute and for the award of degrees, diplomas or certificates or other awards granted by the Institute;

(d) prescribe regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(e) examine and approve the work programme of the Institute and their corresponding budgets;

(f) review and approve the annual progress report of the Director of the Institute on the activities of the Institute;

(g) examine and approve the financial report and accounts of the Institute for the preceding year;

(h) present through its Chairman, to the Conference, annual reports on the work of the Institute;

(i) determine apart from the office of the Director of the Institute the other offices of the Institute and the organizational chart of the Institute;

7. The Governing Council may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes, the Director of the Institute or the Advisory Board on Studies and Research any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Governing Council shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its Chairman or one third of its members.

9. Subject to the provisions of these Statutes, the Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall :

(a) cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Governing Council;

(b) convene and preside over the meetings of the Governing Council;

(c) with the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive on behalf of the Institute, financial and other resources from the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

2. The Chairman of the Governing Council may delegate his functions as set out in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article to the Director of the Institute.

ARTICLE VI

Appointment of staff of the Institute

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall :

(a) by delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and upon the recommendation of the Governing Council, appoint the Director of the Institute;

(b) by delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations appoint other professional staff of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Director of the Institute.

2. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall keep the Governing Council informed of all appointments made by him under this article.

ARTICLE VII

The Director

1. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed as provided for in these Statutes, for a period of two years subject to renewal for succeeding periods of two years each.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as the legal representative of the Institute.

3. Subject to such directions of a general nature that the Governing Council may give, the Director of the Institute shall have responsibility for the planning, organization and direction of training, research, advisory services and other activities of the Institute. He shall in particular :

(a) be responsible for the organization and administration of the Institute;

(b) submit for the approval of the Governing Council the work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(c) be responsible for the carrying out the activities of the Institute in accordance with the approved work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(d) disseminate within the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes all vacancies within the Institute;

(e) submit for the approval of the Governing Council annual reports on the activities and financial standing and the accounts of the Institute including the particulars of all existing vacancies in the Institute;

(f) transmit to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa the names of all applicants for appointment, to all posts of the Institute;

(g) subject to such directives as the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa may give, select and appoint persons to the General Service posts of the Institute;

(h) make necessary arrangements with national and international organizations for the use by such organizations of the services and facilities provided by the Institute, it being understood that in the case of national organizations no arrangements shall be made without the approval of the Governments concerned;

(i) establish and maintain such contacts with Governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute;

(j) undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Governing Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Advisory Board on Studies and Research Composition and functions

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), shall be composed of :

(a) six persons who are citizens of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes and who may be either university teachers or experts engaged in work in the field of population or related studies appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the maintenance of a fair distribution of appointments among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(b) two lecturers of the Institute elected by the academic staff of the Institute from time to time;

(c) the Director of the Institute;

(d) a representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(e) the Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Headquarters;

(f) a representative of the United Nations agencies actively engaged in giving assistance to the Institute as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(g) a representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population;

(h) a representative of the governmental or non-governmental organizations working in the field of population in one or more of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(i) a representative of the Ministry responsible for population matters of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon;

(j) the President of the Association of former students of the Institute;

(k) a representative of the student body of the Institute selected for that purpose by the student body of the Institute.

2. The members of the Board appointed, designated or elected by the Chairman of the Governing Council and the academic staff of the Institute shall be appointed, designated or elected as the case may be, to serve on two successive meetings of the Board and may be eligible for reappointment, designation or election.

3. The member of the Board elected by the student body of the Institute shall be elected to serve on one meeting of the Board and may be eligible for re-election.

4. The Board shall at the beginning of each of its meetings, elect its Chairman from among its members specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this article.

5. The Director of the Institute shall provide secretarial services for the Board.

6. The Board shall have the following powers and duties :

(a) to propose for adoption by the Governing Council the activities to be undertaken by the Institute;

(b) to give advice to the Director of the Institute on the design of courses of study and research programmes of the Institute;

(c) to satisfy itself regarding the context and academic standard of any course of study in respect of a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and examine any relationship entered into between the Institute with any university or similar institution in pursuance of the provisions of subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes and to report its findings thereon to the Governing Council;

(d) to propose for adoption by the Governing Council conditions regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to courses of study for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and for obtaining of any degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;

(e) to propose for adoption by the Governing Council the standard of proficiency to be attained in each examination for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;

(f) to propose for adoption by the Governing Council regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(g) to initiate proposals relating to the conduct of the Institute generally, and to discuss any matter relating to the Institute and to make representations thereon to the Governing Council.

7. The Board may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 3 of Article I of these Statutes or the Director of the Institute any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Board shall meet at least once every two years upon its convocation by its Chairman or the Governing Council.

9. Subject to the provisions of this article, the Board shall determine its own rules of procedure including its quorum, the convening of its ordinary or extraordinary meetings, and the conduct of business thereat and at other times.

ARTICLE IX

Assistance by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, the Economic Commission for Africa shall at the request of the Institute make available to the Institute qualified staff to give lectures, to assist in supervising research and to participate in seminars of the Institute.

ARTICLE X

Co-operation with organizations, etc.

The Institute shall establish such relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations and with Governments, universities or similar institutions and research organizations in the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute.

ARTICLE XI

Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes; may be determined from time to time by the Conference and by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

2. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from United Nations and its specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations and other sources. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council in consultation with the Director of the Institute and in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Governing Council at its next session.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

These Statutes may, on the recommendation of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, be amended by the Conference.

Appendix

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, the Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Zaire.

394 (XV). Assistance to Uganda

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 34/122 of 14 December 1979, assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Uganda,

Taking note also of the appeal of the African Ministers of Trade to the international community for generous economic and financial assistance to Uganda,

Recognizing that Uganda is not only land-locked but also one of the least-developed and most seriously affected countries,

25/ E/CN.14/776.

Bearing in mind the concerns expressed by member States about the situation in Uganda and their interest in the expeditious return of the country to normal conditions of life and in its reconstruction and development,

Affirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Uganda in its efforts at national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development,

1. Welcomes the efforts of the Government and people of Uganda aimed at national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

2. Urgently appeals to all States members of the Commission and of the Organization of African Unity, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and the international community to contribute generously through bilateral and/or multilateral channels, to meeting the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission with the close collaboration of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to dispatch a mission to Uganda to consult with the Government on its most urgent reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs and to circulate the report of that mission to the international community;

4. Requests also the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa with the close collaboration of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to mobilize an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Uganda to meet the short-term and long-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country;

5. Requests further the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa with the close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Government of Uganda to make arrangements to ensure the effective co-ordination in Kampala of the efforts of appropriate organizations and specialized agencies in relation to the special programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Uganda;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep this matter under review and report to the Conference of Ministers at its next meeting and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

✓ 395 (XV). Situation of refugees in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolution 183 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on co-operation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Considering Organization of African Unity resolution CM/Res.727 (XXXIII) on the situation of refugees in Africa and on prospective solutions to their problems in the 1980s, and General Assembly resolution 34/61 of 29 November 1979 on the situation of African refugees,

Having regard to the rapidly growing population of African refugees now numbering over 4 million with important economic and social implications,

Recognizing that the recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference on the situation of refugees in Africa, when duly implemented, are likely to alleviate the sufferings of the African refugees,

Noting the need to relate refugee assistance to on-going development programmes in the countries of asylum,

Recognizing that national manpower planning with long-term projections is useful to countries of asylum, to intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies involved in refugee work, as well as to refugees seeking job placement,

1. Recommends that, within the framework of its mandate to promote socio-economic development in Africa, and in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity, the Commission should dispose of the means required to carry out the duties that it might be requested to assume in the field of assistance to rural and urban refugees, and in the employment, training and education of refugees;

2. Invites the Commission to extend assistance, on request, to the African countries in the promotion of long-term manpower planning and to update periodically the list of priorities in the field of education for perusal as appropriate by the refugee-serving agencies, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity;

3. Calls upon the countries of asylum to take the measures required with a view to finding, as far as feasible, job placement for suitably qualified refugees;

4. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his action in favour of refugees in Africa, and invites him to increase the resources for refugee assistance in Africa, in order to put at the disposal of the countries of asylum the means required either to extend emergency assistance to refugees pending their voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin or to promote assistance activities related to long-term socio-economic development programmes.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

396 (XV). International Year of Disabled Persons

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 2856 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons and 3447 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 containing the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976 by which it proclaimed 1981 the International Year of Disabled Persons,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 34/154 of 17 December 1979 by which it adopted a plan of action for the International Year of Disabled Persons,

Taking note of resolutions CM/594 (XXX) and CM/724 (XXXIII) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the International Year of Disabled Persons,

1. Urges States members of the Commission to mobilize their resources in order to accelerate the preparatory work towards the implementation of objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons including the establishment of national machineries for planning and co-ordinating at the national level all activities of the Year in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation of disabled persons, with special emphasis on the needs of the population in the rural areas;

2. Requests member States to attend the technical meetings of officers responsible for national programmes for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of the handicapped as well as the regional seminar of plenipotentiaries preferably at the ministerial level to be held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa from 22 July to 1 August 1980 in order to exchange experiences and consider the most effective ways to implement and follow up the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons at the regional level;

3. Appeals to member States to make an effective contribution to the international symposium to be organized by the United Nations with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme in July 1981, on technical co-operation among developing countries and technical assistance for disabled persons particularly as regards the application of science and technology to the fabrication of prototypes and mass production of medical, educational and other equipment by utilizing indigenous resources and expertise;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned, to strengthen the work of the Commission in the field of disability prevention

and rehabilitation of the handicapped with the framework of the social development programme of the Commission, taking into consideration the long-term programme of action to be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session as well as the preparatory work for the International Development Strategy for the 1980s.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

✓ 397(XV). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa in the development process of the African least developed countries 26/

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that two thirds of the world's least developed countries are in Africa and that other African countries may still be added to the list of least developed countries,

Recalling its resolutions 332(XIV) of 27 March 1979 containing the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade and 352(XIV) of 27 March 1979 on least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected African countries,

Taking into account the recommendations in favour of the least developed countries contained in the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries as well as its resolution 2 about special measures in favour of these countries,

Recalling further resolution 122(V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 27/ adopted on 3 June 1979 by which the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries was launched and General Assembly resolution 34/203 of 19 December 1979 by which the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries,

Bearing in mind the mandate given to regional commissions in General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and resolution 5(III) of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development dated 16 February 1980,

1. Endorses the report of the Conference on the Problems and Prospects of the African Least Developed Countries held from 17 to 22 March 1980 28/ and the consolidated statement adopted by that Conference on strategies, priorities and policies for the African least developed countries;

26/ See paragraphs 127 to 131 above.

27/ TD/268 and Add.1

28/ E/CN.14/766.

2. Requests the Commission to play a special role in the monitoring, review and evaluation of the implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action on behalf of the Least Developed African Countries in accordance with resolution 5(III) of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries;

3. Appeals to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to work very closely with the Commission in the preparation of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

4. Requests the Commission to participate and be involved in all the various donor recipient consultations including the country round tables envisaged for the preparation of the individual country programmes called for under the Comprehensive New Programme of Action;

5. Decides to institute a Conference of Ministers of Least Developed African countries as a subsidiary organ of the Commission which should hold its meetings annually immediately before the meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission; *

6. Decides further that the Conference of Ministers of Least Developed African Countries will, inter alia, ensure the co-ordination of efforts, establish priorities, monitor and evaluate progress under the Comprehensive New Programme of Action, undertake periodic analyses and evaluation of progress in the least developed African countries with a view in particular to identifying difficulties encountered in programme implementation and to making recommendations on ways and means of overcoming these difficulties as well as ensuring the effective monitoring, review and evaluation of regional and international activities in favour of the least developed countries;

7. Calls on the Executive Secretary to establish as a matter of urgency an adequately staffed unit within the Commission secretariat to be responsible for the substantial and continuous technical work substantive support and advisory services that need to be carried out in connexion with the present resolution and under the Comprehensive New Programme;

8. Appeals to States members of the Commission to provide the Executive Secretary, within the context of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, with resources for the establishment of the Unit on African Least Developed Countries as well as for the implementation of the Programme of Action;

9. Appeals further to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to provide the Executive Secretary with additional resources for the implementation of programmes and projects designed to promote accelerated development and economic growth in the African least developed countries;

10. Requests the secretariat to expand its work on projection models for the least developed countries since these models are a useful tool for programming and policy formulation;

11. Recommends further that the annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa should contain a special section on African least developed countries which should, inter alia, include a review of the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed African countries.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

398 (XV). Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development 29/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 containing the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with satisfaction Organization of African Unity resolution CM/Res.722 (XXXIII) containing the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa by which it expressed its support for the Conference of Ministers resolution 332 (XIV) and decided to name the Strategy the Monrovia Strategy for the Development of Africa and the Declaration of Commitment the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment,

Noting with gratitude Organization of African Unity resolution AHG/ST.3 (XVI)/Rev.1 by which the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity endorsed the proposal for a Declaration of Commitment and accordingly came out with the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-Reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Welcoming Organization of African Unity resolution AHG/Res.96 (XVI) on the holding of an extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on economic problems of Africa in Nigeria before the next ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity or as soon as possible thereafter, paragraph 2 of which directed the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in close co-operation with the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Ministers of member States responsible for economic development, to prepare the grounds for the proposed extraordinary session so as to facilitate a fruitful discussion of the economic problems of Africa by the Heads of State and Government,

29/ See paragraph 154 above.

Conscious of the depth of the confidence of the Heads of State and Government in the conference and of the enormity of its responsibility in this regard,

Believing that, given Africa's past efforts at planned development, the unsatisfactory results so far achieved and the increasingly hostile nature of the external environment which the continent has for long erroneously believed to be the engine of its growth and development,

Convinced that the most profitable course to pursue now is the laying of the foundation for self-reliant, self-sustaining and environmentally sound development and an intensification of the process of economic co-operation and integration in the region,

1. Decides to submit solemnly for the kind consideration and adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development;

2. Requests the Chairman of the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers to transmit the Plan of Action to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Requests further the Chairman of the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers personally to present the Plan of Action to the forthcoming Summit of the Organization of African Unity in Lagos, Nigeria.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

399(XV). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 250(XI) of 22 February 1973, 285(XII) of 28 February 1975, 320(XIII) of 1 March 1977 and 350(XIV) of 27 March 1979, on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Noting that :

(a) by decision 35/454 of 20 December 1979 the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning as adopted in resolution 320(XIII) and revised in the light of the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the advice of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly,

(b) at the meeting of Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme of the Africa region held in Mbabane in January 1980, it was recommended that, in order to facilitate training at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the appropriate Governments, departments or ministries of African Governments should work together with the United Nations Development Programme's Resident Representatives to integrate fellowships for study at the Institute with national programmes financed by the national indicative planning figures of the United Nations Development Programme,

(c) at its twenty-first meeting held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 March 1980, the Governing Council of the Institute took note of the recommendation of the meeting of the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme of the Africa region addressed to the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, for the Conference to prepare a resolution for submission to the Conference of Ministers urging the States members of the Commission to integrate within their national indicative planning figures the financing of fellowships for their nationals to study at the Institute,

(d) at its twenty-first meeting, the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning also noted that the contributions collected from States members of the Institute for the year 1979 amounted to \$US 630,327 in respect of a commitment of \$US 1 million, and that the outstanding arrears as of 31 December 1979 amounted to \$US 1.7 million and that the Governing Council recommended that the Conference of Ministers should pass a resolution urging States members of the Institute to fulfil their financial commitments to the Institute,

1. Requests member States to consider awarding scholarships for study at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning which may be financed out of their national indicative planning figures;

2. Appeals to the member States concerned to pay all their outstanding assessed contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by the end of 1980;

3. Urges member States to pay their annual contributions regularly and on time.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

400(XV). Priority population programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1672(LII) of 2 June 1972 on population and development in which all States Members of the United Nations were urged, among other things, to take such steps as might be necessary to improve demographic statistics, research and planning machinery needed for the development of population policies and programmes,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultations held in Lusaka in April 1975, which called upon African countries to give attention to the reduction of mortality levels, the relationship between population and development, the integration of population variables including its composition, distribution, growth, fertility, mortality and changes in the population in socio-economic development planning,

Taking note of the report of the third session of the Conference of African Demographers held in Dakar, Senegal, from 19 to 24 February 1979, 30/

Recalling its resolution 273(XII) of 27 February 1975 on integrated programmes in population as well as its resolution 230(X) of 13 February 1971 on the establishment of the demographic training centres and the preparation of case studies on population and social development,

Recalling further its resolution 366(XIV) of 27 March 1979 on priority population programmes of the Commission,

Taking note of the recommendations of the evaluation mission of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the Commission and to some countries of the region and the decisions taken by the interagency meeting organized by the Fund in Nairobi in February 1979 on the Fund's strategy for funding intercountry programmes in the field of population in Africa,

Taking note further of the report and recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Fertility and Mortality Levels, Patterns and Trends in Africa and their Policy Implications held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 26 November to 1 December 1979, 31/

Expressing concern about persistent delays in the processing of data from the 1970 round of censuses and surveys which have generally led to lengthy delays in the analysis and use of data,

Appreciating the assistance extended to the region by bilateral and multilateral sources for data processing and other population activities,

30/ E/CN.14/718.

31/ E/CN.14/PSD.1/23/Add.1.

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to undertake an in-depth study of the integration of population variables in development planning in Africa for the second session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to assist member States in the African region to analyse data from censuses and surveys and promote comparative analyses or results;
3. Also requests the Executive Secretary to mount a programme of studies to evolve suitable socio-economic indicators which would assist member States to monitor development at the national and local levels;
4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to undertake studies in areas of particular concern to the region including in particular fertility and subfertility, mortality, cause of death among children below five years of age and migration;
5. Invites the Executive Secretary to organize expert group meetings and workshops on the analysis of census and other demographic data;
6. Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify the Commission's activities in the field of population information, dissemination and documentation.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

401(XV). Regional training in population studies in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 230(X) of 13 February 1971, which, among other things, invited the Executive Secretary to speed up the establishment of sub-regional centres for the training of demographers,

Recalling further its resolution 273(XII) of 27 February 1975, which noted with satisfaction the actual establishment and operation of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques in Yaounde and the continuation of the Cairo Demographic Centre,

Recalling also its resolution 367(XIV) of 27 March 1979 on regional training in population studies in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the decentralization to the Commission of the management of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, Ghana, and Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques in Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon, in line with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977,

1. Invites member States to make more effective use of the facilities at the afore-mentioned institutes;
2. Requests member States, in pursuit of the programme of regionalization, to provide adequate financial support towards the running of these regional institutes and to participate fully in their governing councils;
3. Requests also the Executive Secretary to promote middle-level training in population studies within existing statistical training programmes in the region.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

402(XV). Vote of thanks to the Government and people of Ethiopia

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply grateful to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia and to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their most generous hospitality which enabled the Economic Commission for Africa, within the past four weeks, successfully to hold nine major meetings at Addis Ababa, 32/

Noting with appreciation the inspiring message of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, and particularly his full awareness and judicious analysis of the complex economic and social problems confronting the African region and what Africa's development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and beyond should be,

1. Addresses its gratitude to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia, as well as to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their warm hospitality and for the physical and other facilities generously provided for the meetings and their participants;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Ethiopia.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

32/ Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Trade, the extraordinary session of the follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, the Conference on the Problems and Prospects of the African Least Developed Countries, the sixth session of the African Ministers of Trade, the first Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, the Experts Meeting on Energy, the first meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and the fifteenth session of the Commission and sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

ANNEX

Meetings of subsidiary bodies held during the period under review

Body and Officers	Meeting or session	Document symbol
<u>Conference of Ministers of Transport, - Communications and Planning</u>	Addis Ababa, 9-12 May 1979	E/CN.14/728
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. Yusuf Ahmed (Ethiopia)		
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. Mahmoudou Samoura (Senegal)		
<u>Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa</u>	Addis Ababa, 10-15 March 1980	E/CN.14/772
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. Tesfaye Dinka (Ethiopia)		
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. S.Z. Jer (Malawi)		
<u>Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development</u>	Addis Ababa, 10-16 March 1980	E/CN.14/774
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. Haile Lul Tebicke (Ethiopia)		
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. M.L. Kaba (Guinea)		
<u>Conference of African Ministers of Trade</u>	Sixth session, Addis Ababa, 17-20 March 1980	E/CN.14/776
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. Wole Chekol (Ethiopia)		
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. Leonard Simukwela Subulwa (Zambia)		
<u>Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers</u>	First session, Addis Ababa, 24 March - 2 April 1980	E/CN.14/740
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. Philip G. Gadegbeku : (Liberia)		
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. M. Parmeet Singh (Kenya)		
<u>Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole</u>	First session, Addis Ababa, 3-8 April 1980	E/CN.14/780
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. Mersie Ejigu (Ethiopia)		
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Mr. Justin Gindehou (Benin)		