



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(26 February 1967 — 29 February 1968)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 5

UNITED NATIONS



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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
CCIR	International Radio Consultative Committee
EACSO	East African Common Services Organization
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFHC	Freedom From Hunger Campaign
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRES	Institute for Economic and Social Research
IRF	International Road Federation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Common Organization of African and Malagasy States
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OTC	Office of Technical Cooperation
UNACAST	United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. This report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) covers the period 26 February 1967 to 29 February 1968, which is for the year subsequent to its eighth session. 1/ It is submitted to the forty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council by the Executive Secretary in accordance with paragraph 17 of its terms of reference as amended at the eighth session of the Commission, 2/ in conformity with Council resolution 1066 (XXXIX) and which now reads:

"The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies. For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the session in question and circulation to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications."

1/ The previous activities of the Commission have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report on the first session (29 December 1958 - 6 January 1959) /Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201/, Annual Report (7 January 1959 - 6 February 1960) /ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3320)/, Annual Report (7 February 1960 - 18 February 1961) /ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3452/Rev.1)/, Annual Report (19 February 1961 - 3 March 1962) /ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3586)/, Annual Report (4 March 1962 - 2 March 1963) /ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3727/Rev.1)/, Annual Report (3 March 1963 - 2 March 1964) /ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3864/Rev.1)/, Annual Report (3 March 1964 - 25 February 1965) /ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4004)/, Annual Report (24 February 1965 - 28 February 1966) /ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4173 and Corr.)/, and Annual Report (24 February 1965 - 25 February 1967) /ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4354)/.

2/ See below, section F: Amendment to the Terms of Reference of the Economic Commission for Africa and to the Rules of Procedure, paras. 231-235.

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

Staff recruitment and training

2. At its eighth session, the Commission adopted resolution 184 (VIII) on the equitable distribution and Africanization of posts in the ECA secretariat and established an advisory Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training, comprising representatives from the following seven member States: Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Morocco, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Zambia. In operative paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to implement the resolution forthwith and to convene the first meeting of the Committee. Accordingly, the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training met in Lagos, Nigeria from 8 to 10 May 1967 under the chairmanship of Mr. Allison Ayida (also the Chairman of the eighth session of the Commission) and was attended by delegates from Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Morocco, Nigeria, the United Arab Republic and Zambia. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by the Deputy Director of Personnel of United Nations Headquarters. The Government of the Republic of Nigeria kindly provided host facilities for the meeting. The meeting adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations and decided to meet again immediately prior to the ninth session (E/CN.14/CSRT/WP.5).

Administrative structure of the secretariat

3. The administrative structure of the secretariat in February 1968 was as follows:

- (a) The Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary, under which are the Office of the Secretary of the Commission; the sub-regional offices now comprising the following four offices: Central Africa: Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo); East Africa: Lusaka (Zambia); West Africa: Niamey (Niger); North Africa: Tangier (Morocco); the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit; the Programme Co-ordination Unit; the Information Unit; and relations with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP);
- (b) The Trade and Economic Co-operation Division, comprising (i) the Trade Section; (ii) the Economic Co-operation Section; and (iii) the Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Section;
- (c) The Industry and Housing Division, comprising (i) the Industry Section; and (ii) the Housing Section;
- (d) The Joint ECA/FAO Agricultural Development Division, comprising (i) the Agricultural Economics and Planning Section; and (ii) the Agricultural Development and Production Section;
- (e) The Natural Resources and Transport Division, comprising (i) the Natural Resources Section (further divided into four units: the Minerals; Energy; Water Resources; and Cartography); (ii) the Science

and Technology Section; and (iii) the Transport and Telecommunications Section (further divided into two units: Transport and Tourism; and the ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunications Unit);

- (f) The Research and Statistics Division, comprising (i) the Development and Training Section; (ii) the Demography and Social Statistics Section (further divided into two units: Demographic and Social Statistics; and Demographic Studies); (iii) the National Accounts and Financial Statistics Section (further divided into three units: National Accounts; Public Finance Statistics; and Monetary and Price Statistics); (iv) the General Economic Statistics Section (further divided into four units: Computation Centre; Foreign and Domestic Trade Statistics; Industrial Production and Transport Statistics; and Agricultural Production Statistics); (v) the Economic Research Section (further divided into four units: Economic Analysis; Projections; Planning; and Economic Surveys). In addition, the Division supervises the United Nations Training Centres at Cairo, Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam, Yaoundé and Accra.
- (g) The Human Resources Development Division, comprising (i) the Social Development Section (further divided into three units: Rural Life and Institutions and Rural Housing; Social Welfare Services; and Social Analysis); (ii) the Public Administration Section (further divided into four units: Organization and Methods; Local Government; Financial Administration; and Personnel and Training); (iii) the Manpower and Training Section (further divided into two units: Manpower; and Education and Training).
- (h) The Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, comprising (i) the Personnel Section; (ii) the Conference Services Section (further divided into four units: Translation; Editing; Reproduction and Distribution; and Typing Pool); (iii) the Finance Section; and (iv) the General Services Section (further divided into four units: Travel and Transportation; Purchase and Supply; Registry and Mail; and Buildings Management and Stores Control). The Division supervises also the Library and Cable Units.

B. SUMMARY OF WORK

Associate membership for Angola. Mozambique. so-called Portuguese Guinea and South West Africa

4. The Commission adopted at its eighth session resolution 151 (VIII) on the representation and participation of the peoples of South West Africa, Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea in its work. Subsequently, a discrepancy between the English and French versions of the operative paragraph of the resolution was discovered, which affected the substance of the resolution and the accuracy of paragraph 404 of the annual report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council (E/4354-E/CN.14/393). The Executive Secretary reported the matter to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session and sought permission to report again to the Council after obtaining the necessary clarification from the

member States of the Commission. In the light of his statement the Council deferred action on Commission resolution 151 (VIII) until its forty-fifth session. At the request of the Executive Secretary, the United Nations Legal Counsel examined the said resolution and the discrepancy in the text of the English and French versions. On 13 December 1967, the Executive Secretary drew the attention of member States of the Commission to the discrepancy in the texts of the resolution and also communicated the opinion provided by the United Nations Legal Counsel. The views of the member States are awaited.

Economic planning and policies

5. During the period under review analyses and evaluations of the structure, trends and major policies of African national development plans were carried out. The findings have been incorporated in the various economic surveys (see paragraph 15 below) and have constituted a point of departure for further analyses in various divisions within the secretariat. Some of these analyses were carried out at the request of member Governments (Project 1: Development planning and policies).

6. For the joint ECA/German Foundation for Developing Countries Seminar on Problems and Approaches in Planning Agricultural Development (Addis Ababa, 16 October to 7 November 1967) organized by the ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Development Division, a paper on "Suggestions for Inter-regional Agricultural Planning in Africa" (E/CN.14/CAP/34) was prepared by the secretariat (see also hereunder, report on Agriculture).

7. The second session of the Conference of African Planners was held in Addis Ababa from 4 to 15 December 1967 (Project 6: Conference of African Planners).

8. The Conference was attended by 47 participants from 25 member States besides observers from 9 other Member States of the United Nations and the Federal Republic of Germany, 11 international organizations and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). The costs of participation of six consultants recruited from the United States, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany were generously borne by the same countries.

9. The agenda of the Conference covered the following subjects: (i) Project identification methods; (ii) Data required for project identification; (iii) Plan control and implementation; (iv) Personnel, training and research requirements for planning; and (v) Election of the Governing Council, and co-operation with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP).

10. Twenty-three country statements were submitted by the participants besides numerous other documents prepared by the secretariat, IDEP, CCAM, the specialized agencies and the consultants.

11. The major recommendations of the Conference (see report, E/CN.14/407) were concerned with questions of assessment of development capital, plan implementation,

foreign aid, requirements of trained personnel, the establishment of a planning advisory service in the Commission's secretariat, and the work of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). The Conference also elected new members for the Governing Council of IDEP.

12. The third session of the Committee for Development Planning established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will be held at the Commission's headquarters, Addis Ababa, from 29 April to 10 May 1968. The secretariat has prepared a paper for submission to the session on "Problems of planning and plan implementation in Africa".

13. The secretariat has maintained contacts with universities and research institutions, including exchange of publications. The secretariat also gave lectures through the academic year 1967 - 1968 on social planning in over-all development planning at the School of Social Work, Haile Selassie I University, Addis Ababa.

14. At the request of the Imperial Ethiopian Government, the secretariat provided technical assistance in the preparation of the Third Five-Year Development Plan, contributing papers on various subjects, viz., Recommendations on organization and methodology for development planning; Suggestions for the elaboration of a planning and implementation operations manual; Suggestions to elaborate on office services manual for planning; Implementation and control of all actions in the public sector; Implementation report on industry; etc. (see also hereunder, reports on Agriculture, Natural resources, Trade, Manpower and training).

Economic surveys

15. A continuing activity of the secretariat is the periodic survey of economic conditions in the region and the preparation of relevant reports, bulletins, etc. for dissemination to member States (Project 3: Economic Survey of Africa). The following sub-projects have been undertaken:

- (i) A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa 1960-1964 (2 parts), (E/CN.14/397) was completed and submitted to the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council in July 1967.
- (ii) Work on the second issue of A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa 1967 (E/CN.14/409) is well advanced and the report will be submitted to the forty-fifth session of the Economic and Social Council in July 1968.
- (iii) Work on the major project, the Economic Survey of Africa covering the period 1950-1964, by sub-regions, has been continued and further progress has been made. The remaining volumes (Vol. II: North African sub-region; Vol. III: Central African sub-region; and Vol. IV: East African sub-region) are expected to be published at various times in 1968.

16. The work on national economic surveys (advisory services) (Project 4) has been carried out by the sub-regional offices. The country replies to the

questionnaire sent out have been analysed and summarized in their reports to the headquarters secretariat. The information has been utilized in the economic surveys.

17. The Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VI, No. 2, has been published in the first quarter of 1967; Vol. VII, Nos. 1 and 2, containing seven articles treating the subject of industrialization in Africa has been edited and will be published in the first half of 1968 (Project 5: Economic Bulletin for Africa).

Economic co-operation

18. The secretariat continued its activities in this area laying emphasis upon the establishment of the institutional framework for economic co-operation at the sub-regional level (Project 8: Sub-regional co-operation).

19. Pursuant to Commission resolution 176 (VIII), in the West African sub-region a meeting of twelve member States was convened in Accra (Ghana) from 27 April to 4 May 1967 at which the draft articles of Association of the proposed Economic Community of West Africa prepared by the secretariat were adopted and signed on 4 May 1967 by the accredited representatives of the member States present: Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta. Subsequently, Gambia also signed the articles of Association. By this act an Interim Council of Ministers was established. The ECA secretariat had also prepared documents on trade, industry, transport, energy, agriculture, manpower, training and research and development, plan harmonization for the meeting (E/CN.14/WA/ECOP/5 to 14). The Articles of Association constitute an international agreement binding upon its signatories and the document has been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The intention to bring into being a permanent community is declared at the very outset of the articles which, however, do not themselves create such a community. This is the principal task of the Interim Council of Ministers and of a provisional secretariat which was also set up. The first meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers, comprising the thirteen signatory States, took place in Dakar (Senegal) from 21 to 24 November 1967. The Interim Council of Ministers, which had before it a preliminary draft of a Treaty for the Economic Community of West Africa, prepared by a consultant secured by the ECA (E/CN.14/WA/EC/5), adopted as its ultimate aim that the community should try to develop co-operation between the member States in all fields, and it set up arrangements for further study to secure a more thorough appreciation of all the concrete measures necessary to achieve economic integration in West Africa. The provisional secretariat is to prepare a new draft of the Treaty for the Community as well as these economic studies. After they have been considered at technical meetings in the course of the year, they will be taken up again by the Interim Council of Ministers not later than November 1968.

20. In the East African sub-region, in accordance with the work programme adopted in 1966 by the Interim Council of Ministers of the proposed Economic Community of Eastern Africa, the first meeting of the Interim Economic Committee of the Council, composed of senior officials from 9 out of 10 signatory member States, took place in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) from 30 October to 4 November 1967 to consider means for economic co-operation among the members of the Community pending its formal establishment by Treaty. It was attended by the following member States: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Zambia.

21. The ECA secretariat, as provisional secretariat of the Community, prepared a number of documents on trade, planning, co-operation in transport and communications, industrial development, agriculture and organization of the secretariat (E/CN.14/EA/EC/1-10) for consideration by the meeting. The recommendations of the Interim Economic Committee (E/CN.14/EA/EC/11), which will have to be approved by the Interim Council of Ministers, prepares the way for a number of important decisions to be reached on the harmonization of the policies of the members of the Community in various fields. They include practical methods whereby all trade barriers within the Community would be progressively eliminated, parallel with negotiations aimed at achieving the establishment of a full Customs union. The Committee recommended, inter alia, that a first trade negotiation conference for the East African sub-region shall take place in the second half of 1968.

22. An important development in the Eastern African sub-region, which has taken place parallel with the Commission's attempt to assist the member Governments to establish inter-governmental machinery for sub-regional economic co-operation, is the transformation by a Treaty signed at Kampala (Uganda) of the former East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) into an East African Community on 1 December 1967. To the inaugural ceremony of the East African Community held at its headquarters in Arusha (Tanzania), were invited the Heads of State of the countries bordering on the East African countries. It has been reported that Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia and Zambia have applied for membership of the East African Community, and it is possible that other States in the sub-region may also do the same. It is hoped that flexible arrangements could be made in the future, which would link the East African Community with the inter-governmental machinery for economic co-operation which the Commission has been assisting to establish for all the member States of the sub-region.

Sub-regional Offices

23. The four Sub-regional Offices of the Commission located in Kinshasa (Congo), Lusaka (Zambia), Niamey (Niger) and Tangier (Morocco) continued to reinforce the activities of the secretariat, particularly in respect of sub-regional economic co-operation programmes and the collection of data and research into economic conditions. They have also assisted in facilitating the work of technical advisory missions and in the organization of training courses, seminars and conferences held in the sub-region.

24. The Tangier Sub-regional Office has worked closely with the Maghreb Standing Consultative Committee, preparing various studies and assembling of data of sub-regional interest, at the request of the Committee. The following studies have been undertaken:

- (i) The pattern and institutional framework of economic integration in the Maghreb;
- (ii) Some proposals for economic co-operation in the North African sub-region;
- (iii) Developments in the visible and external trade of each country in the North African sub-region;

- (iv) An estimate of the amount of capital formation up to 1980 and its distribution on the basis of large economic sectors;
- (v) Evaluation of the needs and possibilities of training qualified staff up to 1980;
- (vi) Macro-economic tables on the six countries of the North African sub-region (to serve as a basis for economic projections (1964-1980) in connexion with the industrial map of North Africa);
- (vii) Historical data on the macro-economic structure and development of the North African sub-region;
- (viii) Projection tables up to 1980 for the extractive industries, non-ferrous metals, printing and publishing and related industries, shipbuilding, electricity, gas and water for Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya;
- (ix) Demand for the industrial products of the Maghreb countries; and
- (x) An inventory of private and public industries (ECA Project 15 (a): Inventory of industries in Africa).

25. In 1968 the Tangier Sub-regional Office intends to carry out, inter alia,
 (i) a study of planning for economic development and plan implementation; and
 (ii) a survey of policies of agrarian reform, in the countries of the sub-region.

26. The Lusaka Sub-regional Office has been concerned with the drawing up of measures for the liberalization of trade in the Eastern Africa sub-region, and also assisted in preparing documentation for the First Meeting of the Interim Economic Committee of the proposed Economic Community of Eastern Africa held in October/November 1967 viz., Trade expansion in Eastern Africa: An outline for a programme of action - Part I: The preparation and organization of trade negotiations during the pre-Common Market stage (E/CN.14/EA/EC/2), and part II: The establishment of a Common Market in Eastern Africa (E/CN.14/EA/EC/2/Add.1); Planning and policy aspects of economic co-operation in Eastern Africa (E/CN.14/EA/EC/3)7.

27. In the field of transport, contacts were maintained with the United States Embassy in Lusaka on the progress of the Middle Africa Transportation Survey, which the Stanford Research Institute is undertaking. Agreement for the Survey having been obtained from all the Governments involved, work has now started in earnest.

28. The Kinshasa Sub-regional Office, in collaboration with the Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES) has nearly completed the Economic Survey of Central Africa (see also paragraph 15 (iii) above)

29. An inventory of industries in the sub-region has been completed by the office. An inventory of industrial promotion organizations has also been prepared, and progress has been made towards the setting up of industrial promotion arrangements, notably the Centre for the evaluation and preparation of industrial projects in Kinshasa. Preparatory work was undertaken in connexion with the

establishment of an industrial promotion centre in the UDEAC countries with headquarters at Brazzaville, following the decision reached by the UDEAC Heads of State. At the same time useful steps have been taken towards developing arrangements for helping small-scale industry. The Office also collaborated with various experts who visited Central Africa and participated in the preparation of sectoral studies intended to serve as the basis of an inter-industrial balance study in Central Africa, conducted under the direction of IRES.

30. The study undertaken by IRES on co-operation in currency matters and trade in Central Africa was carried out with the support of the Sub-regional Office.

31. The Office contributed to the inventory, now in course of preparation, of the scientific research and training institutions as well as the distribution and screening of scholarships awarded to nationals of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There has also been regular collaboration with the UNDP Office in Kinshasa and with the appropriate governmental institutions in the programming of technical assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the budgetary and public accounts field, advisory services to Governments in the sub-region continue to be made.

32. There has been no progress on the central issue of extending the economic co-operation between UDEAC and the Democratic Republic of the Congo since the 1966 Meeting on sub-regional economic co-operation held at Brazzaville.

33. The Niamey Sub-regional Office, besides relaying information to Commission headquarters on the special needs for technical assistance in the countries of the sub-region and continuing to develop closer contacts with established sub-regional inter-governmental organizations (e.g. the commissions on river basin development), also rendered assistance to member Governments and the Conseil de l'Entente in the negotiations for trial shipments of meat exchanged between the Niger, Upper Volta and Ghana. Advisory services were also rendered to the Government of Niger in drafting requests for assistance to the FAO and World Food Programme.

34. Some assistance was given to the Government of the Niger in the preparation of its national accounts, in the training of middle-level staff, and the revision of the four-year development plan. The pilot advisory centre for small industries established by the Commission in Niamey is making progress. The centre has compiled an inventory of industries in the countries of the sub-region (Project 15 (a)); and steps are being taken to co-ordinate the activities of the centre with UNIDO and UNDP. The Office has been exerting effort to secure governmental action on the German and French transport mission recommendations on the linkage of transport systems in the sub-region. In the field of money and finance the Office has initiated a survey of national investment laws in the countries of the sub-region. Attention was also paid to developing public administration reform projects in the Niger, Upper Volta, Mauritania and Mali. The Office assisted in the organization of the meetings concerned with the establishment of the proposed Economic Community of West Africa.

Trade

35. As in previous years, activities in the area of trade during the period under consideration were devoted to aspects of both the external trade of Africa and of intra-African trade.
36. As regards external trade (Project 10 (b): The prospects of increasing trade between African and non-African countries), the secretariat has continued work on three studies: (i) a study of the prospects for increasing African trade with the centrally planned economies; (ii) a study of the prospects for increasing African trade with Aisa; and (iii) a study of the prospects for increasing African exports to Western Europe. The first study is expected to be completed by mid-1968. A first draft of the second study has been already prepared; it is intended to expand the scope of the draft and to complete work by the end of 1968. In the case of the third study, the work already undertaken is approaching the first draft stage, and it is also expected to be completed by the end of 1968. Finally, a study of prospects of increasing Africa's exports to North America has been undertaken by Strathclyde University in Scotland. The first draft is expected to be sent to the ECA for comments during the first half of 1968, and work should be completed by the end of 1968.
37. Chapters on current developments in Africa's trade were prepared for two issues of A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, (i) 1960-1964 (E/CN.14/397) and (ii) 1967 (E/CN.14/409), and assistance was provided in the preparation of a number of other chapters (Project 9: Survey of foreign trade). Also, under the same project, a further issue (No. 17) of the Foreign Trade Newsletter was prepared and is expected to be published in 1968. Part of the material for the next issue (No. 18) has been prepared and work on this is expected to be completed during January/February 1968.
38. Activities relating to the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in New Delhi from 1 February to 25 March 1968, were a major pre-occupation in the area of Africa's external trade problems. A paper on recent developments in African trade was submitted for the use of the African group at the Preparatory Meeting for UNCTAD II held in Algiers on 6 to 7 October 1967, prior to the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, which followed from 10 to 25 October. The secretariat also assisted in the servicing of this Meeting.
39. The paper prepared for the Algiers Meeting was considerably expanded for presentation to the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It contained a chapter on recent general developments in Africa's exports and imports, followed by chapters dealing with exports of Africa's primary commodities and with exports of African semi-manufactured and manufactured products (E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II/1). Other documentation presented to UNCTAD II dealt with tariff and other obstacles to products of export interest to Africa (E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II/2, para. 43), international co-operation in financing of trade and development (E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II/3), economic co-operation in Africa (E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II/4), and an advisory paper (E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II/5). The secretariat also assisted in the servicing of the African Group at the New Delhi meeting.
40. In the field of inter-African trade (Project 10 (a): The Prospects for increasing inter-African trade), contributions were made to certain meetings concerned with economic co-operation in the East and West African sub-regions.

41. As regards East Africa, a paper on trade expansion in the Eastern African sub-region outlining a programme of action (E/CN.14/EA/EC/2 and Add.1) was prepared for the First Meeting of the Interim Economic Committee of the proposed Economic Community of Eastern Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 30 October to 4 November 1967 (E/CN.14/EA/EC/11). Part I of the paper dealt with preparation and organization of trade negotiations in Eastern Africa during the pre-Common Market stage, and contained annexes with information on the customs tariffs and non-tariffs trade restrictions of the Eastern African sub-region; the present pattern of industrial production in the sub-region; the network of trade in the sub-region; and models of request and offer lists of schedules and concessions. Part II dealt with the establishment of a Common Market in Eastern Africa, covering such topics as transitional arrangements in favour of sub-regional and multinational industries, basic policy decisions to be taken by governments, points to be covered in a Common Market treaty, harmonization of various governmental policies, compensatory measures in favour of less advanced countries, and institutions.

42. As far as West Africa is concerned, a preliminary study has been presented to the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in West Africa, held in Niamey from 10 to 22 October 1966, which attempted to identify a list of commodities for which there would appear to be immediate prospects of increasing trade in West Africa (E/CN.14/WA/ECOP/3). In continuation of this work, a paper was presented to the West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation, held in Accra from 27 April to 4 May 1967 (see report, E/CN.14/399) on a project for an enlarged West African study (E/CN.14/WA/ECOP/7). A paper dealing with preliminary proposals on possibilities for the liberalization of trade and payments in West Africa (E/CN.14/WA/EC/2) was prepared for the First Meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers for the Establishment of an Economic Community of West Africa, held in Dakar from 21 to 24 November 1967.

43. As in every previous year since 1962, two joint ECA/GATT courses on foreign trade and commercial policy for English-speaking and French-speaking African officials were held in Lusaka and Dakar respectively in the last quarter of 1967.

Customs matters

44. In Customs activities, with the near completion of the tariff standardization programme for the entire region, there was a shift in emphasis to the provision of tariff data needed to promote the expansion of sub-regional trade. The only countries which have not yet taken steps to adopt a standard form of tariff nomenclature are Somalia and Zambia. In effect, the work programme for 1967-1968 has been largely devoted to putting this standardization to practical use. In particular, it was necessary to supplement the study of the trade flows within the Eastern African sub-region by providing comparable tariff data on goods traded between the members of the proposed Economic Community of Eastern Africa. It has been proposed that the first step towards expansion of intra-sub-regional trade should be a round of trade negotiations for reduction of tariffs amongst the members within the limits of individual tariff quotas. Work has accordingly been started on the assembling of data on the rates of duty levied by individual countries on the products which will eventually form the subject matter of these trade talks, and for which a common external tariff will later have to be framed.

45. The scope of the Customs surveys has also been extended to cover the extra-regional effects on African export trade of the concessions made by the four major markets of the United States, the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom and Japan under the Kennedy Round. This survey has taken the form of compiling detailed tables of the pre- and post-Kennedy Round rates of Customs duty in these four markets on most products of existing and potential export interest to Africa (E/CN.14/UNCTAD/II/2). The object of this information is to facilitate negotiations and other action by member countries of the Economic Commission for Africa in respect of the products which are of particular interest to them (Project 89: Customs surveys, administration and training).

Industry

General trends

46. The rate of growth of industrial production in the region was maintained at a high level during 1965 and 1966, although adverse social and political factors in several countries have slowed down the rate of growth during 1967. A chapter on the more important structural factors in the pattern of African industrialization was prepared for the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa 1960-1964 (E/CN.14/397). Another chapter reviewing the major industrial developments in the region was also prepared for the next issue of the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa 1967 (E/CN.14/409).

47. Activities of the secretariat in the field of industrial development have continued the work initiated earlier in regard to pre-feasibility studies in the North and Central African sub-regions, in accordance with Commission resolution 153 (VIII). Developments in the Middle East rendered progress slower than envisaged earlier, but by the middle of 1968 it is hoped to complete about sixty of these studies covering every major sector of industry. Studies are also under preparation in varying depth, concerning transport, energy and other aspects allied to industrialization. The industrial studies will contain, in line with similar earlier studies of the Eastern and West African sub-regions, inter alia, an analysis of the existing markets and trends therein, the present industrial structure, the short- and long-term opportunities for industrial enterprise within particular countries in the context of national, multinational and sub-regional markets and demand forecasts up to 1980 (Project 14: Harmonization of industrial development programmes).

48. An inter-industry balance study, partly based on the findings of the prefeasibility reports for the West African sub-region and partly based on modifications of these, is expected to be completed in April 1968. The study makes use of econometric techniques and presents a possible approach to the harmonization of industrial development in the West African sub-region, keeping in mind the inter-industry relationships as well as the need for attaining balance in the inter-sub-regional trade. It is intended to present the findings to the Interim Council of Ministers of the proposed Economic Community of West Africa or to an appropriate subsidiary body in the course of 1968. With technical and financial support from friendly donor Governments, teams have now been set up for undertaking inter-industry balance, studies in the North and Central African sub-regions (Project 14: Harmonization of industrial development programmes).

49. Arrangements have been concluded with member States and with a firm of consultants, made available to the secretariat on a bilateral basis by the United Kingdom, for the commencement early in 1968 of an inter-sub-regional pre-feasibility study of the copper pre-fabricating industries, as requested by the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa held at Lusaka in 1965 (see report, E/CN.14/346, para. 49) (Project 14: Harmonization of industrial development programmes; and Project 8: Sub-regional economic co-operation).

50. The inventory of existing industries in the Central African sub-region has been completed by the ECA Sub-regional Office in Kinshasa. The inventories for the other sub-regions are at varying stages of execution, but it is hoped to complete the project in two other sub-regions in the course of 1968 (Project 15 (a): Inventory of industries in Africa).

51. Subsequent to the Conference of Industrialists and Financiers, held in January 1967, and pursuant to Commission resolution 153 (VIII), the secretariat has completed a study on the establishment of multi-national industrial promotion centres. The study covers, inter alia, the conditions for successful multi-national industrial promotion; the functions, operation and organization of the centres, their constitution, staffing, locations and financing; the relationships of the multi-national centres to national centres and to other organizations including the Council of Ministers of the proposed sub-regional economic communities; and the link to industrial information activities in the industrialized countries. The study is to be presented to the Conference on Industry and Finance to be held in Addis Ababa, 25-27 March 1968, pursuant to Commission resolution 154 (VIII). The participants at this meeting will include representatives of African member States, chambers of commerce and industry in Africa, industrialists and financiers from the industrialized countries, and various international agencies and organizations (Project 15 (b): Industrial promotion; and Project 16: Promotion of institutions for industrial development).

52. The field of small-scale industries has received increasing attention from the secretariat, although the limitation of resources has slowed down the rate of advance. The newly established sub-regional small-scale industry advisory centre in Niamey is working on identifying projects and undertaking pre-feasibility studies for them, in three of the countries of the West African sub-region. Several small-scale industry projects have been identified, on a prima facie basis, and some Governments have been assisted, on their request, by the secretariat in the formulation of projects. A proposal for the creation of an organization to develop small industries has been prepared and submitted to the Government of the Niger for its consideration for inclusion in the annual plan. Preliminary identification of a few potential African entrepreneurs has been a useful by-product of the activities of the centre. In the meanwhile, offers of experts, machinery and a fellowship for an ECA officer to expand the facilities of the advisory centre have been received from a donor country. Negotiations are presently in hand to secure from UNIDO the supplementary finance necessary to accept and apply these offers of assistance towards making the centre an operational reality (Project 17: Small- and medium-scale enterprises, and industrial estates).

53. At the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a two-man industry mission visited Kinshasa during February 1967 and advised the Government on the development of small industries by Congolese entrepreneurs.

Similar advice was provided to the Imperial Ethiopian Government on small-scale industries development and a list of industries which prima facie appear suitable was compiled (Project 17: Small- and medium-scale enterprises, and industrial estates).

54. Technical assistance was provided during the year under review to various member Governments in several other fields besides small-scale industries. The fields covered included the performance of the construction sector, iron and steel, appraisal of projects in the chemical industries group and a study of the possibilities of decentralized mechanical weaving. The countries thus assisted included the UAR, Ethiopia and Dahomey. A scheme for the establishment of an agency to formulate and evaluate industrial projects was drawn up for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Export of manufactures

55. The collaboration of ECA with UNCTAD in a study of the export possibilities of manufactured and semi-manufactured products from selected African countries was continued. Morocco and the Ivory Coast were covered in the course of this year. The Secretariat has also made a preliminary study on industrial background to trade in the Eastern African sub-region, as an attempt to assess the efficiency of a few vital manufacturing industries which would initially figure in expanded trade in the sub-region. Countries covered by this preliminary study are Ethiopia, Malawi, Kenya, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia (Project 10: Studies of visible trade).

56. A Joint ECA/FAO Forest Industries Advisory Group was set up in the Industry Section in the second half of 1967.

Natural resources

Water

57. The secretariat had commenced preparatory work for an inter-agency meeting on the problems of manpower in the field of water resources development in Africa (Project 34: Survey of manpower in the field of water resources).

58. Steps have been taken to obtain the views of member Governments of the Eastern African sub-region in respect of the proposed water resources institute for the sub-region. The collaboration of UNESCO on this project has also been sought (Project 36: Establishment of a water resources development institute in East Africa).

59. In collaboration with the Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC) and the Government of the United States of America, arrangements were made for officials responsible for river basin development in West African countries to go on a study tour of the United States of America. Officials from Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and the representatives of the Niger and Chad Basin Commissions visited some of the important organizations and water resources development projects in the states of Tennessee, Texas, California, Oregon, Washington and Colorado. Arrangements are being made for

officials from East African countries to undertake a similar study tour of the United States of America in 1968 (Project 35: Fellowships and study tours).

60. Jointly with the World Meteorological Organization, a training Seminar on "hydrometeorological instruments, methods of observation and establishment of hydrometeorological networks in Africa" was held in Addis Ababa from 2-20 October 1967. The Seminar was attended by thirty-six participants from twenty member countries (Project 38: Regional training seminar).

61. Bilateral assistance was arranged for a survey of the navigability of the Niger River between Tossaye in Mali and Kainji in Nigeria. The countries concerned are the Netherlands, Dahomey, Mali, the Niger and Nigeria, the latter four being members of the Niger River Commission (Project 33: International river basin development). In the preparation of the Third Development Plan for Ethiopia, the Regional Adviser on Water Resources provided assistance to the Ethiopian Ministry of Planning in drafting part of the plan on water development, the evaluation of project proposals, and on the improvement of institutional arrangements for the development of water resources. He also assisted the Government of the Sudan in the preparation of further development action concerning the exploitation of reservoir lakes on the river Nile.

Energy

62. Work on energy was concentrated mainly in the completion of studies of sub-regional fuel and energy resources as the basis for more effective multinational utilization. A report on the feasibility of connecting electric power grids in the six countries of the North African sub-region had been submitted to the Governments concerned in 1967. Work on a similar project relating to Ghana, Togo and Dahomey undertaken by the African Development Bank has now reached the stage of negotiation for finance. Country papers on the energy situation in the six member countries of the Central African sub-region were completed (E/CN.14/EP/30 and 31) and an inter-governmental meeting to examine the prospects of joint development and exploitation is to be held at Brazzaville in April 1968 (Project 22 (b): Promotion of sub-regional and regional development of all forms of energy).

63. The report of a mission of eight countries in the Eastern African sub-region undertaken in 1966 by the Regional Adviser in Electrical Energy to study the possibilities of multinational co-operation in the development of energy was finalized and submitted to the member States concerned. A preliminary study was also made of the possibilities of large-scale utilization of methane gas in Lake Kivu (Rwanda/Congo) and a report was submitted to the interested Governments on further steps that might be taken to conduct a feasibility study. The report of another preliminary study concerned with the possibility of establishing a single major hydroelectric project for the energy requirements of the Katango-Copperbelt area has been submitted to the member States concerned for their consideration.

64. A preliminary study has been made of the possibilities of expanding the existing Mururu hydro-power station on the River Ruzizi between Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi to serve the increasing energy requirements of the neighbouring member States.

65. The secretariat submitted a paper (E/CN.14/WA/ECOP/10/Rev.1) setting out detailed proposals on the establishment of permanent inter-governmental machinery

to deal with energy problems in West Africa and a suggested programme of work in this regard to the West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation held in Accra from 27 April to 4 May 1967 (see report, E/CN.14/399) (Project 8 (d): Sub-regional economic co-operation).

66. Preparatory work has been undertaken for the conduct in 1968 of a survey of manpower requirements and training facilities, at the high and intermediate levels, particularly in respect of electrical and petroleum energy development (Project 24: Survey of manpower in the field of energy).

Minerals

67. Work was continued on the compilation and dissemination of information on mineral resources through the Natural Resources Newsletter; and, on studies on the trends in world and regional trade in minerals. Reviews of African mineral industries were completed for publication in the next issue of A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa 1967 (E/CN.14/409) (Project 49: Collection and dissemination of information).

68. A survey of manpower availability and requirements in fifteen African countries, and of existing educational and training facilities, for the mineral industry and geosciences was completed, with the assistance of consultants provided by UNESCO and the United States. The draft report is being finalized for dispatch to the member Governments concerned for comments and follow-up action (Project 51: Survey of manpower in the field of geology and mineral resources development).

69. As part of the aforementioned survey, a preliminary investigation was also made of possible sites for the establishment of an African mineral resources development centre or centres (Project 52: Establishment of regional mineral resources development centres), and of higher educational and training centres in geology, mining engineering and mineral technology (Project 51: Survey of manpower in the field of geology and mineral resources development).

70. A Seminar on New Metals and Minerals for senior personnel engaged in mineral resources development was held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 10 February 1968. The seminar dealt with the following rare metals and minerals which have in recent years become important in the development of new technologies in the nuclear, space and electronic sciences: beryllium, cesium, columbium, germanium, hafnium, tantalum, titanium, yttrium, zirconium, and the rare earths. Africa is a producer of many of these minerals and its resources make it a significant source of such materials. Participation in the seminar was restricted, for financial reasons, to representatives of twelve member countries. Consultants from the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States and France dealt respectively with (1) the geology, exploration and evaluation of these minerals; (2) their processing, extraction and purification; (3) their technology and uses; and (4) output, demand and trade. Participants presented papers dealing with the resources and production of their respective countries (Project 53: Seminar on new metals and minerals).

71. In preparation of a symposium on mining policies and legislation material is being assembled for a study of national agreements concluded for the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas (Project 55: Symposium on mining policies and legislation).

72. In the field of surveying and mapping, the Commission at its eighth session paid special attention to ways and means of strengthening the technical capabilities of the national services, and in particular, by resolution 164 (VIII), it requested the Executive Secretary to expedite, inter alia, the establishment of three types of centres, namely: (a) regional training centres in aerial surveys (Project 42); (b) joint centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping (Project 43); and, (c) a regional institute for research in aerial surveys (Project 44). Pursuant to this decision the reports of the ECA mission to member States, which formally offered to act as host of the regional training centres and the joint centres for specialized services, have been circulated to all member and associate member States of the Commission for study prior to convening a meeting during 1968 of Governments to reach agreement on location, draft charters and inter-governmental agreements establishing the centres, as well as the nature and extent of the contribution each user-Government is prepared to make towards the establishment and operation of the centres. An aide-mémoire on the question of the establishment of the regional institute for research in aerial surveys had been prepared as a working basis for consultation with national bodies and international organizations concerned.

73. Preparatory work has been undertaken to convene, in 1968, a meeting of the Working Party on Surveys and Management of Natural Resources to review the needs of African countries in developing their natural resources and to consider measures to fulfil these needs. The meeting will also deal with three projects in the 1967-1968 work programme approved by the Commission, namely Project 21: Institute for natural resources inventory and management; Project 45 (c): Basic cartographic services for resources development; and, Project 46: Regional mapping.

74. The Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan were visited during the year and assistance was given to the officials concerned in working out the details of plans for strengthening the technical capability of their respective national cartographic services to meet development needs. Arrangements have been made for the Regional Adviser on Cartography to visit the Central African Republic and Chad during the first half of 1968 to render similar assistance.

75. A study on the status of surveying and mapping in Africa including first order geodesy, aerial photography, topographic mapping coverage on scales 1:50,000 to 1:250,000 has been started. The report on the status of topographic mapping will be completed for distribution to member States in the first half of 1968. This study deals with the questions of the time, financial provision and manpower needed to cover Africa with adequate maps necessary for resources development (Project 48: Collection and dissemination of information: Documentation Centre).

76. The Map Documentation and Reference Centre for Africa within the secretariat has received some 1,500 maps and charts during the year. A quarterly addendum to the Catalogue of Maps and Charts received by the Centre continues to be issued and distributed to member and associate member States of the Commission as well as to all correspondents with the centre (Project 48: Collection and dissemination of information: Documentation Centre).

77. Some 300 maps and charts for the secretariat's research and publication work have been prepared and published. On request from UNESCO, work has started on some sixty maps, charts and diagrams needed as illustrations for a source book for teaching the geography of Africa.

78. A five-year (1969-1973) work programme on surveying and mapping, based on the recommendations of the Second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (E/CN.14/CART/240) and actual needs of the African cartographic services has been prepared.

Science and technology

79. Since the beginning of 1967, the activities of the secretariat in the field of the promotion and application of science and technology for development have been focussed upon establishing working relationships with other United Nations agencies as well as inter-governmental organizations (See below, section D: Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations).

80. In March 1967, the Third Consultative Meeting between the Regional Group for Africa of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) and the ECA secretariat took place in Addis Ababa (see report, E/CN.14/394). The Meeting reviewed the activities of the Regional Group and of the secretariat of the Commission pertaining to science and technology. United Nations regional activities in Africa and co-operation with OAU in this field were also discussed. Representatives of the OAU secretariat participated in the discussions. The Meeting considered, among other matters, recommendations and proposals concerning the African regional priorities for the proposed Five-Year World Plan of Action being prepared under UNACAST auspices. The possible regional contributions to the next session of UNACAST were considered with emphasis on the promotion of science education and the development and utilization of natural resources. Two ECA papers on "Science and technical education in Africa" (NRT/WP/1) and on "Natural resources development and management in Africa" (NRT/WP/2) were prepared for the Meeting.

Transport

81. A report on multinational transport development covering the Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia, in the series of studies already carried out by German, French and Belgian experts, was completed under bilateral arrangements with the Italian Government and circulated to the Governments concerned.

82. The transport study of East Africa, which it was originally hoped the United Kingdom Government would finance, has been superseded by an East African study of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda under the sponsorship of UNDP, with IBRD as executing agency. Under the sponsorship of USAID, a Middle-Africa regional transportation study of the Copperbelt area of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Botswana is being undertaken. Field work on both studies is well advanced.

83. Under a bilateral agreement between the Netherlands Government and the Governments of Nigeria, Dahomey, Mali and the Niger, work is in progress on the study of the navigability of the River Niger between Tossaye and Yelwa.

84. At the request of the Chad Basin Commission, a two-man mission has been assigned to assist the Commission on the preliminary study of eight proposed international road links within the Chad Basin area (Project 59: International transport linkages in Africa).

85. By resolution 161 (VIII), the Commission recognized the urgent need for establishing machinery for co-ordinating transport policies and planning between neighbouring countries on a sub-regional or other appropriate basis. In North Africa such co-ordinating machinery for transport has already been established for the four Maghreb countries and is functioning usefully. Detailed proposals for a similar machinery and a work programme for the East and West African sub-regions were submitted to the First Meeting of the Interim Economic Committee of the proposed Economic Community of East Africa held at Addis Ababa in October/November 1967 (E/CN.14/EA/EC/4) and to the First Meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers of the proposed Economic Community of West Africa held at Dakar in November 1967 (E/CN.14/WA/EC/3), respectively (Project 70: Formulation and administration of transport policies).

86. Meanwhile the West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation held at Accra from 27 April to 4 May 1967 recommended (E/CN.14/399) that the West African Transport and Communications Committee, when formed, should give first priority to the need for an all-weather road spanning the entire sub-region. As a first step to study the feasibility of the trans-West African highway recommended by the West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation, it is intended to organize intergovernmental working parties to study segments of the highway (Project 59: International transport linkages in Africa; also Project 8 (d): Sub-regional economic co-operation).

87. A study of the technical problems of connecting railway systems of differing technical specifications begun in 1966 was completed (E/CN.14/TRANS/WP.25) (Project 59: International transport linkages in Africa).

Air transport

88. Following the meeting organized by the Nigerian Government in April 1965 for the integration of the West African airlines, assistance was provided to the countries of the sub-region in negotiations. An agreement has been reached between Ghana and Nigeria to pool their resources in the technical and economic fields. Progress has also been made towards the creation of a wider multinational airline, taking in other countries also. As a follow-up of the study on the integration of the Maghreb airlines prepared in 1966, further assistance will be provided to the Maghreb countries in organizing a conference in 1968 for the formation of a multinational airline (Project 65: Development of air transport and organization of sub-regional airlines in Africa; and, Project 8: Sub-regional economic co-operation).

Maritime transport

89. The secretariat participated in the Inter-regional Seminar on Containerization and other unitized methods for the inter-modal movement of freight held in London from 1 to 12 May 1967, and contributed a paper, reflecting the limited experience of African countries in these new freight-handling techniques. At this stage prospects seem good for development of the palletization of cargoes, but not, for some time to come at any rate, for the rapid development of containers. A survey of the maritime shipping situation in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya has been completed and the report is to be submitted to the member Governments concerned early in 1968. Preparations are being made for a working party of maritime experts in 1968 to examine problems of maritime freight rates, maritime shipping development and ports and harbours. (Project 67: Standardization and stabilization of maritime freight rates: development of maritime shipping).

90. The secretariat has continued work on the need for, and design of, regional facilities for developing high- and middle-level manpower in the transport field, and in particular, on the proposed African transport institute.

Tourism

91. A study requested by the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in North Africa entitled "Tourism in North African countries" was completed during 1967. The study contains recommendations for co-ordinated measures and joint action. Another study, entitled "Foreign travel market and projection of tourism in North Africa" was submitted to the member Governments concerned in the last quarter of 1967. A field inquiry on the potential for the development of tourism in East Africa will be undertaken during 1968 (Project 69: Development of tourism in African countries).

Telecommunications

92. The ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunication Unit continued activities relating to the development of the African telecommunications network.

93. At the Second Session of the Africa Plan Committee, sponsored by ITU and held in Addis Ababa from 23 January to 8 February 1967, the African regional telecommunications network was discussed in detail. A "General plan for the development of the international network in Africa" was issued.

94. Progress has been made towards the establishment of multinational training centres in East and West Africa:

- (a) The Governments of the three erstwhile EACSO countries, viz.; Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have agreed to support the establishment of a multinational training centre in Nairobi;
- (b) The countries of the Conseil de l'Entente (viz. Dahomey, Ivory Coast, the Niger, Togo, and the Upper Volta), and of the

Senegal River Basin (viz., Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal) have also agreed on the establishment of a multinational training centre in Abidjan and Dakar respectively. For both projects, joint applications to UNDP for a preparatory allocation for a training expert, in each centre, is being prepared.

95. The Netherlands aid project which is to establish a VHF 3/ link between Kigali and Kampala has been agreed upon by the three Governments concerned. The links will provide an outlet from these countries to Nairobi where access to the large East African network will be possible. The agreement has been signed in Addis Ababa at the Embassy of the Netherlands on 19 October 1967, between the Governments of Uganda and the Netherlands on the one hand and, on 27 October 1967, between the Governments of Rwanda and the Netherlands, on the other. The project is being implemented accordingly.

96. Pursuant to Commission resolution 162 (VIII) (Pan-African telecommunication network), the ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunication Unit has prepared the draft of a request to be submitted to the UNDP for the establishment of a telecommunication advisory service comprising economists as well as technical experts within the Commission.

97. Pursuant to Commission resolution 163 (VIII) (Low-cost sound broadcasting and television receiving sets), the Governments of Ethiopia and Nigeria submitted a joint request to the CCIR of ITU to draw up performance specifications for one or more types of television receivers suitable for production in large quantities at the lowest possible cost. The work is under way at CCIR.

98. A number of visits were made to member States to collect data and for discussions with the authorities concerned on the possibilities of:

- (a) arranging regional surveys for telecommunication requirements; and
- (b) setting up multinational telecommunication training centres.

99. The results of these visits are being studied with a view to initiate further action.

Agriculture

100. To increase agricultural production and accelerate economic growth in Africa, major emphasis needs to be given to certain sectors which may be identified as follows:

- (a) farm family unit participation in production of crops leading to balanced diets for farm families and urban workers;
- (b) reorientation of the subsistence sector to market production for basic food crops and other agricultural commodities;

3/ Very high frequency.

- (c) reorganization of the marketing sector to stimulate the flow of production from national to larger sub-regional markets and world markets;
- (d) development of the agro-industrial sector for the supply of sub-regional needs, particularly with reference to growing requirements of processed goods for urban centres;
- (e) application of professional, technical and institutional services towards the promotion of increased value, as well as physical product in the export sector; and
- (f) improvement in the area of data collection and dissemination of accurate information on commodity supply, and other relevant information, to the public planning sector.

101. In this regard the secretariat besides instituting collective study and analysis of programmes has also been concerned with the identification of specific development projects and their implementation.

102. The secretariat participated in the study of Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade in the North African sub-region (Project 72: Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade). The first part of this study was conducted in collaboration with the ECA Industry Division, under the direction of Professor Bos, a consultant, and will be incorporated in the Survey of industrialization and economic co-operation for the North African sub-region (see also above), reports on Economic co-operation and Industry. Relevant data on agriculture and its relation to the industrial sector in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, the Sudan, Libya and the United Arab Republic have been gathered. A study employing input-output analysis, including the inverse matrix technique, was used to define the structural characteristics of the economies of the individual North African countries with particular reference to agriculture. The following sections have been prepared for this part of the study, and further consultation is in progress within the secretariat.

- (a) The place of agriculture in the economies of North African countries;
- (b) Inter-industry relation in North Africa: agricultural industries;
- (c) Agricultural investment in North Africa;
- (d) Agricultural planning in North Africa;
- (e) Levels, trends and projections of agricultural production in North Africa;
- (f) Projection of internal and external demand for agricultural products in North Africa;
- (g) Possibilities of establishing agro-allied industries and economic co-operation in North Africa.

The second part of the study relating to the North African sub-region, when completed, will constitute the first phase of work accomplished under Project 72: Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade.

103. Following the decision of the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa (April 1966) (E/CN.14/351-E/CN.14/CA/ECCP/5), high priority was assigned to a study of the structure of agricultural production in the Central African sub-region. A study derived from commodity reports is in preparation as background material for a special team to be recruited from FAO, ECA and under bilateral arrangements, which will investigate productive potentialities for a programme of sub-regional agricultural specialization and trade (Project 72: Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade).

104. The secretariat also prepared the chapters on agriculture for:

- (i) A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa 1960-1964 (E/CN.14/397);
- (ii) A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa 1967 (E/CN.14/409); and
- (iii) The Economic Survey of Africa, Vol. IV, East African sub-region (in two parts) /under preparation/.

In the third of the surveys mentioned, an analysis was made of the progress achieved in agriculture during the decade 1956-1965, and of the current plans for agricultural development in the East African sub-region. Country notes on Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia have also been written for this project. Furthermore, the secretariat edited and issued the Agricultural Economic Bulletin, No. 9 (Project 78: Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture, and, also Project 3: Economic Survey of Africa).

105. Work continued during the year, with the assistance of outposted officers from FAO, on data collection and on research organization, structures, programmes and scientific personnel for several countries in Africa. Visits were made to the Sudan, Ghana, Northern Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Madagascar, and the information obtained is now being processed and analysed. A study entitled "Outline of basic information for the elaboration of regional research programmes on an ecological zone basis for Ghana, Northern Nigeria and the Sudan" has been prepared. These data provide the ecological setting for the adequate study of any particular research proposition, before commencing its organization and development. It is proposed to conduct similar studies for the other countries in the Sudanese zone, with a view to elaborating comprehensive research programmes for this zone. Linked with these studies, work has begun on an estimation of the manpower requirements for research - the existing situation by scientific disciplines, the degree of specialization required for the future, and the training facilities obtaining to achieve the desired goals (Project 75: Organization and administration of agricultural services of Governments; and, Project 85: Agricultural research in Africa).

106. With regard to problems of marketing agricultural products, field work was conducted in Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, the Niger and the Upper Volta. Several formal proposals were prepared and submitted to host Governments, including a World Food Programme (WFP) proposal for grain stabilization in the Niger; a tri-nation proposal to improve meat supplies from the Niger and the Upper Volta to Ghana; and, a UNDP Special Fund Proposal to FAO for the Entente nations and Ghana to improve the marketing of cattle and meat in the West African sub-region, and a

schedule for commercialization of grain in the Upper Volta and the Niger. Studies of markets and individual commodities in Ethiopia were continued (Project 73: Marketing of agricultural products; and, Project 84: West African livestock and meat industry).

107. The secretariat continued to provide assistance to the Ethiopian Grain Corporation to maintain the grain storage and price stabilization scheme of the Ethiopian Government which had now entered into its second phase (Project 73: Marketing of agricultural products).

108. Eleven member States participated in a Seminar on "Problems and approaches in planning agricultural development", co-sponsored with the German Foundation for Developing Countries and with assistance from FAO, from 16 October to 7 November 1967 in Addis Ababa. The programme included field trips to Kenya and the Sudan (Project 7 (a): Seminar on problems and approaches in planning agricultural development).

109. At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Imperial Ethiopian Government, the secretariat provided technical assistance in the preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan (1968-1972), in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Development. The secretariat also participated in the Ethiopian National Seminar on Mobilization of social savings and credit unions held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 19 May 1967 (Project 75: Organization and administration of agricultural services of Governments; and, Project 1: Development planning and policies).

110. Land tenure inquiries were conducted in the field in February and March 1967 in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Gambia in order to determine recent developments in the field of land policy and agricultural settlement schemes (Project 83: Land tenure and land reform).

111. In order to collect the necessary data on the economics of fertilizers, the secretariat is also following the fertilizer demonstration trials initiated this year in Ethiopia under the auspices of the FAO Freedom From Hunger Campaign (FFHC) and the Research Institute and the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Imperial Ethiopian Government (Project 76: Promotion of increased use of fertilizer).

112. To secure data for a preliminary study on the economics of irrigation as an input factor, a bibliography on the "Economics of irrigation" has been compiled (Project 81: Economics of selected inputs in African agriculture).

113. The secretariat also participated in a number of seminars, conferences, meetings and training courses organized by other agencies (see below, section D: Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations).

Money and finance

114. Follow-up activities were continued, arising from the Conference of Governors of African Central Banks (February 1966), and the subsequent joint meeting of representatives of the African Development Bank, the African Institute

for Economic Development and Planning, and the ECA secretariat (July 1966) to discuss the form and purpose of interim arrangements for the establishment of the proposed Association of African central banks and of an African monetary research centre (Project 93: Association of African central banks).

115. Comments have been received from a number of African central banks on the interim arrangements for the organization of an African monetary research centre and the draft statute for an Association of African central banks. The interim committee of the Association, composed of representatives of ADB, IDEP and ECA, met again in Abidjan from 17 to 18 May 1967, to consider the comments and observations from the African central banks, and agreed to revise the draft statute of the Association for submission to the second Conference of Governors of African Central Banks, which is expected to be held in Accra in 1968. The secretariat continued to service the interim committee of the Association.

116. A new project has been started during 1967, on the subject of mobilization of national savings in Africa and their utilization for productive investments, as well as on the role of financial institutions in this respect. The study deals with means of encouraging savings, prevention of flight of capital, evaluation of the activities of the existing African financial institutions, and the creation of new financial institutions concerned with trade and development, especially development banks (Project 92: Mobilization of domestic savings for their direction into productive investments and the role of financial institutions in this process).

117. In the fiscal field the secretariat's activity in 1967 was limited, in the light of the resources available, to a budgetary survey and to the organization of a seminar on planning and budgetary management (Project 88 (a): Budgetary surveys; and, 88 (b): Training of budgetary officials).

118. With regard to the budget survey, a detailed study was undertaken of the changes which had taken place in the pattern of public revenue and expenditure in ten African countries (Cameroon, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Gabon, Upper Volta, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia) (E/CN.14/BUD/9). The objective is to promote balanced growth of government revenue and expenditures through publication of the reports and the use of the material in seminars and training courses.

119. A seminar on planning and budgetary management for participants from the Central African sub-region was held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 9 to 20 October 1967 (see report, E/CN.14/410). The participants, who were senior civil servants responsible for preparing and supervising the budgets of their respective countries, were drawn from five member States: Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon. An observer from OCAM was also present at the Seminar. The seminar examined the progress made in the adaptation of new budget techniques and the application of solutions designed to deal with possible difficulties recommended by the 1966 regional seminar held in Addis Ababa (E/CN.14/365). One of the principal documents discussed at this seminar was the study mentioned in the previous paragraph (E/CN.14/BUD/9).

120. Chapters on balance-of-payments problems in Africa were prepared for the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa: (i) 1960-1964 (E/CN.14/397), and, (ii) 1967 (E/CN.14/409) (Project 94: Balance-of-payments problems).

121. During the year, the secretariat continued its activities on:

- (a) investigating specific problems encountered by member Governments in the planning, organization and operation of their social service programmes with a view to compiling monographs from the studies undertaken and assisting Governments in strengthening their welfare programmes;
- (b) the study and dissemination of knowledge of the characteristic social problems that continue to constitute a barrier to the rapid economic development of the region;
- (c) inter-disciplinary surveys and appraisal missions, in member countries, of socio-economic problems encountered in rural development as a basis for advisory services and for assisting Governments in generating the development of rural life and institutions;
- (d) training programmes for middle- and higher-level manpower in the welfare services through advisory services, consultant missions, and regional training centres.

122. Work has proceeded on studies of the organization and administration of social welfare services (Project 101), and further monographs in the Social Welfare Services in Africa series are expected to be published in early 1968. The new publications are: (i) the Revised Directory of Regional Social Welfare Activities, which will up-date the one issued in 1965 and incorporate additional information; (ii) the Status and Role of Women in East Africa which is a study based on the report of a consultant and deals with the role of women in the general economic, social and political life of the sub-region as a whole. This latter study will be utilized in a regional meeting on the role of women in national development planned to be held in September 1968.

123. The first draft of the report of Phase II of a consultant mission on Social reconstruction and modernization in West Africa was completed. This phase of the project covered the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mali, Guinea, the Gambia and Senegal. Phase I, completed in April 1966, was carried out in Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and the Upper Volta. The report examines the problems of modernization and social adjustment in West Africa in a long-term perspective, identifies the long-term issues, and illustrates from current trends and future prospects the kinds of solutions possible. The two phases of the investigation will be combined in one study report and published as a sequence to Monograph No. 4: "Social reconstruction in the newly independent countries of East Africa", already issued under the Social Welfare Services in Africa series 4/ (Project 101: Studies on organization and administration of social welfare services).

124. Work on a study covering significant trends in social policy and development strategies, population and demography, health conditions, food and nutrition,

4/ See United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.K.5.

housing, education, manpower and employment, social security, social welfare and social defence has been initiated. The study will form the substance of a comprehensive monograph expected to be published in 1968 (Project 99: Report on the African social situation).

125. The secretariat also contributed to the Africa chapter of the "Report on the world social situation" to be published by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs during 1968-1969. This encompasses such aspects as planning for social development; demographic trends; levels of living in nutrition, health and social welfare; human resources development; manpower and employment trends; youth and national development; rural development; co-operatives and community development; trends in the changing status of women and their role in national development; and rural-urban trends.

126. A Conference on the Legal, economic and social aspects of African refugee problems was convened in Addis Ababa from 9 to 18 October 1967 under the joint auspices of the Commission, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity. The Conference was organized in accordance with Commission resolution 183 (VIII) in connexion with the observance of 1968 as the International Year for Human Rights and to awaken international awareness to the serious position of African refugees. The Conference adopted a final statement on the role of Governments and organizations, and stressed the moral and political obligation of the international community to find adequate solutions to this problem. The Conference besides adopting a number of specific recommendations, urged all African countries which have not already done so to accede to the 1951 International Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and to the Protocol of January 1967 (Project 104: International Year for Human Rights).

127. Preparations are now well advanced for a regional meeting on youth employment and development scheduled for 21 to 30 May 1968 at Niamey, to be held in collaboration with the Inter-agency Committee on Youth. The meeting represents the second phase of a project of continuing priority in welfare services for families, children and youth in Africa (Project 106: Youth education and employment).

128. At the request of UNDP a member of the secretariat visited Uganda to assist the Government in reviewing the community development sector of the World Food Programme No. 214 on land resettlement for about 30,000 refugees from Rwanda, the Sudan and the Congo (Kinshasa).

129. The secretariat continued to provide assistance to member States in the field of social welfare and community development. As a follow-up to the 1965 mission which reported upon the programmes, problems and prospects in rural development in Mali, the Niger and the Upper Volta, the Regional Adviser in Social Welfare visited the Upper Volta in December 1967, at the request of the Government, to advise on the establishment of projects for the settlement of youth leaving the rural schools (Project 100: Socio-economic surveys of the problems and prospects of rural development). At the request of the Government of Cameroon, the Regional Adviser also advised on the social aspects of a rural settlement scheme which was being considered for a request for assistance under the UNDP (Special Fund) programme. As follow-up to an evaluation mission undertaken in Cameroon, he also conducted a survey on the integration of social programmes in that country. In

co-operation with the Social Welfare Expert provided under the UNDP country programme to Mali, the Regional Adviser in Social Welfare assisted in the project to establish rural social centres in Mali. He participated in a colloquium on the conditions of living of children in rural areas held in Dakar in February 1967 under the auspices of the International Children's Centre (ICC).

130. At the request of the Government, a member of the secretariat visited Malawi in June 1967 to study the community development programme and to advise the Government on the programme content and training. In September 1967, the secretariat was again invited by the Government of Malawi to discuss the implementation of the recommendations previously made and to evaluate on-going pilot projects (Project 102: Training in the social welfare services).

131. In response to requests made by the Governments of Uganda, the Congo (Kinshasa), Togo and Ghana, the Regional Adviser in Social Welfare Training visited schools of social work in these countries, and made recommendations in respect of social welfare policy and curriculum and assisted in developing co-operation between training institutions and universities (Project 102: Training in the social welfare services).

132. At the request of the Government of Uganda, the Regional Adviser in Social Welfare Training visited that country again from December 1967 to February 1968 to assist the Government in formulating a national social welfare policy which embraced activities of Government and voluntary agencies in the social welfare and community development field within the framework of the national development plan (Project 102: Training in the social welfare services).

133. In 1967 the Regional Adviser also visited the Holte Rural Development College in Denmark for the purpose of appraising its training facilities and its possibilities for training senior African personnel for rural development. Agreement has since been concluded by the Commission with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Holte College and the United Nations Commissioner for Technical Co-operation with regard to arrangements for conducting an ECA/Danish technical assistance training course for African rural development personnel. The course, scheduled for 1968, is intended for senior supervisory personnel in agricultural extension, health and nutrition, community development and local government (Project 102: Training in the social welfare services). (See also report under section D. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations).

Housing, building and physical planning

134. During the period under review the activities of the secretariat have been reoriented towards operational projects in accordance with the requests of member States made at the eighth session of the Commission.

135. Collaboration with bilateral donors in the general field of housing, building and physical planning has been negotiated with the Governments of the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, consonant with the terms of Economic and Social Council resolution 1267 (XLIII) which invited the Secretary-General to continue, to maintain and to strengthen contacts with major intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social

fields outside the United Nations system. This collaboration has been firmly established with the Government of the Netherlands through their nominated technical agency, Bouwcentrum at Rotterdam. A plan of operations for Ghana and Kenya covering the whole subject of housing, building and physical planning has been prepared and accepted by the two member States of the Commission.

136. With the agreement of the Government of Ghana a joint ECA/Netherlands mission started an operational project on reformulation of housing policy based on economic and social data obtained during March 1967. This work was continued in October 1967 and a report on measures to be taken was presented jointly to the Government of Ghana through the UNDP Resident Representative in Accra, and to the Netherlands Ambassador to the Government of Ghana. During January 1968, the Netherlands Government seconded a housing economist to Ghana to assist in implementing housing policy and programming.

137. During January and February 1968, a joint ECA/British mission started work in Swaziland to prepare a housing policy and programme for the Government of Swaziland, including proposals for establishing a national housing agency (Project 110: Operational and development activities).

138. The secretariat prepared a paper on aspects of financing rural housing for the seminar for teachers on rural development held at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Dakar, during July 1967.

139. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1170 (XLI) on new methods and approaches to increase the flow of capital into housing, preparatory work has been undertaken to organize a meeting in 1969, sponsored jointly by the Commission and the German Foundation for Developing Countries, to consider various aspects of housing finance. It is hoped to obtain bilateral assistance to carry out in 1968 studies in selected African countries to prepare documentation for the meeting.

140. The second sub-regional Training Course in Co-operative and aided self-help housing techniques was held in Kenya from 3 to 29 April 1967 (see E/CN.14/HCU/10). This course, which forms part of the regional housing programme of the Commission, was especially designed for a number of countries in the East African sub-region having, or about to introduce, self-help housing programmes. Participants were drawn from African personnel engaged in low-cost housing construction and/or community development schemes. Both Zambia and Kenya, which participated in the course, have now established national self-help housing programmes. The third sub-regional training course is planned for the West African sub-region in September 1968 (Project 110: Operational and development activities).

141. The Regional Adviser on Co-operative and Aided Self-help Housing visited the Somali Republic from 22 May to 5 June 1967, at the request of the Government, to advise on a co-operative and aided self-help housing programme for civil servants, teachers and other Government workers. A recommendation has been made for the services of a United Nations expert to assist the Somali National Housing Agency in getting such a programme established.

142. Two joint ECA/Netherlands missions visited Kenya in March and October 1967, respectively, and drew up a programme for standardization and research, and a

programme to extend the activities of the Kenya Building Centre. It is hoped the result will be helpful as a model for other countries. A further joint ECA/Netherlands mission visited Ghana in October/November 1967 according to the plan of operations to assist the Ghanaian authorities in the reduction of cost of housing layouts, and housing design and production.

143. Preparations are under way for convening in April 1968 a working group of experts on house-building costs. It is hoped this working group will be at a high technical level to study ways and means of reducing costs of site works, building construction and provision of utility services, in the East African sub-region. A questionnaire has been sent to technical ministries responsible for housing (Project 111: Planning, co-ordination, organization and administration of research and extension services).

144. The information collected is now being processed for standardized presentation, after consultation with the relevant international organizations. The first model country dossier on Kenya was distributed for comments in April 1967. Compilation of information sheets on Cameroon, Ghana and Tunisia have also been completed.

145. Assistance was also provided in documentation, methods and procedures to the Governments of Kenya and Ethiopia and to the Regional School Building Centre for Africa located in Khartoum. Close co-operation with other United Nations agencies and international organizations concerned has been established (Project 113: Documentation and compilation of country information. Assistance in documentation methods and procedures to member countries).

146. A syllabus for the training course for building contractors is under preparation. The first course is expected to be held in the East African sub-region (Project 114: Training in housing, building and physical planning).

Manpower and training

147. At its eighth session, the Commission expressed concern at the continuing shortages in trained manpower needed for development and the growing unemployment among school leavers, and urged that the educational effort should be directed to cope more adequately with the requirements of middle- and high-level technical and professional personnel. Some member States have attempted comprehensive surveys of their manpower requirements, and many more have stepped up their training programmes in order to overcome manpower bottlenecks in the execution of their development plans. The secretariat has equally been concerned with encouraging the efforts of member States to find appropriate solutions to these problems. The improved staff position in the secretariat during the year has made it possible for more effective action to be taken in stimulating the demand for training Africans in various essential fields, and in promoting among member States the establishment or improvement of appropriate national machinery for manpower planning action in accordance with Commission resolutions 125 (VII) and 173 (VIII).

148. Besides providing technical advice on the development of manpower planning machinery, training courses were also organized for African personnel to man the machinery, thereby ensuring that national action will be taken on a continuing

basis to determine and assess the manpower implications of development projects, programme training activities to meet the manpower requirements, and to evolve ways of resolving problems of unemployment and underutilization of available trained manpower. An eight-week Training Course was organized at Dakar in collaboration with IDEP, the ILO, UNESCC, FAO, WHO, UNIDO and USAID from 17 July through 8 September 1967 and was attended by sixteen trainees from sixteen member countries. The course aimed at providing the participants with specialist technical training in the approaches, techniques and methodology of manpower planning and training programming. It is hoped to repeat this training course in 1968 and in subsequent years (Project 117 (a): Course for administrators of national training programmes; training course for manpower planners). (See report, E/CN.14/411).

149. In response to requests from member Governments for technical advice and assistance in evaluating manpower and training problems, the Regional Adviser in Manpower visited the United Arab Republic and the Sudan. Furthermore, three man-months of advisory services and technical assistance were made available to the Imperial Ethiopian Government in connexion with the evaluation of the manpower and training requirements of their Third Five-Year Development Plan (Project 115 (a): Manpower planning, training policies and programmes in Africa).

150. In accordance with the provisions of Commission resolution 125 (VII) contacts were maintained with the specialized training administrators appointed to co-ordinate training programmes at the national level. The secretariat prepared and distributed to them "Notes on national machinery for the co-ordinated administration of training in African countries" (Project 115: Manpower planning, training policies and programmes in Africa).

151. Through the ECA Training Information Notice, issued quarterly, information is disseminated on fellowship and training opportunities within and outside Africa. The secretariat continued its efforts to enlarge the list of donor countries which would make available, through the Commission, fellowships/scholarships for training deserving Africans in priority fields of development. In this connexion, some very helpful collaboration has been achieved. Denmark and Bulgaria may be specially mentioned among the countries that have recently joined in this programme of bilateral scholarships channelled through the Commission. Whereas in 1966 thirty-six fellowships/scholarships were thus provided, in 1967 this number increased by over 10 per cent. It is hoped, in the near future, also to improve the organization at the national level to take advantage of the fellowship/scholarship offers. It is further hoped, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to stimulate more African participation in the programme on the basis of intra-African co-operation in student exchange and training, and in technical assistance (Project 116: Training facilities and stimulation of demand for training).

152. During the year various training courses and seminars and workshops with a substantial training content have been organized (See hereunder: List of meetings held in 1967). These training activities which were aimed at improving the manpower potential for resource exploitation and development in the different economic sectors, accounted for over two-fifths of the Commission's total regional technical assistance budget. The report on these activities is

contained under the respective sectoral headings. A calendar of similar activities in 1968 is set out below in section E (Project 117 (b): Training in specialized fields).

153. Limited formal studies on manpower and training requirements were made during the year. Work has been initiated on the identification and assessment of the manpower and training requirements for the implementation of the various industrial development projects which the Commission has placed before the Governments of the various sub-regions. The object is to determine the trained manpower needed for specific potential industrial projects, by type, quantity and levels, to evaluate the potential of the educational systems to meet the assessed manpower requirements, and to consider what appropriate action could be taken to bring future manpower supply and demand into harmony, within the context of sub-regional economic integration. Furthermore, an analysis of the main manpower and training problems dealt with in African development plans, and the measures suggested for their solution in the countries concerned, have been prepared and distributed as an information document ("Notes on major African manpower and training problems" - MPTR/8-67) (Project 115 (b): Manpower planning, training policies and programmes in Africa).

154. In pursuance of Commission resolution 173 (VIII) and recommendation No. 20 of the first Working Party on Manpower and Training held in 1966 (E/CN.14/363), a survey of African specialist manpower resources in various fields was launched in July 1967. The first part of the survey is expected to provide information on African specialists serving in higher educational and research institutions in member countries. On the basis of the information obtained it is hoped to publish in 1968 a Directory of African Specialists, and to establish clearing house facilities to enable member States to negotiate with one another for the services of the specialists on short-term consultancies and other technical assistance programmes within the framework of intra-African collaboration in the utilization of scarce manpower (Project 116 (a) and (d): Training facilities and stimulation of demand for training).

Public administration

155. The following ad hoc projects of high priority were carried out during the year in implementation of the work programme for the biennium:

- (i) A Training Course in Local Government Personnel Systems held at Arusha and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) from 9 to 18 March 1967 (Project 124 (b): Methods and procedures to improve personnel administration),
- (ii) A Sub-regional Training Course for Organization and Methods Officers held at Achimota, Ghana from 19 to 30 June 1967 (Project 121: by same title), and
- (iii) An orientation Course in In-service training methods and practices held at Bangui, Central African Republic, from 21 to 30 November 1967 (Project 122: by same title).

156. The first Course was for participants from English-speaking member States, the second was organized in English and French concurrently, and the third was for

French-speaking member States. A total of sixty-three senior public servants attended these courses, representing twenty-six countries. As a result of these projects a number of countries are taking action in the fields of work covered in order to improve personnel administration and the training of public servants, or by the setting up of organization and methods units.

157. In respect of continuing projects, which are a feature of the work in this field of activity, that covering the establishment of a pool of African civil servants (Project 119: Establishment of a pool of civil servants in Africa) has been vigorously pursued. A draft agreement has been circulated to all member States of the Commission in which were set out the terms and conditions under which civil servants could be loaned between countries. A large number of member States appear to consider the creation of this pool premature, as less than one third have replied to the proposals circulated, and of these only one third have answered positively.

158. It has been possible, because of the help provided by the Universal Postal Union (UPU), to commence the Study of postal facilities in Africa (Project 120). A Regional Postal Adviser, from UPU, has commenced work by circulating between the offices of Resident Representatives some 8,000 control letters. An analysis is being made of the routes utilized in air postal services amongst the countries of Africa, the time taken for letters to pass between one country and another, and the costs involved. As a result of this analysis, there will be worked out for each country new route tables for air correspondence. Work is also under way on the proposal for the formation of a restricted African postal union, the formation of which, it is hoped, will be the culmination of this important project.

159. The secretariat has collaborated with the Public Administration Division at United Nations Headquarters in various studies and in planning future work programmes. It is intended that the documentation issued as a result of these global projects will be utilized in the regional projects planned for the future. This will cover such subjects as the organization and management of public enterprises, the administrative problems of urbanization and the introduction of methods and techniques to improve the administrative capability of the public service in African countries.

160. The secretariat has also been heavily engaged in assisting in the setting up of the Africa Operations Room at the Commission's headquarters, and in the preparation of an operations manual for internal use.

161. Regional advisers in public administration provided advice and assistance to member countries as follows:

(a) The Senior Regional Adviser in Public Administration was a member of a mission to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland investigating a request from the Governments of those countries for assistance from UNDP (Special Fund) to establish an institute of administration;

(b) The Regional Adviser in Personnel Administration and Training visited the Central African Republic and Chad to study the machinery of Government and to give advice in the sphere of training needs. He also visited Cameroon to make a preliminary study for the creation of an organization and methods office, and has

also made a feasibility study in Kenya on establishing programmed learning as a part of the in-service training system. His advice has also been sought by the Republic of the Congo concerning the establishment of in-service training programmes in the Ecole nationale d'administration;

(c) The Regional Adviser in Organization and Methods visited Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Senegal to give advice on the establishment of organization and methods units and to offer suggestions for administrative reform, where this had arisen in a number of the countries visited. He also gave lectures at IDEP, Dakar, during a course on economic planning;

(d) The Regional Adviser in Local Government visited Libya in connexion with the establishment of the National Institute of Public Administration. He has also visited Kenya and Uganda in connexion with problems connected with training of local government officials, and in the former country gave advice on the possible establishment of correspondence course training. As a result of his attendance in Zambia at a meeting of Permanent Secretaries of Ministries of Local Government from member States in the East African sub-region, he is engaged in compiling information on training facilities in this area in the field of local government with a view to establishing exchange facilities in the training institutions of these States so as to increase the number of trained local government officials.

Statistics and demography

162. For the preparation of genuine development plans which are coherent, integrated systems and not mere catalogues of operations, detailed and accurate statistics are required. To this end, the secretariat has continued to assist member States to develop their national statistical offices by helping in matters of methodology, training personnel, and by initiating, on the regional and sub-regional levels, the compilation, processing, analysis and publication of data for the promotion of economic co-operation. As a reflection of the increasing amount of statistical work being undertaken two new sections have been established within the secretariat: one deals exclusively with national accounts and financial statistics, while the other directs its efforts towards econometric analysis and research for the preparation of patterns and projections.

163. The United Nations family of organizations, recognizing the importance and significance of statistical activity for development, has assigned about seventy statistical advisers to the African region to cover, inter alia, the organization and development of statistics, national accounts, industrial statistics, demographic statistics and field surveys. The four regional advisers on demographic statistics, sample surveys and public finance statistics assigned to the ECA secretariat, with the assistance of an inter-regional adviser on demographic statistics, have rendered advisory services to member States, at their request. For the immediate future, the regional advisers' activities will be concentrated on the implementation of projects established as part of the 1970 programme of population and housing censuses (Project 127: Development of statistics and demography in Africa).

164. The work programme of the Commission places emphasis on training African personnel. The secretariat has taken care that existing training facilities are

maintained and developed in conformity with the recommendations of the Expert Group appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to examine the whole question of the education and training of statisticians in Africa. International training facilities established in the region with the assistance of the United Nations are: the Training Centres in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana and the United Republic of Tanzania; the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics in Morocco; and, the North African Demographic Training and Research Centre in the United Arab Republic. The School of Statistics operated by the Government of the Ivory Coast also admits students from other States in the African region. Negotiations are continuing for the establishment of an Institute of Economic and Social Statistics in Uganda with the assistance of the Special Fund of the United Nations Development Programme.

165. Presently the international training centres for English-speaking middle-level staff could provide places for eighty new students each year and those for the French-speaking can accommodate ninety-five. These centres, together with a number of national training facilities, are adequate to satisfy personnel in the next few years. For the academic year 1966-1967 the output of graduates from the international training centres was 84 per cent of enrolment, which is approximately the same as in preceding years.

166. The Achimota Centre, which merged with the Institute of Statistics at the University of Ghana, again received personnel assistance from the United Nations during the course of the year. The Addis Ababa Centre, for which responsibility was transferred to the Imperial Ethiopian Government, and which is now located at the Haile Selassie I University, also continued to receive assistance from the United Nations. With the aid of UNESCO, the Haile Selassie I University has organized two courses: a three-year diploma course, and a four-year degree course. The agreement with the United Nations relating to the operation of the Dar es Salaam Centre does not expire until 1970 and the regional ECA budget completely covers the project. United Nations assistance to the Yaoundé Centre, in its present form, will be discontinued at the end of 1968.

167. Since the demand for middle-level personnel is expected to continue for several more years in Central Africa, the fifth session of the Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/CAS.5/23) stressed the necessity of continuing United Nations assistance to the Yaoundé Centre. The Government of Cameroon has already submitted a request for assistance to the Special Fund of the United Nations Development Programme for continued aid to the training centre.

168. The Rabat Centre which has been developed as an Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, with assistance from the Special Fund of the United Nations Development Programme, offers a three-year course at the ingénieur des travaux statistiques level, as well as a course for adjoints techniques.

169. The School of Statistics in Abidjan has extended its activities to include courses at three levels: ingénieurs des travaux statistiques (three years), adjoints techniques (two years) and agents techniques (one year).

170. For French-speaking countries, in addition to the training facilities which exist in Africa, the Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes des pays en voie de développement in Paris offers a three-year course leading to the ingénieur statisticien-économiste diploma and a two-year course for a

diploma as ingénieur des travaux statistiques. The centre accepts ten to fifteen students for the higher course and twenty to thirty for the ingénieurs des travaux statistiques course.

171. A two-year statistical diploma course is offered at the University of Ibadan (Nigeria). Presently, the students enrolled are a small number of Nigerians who have successfully completed the middle-level course organized by the Nigerian Federal Office of Statistics at Lagos. Although this course may be considered an extension of the Lagos project, which is of a purely national nature, it is expected that in future English-speaking students from other African countries will be admitted.

172. The North African Demographic Training and Research Centre at Cairo, established with the assistance of the United Nations and the Population Council, accepted twenty-eight students during the academic year 1966-1967. The Population Council provided the necessary funds for the organization, in April 1967, of a seminar which gave former trainees an opportunity to evaluate the usefulness and relevance of their course of studies at the centre in their work situation.

173. After the academic year 1966-1967, the ECA's regional budget will have no more funds for fellowships tenable in the Statistical Training Centres. The Dar es Salaam Centre, which is a new project, is an exception since its financial programme, including fellowship funds, will remain in effect until the end of 1970. In future, member States wishing to utilize the facilities of the centres will be required to include such fellowships in the United Nations technical assistance country programme, or finance them from other resources.

174. In order to obtain further information on training needs for statistical personnel in the region, the secretariat carried out during the period under review a survey of personnel employed in statistical offices (in both the public and private sectors), as well as in establishments for training and research.

175. The most important meeting of the year in this field of activity was the fifth session of the Conference of African Statisticians in Addis Ababa from 30 October to 10 November 1967 (see report, E/CN.14/405). It was attended by representatives of the following thirty member and associate member States of the Commission: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia. Representatives of the United Nations Statistical Office, UNDP and the specialized agencies (FAO, the ILO, ITU, UNESCO and WHO) took part in the Conference. Observers from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, EACSO, EEC, OCAM and OECD also attended the Conference. The agenda covered, inter alia, a review of statistical training, the adaptation of the revised United Nations System of National Accounts, the 1970 programme of population and housing censuses. Country reports were presented on the progress made in regard to organization, methods and recruitment of personnel. The Conference approved a programme of activity and, inter alia, recommended an extension of the Commission's advisory services to Governments in various specific sectors, the early establishment of the proposed Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics at Makerere College (Uganda), and the ECA secretariat to continue its research on problems and methods of statistical organization and to organize working groups and seminars on certain specific topics.

176. A Working Group met at Addis Ababa from 23 to 28 October 1967 to examine the adaptation of the revised United Nations System of National Accounts to the conditions of each country in the region. The Group's conclusions were adopted by the Conference of African Statisticians at its fifth session (E/CN.14/CAS.5/NAC/27). On this occasion, the secretariat defined the status of national accounts statistics in Africa in terms of the methods used as well as the principal data available for the estimation of aggregates (E/CN.14/CAS.5/NAC/26). Public finance data is still far from complete and efforts have been made towards the formulation of statistical series for more than forty countries (E/CN.14/CAS.5/15). A working group on income distribution statistics is expected to be convened towards the end of 1968 to study the deficiencies in this area (Project 129: Formulation of statistical standards for the region).

177. Within the framework of the 1970 world programme of population and housing censuses, the secretariat's assistance to member States has been intensified. Preparations for the organization of two seminars in 1968 have begun, one of which will deal with methods for carrying out population and housing censuses, and the other with the application of statistics and demographic studies to development planning. Consideration is also being given to the organization, before 1970, and according to the needs of member States, of training courses for personnel engaged in the preparations for conducting the 1970 population and housing censuses (Project 98: Demographic training).

178. With regard to demographic trends and levels in Africa, the secretariat brought the data previously published in the Economic Bulletin for Africa (Vol. V, January 1965) up to date; the demographic situation in Central Africa was studied as well as the effects of urbanization on the African population. A first edition of the African Directory of Demographers was completed and presented to the fifth session of the Conference of African Statisticians. Progress was not satisfactory in vital statistics and the Conference of African Statisticians has recommended that a second seminar on vital statistics should be held; and in this connexion it should be mentioned that the World Health Organization, in collaboration with the secretariat, hopes to organize a seminar on health statistics for the African countries in 1969, or before. In respect of the educational sector, compilation of available data has continued (Project 129: Formulation of statistical standards for the region).

179. The second Seminar on Labour Statistics organized by the International Labour Office, in conjunction with the ECA secretariat, met at Dakar from 11 to 29 April 1967 for French-speaking participants, and at Addis Ababa from 8 to 27 May 1967 for English-speaking participants. The Seminar, which had a strong training component, dealt with studies of urban family life and, in particular, with surveys of urban household budgets and consumer price indexes (E/CN.14/CAS.5/19).

180. In the field of industrial statistics, the secretariat investigated the status of annual industrial inquiries in Africa (E/CN.14/CAS.5/18), and published the first issue of Yearly statistics of industrial production. Data on foreign trade have been published in the Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa 5/ (Project 130: The collection, dissemination and exchange of information).

181. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Working Group of Consultants on household surveys (Addis Ababa, 1961), sample surveys, especially those which

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.K.1, 3, 8 and 19.

diploma as ingénieur des travaux statistiques. The centre accepts ten to fifteen students for the higher course and twenty to thirty for the ingénieurs des travaux statistiques course.

171. A two-year statistical diploma course is offered at the University of Ibadan (Nigeria). Presently, the students enrolled are a small number of Nigerians who have successfully completed the middle-level course organized by the Nigerian Federal Office of Statistics at Lagos. Although this course may be considered an extension of the Lagos project, which is of a purely national nature, it is expected that in future English-speaking students from other African countries will be admitted.

172. The North African Demographic Training and Research Centre at Cairo, established with the assistance of the United Nations and the Population Council, accepted twenty-eight students during the academic year 1966-1967. The Population Council provided the necessary funds for the organization, in April 1967, of a seminar which gave former trainees an opportunity to evaluate the usefulness and relevance of their course of studies at the centre in their work situation.

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181. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Working Group of Consultants on household surveys (Addis Ababa, 1961), sample surveys, especially those which

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.K.1, 3, 8 and 19.

collect information on households, have comprised an increasingly important part of the work done by the region's statistical offices. As a contribution towards the improvement of methods, the secretariat has begun preparations for a seminar on sample survey methods expected to be held in 1968. The seminar will deal with both the technical and practical aspects of the application of sampling methods in the principal spheres of African statistics (Project 129: Formulation of statistical standards for the region).

182. With regard to data processing, the secretariat continued to reproduce data concerning Africa on punch cards and to compile a punch card archives of statistics. It is hoped to replace conventional mechanical data processing equipment by a small computer (Project 131: Regional co-operation in the field of data processing). Concerning its activity in the collection, dissemination and exchange of information (Project 130), the secretariat has compiled a new Bibliography of African statistical publications (E/CN.14/LIB/SER.C/2), taken steps towards making the Statistical Bulletin for Africa a quarterly publication, and has begun work on the publication of an African Statistical Yearbook. The Statistical Newsletter continues to appear quarterly and includes a greater number of articles of a technical nature on specialized statistical questions.

Technical co-operation

183. During the period under review the secretariat has continued to render assistance to member States of the Commission by active participation in United Nations country programmes of technical assistance. In some 100 cases regional advisers or regular staff members have assisted country experts in the preparation or the formulation of their proposals to the Governments concerned. Over 270 periodic reports received from country experts in the region and covering various fields of activity have been reviewed and commented upon. In addition, during the period under review twenty-five newly appointed experts in various fields of activity have visited the Commission's headquarters for briefing prior to their assumption of duty in the member countries.

184. Continuing co-operation between the secretariat, regional advisers and field technical assistance personnel have been most active in the public administration, statistics, housing, physical planning and building, social welfare services and water resources sectors.

185. A substantially greater contribution has also been noted in the secretariat's assistance in the development, preparation and promotion of projects requested by member Governments for financing under the Special Fund sector of UNDP. The secretariat has reviewed and examined eleven draft requests to the Special Fund between 1 January and 30 April 1967, and commented on each of the draft project's components prior to its submission to the Governing Council. Of these requests four had been approved by the Governing Council at its June 1967 session. From 1 May through 30 October 1967 the secretariat commented on an additional forty-five draft country requests to the Special Fund, some of which are expected to be submitted at the January 1968 session of the Governing Council. Comments were also submitted on four draft regional projects, of which one has been approved by the Governing Council at its June 1967 session.

186. Another major activity of the Commission secretariat under the regional programme of technical assistance (financed from the regular United Nations budget) are the advisory missions to member Governments undertaken by regional advisers, who are attached to the secretariat. Of the authorized complement of thirty-seven

regional advisers occupying posts during the period under review. The advisory missions carried out in 1967 by regional advisers have been twofold: firstly, missions undertaken at the specific request of individual member Governments for assistance in a specialized field; and secondly, missions pertaining to the implementation of the approved work programme of the Commission, including obtaining basic substantive information and documentation for formulation of future programmes of assistance to member States on a national or sub-regional basis.

187. In the field of statistics, two of the four regional advisers have concentrated (in anticipation of the 1970 world population census) on assistance to Governments in the region on matters connected with population censuses; one regional adviser rendered similar assistance in the field of household and family budget surveys, and the other in national and public accounts analysis.

188. In the field of transport, assistance in the co-ordination of East African transport activities (including the Great Lakes area) has been rendered to the Governments in the East African sub-region.

189. The work of the five regional advisers in natural resources development and power covered a variety of fields, from a broad comprehensive survey of manpower availabilities and requirements in geology and mining in fifteen African countries and of educational and training facilities, to assistance in the development and expansion of national cartographic services in Central and West Africa.

190. The team of regional advisers in the field of industrial development and productivity have co-ordinated missions to the countries of the North African sub-region for the collection and gathering of basic data and the proposed North African industrial development plan for 1966-1980. Regional advisers in the field of chemicals (including pharmaceuticals), iron and steel, and textiles, and in agricultural development have contributed to the elaboration of the North African industrial development plan for 1966-1980. In addition, continued assistance has been rendered to the countries of the West African sub-region to advise on the possibilities for the establishment of small-scale industries advisory centres. The regional adviser in small- and medium-scale industries has been, during 1967, stationed in Niamey, and has visited several of the countries in the West African sub-region. The regional adviser in mechanical forest-based industries visited countries in the Central African sub-region to collect data for study on forest-based industries.

191. In the field of customs administration, advisory assistance has been continued to the countries in the West African sub-region and to countries in the East African sub-region in the transposition to and adoption of the Brussels nomenclature.

192. In the field of housing, physical planning and building, two of the three regional advisers have collaborated with the Netherlands authorities, through their nominated technical agency, Bouwcentrum, in drawing up and framing organizational arrangements for a co-ordinated study programme on standardization and research in East Africa; and, in West Africa in formulating principles of housing policy and programming, and in organizing a systematic campaign for reducing building costs in urban areas. The regional adviser on self-help and aided housing visited Somalia to advise and assist the Government in setting up co-operative and aided self-help housing programmes.

193. One of the two regional advisers in social development has continued to be stationed in Miami and has advised some of the countries in the sub-region in resettlement programmes. The regional adviser in social work training stationed in Addis Ababa has given attention to the possibilities of starting sub-regional centres for social work training, the problem of indigenous teaching material, and has advised on curricula, training facilities and staffing problems of schools of social work, in the East (Uganda, Kenya), Central (Congo-Kinshasa), and West African (Ivory Coast, Ghana and Togo) sub-regions.

194. The four regional advisers in public administration stationed in Addis Ababa, have between them visited all the sub-regions. Their work has concentrated on giving advice in the setting up of organization and methods units in the Government services of Central (Rwanda, Burundi, Congo-Kinshasa, Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville), and North (Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria) African Governments. Assistance was also rendered to Governments in the field of local government administration and problems in East Africa (Kenya and Zambia) and North Africa (Sudan and Libya). In the field of personnel administration, assistance was rendered to Governments in West Africa and East Africa. The senior public administration regional adviser undertook a mission on behalf of the Special Fund to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, to examine the need for the establishment of an institute of administration which would serve the three Governments, and to assist them in drafting a request for Special Fund assistance in the establishment of the proposed institute of administration. The senior public administration regional adviser also participated in the Meeting of Experts in the United Nations Programme in Public Administration convened in January at New York Headquarters.

195. The secretariat has also continued to render assistance by active participation in the organization of and preparation for over fifteen regional meetings (seminars, working groups, training courses, study tours, etc.) in a wide range of fields (see hereunder: List of meetings held in 1967). Over 40 per cent of the technical assistance funds allotted in 1967 to the Commission under the UNDP technical assistance sector were devoted to maintaining training centres in the field of statistics and demography in East, Central, West and North Africa. Although the agreements covering the operations of the Statistical Training Centres in Addis Ababa, Yaoundé and Achimota (Ghana) have expired, regional assistance was provided for the directors and lecturing staff of these centres, whilst recipient Governments for their part have provided funds from country programmes for the financing of fifteen to twenty fellowships to the centres, covering attendance at the nine to twelve-month courses. Negotiations are also in progress for an extension of the agreement covering the operation of the North African Demographic Research and Training Centre in Cairo, which expires at the end of 1967.

196. Besides financial assistance from the United Nations, the secretariat assisted in the organization and servicing of sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation in East and West Africa (see paras. 19 and 20 above).

197. The Commission has also been the recipient of generous contributions from governmental and non-governmental bilateral sources. This assistance has been extremely useful to the member States in the region and enabled the secretariat to undertake additional projects on the work programme for the biennium.

List of conferences, meetings, seminars
and training courses held in 1967

Date	Meetings	Place
16-20 January	Conference of Industrialists and Financiers	Addis Ababa
13-25 February	Eighth session of the Commission	Lagos
9-18 March	*/Training Course in Local Government Personnel Systems (English-speaking countries)	Arusha/Dar es Salaam
3-29 April	*/Training Course in Aided Self-help Housing (East Africa)	Nairobi
11-29 April	ECA/ILO - Second African Seminar on Labour Statistics (French-speaking countries)	Dakar
27 April - 4 May	West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation	Accra
8-11 May	Meeting of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training	Lagos
8-27 May	ECA/ILO - Second African Seminar on Labour Statistics (English-speaking countries)	Addis Ababa
18 May - 3 July	*/ECA/USAID Study Tour on International River Basin Development (West Africa)	USA
19-30 June	*/West African Sub-regional Course for Organization and Methods Officers	Achimota (Ghana)
17 July - 23 September	*/Integrated Training Course for Manpower Planners and Administrators of National Training Programmes	Dakar
2-20 October	*/ECA/WMO - Training Course on Hydrometeorological Instruments, Methods of Observation and Establishment of Hydrometeorological Networks in Africa	Addis Ababa
5 October - 1 November	*/ECA/GATT - Training Courses on Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy (English)	Lusaka
9-18 October	ECA/UNHCR/OAU/Dag Hammarskjold Foundation-sponsored Conference on African Refugees	Addis Ababa
9-20 October	*/Seminar on Budget Planning and Management (Central Africa)	Kinshasa

*/ Indicates projects financed by OTC.

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Date	Meetings	Place
16 October - 7 November	ECA/German Foundation Seminar on Problems and Approaches in Planning Agricultural Development	Addis Ababa
23-28 October	<u>*/</u> Working Group on the Revision of the United Nations System of National Accounts	Addis Ababa
30 October - 7 November	<u>*/</u> ECA Seminar on Economic Co-operation in East Africa (formerly titled "First Meeting of the Interim Economic Committee of the Economic Community of Eastern Africa")	Addis Ababa
30 October - 10 November	Fifth Conference of African Statisticians	Addis Ababa
6 November - 2 December	<u>*/</u> ECA/GATT - Training Courses on Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy (French)	Dakar
19-28 November	<u>*/</u> Orientation Course in In-service Training Methods and Practices (French-speaking countries)	Bangui
21-24 November	First Meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers of the Economic Community of West Africa	Dakar
4-15 December	Conference of African Planners (second session)	Addis Ababa

Summary of major activities 1966-1967^{6/}

(i) Training

198. During the period under review the Institute carried out its activities in accordance with its Plan of Operations and its Work Programme for the year 1966-1967. These included the nine-month course, the annual specialized course in Cairo (a regional course), one sub-regional course in Nairobi and a national course in Nigeria. The specialized course in Cairo was organized on "Agricultural planning", and the other course in Nairobi on "Project evaluation".

(ii) Research

199. Some research work was undertaken during the period:

- (a) An introductory manual on linear programming was completed by a number of the teaching staff;
- (b) A consultant was engaged to direct a research project on "Methods and means of adaptation of financial structures to the needs of development: the case of Senegal";
- (c) Another staff member undertook in the middle of May a field trip in connexion with a study on "The social distribution of income and the mechanisms of private financing in the modern enterprise sector of Congo (Kinshasa)";
- (d) A lecturer on the staff undertook a study on "Appropriate measures for closing the potential gap between import needs and projected exports in the light of the objectives of the Senegal Second Four-year Plan";
- (e) Two consultants were engaged for the preparation of two papers to be presented by IDEP at the Second Conference of African Planners scheduled for 4 to 16 December 1967 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

200. Except for the manual on linear programming, these research projects were still in progress at the end of the reporting period.

(iii) Advisory services

201. A staff member of the Institute spent the period from 15 to 20 July in Monrovia, Liberia, with the Department of Planning and Economic Affairs on an advisory mission connected with the development of national accounts for Liberia. The project involves an evolution from public sector accounts to the development of national accounts for the entire economy.

^{6/} See report to the Governing Council for the year 1966-1967 (IDEP/RAP/DIR/892) and also the report of the Conference of African Planners (second session) (E/CN.14/CAP/40).

(iv) Relations with universities and research institutes in Africa

202. The Seminar for teachers and the Summer Course for students in the social sciences in African universities were held respectively in July and August 1967. The common theme for both was "Planning of rural development in African countries". The Seminar and Summer Course received financial assistance from USAID and from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

203. Thirty teachers and forty-two students were invited to these summer programmes which were directed by Dr. Lorenz Walg who joined the staff of the Institute under an arrangement with the Ministry of Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(v) Attendance of the Director at the eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa

204. The Director of IDEP, Mr. Mamoudou Touré, represented the Institute at the eight session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held in February 1967 at Lagos, Nigeria.

205. Among the resolutions passed at the session was one relating to IDEP and requesting the Chairman of the Governing Council and the Director of IDEP to undertake a tour of the African countries in order to explain the programme of IDEP and to facilitate thereby an increase in the number of participants for the nine-month course. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Touré as Director shortly after the session, it was not possible for him to carry out the mandate, and subsequent developments connected with the reorientation of the entire training programme obviated the necessity to give further publicity to the nine-month course. It seems unlikely, as of now, that any such mission by the Director of IDEP and the Chairman of the Governing Council, if approved by the Governing Council, could take place before the beginning of 1968. The member Governments of ECA, who may have been expecting the early fulfilment of the terms of the resolution have accordingly been informed of these circumstances by the Acting Director.

(vi) Resignation of Mr. Mamoudou Touré as Director

206. At the end of March 1967, Mr. Mamoudou Touré resigned as Director of IDEP with effect from 20 April 1967 in order to take up the post of Director in the African Department of the International Monetary Fund. Mr. David Carney took over as Officer-in-Charge with effect from 1 April and subsequently as Acting Director.

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

207. Close co-operation was continued with the specialized agencies and other organizations, through the establishment of joint divisions or units within the secretariat's administrative structure, appointment of liaison officers, organization of joint meetings, participation in changes of information on programme matters, joint planning and execution of projects, and joint participation in technical assistance, UNDP Special Fund and other activities.

Joint staffing

208. Co-operation with FAO and ITU is governed by a special agreement. Besides a Joint ECA/FAO Agricultural Development Division, there is an ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunication Unit maintained at the Commission's headquarters. There have been placed at the disposal of the Commission members of the UNCTAD and UFU secretariats on loan. A staff member was provided by FAO for the Joint ECA/FAO Forest Industries Advisory Group set up in the Industry and Housing Division. Co-operation with the ILO, UNICEF and UNHCR has been facilitated by these agencies maintaining regional offices or offices in Addis Ababa, and with WHO by the location of a liaison officer at the Commission's headquarters.

Regional inter-agency meetings

209. A further development worthy of note is regional inter-agency co-operation. Thus, the first meeting of Africa Regional Representatives of FAO, WHO, the ILO, UNICEF and the Executive Secretary of ECA was held in Accra from 28 to 30 July 1967 (see report, E/CN.14/404 and Corr.1 and 2). The agenda for discussion covered matters concerning organization, documentation on past and present activities relevant to the programmes of the respective organizations, identification of fields of activity for concerted action and co-ordinated programming, co-operation with bilateral, multilateral and national programmes, and machinery for periodic consultation. This meeting explicitly arrived at the conclusion that international organizations operating in the African continent were at the disposal of African Governments and that their responsibility was to work together for the rapid economic and social progress of the peoples of the continent; and, that consequently "rivalry and competition among the agencies would only hinder action and should be eschewed". The representatives agreed to meet again before the ninth session of the Economic Commission for Africa.

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Joint meetings and projects

211. During 1967, ECA and the ILO co-sponsored two statistical seminars; ECA and WMO conducted a hydrometeorology training course; ECA and GATT two commercial policy training courses; ECA, UNHCR and OAU co-sponsored a conference on refugees; ECA and the German Foundation for Developing Countries a seminar on agricultural planning; ECA and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) a study tour on river basin development; and the ECA training course for manpower planners and administrators of training programmes in collaboration with IDEP, the ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO and USAID. Members of the secretariat also collaborated with IDEP and the African Training and Research Centre in Administration (CAFRAD) by participating as lecturers in courses organized by these institutions.

(iv) Relations with universities and research institutes in Africa

202. The Seminar for teachers and the Summer Course for students in the social sciences in African universities were held respectively in July and August 1967. The common theme for both was "Planning of rural development in African countries". The Seminar and Summer Course received financial assistance from USAID and from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

203. Thirty teachers and forty-two students were invited to these summer programmes which were directed by Dr. Lorenz Walg who joined the staff of the Institute under an arrangement with the Ministry of Co-operation of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(v) Attendance of the Director at the eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa

204. The Director of IDEP, Mr. Mamoudou Touré, represented the Institute at the eight session of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) held in February 1967 at Lagos, Nigeria.

205. Among the resolutions passed at the session was one relating to IDEP and requesting the Chairman of the Governing Council and the Director of IDEP to undertake a tour of the African countries in order to explain the programme of IDEP and to facilitate thereby an increase in the number of participants for the nine-month course. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Touré as Director shortly after the session, it was not possible for him to carry out the mandate, and subsequent developments connected with the reorientation of the entire training programme obviated the necessity to give further publicity to the nine-month course. It seems unlikely, as of now, that any such mission by the Director of IDEP and the Chairman of the Governing Council, if approved by the Governing Council, could take place before the beginning of 1968. The member Governments of ECA, who may have been expecting the early fulfilment of the terms of the resolution have accordingly been informed of these circumstances by the Acting Director.

(vi) Resignation of Mr. Mamoudou Touré as Director

206. At the end of March 1967, Mr. Mamoudou Touré resigned as Director of IDEP with effect from 20 April 1967 in order to take up the post of Director in the African Department of the International Monetary Fund. Mr. David Carney took over as Officer-in-Charge with effect from 1 April and subsequently as Acting Director.

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

207. Close co-operation was continued with the specialized agencies and other organizations, through the establishment of joint divisions or units within the secretariat's administrative structure, appointment of liaison officers, organization of joint meetings, participation in changes of information on programme matters, joint planning and execution of projects, and joint participation in technical assistance, UNDP Special Fund and other activities.

Joint staffing

208. Co-operation with FAO and ITU is governed by a special agreement. Besides a Joint ECA/FAO Agricultural Development Division, there is an ECA/ITU Joint Telecommunication Unit maintained at the Commission's headquarters. There have been placed at the disposal of the Commission members of the UNCTAD and UFU secretariats on loan. A staff member was provided by FAO for the Joint ECA/FAO Forest Industries Advisory Group set up in the Industry and Housing Division. Co-operation with the ILO, UNICEF and UNHCR has been facilitated by these agencies maintaining regional offices or offices in Addis Ababa, and with WHO by the location of a liaison officer at the Commission's headquarters.

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Participation in meetings

212. The ECA secretariat participated in several important agricultural seminars and conferences organized by other agencies, including the preparation of papers, as for example: Forty-first session of the FAO Committee on commodity problems (Rome, 1-15 March 1967); Eighth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East (Khartoum, February 1967); East African livestock conference convened by the Government of Kenya (Nairobi, March 1967); FAO Regional Fisheries Conference (Dakar, August 1967).

213. The secretariat attended an ILO African Workshop on employment policies, held in Addis Ababa from 27 November to 1 December 1967; and participated in the International Symposium on industrial development organized by UNIDO at Athens from 29 November to 20 December 1967; OECD Meeting of Experts representing user countries of the "Development enquiry service" and "Programme of transfer of experience to developing countries" (Paris, March 1967); International Conference on brain drain (Lausanne, August 1967); Meeting of the Groups of Consultants appointed by the United Nations to study the Secretary-General's Five-Year Programme for the development of non-agricultural natural resources; the Inter-regional Seminar on containerization and other unitized methods for the inter-modal movement of freight (London, 1-12 March 1967); the Meeting on Afro-Asian co-operation in shipping (Cairo, 8-12 May 1967).

214. At the invitation of the Kenya National Council of Social Services, the secretariat participated in:

(a) a Seminar on national social welfare services, held in Nairobi from 4 to 9 September 1967 and presented a paper on "The role of the United Nations in the development of social welfare services in Africa". Amongst other things, the seminar considered trends, problems and impacts of the activities of voluntary social organizations on Kenya's development programme and the future involvement of Government and non-governmental organizations in social welfare activities in the country;

(b) the East African Seminar on urbanization problems held in Nairobi from 26 November to 7 December 1967, and delivered two papers on "Social action and urbanization in Africa" and on "Training needs and possibilities in social welfare services in East Africa". The seminar was the first of its kind to be sponsored in Africa by the International Council on Social Welfare. Amongst other things, the seminar fostered closer collaboration among national councils of social welfare and considered the question of urban social welfare services; and

(c) a sub-regional Seminar on social work training needs and prospects (Makerere College, Kampala, 17-21 December 1967) (Project 105: Social problems connected with urban and industrial development).

215. In February 1967, the Commission was represented at the meeting of OCAM's Committee on Scientific and Technological Research (CRST) held in Brazzaville. At this meeting the ECA representative presented a note on the perspectives of international co-operation in the field of the application of science and technology to African development. In the concluding resolutions arising from this meeting,

it was recommended that CCAM/CRST take into consideration the ECA preliminary proposals for the United Nations Five-Year World Plan of Action for the application of science and technology to development, and the CCAM/CRST wish to establish contact with ECA for necessary co-operation in this field.

216. In April 1967, the secretariat participated in the second meeting of the Scientific Council of Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which was held in Addis Ababa. Problems concerning international aid and the co-operation of African countries in the promotion of science and technology were among the subjects discussed.

217. The seventh session of UNACAST was held in New York in May 1967. Although ECA was unable to participate directly, the secretariat submitted three papers for discussion, viz., "Report on the proceedings of the Third Consultative Meeting between the Regional Group for Africa of UNACAST and the ECA secretariat" (E/CN.14/394); "Science and technical education in Africa" (E/CN.14/398); and "National resources development and management in Africa" (NRT/WP/2).

218. ECA was represented at the seventh session of the International Standards Organization held in Moscow from 13 to 28 June. At this meeting, resolutions significant for the development of standardization in developing countries were taken. The secretariat is in consultation with the International Standards Organization (ISO) and other United Nations agencies and member Governments of the Commission on the implementation of these resolutions.

219. In June 1967, ECA participated in the first meeting of the Group of Experts on marine science and technology in Geneva at the WMO Headquarters. This meeting was convened, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2172 (XXI) on resources of the sea to make a survey of the present state of knowledge of the resources of the sea beyond the continental shelf, excluding fish, and of the techniques for exploiting these resources; the Group is to assist in the preparation of a comprehensive survey which is to be presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at a later meeting. A second meeting of the Group of Experts is being held in February 1968 and which will be concerned with the second part of the resolution, viz., the formulation of proposals to ensure an expanded programme of international co-operation in marine science, and for initiating and strengthening marine education and training programmes. ECA hopes to participate in this second meeting.

220. Contacts have also been made with the Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission with a view to collaborating in programmes designed for the development and promotion of facilities for marine science and technology in the African region. Recently, IOC at its October 1967 meeting took a decision to establish, in co-operation with other interested parties, a marine science centre for the West African sub-region. ECA is keeping itself informed of all these developments and hopes to participate in any schemes in this field in which its partnership will be relevant.

221. The eighth session of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) was held in Paris in November 1967 and considered major topics of crucial importance to the African region. ECA participated at this meeting and made presentations on the priority

requirements for further development of science education which were accepted and will be incorporated in the planning of the science education sector for the Five-Year World Plan of Action in the application of science and technology. Other important matters dealt with at this session included the utilization of natural resources and the regional activities of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology. ECA was also involved in the working party set up to define the modalities for such regional activities, and it is hoped that through these arrangements it will be possible to increase the pace of the application of science and technology in the region.

222. Following the offer of technical assistance by the Netherlands Government in specific areas of scientific and technological research through their applied research organization (TNO) made at the eighth session of ECA, a Netherlands mission visited ECA for discussions in April 1967. The discussions centred around fifteen projects selected from proposals for a Five-Year Plan of Action presented by the Consultative Meeting between ECA and the Regional Group for Africa of UNACAST. The mission later visited selected African countries including Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, the Congo (Kinshasa) and Ghana to further evaluate the projects discussed. Negotiations on concrete projects between the Netherlands Government and these countries are in progress.

Inter-secretariat consultations and assistance

223. The secretariats of ECA, UNDP, ADB and the IBRD met in Abidjan in February 1967 to collaborate in the programmes of transport development pursuant to Commission resolution 182 (VIII). ECA, OAU and ICAO have continued their consultations on the establishment of an African civil aviation organization, with a view to advising member Governments on the most effective forms of collaboration. Close relations were maintained with UNCTAD in connexion with the development of tourism in Africa, and African participation in international maritime shipping. Consultations have been held with the ILO, UNESCO, and IDEP in particular, in an effort to achieve better programme co-ordination in the field of manpower training and to this end the first ECA/UNESCO joint staff meeting was held in Paris last May and the next one has been scheduled to meet in Addis Ababa in 1968. UNESCO assisted ECA with consultant services for a survey of manpower requirements and training facilities for the mineral industry and geosciences generally. Similar consultations have been held with the OAU secretariat. Lately, membership of the ECA Sub-Committee on Training has been expanded to include representatives of UNDP, the ILO, UNESCO, FAO and WHO. Consultations, particularly with the ILO, have been proceeding with a view to concerted action in a phased action programme over the next three years for the development of appropriate manpower planning machinery and related manpower services in member States.

224. The first ECA/UNESCO joint staff meeting was held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 17 to 20 May 1967 to establish a basis for mutual co-operation between UNESCO and ECA in fields where they had joint interests and also for co-ordination of the work programmes of both organizations. The subjects discussed at this meeting include:

- (i) A survey of needs and facilities for science research and training in Africa;

(ii) The United Nations Five-Year World Plan of Action for science and technology;

(iii) The implementation of the Lagos Plan.

ECA and UNESCO work programmes in the field of science, technology and education were also generally discussed and arrangements were agreed upon for future consultation and co-ordination of activities, particularly in regard to questions of manpower in the area of water resources and mineral development. A joint ECA/FAO Forest Industries Advisory Group was set up in the Industry Section in the second half of 1967. The Group consists of two senior specialists in the mechanical and chemical aspects of forest industries and is currently charged with the responsibility for preparing the pre-feasibility study for the Central African sub-region. The advisory services of the Group are available to any member Government on request.

225. The almost complete dearth of design engineers for the creation and design of many of the engineering facilities and industrial units associated with various development plans in the African countries is one of the problems that has been receiving the secretariat's attention. The secretariat accordingly has been conducting discussions with the German Foundation for Developing Countries with a view to carrying out some joint activity that will contribute towards filling the basic manpower needs in this field.

226. The secretariat continued its efforts to establish permanent contacts with the established national and multinational scientific bodies in the African countries and with African universities. Contact was also maintained with the UNESCO Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Africa in Nairobi, with the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries of the International Council of Scientific Unions and with the United Nations specialized agencies involved in special fields of the application of science and technology such as FAO, WMO and WHO.

227. In respect of the Commission's programme for the development of tourism in Africa, the secretariat has maintained contact and co-operation with UNCTAD, IUOTO and the Inter-State Office of African Tourism.

E. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR THE BIENNIUM 1967-1968

228. At its eighth session the Commission adopted a programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1967-1968 (see part V of the annual report for 1965-1967, E/4354). Towards the end of 1967 the secretariat undertook an appraisal of the programme which could be implemented in the light of the actual resources available and of the readiness of member Governments to take the next steps (as, for example, in the area of sub-regional economic co-operation). During the course of the exercise the secretariat defined the work programme more specifically by projects and sub-projects, clarifying at the same time the end products to the activities undertaken. In addition, an internal system of careful programming of projects for implementation has been initiated.

229. Parallel with this exercise the secretariat has also begun consideration of the premises on which to base the preparation of a five-year work programme for

the Commission, and it is hoped to submit these proposals at the ninth session of the Commission.

230. Appended below is a statement of the present status of the projects incorporated in the programme of work and priorities for 1967-1968 classified into the following categories:

- (a) amalgamated;
- (b) completed;
- (c) continued; and
- (d) deferred.

The information is presented by divisional responsibility within the secretariat.

(a) Projects and sub-projects amalgamated with other projects and sub-projects

Research and Statistics Division

Project number

5(<u>a</u>)	Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VII, No. 1	Amalgamated with Project 5(<u>b</u>) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VII, No. 2
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Natural Resources and Transport Division

26	Rural electrification) Amalgamated with 22(<u>b</u>) - Promotion of sub-regional and regional development of all forms of energy
29	Standardization in the electrical energy fields	
30	Safety rules in the electric power industry	

Note: Explanation of marginal symbols:

x = Indicates that the project is included in the schedule of meetings.

* = Indicates that the project was or is expected to be financed from the Regional Programme of Technical Assistance. Project number as in E/4354, part V.

(b) Projects and sub-projects which have been completed

Research and Statistics Division

Project Number

- x 6 Conference of African Planners - held in Addis Ababa,
4-15 December 1967
- xl28(a) Fifth Conference of African Statisticians - held in Addis Ababa,
30 October - 10 November 1967
- *xl29(a) Working Group on National Accounts - held in Addis Ababa,
23-28 October 1967
- xl29(c) ECA/ILO Seminar on Family Budget and Price Index (French),
held in Dakar, 11-29 April 1967
- xl29(d) ECA/ILO Seminar on Family Budget and Price Index (English),
held in Addis Ababa, 8-27 May 1967

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- x 8(a) West African Sub-regional Conference on Economic Co-operation,
held in Accra, 27 April - 4 May 1967
- *x 8(b) First Meeting of the Interim Economic Committee of the East African
Community, held in Addis Ababa, 30 October - 7 November 1967
- *x 8(c) First Meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers of the
Economic Community of West Africa - held in Dakar, 27 November -
1 December 1967
- *x 13(a)(1) ECA/GATT Training Courses on Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy
(English), held in Lusaka, 5 November - 2 December 1967
- *x 13(a)(2) ECA/GATT Training Courses on Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy
(French), held in Dakar, 6 November - 2 December 1967
- *x 88(a) Training Course on Budgetary Control and Management (Central Africa),
held in Kinshasa, 9-20 October 1967
- 93 Association of African central banks

Industry and Housing Division

- x 20(a) Conference of Industrialists and Financiers, held in Addis Ababa,
16-20 January 1967
- *xl14(c)(1) Training Course on Aided Self-help Housing, held in Nairobi,
3-29 April 1967

Natural Resources and Transport Division

Project Number

- *x 35(1) Study Tour on international river basin development (West Africa) (1967) - participants toured USA - 1 June - 3 July 1967
- *x 38 ECA/WMO Training Course on Hydrometeorological Instruments, Methods of Observations and Establishment of Hydrometeorological Networks in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, 2-20 October 1967
- 53 Seminar on New Metals and Minerals, held in Addis Ababa, 5-10 February 1968
- 64 Transit problems of African land-locked countries

Human Resources Development Division

- 101(a) Revised directory of regional social welfare services
- 101(f) Monograph on the role of women in East Africa
- 101(h) Consultant study on social reconstruction and modernization process in West Africa
- 104(a) Conference on the Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of African Refugee Problems
- *x117(a)(1) Integrated Training Course for Manpower Planners and Administrators of National Training Programmes (1967), held in IDEP, Dakar, 18 July - 8 September 1967
- *x121 Sub-regional Training Course for Organization and Methods Officers, held at Achimota, Ghana, 19-30 June 1967
- *x122 Orientation Course in In-service Training Methods and Practices (French), held at Bangui, Central African Republic, 21-30 November 1967
- *x124(b) Local Government Personnel Course, held at Arusha and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 9-18 March 1967

ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Development Division

- x 7(a) ECA/German Foundation Seminar on planning the agricultural sector in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, 16 October - 7 November 1967

(c) Projects and sub-projects continued in the biennium 1967-1968

(i) Continuing tasks of the Commission - not programmed for implementation

Research and Statistics Division

Project number

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1 | Development planning and policies |
| 2 | Projections for Africa |
| 4 | National economic survey (advisory services) |
| 97 | Studies on demographic level, trends and projections /except 97(a) which has been programmed/ |
| 98 | Demographic training /except 98(a) which has been programmed/ |
| 127 | Development of statistics and demography in Africa |
| 128 | Regional co-operation in training statistical personnel /except 128(a) and 128(b) which have been programmed/ |
| 129 | Formulation of statistical standards for the region /except 129(a) and 129(d) which have been programmed/ |
| 130 | Collection, dissemination and exchange of information |
| 131 | Regional co-operation in the field of data processing, projections and trends for Africa |

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 9(a) | Annual trade survey |
| 9(b) | Foreign Trade Newsletter |
| 10(a) | The prospects for increasing inter-African trade |
| 10(g) | Commodity stabilization |
| 10(h) | Trade barriers and trade groupings |
| 12(a) | Studies of financing related to trade - compensatory financing |
| 12(b) | Studies of financing related to trade - the role of private investment and supplier's credit |
| 12(c) | Studies of financing related to trade - international aid |
| 94 | Balance-of-payments problems |
| 96 | Working party on monetary management and inter-African payments |

Industry and Housing Division

Project number

- 15(a) Inventory of industries in Africa
- 15(b) Industrial promotion
- 16 Promotion of institutions for industrial development
- 17(a) Study of small- and medium-scale industries
- 17(b) Establishment of centres for promotion of small-scale industries
- 18 Industrial research and standardization
- 19 Training for industry
- 20 Seminars and meetings [except 20(a) and 20(b) which have been
programmed]
- 110 Operational and development activities in housing, building and
physical planning
- 111 Planning, co-ordination, organization and administration of research
and extension services
- 112 Development of the building materials industry based on indigenous
raw materials
- 113 Assistance in documentation methods and procedures to member countries

Natural Resources and Transport Division

- 22(a) Compilation and publication of data on all forms of energy
- 31 Establishment and expansion on hydrological network
- 33 International river basin development
- 46(b) Promoting interest among Governments in surveying and mapping
- 48(a) Preparation of cartographic information bulletin
- 48(b) Preparation and distribution of yearly supplement to the catalogue
of maps and charts received by the Centre
- 49 Collection and dissemination of information on minerals and the
mining industry
- 50 National geological survey

Project number

- 57 Regional co-operation in science and technology and its application to development /except 57(b) which has been programmed/
- 59 International transport linkages in Africa /except 59(b) which has been programmed/
- 60 Inter-connexion of African railway systems
- 61 Harmonization of road standards, traffic signs and signals
- 62 Road research development
- 65 Development of air transport
- 67 Standardization and stabilization of maritime freight rates; development of maritime transport /except 67(a) which has been programmed/
- 69 Development of tourism in African countries /except 69(a) which has been programmed/
- 71 Joint ECA/ITU programme for the development of telecommunications in Africa

ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Development Division

- 78 Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture

Human Resources Development Division

- 99 Report on the African social situation
- 100 Socio-economic survey of the problems and of rural development
- 101 Studies on organization and administration of social welfare services /except 101(e), (f), (h), (j), (k), and (l) which have been programmed/
- 102 Training in social welfare services /except 102(a) which has been programmed/
- 103 Eradication of illiteracy
- 104 International Year for Human Rights /except 104(a) - Conference on the Legal, Economic and Social Aspects of African Refugee Problems, which has been programmed/
- 105 Social problems connected with urban and industrial development

(ii) Projects and sub-projects programmed for implementation

Research and Statistics Division

Project number

- 3(i)(a) Economic Survey of Africa (North Africa)
- 3(i)(b) Economic Survey of Africa (Central Africa)
- 3(i)(c) Economic Survey of Africa (East Africa)
- 3(ii)(a) Annual Economic Survey of Africa 1967
- 3(ii)(b) Annual Economic Survey of Africa 1968
- 5(b) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VII
- 5(c) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VIII, No. 1
- 5(d) Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VIII, No. 2
- 97(a) Seminar on the application of demographic statistics and studies in development planning
- 98(a) Seminar on census of population and housing
- 128(b) Working Group on income distribution statistics
- 129(b) Seminar on sampling methods

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- 8(e) Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in North Africa
- 8(f) Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa
- 8(g) Meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers of the Economic Community of Eastern Africa
- 8(h) Seminar on Economic Co-operation in East Africa
- 10(b) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and Europe
- 10(c) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and North America
- 10(e) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and Asia (Middle East included)
- 13(a)(3) ECA/GATT Training Courses on foreign trade and commercial policy (French) 1968
- 13(a)(4) ECA/GATT Training Courses on foreign trade and commercial policy (English) 1968

- 92 Mobilization of domestic savings, their direction into productive investment and the role of financial institutions in the process
- 14 Harmonization of industrial development programmes
- 20(b) Conference on industry and finance 1968
- 114(a) Meeting of experts in house building costs
- 114(c)(2) Third sub-regional training course in co-operative and aided self-help housing
- 114(d) East African sub-regional training course for building contractors

Natural Resources and Transport Division

- 21(a) Working Party on natural resources
- 22(b)(1) Central Africa energy meeting
- 22(b)(2) High-voltage inter-connexion of three Maghreb countries
- 22(b)(3) Katanga-Zambia co-operation in energy development
- 22(b)(4) Lake Kivu methane gas development
- 22(b)(5) West Africa high-voltage inter-connexion
- 22(b)(6) Uganda-Kenya co-operation in energy development
- 24 Survey of manpower in the field of energy
- 34 Survey of manpower in the field of water resources
- 35(2) Study tour on international river basin development (East Africa), 1968
- 36 Establishment of a water resources development institute in East Africa
- 42 Training centre in aerial survey
- 51 Survey of manpower in the field of geology and mineral resources development
- 52 Establishment of regional mineral resources development centres
- 54(a) Study of selected international agreements on the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas

Project number

- 57(b) Joint WMO/ECA planning conference on "The role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa"
- 59(b) Establishment of inter-governmental working parties to examine the feasibility of the Chad Basin road network
- 67(a) Standardization and stabilization of maritime freight rates; development of maritime shipping - working party
- 69(a) Study of the development of tourism in the East African sub-region

ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Development Division

- 72(a) Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade (Central Africa)
- 72(b) Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade (North Africa)
- 73 Marketing of agricultural products (Ethiopia)
- 75 Organization and administration of agricultural services (agricultural extension) of Governments
- 84 West African livestock and meat industry

Human Resources Development Division

- 101(j) Social reconstruction and modernization in Central Africa
- 101(k) Social needs and the role of women in economic and social development in West Africa
- 102(a) Sub-regional training course on rural extension and community development
- 106 Youth education and employment (regional meeting)
- 101(1) Regional meeting on the role of women in national progress
- 115(a) Identification, assessment and reports on middle-level manpower and training requirements in Africa
- 115(c) Working party on manpower and training
- 116(a) Compilation of a roster on Africans training and trained abroad
- 117(a)(2) Integrated training course for manpower planners and administrators of national training programmes (1968)
- 118(a) Government purchasing and supply

Project number

- 19 Establishment of an African civil servants pool
- 20 Study of postal facilities in Africa
- 23(a) Seminar on the structure of local administration, 1968
- 23(b) Local government study tour (French) 1968
- 24(a) Seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration
- 25 Seminar on the management of public enterprises

(d) Projects and sub-projects deferred, considered not capable of being implemented with resources available in the biennium 1967-1968

Research and Statistics Division

- 1(a) Seminar on the preparation of projects for financing
- 7 Seminar on educational planning

Trade and Economic Co-operation Division

- 8 Sub-regional economic co-operation [except 8(a) to (c) and 8(e) to (h) which have been programmed]
- 10(d) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and Australia
- 10(f) The prospect of increasing trade between Africa and Latin America
- 11 Study of invisible trade
- 13(a) Trade promotion [except ECA/GATT Training Courses programmed as 13(a)(1), (2), (3) and (4)]
- 87 Fiscal surveys and training
- 88 Budgetary surveys and training [except 88(a) which has been programmed]
- 89 Customs surveys, administration and training
- 90 Economic incentives and allied legislation for industrial development and capital investment
- 91(a) Transit and frontier trade problems in West Africa (financial aspects)
- 91(b) Transit and frontier trade problems in West Africa (trade aspects)
- 95 Inflationary and deflationary processes in African countries

Natural Resources and Transport Division

Project number

- 21 Institute for natural resources inventory and management [except 21(a) which has been programmed]
- 22(b) Promotion of sub-regional and regional development of all forms of energy [except 22(b)(1) - 22(b)(6) which have been programmed]
- 22(b)(7) Preliminary studies in sub-regional manufacture of electrical components
- 23(a) Solar energy
- 23(b) Geothermal energy
- 23(c) Oil-shales exploitation
- 25(a) Seminar on recent developments in electric power production
- 25(b) Working party on small-scale generation of electric power
- 27 Financing of energy projects
- 28 Organization and operational efficiency in the electric power industry
- 32 Survey of water resources and water needs
- 37 Research in major ecological zones
- 39 Training centre on small-scale water storage
- 40 ECA/WHO conference on parasitic diseases and economic development
- 41 Working party on water resources planning
- 43(a) Multinational meetings for agreement on location, statutes and instruments for specialized cartographic services centres
- 43(b) Follow-up work on establishment of centres
- 44 Establishment of a comprehensive centre for aerial surveying
- 45(a) Seminar on surveying and mapping
- 45(b) Seminar on "cadastre"
- 45(c) Seminar on basic cartographic services for resources development
- 46(a) Meeting of group of experts to study and advise on regional programmes in surveying and mapping

Project number

- 47 Meeting of experts in topical mapping
- 54 Seminar on exploration for petroleum and natural gas in Africa
/except 54(a) which has been programmed/
- 55 Symposium on mining policies and legislation
- 56 Seminar on modern methods of exploration and prospecting
- 57(a) Conference of the education and training of design draughtsmen
- 58 Regional conference on the application of science and technology
to development
- 59(a) Establishment of inter-governmental working parties to examine the
feasibility of the segments of the proposed West African highway
- 63 Seminar on non-conventional forms of transport and their application
in Africa
- 65(a) Organization of sub-regional airlines
- 66 Establishment of an African civil aviation organization
- 68 The establishment of an African transport institute
- 70 Formulation and administration of transport policies

ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Development Division

- 74 Manpower and training facilities in the field of agriculture
- 75 Organization and administration of agricultural services of
governments
- 76 Promotion of increased use of fertilizer
- 77 Rural action
- 79 Forestry-production and trade in timber and wood-based industries
- 80 Food and other agro-allied industries
- 81 Economics of selected inputs in African agriculture
- 82 Large-scale agriculture schemes
- 83 Land tenure and land reform
- 85 Agricultural research in Africa
- 86 Production of fish and fish products

Human Resources Development Division

Project number

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|-----------------|---|
| 107 | Health problems connected with irrigation and water conservation schemes |
| 108 | Health problems connected with the food-processing industry and their control |
| 109 | Health problems connected with <u>cysticerous bovis</u> and their control |
| 115(<u>b</u>) | Report on appraisal of training policies and methods in Africa |
| 126 | Seminar on public service laws and regulations |

Industry and Housing Division

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|-----------------|--|
| 114(<u>b</u>) | Training courses for supervisory personnel at intermediate level, e.g. foremen of work, etc. |
| 114(<u>e</u>) | Training course for housing administrators |

Provisional calendar of conferences, meetings,
seminars and training courses for 1968

Date	Title	Place
5-10 February	*Seminar on new metals and minerals	Addis Ababa
5-27 March	Conference on industry and finance	Addis Ababa
2-4 April	Sub-regional meeting on energy for Central Africa	Brazzaville
22-30 April	*Meeting of experts on house building costs	Addis Ababa
29 April-10 May	United Nations Committee on development planning	Addis Ababa
6 May-14 June	*Training Course for building contractors (East Africa) (in collaboration with UNESCO, the ILO, WHO)	Ethiopia/Uganda/ Tanzania/Malawi/ Kenya/Zambia
21-30 May	*Regional Meeting on Youth Employment and National Development	Niamey
3-14 June	*Seminar on sampling methods	Addis Ababa
17-29 June	*Seminar on organization and conduct of censuses of population and housing (English and French)	Addis Ababa
20-28 June	*Seminar on methods and procedures to improve personnel administration (English and French)	Addis Ababa
24 June-27 July	*Study tour on river basin development (for East African countries)	USA
8 July-31 August	*Training Course for training administrators (including manpower planners)	Nairobi
27 July-31 August	*Sub-regional Training Course in rural extension and community development (East Africa)	Nairobi
26 August-4 September	*Seminar on the structure of local administration (English and French concurrently)	Addis Ababa
3-13 September	Regional Meeting on role of women in national development	Addis Ababa

* Indicates OTC Category I projects.

Date	Title	Place
16-27 September	*Seminar on the management of public enterprises (English and French concurrently)	Tunis
16-28 September	Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation: Second Meeting of Interim Council of Ministers of Economic Community of Eastern Africa; and	Lusaka
16-28 September	*Seminar on economic co-operation in East Africa	Lusaka
30 September- 25 October	*ECA/GATT Training Courses on Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy (French)	Kinshasa
14-25 October	Multinational meeting for establishment of regional centres for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and aerogeophysics	Addis Ababa
28 October- 1 November	Working Party on manpower and training	Addis Ababa
4-13 November	Seminar on the application of demographic statistics and studies in development	Addis Ababa
4 November- 2 December	*ECA/GATT Training Courses on Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy (English)	Khartoum
2-7 December	Working Party on natural resources	Addis Ababa
To be determined	Sub-regional meeting on economic co-operation in North Africa	Tangier
To be determined	Sub-regional meeting on economic co-operation in Central Africa	Kinshasa
To be determined	Working Party on transport (maritime aspects)	Addis Ababa

amendment to paragraph 17 of the Commission's terms of reference (see summary records of the eighth session, 136th meeting). Rule 69 of the rules of procedure as amended reads 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 any subsidiary bodies. For those years during which the Commission does not hold a session, its report, approved by the Chairman and circulated to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications, shall be submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Executive Secretary."

Date	Title	Place
16-27 September	*Seminar on the management of public enterprises (English and French concurrently)	Tunis
16-28 September	Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation: Second Meeting of Interim Council of Ministers of Economic Community of Eastern Africa; and	Lusaka
16-28 September	*Seminar on economic co-operation in East Africa	Lusaka
30 September- 25 October	*ECA/GATT Training Courses on Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy (French)	Kinshasa
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2-7 December	Working Party on natural resources	Addis Ababa
To be determined	Sub-regional meeting on economic co-operation in North Africa	Tangier
To be determined	Sub-regional meeting on economic co-operation in Central Africa	Kinshasa
To be determined	Working Party on transport (maritime aspects)	Addis Ababa

F. AMENDMENT TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR AFRICA, AND TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Note by the Executive Secretary)

231. Paragraph 17 of the terms of reference reads: "The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies".

232. An amendment to this paragraph became necessary upon the decision of the Commission, at its seventh session, to hold the sessions biennially. The Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session, by resolution 1066 (XXXIX), took note of the decision and requested the Commission (in operative paragraph 6) "to determine the procedure for the submission of its reports to the Council in those years in which plenary sessions of the Commission are not held". Accordingly, at its eighth session, the Commission decided, in conformity with the procedure outlined in operative paragraph 5 of Council resolution 1066 (XXXIX), to recommend to the Council the amendment of paragraph 17 of its terms of reference by the addition of the following words:

"For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the session in question and circulation to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications."

233. The wording of paragraph 559 of the Commission's last annual report to the forty-third session of the Council (E/4354) is not in accord with the actual decision taken and does not convey accurately the intention of the Council and of the Commission that the basic rule of annual reporting to the Council remain unchanged. The text of paragraph 17 of the terms of reference as recommended for amendment by the Council will 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 any subsidiary bodies. For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the session in question and circulation to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications."

234. The Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session took note of the Commission's annual report (E/4354) by resolution 1248 (XLIII), but did not take specific action on the proposed amendment to the terms of reference.

235. Similarly, the wording of paragraph 558 in the same annual report to the Council does not reflect accurately the actual parallel decision taken by the Commission to amend rule 69 of the rules of procedure to accord with the proposed