ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)  
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)  
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on the Programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa
Addis Ababa, 19-24 October 1981

Report

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I. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Attendance and Organization of work


2. The following member States of OAU and ECA were represented at the Meeting: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

3. The International Labour Organization (ILO) was also represented in an observer capacity.

Opening Session (agenda item 1)

4. The opening session of the meeting was held at Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, on 19 October 1981.

5. In his opening statement, the Deputy Executive Secretary, of ECA, Mr. M. Mburu, restated the fundamental objective of the Lagos Plan of Action which is the establishment of a self-reliant and self-sustaining integrated economic and social development which demands the creation of an industrial base at national and multinational levels in order to satisfy the basic needs of the African peoples. He stated that although Africa is rich in resources, it is the least developed of the developing regions contributing a meagre 1.0 per cent towards world industrial production. The reason for this poor industrial performance, he added, is that the region has been considerably affected by foreign misconceptions of development which has led to the formulation of inappropriate policies, strategies and projects. He added that the Continent is faced with serious problems relating to widespread shortage of industrial manpower to handle all aspects of projects, from inception to actual operations; lack of capital, technology and finance. Conscious of the fact that industrialization is the engine of growth and development the African countries demanded that special attention be given to the industrialization of Africa. The recommendation by the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry \[\text{Resolution 5(W), para. 15 of Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry held 17-20 October 1979, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.}\] that 1980-1990 be declared as industrial development decade for Africa was endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the OAU in adopting the Monrovia Strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action for the purpose of focusing greater attention, invoking greater political commitment and financial and technical support at the national, regional and international levels. This recommendation was supported by a resolution on the Industrial Development Decade adopted by the Third General Conference of UNIDO and given a formal universal endorsement by the UN General Assembly in resolution 35/66(b).
6. He indicated that with the declaration of the Decade, we in Africa should aim at transforming the present industrial structure aiming at greater integration of industry with other sectors, the development of suitable indigenous industrial capabilities and capacities, the local processing of the continent's natural resources and agricultural raw materials to meet basic needs of the people. The question, however, was how to ensure the effective implementation of the Decade. He pointed out that, according to a mandate given to the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA, and UNIDO by the UN General Assembly and the OAU Heads of State and Government, a Joint OAU/ECA/UNIDO Committee on the Decade has been established; this Committee has prepared proposals for a programme for the implementation of the Decade. Proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa have been prepared by the joint Committee. The document is in four parts dealing specifically with the major components of the programme; a framework for the implementation of the programme; guidelines for the formulation of strategies for a major industrial subsectors and areas for the implementation of the programme at the national, subregional and regional levels; suggestions for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Decade; and the role of international organizations in the implementation of the Decade. He emphasized that the document was not a comprehensive ten-year programme for the implementation of the Decade. It is an attempt at providing some guidelines and indications of the subsector approach to industrial development at the national and multinational level.

7. Finally, he called on members of the Meeting to critically examine the proposals and make comments and recommendations on the implementation of the Decade for the consideration of the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

8. Mr. P. O. Etiang, Assistant Secretary-General of OAU in charge of Economic Development and Cooperation, in his opening remarks stated that most of the countries of Africa are over dependent on external sources for technology, capital, manpower and trade as a result of which there has been no significant socio-economic transformation of the continent. An industrial structure, he continued, hardly exists; and industrialization has been limited to import substitute, catering for the interests of only a small affluent group. It was against this background that the Heads of State and Government of the OAU adopted the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos which call for the industrialization of Africa based on self-reliant and self-sustaining integrated development. This demands the creation, in each member State, of an industrial base designed to meet the interest of the country, and strengthened by complementary activities at the subregional and regional levels. He also reiterated events leading to the UN General Assembly's proclamation of the 1980-1990 as an Industrial Development Decade for Africa. He further stated that the proposals for formulating a programme for the Decade which were prepared by the Joint Committee of the co-ordinating agencies, (OAU, UNIDO, and ECA) should therefore be examined critically, analyzed and crystallized, and appropriate recommendations made to the Sixth Conference of Ministers of Industry. He, however, noted that the implementation of the programme for the Decade lies largely in the hands of the African countries themselves.

9. He concluded by stressing the importance which the OAU attaches to the Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts on the programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in that it is the first concrete step that is being taken to implement the Lagos Plan of Action.
10. Mr. S. Hable-Selassie, Deputy Director, Industrial Operation Division, UNIDO, delivered a statement on behalf of the Executive Director of UNIDO. In his statement, he gave a background of activities and events emanating from the Conferences of African Ministers of Industry through the OAU Heads of State and Government in Lagos, the Group of 77 Meeting in Havana, Cuba, in December 1979, UNIDO II at New Delhi, India and culminating at the universal formal endorsement by the United Nations General Assembly at its 35th session to proclaim 1980-1990 an Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

11. He described the Decade as an instrument for advancing national industrialization objectives through regional and international co-operation. He emphasized the importance of formulating a programme for the Decade as well as modalities for implementing such a programme.

12. The UNIDO representative stressed the need and urgency for developing human resources, science and technology to achieve the objectives of self-reliant and self-sustaining process of socio-economic transformation and pointed out the national responsibility for the successful implementation of the Decade.

13. He drew attention to the limited external resources available and urged better mobilization and utilization of indigenous factor inputs through training and better exploitation of natural resources as well as judicious use of external technical assistance.

14. He pledged UNIDO's fullest support for the Decade and indicated that his organization would be willing to assist in the implementation of the programme of the Decade based on the resources and capacities available at UNIDO system of consultations, training and institution building, particularly the establishment of an Industrial Development Bank, preparation of industrial investment projects, and industrial co-operation among African countries. He reminded the meeting of relevant studies which had been undertaken and of which some use could still be made.

15. He concluded by declaring again his organization's support and willingness to assist in implementing the programme for the Decade.

Election of Officers (agenda item 2)

16. The meeting unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Ethiopia, Mr. Ayalneh Yeshaw, Head, Policy Studies and Research Division, Ministry of Industry, Addis Ababa

First Vice-Chairman: Rwanda, Mr. I. Kabanda Celestin, Ambassador, Rwanda Embassy, Addis Ababa

Second Vice-Chairman: Botswana, Mr. Keith K. Diako, Senior Industrial Officer, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Rapporteur: Senegal, Mr. M. Papa Diagne, Engineering-Director of Industry
Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (agenda item 3)

17. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Opening session
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
4. Proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa
   a. Framework for the Preparation and Implementation of the Programme
   b. Guidelines for the Formulation of Strategies for major Industrial Sub-sectors and areas
   c. Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Programme
   d. Modalities for the Implementation of the Programme
   e. Note on the role of international organizations
5. Consideration of recommendations
6. Any other business
7. Adoption of the report

18. A Drafting Committee of the Whole was established under the Chairmanship of the First Vice-Chairman to consider items 4 and 5 of the agenda.

19. A member of the ECA secretariat introduced item 4 of the agenda. In his introduction, he gave a brief background to the main issues highlighted in the proposals in connection with the implementation of the Decade.

20. He emphasized the need for self-reliance as necessitated by past and present world economic trends and stressed the need and urgency for restructuring African economies with a view to achieving rapid industrialization. He referred to the policy of solely depending on the export of primary products to boost industrialization. He urged the early mobilization and judicious use of local resources, the development and expansion of intra-African trade, training of skilled manpower, development and better uses of technology, market transformation, inter-continental co-operation, especially South/South Co-operation and any other ways or means of effecting savings of most needed foreign exchange.

21. At the request of the Chairman, a representative of the UNIDO secretariat gave a brief presentation of the documents prepared for the meeting as reproduced in documents ECA/IDD.1/INR/WP/1, ECA/IDD.1/INR/WP/2, ECA/IDD.1/INR/WP/3, ECA/IDD.1/INR/ WP/4. In the presentation, a brief summary of the main issues contained in each of the five working papers were highlighted. He further indicated that each of these documents would be the subject of detailed discussion at subsequent meetings of the plenary. He also drew attention to the background documents reproduced for the meeting which, he indicated could provide useful information to member States, regional and sub-regional organizations in the elaboration and implementation of their programmes for the Decade.
(B/CA/DD.1/INR/WP/1) (sub-agenda item 4(a))

22. A representative of UNIDO introduced Part I of the working document (B/CA/DD.1/INR/WP/1) which deals with the sub-agenda item. He described the paper as being divided into four chapters and briefly informed the meeting of the substance of each chapter. Chapter I is introductory, Chapter II deals with the issues of self-reliant and self-sustaining industrialization and, Chapter III contains the framework for formulation of programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels for the Decade largely aimed at operationalizing the industrial aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos which sets a target for Africa to achieve 1.4 per cent share of world manufacturing output by 1990. The achievement of this target implies substantial investment funds for certain basic industries as given in Table I on page 12 of the document.

23. Chapter III also elaborates on the strategy for achieving self-sufficiency in the basic needs, i.e., food, energy, housing and clothing. In this regard the paper stresses the need, inter alia, for mobilizing all available resources, industrial information, intra-African industrial co-operation, including trade, developing training facilities for manpower with special reference to science and technology development and appropriate use, strong negotiating position, (including the setting up of an African consultations arrangements), transformation and expansion of markets, the popularization of the Decade and building the requisite institutional infrastructures, etc. The paper highlights the constraints to the achievement of the objectives and emphasized the need for collective self-reliance to overcome such constraints, including the possible contribution of the proposed Industrial Development Bank as a means of mobilizing financial resources for Industrial Development. Finally, the Chapter provides suggestions for the formulation and implementation of the Decade programme at the national, subregional and regional levels. It recommends a number of policy meetings and mechanisms to facilitate the initiation of the Decade programme during the Preparatory Phase (1982-1984) and for its execution during the Implementation Phase (1984-1990).

24. Chapter IV of the paper contains brief conclusions and recommendations. There are four annexes to the paper; namely: (a) United Nations General Assembly Resolution declaring the Decade; (b) a number of project proposals approved, in principle by UNDP, for financing from the Regional Funds for Africa during the period (1982-1985); (c) OAU resolution; (d) the text of the agreement between ECA, OAU and UNIDO to collaborate in implementing the programme of the Decade.

25. The Chairman, before declaring the discussions open, briefly observed the structure of the paper and highlighted certain constraints such as the sovereignty of member States, their varied socio-economic background, limited size of markets, and uneven distribution of resources among member States. He concluded by stressing the need and urgency for developing collective self-reliance by member States.

26. In the ensuing discussions, delegates congratulated the secretariat for the quality of the document. They, however, felt that it ought to be reduced since certain parts of it, particularly Chapter II, contained very well known facts which
had been continuously pointed out at previous regional fora. Discussions were therefore concentrated on Chapter III during which valuable contributions were made. It was pointed out that the following areas were either neglected or inadequately covered by the Chapter: markets, small-scale industries, water resources, energy, complementarity at the subregional and regional levels, transport, excessive reliance on foreign resources, promotion and popularization of the Decade. It was suggested that an industrial map of Africa should be drawn up showing the distribution and location of natural resources, industrial production facilities, manpower, levels of technology, etc.

27. In reply to a question put a delegate, the secretariat explained that provisions have been made either in the document or elsewhere to cover most of the areas commented upon. It however agreed that the document would be revised to take into account the comments and proposals made by delegates, especially those related to small-scale industries, energy, water management as well as promoting and popularizing the Decade at the national, subregional and regional levels. The secretariat took note of the fact that some member States were in a difficult position to strive towards self-reliance.

28. With regard to reviewing and monitoring delegates observed that there ought to be more frequent meetings at the subregional level to review progress on implementing the Decade programme than suggested in the document. The Meeting also felt that caution should be exercised in the establishment of new institutions, although this could be unavoidable in some cases and urged the strengthening of those already in existence. Delegates pointed out inadequacy in the assistance given for industrial policy and programming at the national level especially to the least developed countries and sought explanation on how the projects listed in Annex II were chosen and how they would be executed to benefit not only the subregions concerned but also the other member States.

29. In response, the secretariat first pointed out its commitments towards the convening of the biennial conference of African Ministers of Industry and the annual meetings of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa. It however agreed that there was need to review the situation by reinforcing the work of these two meetings by convening similar meetings at the subregional and regional levels. On new institution, the secretariats, while agreeing with the need to exercise caution in establishing new institutions, did not overlook the fact that in certain cases it may be necessary to set up new institutions or to restructure existing ones to undertake specific functions.

30. On assistance provided by international organizations to African countries for industrial policies development and programming, the secretariat reiterated its readiness to continue providing such assistance within the limits of its resources. With regard to the list of project proposals listed in Annex II the secretariat explained that the list was only indicative and for illustrative purposes. The list contains project proposals already discussed with UNDP for renewed assistance. The projects were regional in nature and had been developed on the basis of requests from the governments concerned or as a result of missions and studies undertaken in previous years. Although the projects would be of direct benefit to the countries concerned, other African countries would benefit from the experiences acquired within the framework of technical co-operation among the developing countries.
Part II: Guidelines for the Formulation of Strategies for Major Industrial Subsectors and Areas (1980-1990) ECA/TDD.1/INR/1P/2 (agenda item 4(b))

31. In introducing the paper a Representative of the ECA secretariat stated that since African Region comprises 50 member States at different levels of development, with varying resource endowments, it is impossible to formulate a comprehensive industrial programme. The First Chapter of the paper is therefore an attempt to identify major industrial project ideas within the priority industrial subsectors established by the Lagos Plan of Action, i.e., food, textile building materials and energy. The Chapter also deals with the promotion of integrated development of specific industrial branches within other industrial subsectors (forestry, metals, chemicals, engineering and small-scale industries) given priorities in their own right and whose outputs could be used as inputs for increasing agricultural particularly food productivity. Among these are fertilizers, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, agricultural and irrigation machinery and equipment, food storages, processing equipment, transport equipment, parts and components, capital goods, producing machinery and equipment, iron and steel, copper and aluminium. He emphasized the role of small-scale industries in the modernization process, particularly in the rural sector. He informed the meeting that in recognition of the crucial role of the basic industries, a number of activities aimed at promoting the development of such industries have been undertaken, among which are the establishment of subregional committees on the development of iron and steel and chemicals for the Lusaka and Niamey MULPCOs. He informed the Meeting of a workshop on metals and engineering industry organized by ECA/UNIDO for the Central and West African subregions which was being held in Ibadan, Nigeria. He further stated that a very rough indication of capacity, investment and manpower implications are given for some of the project ideas. He indicated that the accuracy of the figures should not be an issue; what was relevant is for member States to take collective action regarding the institutional framework and activities to implement the projects.

32. The representative of the secretariat further informed the Meeting that Chapter II deals with the implication of factor inputs such as natural resource inputs, raw materials and energy, the basis for self-reliant, self-sustaining integrated interlinked and internalized development of industry. It also deals with other factor inputs necessary for the development, promotion and implementation of the project ideas namely manpower, institutional framework and financing. Emphasis was put on TCDC and ECDC within and outside the region.

33. In the discussion which followed, it was noted that although import substitution has played and continues to play an important role in substituting the importation of some consumer goods, the import contents of these industries should be limited and more resources of the countries concerned should be utilized when and wherever possible.

A. Major priority industrial subsectors

(a) Food processing industry

34. It was agreed that priority should be given to the food and agricultural industry in terms of policies and resource allocation by member States. The need to establish
processing industries in the following areas such as cereals, roots and tubers, edible oils, fruits and vegetables, animal feed, milk, dairy and animal products as listed in the paper was endorsed. However, it was noted that the document was silent on the processing of marine products – fish, etc., and meat conservation and preservation. The secretariat was requested to include these products in the project ideas. It was further observed that the food situation in Africa is related to sociological problems and food habits in the sense that although there are a variety of food in the continent, people have developed certain patterns of food consumption so that they are reluctant to try new foods. An example of this was the use of composite flour for bread making instead of wheat flour. The investment figures for processing the identified products in the document were queried. In response the secretariat stated that what was important was the percentage growth of increase and not the absolute figures.

35. It was noted by some delegations that national policies and strategies are not adequate to alleviate the basic problems and enhance industrialization programmes based on food and agriculture. To increase food supply there is a need to encourage the use of fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural machinery and equipment so as to achieve better yields per acre. The creation of heavy industries either at the subregional or regional level should be given priority to increase agricultural and food production in order to reduce dependence on foreign food aid.

36. Finally, the secretariat suggested that member States should consider the possibility of intra-African trade in food production and the establishment of an intra-African agreement on food: cereals, edible oils, dairy products, fish, etc., which would enable the continent to exploit the internal market of the region and provide ideas, which would eventually lead to greater mobilization of the food processing subsector. The Meeting agreed that this concept of intra-African agreement on food should be embodied in the institutional framework.

(b) Textile industry

37. The Meeting noted that there is a deficit in textile production in Africa eventhough there is a high potential for textile production. It was pointed out that the textile market in Africa has been taken over by Asian countries which now supply synthetic textiles. There is therefore an urgent need to protect the African market and actions should be taken at the subregional and regional levels to establish the mechanism to that end. Delegates observed that since the textile industry is capital intensive, with sophisticated technology, careful selection of the right kinds of technology must be made so as not to aggravate the existing unemployment situation in Africa. It was also observed that the paper has failed to deal with the development of the raw materials, and not much emphasis has been put on production for export. It was generally agreed that the pattern of trade in textile raw material should be African oriented, so that countries which produce textile raw materials would export to those wishing to and having the means of processing these raw materials instead of exporting the raw materials to the developed countries. However, it was noted that bilateral trade in textiles depends on the existence of efficient transport and communications network,
38. The Meeting requested the secretariat to take cognizance of standardization and quality control in textile production which are crucial elements if the products of the African region are to compete with products from the developed world and from other developing countries. The secretariat informed the delegates that there is an African Regional Standardization Organization in Nairobi which can look into the standardization and quality control aspects of textile production. EGA is also in the process of compiling a directory of project profiles to ensure that relevant information on industrialization is collected and disseminated. The Meeting agreed that it is important to strengthen co-operation among African countries in textile production and to encourage the establishment of joint ventures between countries. Some delegates noted that textile production as recommended in the document, is limited to wearing apparels and nothing is said on the production of hard fibres used in packaging industries, particularly those relating to food processing industries.

(c) Forest industries

39. Since some parts of Africa are endowed with forest resources, the processing of these resources into wood-based panels, pulp and paper, furniture, charcoal, matches, chemicals, etc., could help meet the basic needs of the people in providing shelter, clothing, education and food preparation. It was recommended that in the processing of forest products emphasis should be put on the establishment of small-scale plants instead of large-scale plants. For more complex processing, countries can put resources together and establish joint ventures. It was however, noted that since forest resources are prone to depletion and at the same time renewable, emphasis should be put on a planned exploitation and re-afforestation in order to avoid ecological problems.

(d) Building materials and construction industry

40. It was agreed that in the African region there is a need to have adequate housing and human settlements, particularly for the rural population. In the field of construction, both large-scale and small-scale units should be encouraged and measures should be taken to ensure that large scale units are not at the expense of small-scale units. Diversification in the field of construction should ensure that appropriate materials are used. However, research has to be carried out and demonstration plants established to ascertain and popularize the use of other construction materials such as binders, clay-based products, wood and wood-based products. Research in this field should be carried out at the national and subregional levels.

41. The Meeting noted that the activities to be undertaken at the national level as proposed in the programme, and requested that positive recommendations be made together with the institutional mechanisms to strengthen the efforts of member States in the development of building material and construction industry.

(e) Metallurgical industry

42. The metallurgical industry is the basis for all industries in that all industries use machinery and equipment and most of the raw materials used in the production of these are from basic metals. In the programme, priority has been given to the
development of iron and steel, aluminium, copper, lead and zinc and the tin industries. The Meeting noted the characteristics of these industries which, by and large, make it unlikely for individual countries in Africa with one or two exceptions, to establish these industries. Invariably, joint ventures among the countries in Africa in respect of raw materials development and actual processing of these raw materials are recommended. It was noted, however, that research is currently being carried out which would make it possible to establish mini-steel plants well below the world scale range.

43. Under institutional framework, it was noted that although a number of separate institutions could be established to perform specific functions, co-ordination of their respective activities would be facilitated if the required functions were to be carried out under the same organization. It was accepted that there was a need to have multinational corporations as well as national ones to undertake the activities outlined in paragraph 135 of the document. The Meeting however requested the secretariat to identify definite project ideas and activities to be undertaken at the national and multinational levels and that the relevant institutional framework to ensure their development during the decade and beyond should be developed.

(f) Chemical industry

44. It was observed that, like the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry is subject to economies of scale which make it appropriate to produce basic and intermediate chemicals at subregional and regional levels, if an individual country could not go into production alone. There is a need to identify chemical items which could be produced at the national level. The Meeting requested that since chemical industries are pollutants, cognisance should be taken of environmental problems and provision made to protect and conserve the environment. Institutional framework for multinational and national industries should be clearly spelt out. It was recommended by some delegates that, where the raw materials exist at the national level, the possibility of establishing industries to produce oils and essences from aromatic plants should be examined. Standardization of chemicals, particularly, pharmaceuticals should be properly taken care of at subregional and regional levels.

(g) Engineering industry

45. It was recommended that member States should aim at manufacturing of heavy industry products, such as motor cars and spare parts within the region. The production of marine engineering, machinery, and equipment should also be encouraged to ensure that marine products are properly developed, processed and preserved. Mechanisms to eliminate customs barriers among member States must also be established.

(h) Small-scale industry

46. The Meeting noted the importance of small-scale industries in the modernization of the economy particularly for the rural areas. Delegates wanted a clarification on the definition and scope of small-scale industries. The secretariat in response, stated that there is no specific definition of small-scale industry, since, inter alia,
the scope differs from country to country. In general, it was noted that small-scale industries are usually labour intensive and account for more jobs per unit of invested capital. They cover such areas as handicraft, cottage and other rural industries as well as industries producing spare parts and components. It was pointed out that although there are financial institutions in some African countries which give credit to small-scale industries, the very nature of the size of small-scale industries is against them in their search for commercial funds. Therefore, special funds should be established to accelerate the growth of these small-scale industries in Africa. The use of appropriate technology should also be encouraged in the subsector.

3. Major Factors and related inputs

47. The activities, project ideas and institutional framework for the development of natural resources were agreed upon. However, it is necessary to develop capabilities at the national, subregional and regional levels to ascertain what industrial raw materials and sources of energy are available in the region and can be extracted from the natural resource base and what industrial products can be manufactured from such resources. Member States should therefore collaborate to develop the necessary institutional framework and human resources, to search for, extract and produce industrial raw materials and energy, while taking into account the environmental effects of industrialization.

48. On the issue of support measures for foreign investors, it was agreed that African governments should promote information systems which would encourage investors to conform with national industrial development objectives while giving them the necessary guarantees.

49. On the suggestion of a delegate, it was agreed that consideration should be given to the development of all the proposed industries, consideration should also be given to the development of packaging industry including containerization in Africa. The secretariat agreed to insert a note in the programme.

50. The Meeting noted that finance is an important input for the implementation of the programme. The information given on the financial input was inadequate. Member States would like to know the sources of finance for specific industries and how to mobilize financial resources at the national and subregional levels. The kind of assistance available from United Nations Organizations and other international financial institutions should also be spelt out.
Part IV: Modalities for the Implementation of the Programme (ECA/IDD.1/IN/MP/4)

The document (ECA/IDD.1/IN/MP/4) which deals with the agenda item 4(d) was introduced by two members of the Secretariats. The document stresses the importance of the preparatory phase of the Decade Programme at the national, sub-regional, regional, and global levels and proposes actions which are to be taken at each of these levels.

52. At the national level, national committees comprising of representatives of a cross section of the community, including the public and private sectors are to be set up to plan, co-ordinate and follow-up approved activities for implementing the Decade, liaise with international organizations and other countries on matters in their respective national programme for the Decade. At the subregional and regional levels, actions are to be taken to complement actions initiated at the national level. The document gives guidelines on the actions required to be taken to popularize and implement the Decade at all levels as well as the envisaged role of international agencies during the Decade.

53. A representative of UNIDO provided highlights of the document drawing attention to the priority actions to be taken during the preparatory phase of the document especially at the national level. He drew particular attention to the establishment of National Co-ordinating Committees, intra-African Co-operation through the establishment of an African system of industrial consultations and negotiations, international co-operation and the role of international organizations. He indicated that UNIDO had refined the document and that the new elements would be submitted to the Joint Committee of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO Secretariats for consideration. Information was also presented on the UNIDO System of Consultations and underlined the benefit which African countries could derive from the system.

54. Following the introduction of the document, the Meeting noted its importance and agreed that it should become part III of the proposals for the Decade Programme while the Document dealing with monitoring and reporting should become Part IV. Discussions on the document centred on the following:

(a) incorporating the concepts and ideas of the Decade Programme into the framework of national development goals and objectives;

(b) appropriate measures for investors in industry;

(c) inventory of resources for industrial development;

(d) increased exploitation and processing of marine resources;

(e) multinational industrial co-operation;

(f) the role of the co-ordinating agencies;

(g) the role of the international agencies; and

(h) South/South co-operation with special reference to the solidarity fund for industry financing as well as a global fund for industry as proposed at UNIDO III.
55. As far as the role of the international agencies is concerned, the representative of the ILO, after explaining the role and indicating the activities of his Organization in the field of industry, proposed the establishment of an inter-agency machinery designed to facilitate a harmonious and systematic co-ordination of the contributions of the various United Nations agencies to the Decade Programme. The Meeting agreed that international agencies should find ways and means of effectively co-ordinating their activities with a view to ensuring their maximum contribution to the Programme.

Part III: Monitoring and Reporting on the Implementation of the Programme

55. The representative of the OAU secretariat in introducing the document highlighted the main issues. Monitoring and reporting should be within the framework of the general monitoring of economic development programme. Monitoring activities should start even before the commencement of the actual operation of the programme, in particular the collection of base-line data which will enable future evaluation of the programme. The secretariat also outlined some of the basic requirements such as the gathering, analyses, dissemination of information, preparation of progress report covering all aspects of the programme. Objectives of monitoring were also indicated in particular that of enabling the evaluation of the actual implementation of the programme and the provision of the feedback. Suggestions were given on the modalities for monitoring at the national, subregional, regional and global levels.

57. The delegation which took the floor emphasized the need for training for effective implementation on monitoring of the Decade programme. In this connexion, the secretariat confirmed that provisions for training have been made within the Manpower Development Programme for submission to the Conference of Ministers on Human Resources Development. It was also emphasized that outside assistance would compliment efforts at the national, subregional and regional levels.

58. On the modalities for monitoring at the national level, the emphasis was placed on the need for an effective national co-ordinating committee as well as the need to avoid duplication.

59. With regard to monitoring of the implementation of the Decade Programme by the agencies of the United Nations system, it was suggested that UNIDO should be the link between these agencies and the inter-secretariat joint committee of the ECA, OAU and UNIDO. The ideas contained in paragraph 27 of document WP/3 dealing with the co-ordination of inputs like technical and financial assistance, etc., were seen to involve other organizations both regional and subregional.

60. In respect of monitoring the implementation of the Decade Programme at subregional level, delegations stressed the use of existing subregional inter-governmental institutions on the MULPOC or other similar bodies.
Role of International Organizations (ECA/IDD.1/INR/WP/5) (agenda item 4(e))

61. Following an introduction of the above-mentioned document by a representative of the UNIDO secretariat, the Meeting agreed that the document should be considered as an information note.

Consideration of recommendations and adoption of the report (agenda item 5)

52. At the closing session of the Plenary, the Meeting reviewed and adopted its report as submitted by the Drafting Committee along with the summary of its conclusions and a draft resolution for submission to the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry. The Secretariats were mandated to finalize the report and to ensure full alignment in all the three working languages.

Any other business

53. Some delegations noted the inadequate translation facilities and services in Arabic available to the Meeting and requested that these facilities and services be strengthened in the secretariat in order to ensure greater efficiency in future meetings, and declared that they would not be able to participate in future meetings not properly serviced in Arabic.

Closing of the Meeting

54. The Meeting closed on Saturday, 24 October 1981 at 1 p.m.
II. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS


65. The Meeting concluded that there should be two phases for the implementation of the Decade: the preparatory phase lasting up to about 1983 and an implementation phase covering the period 1984-1990. During the preparatory phase important aspects would include the elaboration of the Decade programme and its popularization not only at the level of the government but also throughout the entire community. Actions to be taken at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international levels.

Actions at the national level

66. At the national level the Meeting concluded that:

(a) countries should undertake the preparation of an investment portfolio of identified projects so as to facilitate the implementation of the Decade programme. While the identification of projects would largely be at the national level, there would also be a need to concurrently identify industrial projects requiring co-operation at the subregional and regional levels with a view to reaching speedy decisions on intra-African co-operation in projects whose implementation would require co-operation at the subregional and regional levels;

(b) the flow of external financial resources for industrial investment should be increased;

(c) UNIDO studies on an industrial development bank should be completed early, as requested by developing countries in the New Delhi Declaration at UNIDO III;

(d) that equal attention be given to the physical infrastructure, institutional mechanisms, environmental considerations, technology and above all, the manpower requirement for the implementation of the industrial programmes and plans;

(e) action should be taken in the area of Science and Technology, the development of industrial and technological manpower, especially at various skills levels in good time so as to prepare the skills, labour force capable of planning, implementation and operation of industrial projects;

(f) an energy development programme should be an integral part, taking into account the need for skilled manpower, management and the development of the requisite industrial infrastructure and technology;
(g) a technology programme should be developed to include research and development, standardization and quality control, engineering design and technology adaptation, and strengthening of negotiating capabilities for the acquisition of foreign technology;

(h) a detailed assessment of the financial requirements should be undertaken as well as appropriate approaches be adopted for the mobilization of domestic and external financial resources in order to implement the Decade programme, especially the investment projects to be identified; and

(j) international co-operation should be promoted to include, in particular, technical assistance from the UNDP, UNIDO, the ECA as well as all other international organizations and greater financial assistance from international financial institutions to the industrial sector in Africa.

Action at the subregional and regional levels

67. The Meeting concluded that:

(a) industrial policies and programmes should be prepared within strategic industrial subsectors and areas at the subregional and regional levels, for the purposes of industrial complementarity, to optimise limited investment resources and to enlarge the markets;

(b) this exercise should be followed by the identification of multi-national industrial projects of interest to the countries within the subregion or region;

(c) regional and subregional institutions should be strengthened only after careful study; and

(d) intra-African co-operation should be promoted at the regional and subregional levels in the areas of industrial training, energy, engineering consultancy, industrial information, Science and Technology, national resources and the harmonization of fiscal and trade policies including the elimination of trade barriers.

Industrial consultations and negotiations

68. The Meeting concluded that:

(a) proposals should be formulated for common African positions with regard to South/South as well as North/South negotiations in industrial development, particularly with regard to technology, industrial skills, markets and finance; and
(b) African mechanisms should be established for consultations, negotiations and arbitrations which could strengthen and facilitate industrial co-operation first among the African countries themselves at the subregional and regional levels and secondly, between African and other countries.

**Expected outputs during the preparatory phase**

69. The Meeting concluded that the result of the actions to be undertaken during the preparatory phase (1982-1991) of the Decade would, as a minimum, include:

(a) the preparation of a coherent and internally consistent set of national, subregional and regional policies, master plans and programmes to achieve the objectives of the Decade in particular and the Lagos Plan of Action in general;

(b) the popularization of the Decade;

(c) the elaboration of an investment programme at the national, subregional, regional and international levels for submission to financial and investment institutions and a programme for the strengthening of existing national, subregional and regional financial institutions or the establishment of new ones, as required;

(d) the preparation of an industrial manpower development plan including, in particular, a programme for the training of specialized African industrial and technological skills, at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(e) the adoption of policy instruments for fostering intra-African industrial co-operation, especially in the areas of trade, technology, promotion of African specialization and complementarity, finance, manpower development, information and energy; and

(f) the establishment of an African industrial consultations, negotiations, and arbitration mechanisms.

**Modalities for implementation**

70. The Meeting concluded that:

(a) a national co-ordinating committee and a focal point within the governmental administrative machinery should be set up, where these do not already exist, for co-ordinating the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the national programme for the Decade; and
(b) an intergovernmental machinery should be set up at the regional and subregional levels if this does not exist, for co-ordinating national actions and initiating and monitoring the implementation of regional and subregional activities and projects for the Decade.

Technical co-operation

71. The Meeting concluded that:

(a) bilateral and multilateral technical assistance on a North/South and a South/South basis should be promoted to play an important role in advancing the objectives of the African Industrial Development Decade, particularly during the preparatory phase;

(b) international assistance should be promoted with regard to preparation of regional programmes, the identification of priorities and key industrial subsectors and areas, the development of industrial manpower and the requisite institutional machinery; and in strengthening technology and information structures;

(c) the international community, especially the UNDP, UNIDO, the ECA, and all other international organizations, should intensify their technical assistance and to reorient their programmes in Africa with greater emphasis on the industrial sector in accordance with the decisions to declare the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(d) field missions of high level African experts should be organized to assist individual countries on request, regional and subregional organizations, in the elaboration of their programmes for the Decade; and

(e) the OAU/ECA/UNIDO inter-secretariat committee for the Decade should gear up itself to face the task entrusted to it.

Part II: Guidelines for the Formulation of Strategies for Major Industrial Subsectors and Areas (1980-1990) (ECA/IDD.1/INR/5/P/2) (agenda item 4(b))

A. Major Priority Industrial Subsectors

Food processing industry

72. The Meeting concluded that:

(a) some import substitution industries have played an important role in industrialization but urged that efforts should be made to limit their import contents through substitution by suitable alternative locally available inputs;
(b) food and agro-industry should be accorded high priority in terms of policies and resource allocation by member States and that efforts to industrialize should give priority to the manufacturing of agro-inputs and processing of agro-outputs, i.e., production and use of fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery and equipment so as to produce more food; and

(c) the concept of intra-African food agreement should be inserted in the institutional framework.

**Textile industry**

73. The Meeting noted that there is a deficit in textile production in Africa in spite of its high potential for textile production and concluded that:

(a) positive steps should be taken to strengthen co-operation among African countries in textile production and encourage the establishment of joint ventures and other forms of co-operation among African countries; and

(b) urgent action should be taken at the national, subregional and regional levels to promote and protect the African market in textiles not losing sight of improving the quality of production and level of technology.

**Forest industries**

74. The Meeting concluded that:

(a) in the processing of forest products emphasis should be put on the establishment of small-scale plants which are less expensive and can make increasing use of local forest resources and, for more complex processing, the African countries should establish joint ventures and other forms of co-operation; and

(b) programme for forest industries development should emphasize, inter-alia, planned exploitation and re-afforestation to avoid ecological problems.

**Building materials and construction industry**

76. Bearing in mind the importance of the building materials and construction industry and the development possibilities based on the use of all possible resources, the Meeting concluded that high priority be given to the:

(a) intensification of the production of certain strategic materials like cement for use on large infrastructural works;
(b) development of the production of other materials (lime, intermediate building materials, clay or stabilized soil products, wood or vegetable fibre panels) capable of bringing solutions to the needs of the rural and semi-urban population, bearing in mind their financial capacities;

(c) creation of pilot demonstration and training plants for the production and use of the materials mentioned above;

(d) promotion of research on building materials and construction;

(e) upgrading traditional construction materials and techniques;

(f) organization and development of local building contractors, specially small and medium contractors.

Metallurgical industry

76. The Meeting noted the importance of the metallurgical industry which is one of the basic subsectors and concluded that:

(a) high priority should be given to the development of the iron and steel as well as to the copper and aluminium industries;

(b) research on mini-steel plants should be intensified in order to promote accelerated development of the iron and steel industry in Africa;

(c) joint ventures among African countries should be established to carry out the exploitation and development of raw materials and their actual processing and exploitation; and

(d) existing or new multinational corporations should, inter alia, carry out the following activities:

(i) identifying, formulating and designing metallurgical projects;

(ii) promoting and implementing metallurgical projects;

(iii) commissioning and operating metallurgical plants;

(iv) marketing and distributing metallurgical products;

(v) training technical, managerial and administrative personnel;
(vi) conducting research and development;
(vii) mobilizing finance for investment; and
(viii) co-operating with mining and other companies engaged in extracting raw materials.

Chemical industry

77. The Meeting recognizing the high priority accorded to the chemical subsector during the Decade concluded that the following actions should be undertaken:

(a) development of production facilities for the priority chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides and pharmaceuticals) as well as chemicals based on biomass;
(b) development of extraction facilities for oils and essences from plants and development of leather and associated products;
(c) making provision for minimizing pollution when planning chemical industries;
(d) establishment of national and multinational corporations like those proposed for the metallurgical industry.

Engineering industry

78. In view of the fact that the engineering industry is the carrier of technology and provides machinery and equipment to all economic and social activities, the Meeting concluded that:

(a) member States individually and collectively should undertake the manufacture of light and heavy industrial products such as engines, tractors, agricultural implements, trucks, buses, railway equipment, telecommunications equipment, textile machinery, food processing equipment, mining and mineral processing equipment and parts and components;
(b) supporting engineering service facilities such as foundry, forging, machine shops, tool room, heat treatment, metal coating and fabrication facilities should be developed;
(c) mechanisms should be established to eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers among member States; and
(d) national and multinational corporations like those proposed for the metallurgical industry should be established.
Small-scale industry

79. The Meeting concluded that:

(a) efforts should be made at the national level to develop small-scale industries, including handicraft and cottage industries;

(b) more appropriate technologies should be utilized;

(c) national or subregional special funds should be strengthened or new ones established, as appropriate, to accelerate the development of small-scale industries in Africa, taking into account the existence of African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF); and

(d) alternative cheaper sources of energy should be critically examined.

B. Major Factors and Related Inputs

80. To achieve the objectives of the Industrial Development Decade, the Meeting concluded that the following actions should be undertaken:

(a) the development of capabilities at the national, subregional and regional levels in the research and study areas, to identify the required industrial raw materials available and industrial products to be manufactured in the region;

(b) the adoption of national legislation on investment, which will provide full information on rights and duties of investors;

(c) preparation of a general directory containing sources of finances and ways and means for mobilizing financial resources at the national and subregional levels; and

(d) dissemination of information on assistance available from the United Nations Organizations and other International Bodies, especially through Pan African Documentation and Information Services (PADIS) and Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB); and

(e) special considerations should be given to the solution of environmental problems connected with the major industrial subsectors through adoption of legislative measures, establishment of national standards for pollution control, monitoring of natural resources depletion, exchange of environmental information for intra-African co-operation.
Part IV: Modalities for the Implementation of the Programme  
(ECA/IDD.1/INR/WP/4) - (agenda item 4 (d))

81. As a result of discussions on the above-mentioned areas, the Meeting concluded that:

(a) the above-mentioned document should include a brief summary of key ideas of the Lagos Plan of Action relating to industry, intra-African trade, etc.;

(b) para. 12 (iii) should be rephrased to reflect an accommodating attitude to foreign investors;

(c) the secretariats should prepare, for circulation in all member States, a small pamphlet on the principles of the Lagos Plan of Action in regard to the Chapter dealing with industry;

(d) an industrial map of Africa should be prepared which would indicate the location and distribution of raw materials, available industrial skills, level of technology, etc. which will facilitate the implementation of the Decade Programme;

(e) further efforts should be made to develop or improve existing mechanisms which will enhance the establishment of multinational industrial corporations and joint ventures between African countries;

(f) member States should individually and collectively, create mechanisms for fostering the formation of indigenous public and private industrial consultancy organizations;

(g) steps should be taken by member States towards the creation of a data bank in the field of industry at national and multinational levels; and

(h) UN agencies and other international organizations should reorient their policies and harmonize and co-ordinate their assistance to African countries individually and/or collectively.

Part III: Monitoring and Reporting on the Implementation of the Programme for Industrial Development Decade for Africa  
(ECA/IDD.1/INR/WP/3)  
(agenda item 4 (c))

82. The Expert Meeting concluded that:

(a) the planning of the Decade programme should recognize the need of the regular monitoring and reporting on its implementation. Accordingly, the data that will be required for the evaluation of the progress of implementation should be collected on a regular basis and in particular before the commencement of actual operation;
(b) at the national level focal points should be established where they do not exist. In addition each member State should establish a national co-ordinating committee composed of high level representatives of relevant ministries, public and private sectors, chamber of commerce and industry, universities and financial, research and professional institutions. An inter-ministerial committee should also be established to advise and assist the focal point and the co-ordinating committee;

(c) when member States issue certificates to private entrepreneurs authorizing them to undertake projects, or when they conclude agreements with private entrepreneurs, provisions should be made for the regular monitoring and reporting of their activities at the plant level;

(d) at the subregional level, the existing institutions like the MULPOCs or other intergovernmental bodies should undertake the monitoring and reporting, under the direction of the subregional technical committees; and

(e) workshops and review missions should be organized with the assistance of the ECA, OAU and UNIDO in collaboration with all other relevant international organizations and the Conference of African Ministers of Industry with its Follow-up Committee should continue to provide the umbrella for the monitoring activities at the regional level.
A. Preamble

The Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 23 to 25 November 1981,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/35/55(3) proclaiming the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling further OAU resolution C/Res.888(XXXVII) which, inter alia, requests all OAU member States to take, with the assistance of the UNIDO, ECA and the UNDP, the necessary measures to draw up and implement specific programmes in the context of the Decade at national, regional and subregional levels,

Guided by the decisions of the OAU Heads of State and Government on accelerated industrialization in Africa as contained in the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment, the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

Noting that the development and implementation of industrial development programmes in African countries are and would be increasingly influenced, inter alia, by:

- balance of payments difficulties, rising debts and cost of servicing these debts as well as the monetary systems existing in Africa;

- the pattern of consumption which clearly indicates that most African countries consume what they do not produce, and produce what they do not consume;

- agricultural output whose persistent declining trend has resulted, among other things, in a reduction of the essential industrial inputs and in increasing food imports;

- energy whose imports are taking an increasing share of the total import bill;

- the cost of imported factor inputs which increasingly constitute a large proportion of the content of industrial production;

- the level of physical and institutional infrastructural development; and
- the increasing international economic crisis and its impact on African economies, including unsurmountable problems which would arise if Africa's supplies of essential goods are cut off.

Determined to structurally transform the African economies which are currently extraverted and heavily dependent on external economies through industrialization,

Taking into consideration the report of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on the Programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa which met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 19 to 24 October 1981 to prepare for this meeting,

B. Adoption of Proposals for the Decade Programme

1. Adopts the proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts, relating to the following issues:

(a) A framework for the preparation and implementation of the Decade Programme; 1/

(b) Guidelines for the formulation of strategies for major industrial sub-sectors and areas; 2/

(c) Modalities for the implementation of the Decade Programme; 3/

(d) Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Decade Programme; 4/

Agrees to accord high priority during the preparatory phase (1982–1984) to the following measures aimed at attaining the objectives of the Decade and thereby operationalizing the industry sector of the Lagos Plan of Action especially, the priority subsectors of food and agro-building materials, textile, energy, forest, metallurgical, mechanical, electrical and electronics and chemical industries;

(a) a review of current industrial legislations, policies and strategies with a view to reorienting them towards the implementation of the strategy for collective self-reliant and self-sustaining development;

(b) a review of the status of industrial development in Africa leading towards the production of an industrial map of Africa consisting of such elements as the location of industrial raw materials and production facilities, availability of skilled manpower and technology;

(c) development of a favourable environment for industrialization including, in particular, the improvement of physical facilities: transport and communications, industrial utilities, fiscal measures including tax and other incentives to indigenous industrial entrepreneurs and social welfare benefits;

(d) development of a sound national industrial institutional machinery for the effective planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of industrial development activities and the promotion of small scale, cottage and handicraft industries;

(e) development of industrial and technological manpower to cover the entire spectrum of the various skills and expertise required at each stage of industrial development and the elimination of "brain drain";

(f) the preparation and implementation of science and technology plans and programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels, as an integral part of the relevant economic development plans to include the institutional mechanisms for the development or up-grading and commercialization of indigenous technologies, as well as the evaluation, selection, acquisition, adaptation, absorption and regulation of foreign appropriate technologies;

(g) development of a sound industrial and technological information system and database on industrial raw materials, energy, manpower, technology, production facilities, financing, investment profiles/projects and trade;

(h) increased allocation of local financial resources and greater flow of external funds to the industrial sector including the strengthening of existing and the establishment of new financial mechanisms at the national, subregional, regional and international levels for financing the Decade Programme, especially, large-scale investment projects and small-scale industries;

(i) development and rational utilization of energy in industry;

(j) popularization of the Decade both within Africa and outside Africa;

(k) intensification of intra-African industrial co-operation and integration, as called for in the Final Act of Lagos, at the subregional and regional levels, especially in the areas of industrial production, trade in industrial raw materials and products, financing, technology, information, training as well as in the establishment of African consultations, negotiations and arbitration mechanisms;

(l) intensification of efforts for the promotion of African multinational enterprises and joint ventures based on the participation of groups of African countries;

(m) intensification of international co-operation, especially, the increase of technical assistance from international organizations, especially, from the UNDP, UNIDO and the ECA, for the formulation and implementation of the Decade Programme;

(n) strengthening of existing or establishment of new mechanisms and institutions for co-ordinating the formulation and monitoring the implementation of the Decade Programme at the national, subregional, regional and international levels;

(o) adoption of special measures to minimize the effects of industrialization on environment through the greater control of industrial pollution as well as more effective management of water resources;
C. Modalities for the Implementation of the Decade Programme

3. Calls upon all member States and the international community to accord special emphasis to, and to take the necessary measures to implement the actions proposed for the Preparatory Phase (1982-1984) of the Decade, especially, those outlined below:

(a) Actions at the national level

(i) incorporation of the concepts and ideas of the Decade Programme in national development goals and objectives;

(ii) indepth diagnosis and analysis of national industrial policies, plans, programmes and structures as well as existing bilateral and multilateral industrial agreements, with a view to preparing a comprehensive plan and programme for the Decade including a programme for the popularization and promotion of the Decade;

(iii) strengthening of existing or the establishment of new National Co-ordinating Committees, as appropriate, for the Decade to provide overall direction and guidance for the formulation, promotion, implementation and monitoring of the Decade Programme and to liaise with international organizations;

(iv) review and adjustment, where necessary, of the national governmental machinery for industrial development to ensure that there is a focal point which would act as the secretariat of the National Co-ordinating Committee, handle the day-to-day work of the Decade, and would liaise with the organizations charged with co-ordinating the Decade Programme;

(v) activating and involving the agents of industrial production and distribution, including the strengthening of public and indigenous private industrial enterprises, support measures for increased industrial investment and strengthening and/or developing capabilities for small-scale industrial entrepreneurship;

(vi) appraisal, as necessary, of the national technological machinery with a view to developing a technology plan, including the requisite institutional infrastructure, in the fields of R and D, standardization, quality control, engineering design and consultancy services to enable the machinery to more effectively meet the requirements of the Decade;

(vii) preparation of an industrial manpower development plan with a view to developing the various entrepreneurial and technical skills required for the Decade;

(viii) adoption of measures for mobilizing local and external financial resources required to fund the Decade Programme. This would include project identification for the establishment of a portfolio of investment projects on export oriented industries;
(ix) action including the designation of national focal points to promote multinational industrial projects, co-operation and joint ventures as well as the identification and preparation of investment project portfolios;

(x) assessment and improvement in maintenance and repair facilities and and production of spare parts of industrial equipment and appliances;

(b) Actions at the subregional and regional levels

(i) Assessment of existing intergovernmental arrangements for the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation with a view to strengthening existing ones and the establishment of new ones, as appropriate, in accordance with the Final Act of Lagos to provide overall policy direction and guidance for the formulation, execution and monitoring of subregional and regional activities for the Decade;

(ii) strengthening of existing or establishment of new focal points within existing subregional or regional organizations, or within the MULPOCs where such intergovernmental organizations do not exist, for handling the day-to-day work related to the Decade and to liaise with national focal points and the co-ordinating organizations (OAU, UNIDO and ECA) accordingly;

(iii) review of the existing industrial policies, activities, projects and institutions with a view to re-orienting them towards the objectives of the Decade Programme for the region or subregion. This should include aspects dealing with industrial technology, information, training, financing, raw material, the popularization of the Decade and identification of measures for strengthening existing or the establishment of new regional and subregional institutions;

(iv) assessment of existing intergovernmental industrial agreements with a view to reorienting them towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade; and

(v) establishment of an African industrial consultations, negotiations and arbitration mechanism to promote industrial co-operation and trade in industrial raw materials and products among the Member States of the region or subregion as well as the organization of consultation meetings in selected industrial subsectors and areas at the regional or subregional levels;

(c) Actions at the inter-regional and international levels

(i) the opportunities provided within the context of technical co-operation among developing countries should be more fully utilized. The more advanced developing countries in the other regions of the world are invited to share their industrial experiences with the African countries.
The organization of solidarity meetings in selected African countries for the purpose of rallying assistance from other developing countries, through specific well prepared projects, to the selected country, should be expanded:

(ii) the African countries are urged to adopt a strong common position in all global and regional negotiations, especially in the UNIDO consultation meetings, and to undertake more proper preparation in these negotiations, thus ensuring that Africa's interests, as reflected in the Framework of the Decade Programme, are fully accommodated. The African countries should set up a permanent machinery both at the national as well as at the regional level to follow, with vigilance, all the developments in these international industrial negotiations and to ensure their consistent participation at all appropriate practical technical levels;

(iii) existing economic co-operation agreements between each African country and bilateral or multilateral and/or funding agencies should be reviewed in order to re-adjust them to more fully accommodate, respond to the policy of self-reliance and self-sustaining industrial development;

(iv) the developed countries are called upon to approach industrial consultations and negotiations in all fora with greater convictions and commitment towards the course of genuine beneficial to all parties concerned. In this connexion, the steps being taken to bring the UNIDO System of Consultations on a continuing and permanent basis and as a form for industrial negotiations resulting in commitment on the part of the participating countries should be finalized;

(v) bilateral and multilateral agencies are all called upon to adopt the Framework of the Decade Programme as a basis for readjusting their policies and programmes in Africa. Such adjustments should encompass government policies, and through them, the policies of transnational corporations and other investors involved in the industrialization process in Africa. They are also called upon to promote and popularize the Decade among financial institutions, and government decision-making bodies so as to facilitate their industrial co-operation with the African countries;

(d) Actions by international organizations

(i) the UNDP, UNIDO and ECA, as well as all other relevant international organizations are called upon to undertake a critical examination of their policies, programmes and activities in Africa with a view to re-orientating them in accordance with the Framework of the Decade Programme. They should intensify their efforts for raising additional resources for the implementation of special programmes which they should develop to assist the African countries in the implementation of the Decade Programme, as urged in operative paragraph 7 of OAU resolution GM/Res.888(XXXIII);
(ii) the African groups, especially, in New York (UN Headquarters), Vienna, Brussels, Geneva and Rome are called upon to take the necessary measures to ensure that the call by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution proclaiming the Decade to the Secretary General of the United Nations to provide appropriate resources for the successful launching of the Decade as well as for the preparation and implementation of the Decade Programme is met and that increased staff and financial resources are made available to UNIDO and the ECA for the Decade;

(iii) the international organizations are, in particular, called upon to assist the African countries in the development and implementation of special programmes for the popularization and promotion of the Decade both within as well as outside Africa as well as for the training of special skills for monitoring the implementation of the Decade Programme at the national, subregional and regional levels;

(iv) as called for in all the various resolutions on the Decade, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) as well as other United Nations agencies are expected to intensify their programmes of technical assistance in the industrial field to the African countries. Such assistance, during the Preparatory Phase of the Decade Programme, should include the fielding of high level field missions to assist the member States, on their request, in the preparation of their national, subregional and regional programmes for the Decade;

(v) in order to ensure that the foregoing actions are carried out, African countries are urged to intensify their representation and participation at the policy and other technical meetings of these organizations in order to ensure that their programmes in Africa related to industry are in accordance with the Framework of the Decade Programme. This would also help to ensure that increasingly high priority will increasingly be accorded to industrial activities in Africa. In this regard, the African countries should ensure that the industrial sector is accorded higher priority in the UNDP country and regional programmes. This requires a constant system of communication between the governments, UNIDO, UNDP and the ECA, and the National Co-ordinating Committees for the Decade could play an extremely important role in this respect.

(e) Monitoring of the Implementation of the Decade

Urges all member States and the co-ordinating organizations (ECA, OAU and UNIDO) to strengthen existing or establish new mechanisms for the co-ordination and continuous monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Decade Programme at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. The following actions should be given particular attention:

(a) Actions at the national level

(i) the national Co-ordinating Committee for the Decade should, as one of its regular activities, undertake overall periodic assessment of the status of implementation of the Decade Programme and should report to the relevant national economic development policy-making bodies accordingly;
(ii) the national operational focal points for the Decade should establish a system for the collection and analysis of information and data on the implementation of the Decade Programme. It should send six-monthly reports to the National Co-ordinating Committee and to organizations charged with monitoring the Decade's Programme;

(b) Action at the subregional and regional levels

(i) Co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Decade Programme at the subregional and regional levels should be undertaken within the context of the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating machineries already existing or to be established;

(ii) Meetings of Ministers of Industry should be convened in each African subregion in order to monitor progress in implementing the programme for the Decade in the subregion. Such meetings should be held at least biennially, i.e., 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989 and 1991;

(iii) the focal points within subregional and regional organizations for the Decade should establish a system for the collection and analysis of information and data on the status of implementation of the Decade Programme. Subregional and regional specialized agencies should be closely associated in this exercise. Six-monthly reports should be made and submitted to the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Committee for the Decade as well as to the OAU for the Co-ordinating Organizations (OAU, ECA and UNIDO);

(c) Action at the regional level

(i) at the regional level, the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and its Follow-up Committee on Industrialization, should continue to provide the overall policy guidance on all matters relating to the implementation of the Decade Programme in the context of the regional machinery for the overall co-ordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;

(ii) the 1982 meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa should take place during the second half of the year. Participation in the meeting should be open to all countries whose delegations should include national directors of economic and industrial planning. This meeting should be followed by an extraordinary meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry. It is considered essential that this meeting should also be attended by Ministers or other competent authorities responsible for national economic planning as well as officials from subregional, regional organizations of Africa and multi-sectoral intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies;
a review and appraisal of the preparatory phase for the implementation of the Decade Programme should be undertaken in 1984; a review of the actual implementation of the programme be undertaken in 1987 (the mid-term review), while the terminal review and appraisal should be undertaken in 1991;

as in the past, the OAU, ECA and UNIDO should continue to prepare and convene meetings of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, within the context of the Joint Committee of the OAU/ECA/UNIDO secretariats for the Decade;

Action at the international level

(i) with regard to monitoring of the implementation within the United Nations system, it is expected that ECA and UNIDO, in collaboration with OAU will initiate and co-ordinate activities and inputs, within the United Nations system, including technical and financial assistance in support not only of the national programmes but also of the regional programmes;

(ii) in order to maximize the contributions that would be made by other relevant organizations within the United Nations system in the development and implementation of the Decade Programme, and related activities, an appropriate ad hoc co-ordinating arrangement within the United Nations system, should be set up to assist and advise UNIDO, and ECA in co-ordinating and monitoring the inputs from the United Nations system;

(iii) periodic reports, at least, annually should be prepared and submitted to UNIDO for the Joint OAU/ECA/UNIDO Committee on the status of implementation of their programmes for the Decade;

D. General provisions

The Secretary General of the OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Executive Director of UNIDO are requested to:

(a) transmit this resolution respectively to: the OAU Heads of State and Government, the United Nations General Assembly, and the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, as well as to other relevant African and international organizations in accordance with the established procedures of these organizations;

(b) undertake all measures to popularize the resolution and the programme for the Decade; and

(c) to report to the next Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the steps taken and the results achieved.