



# **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

**24 February 1973-23 February 1974**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 8**

**UNITED NATIONS**





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**New York, 1974**

**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.**

E/5471  
E/CN.14/619



# CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Abbreviations - - - - -		v
INTRODUCTION - - - - -	1	1
WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 24 FEBRUARY 1973 - - - - -	2 - 159	1
A. Activities of subsidiary bodies - - - - -	2	1
B. Other activities - - - - -	3 - 154	1
Assistance to colonial peoples and Territories - -	4 - 5	1
Agriculture- - - - -	6 - 17	2
Economic co-operation - - - - -	18 - 30	4
Economic research and planning - - - - -	31 - 34	6
Trade - - - - -	35 - 40	7
Fiscal and monetary issues - - - - -	41 - 44	7
Industrial development - - - - -	45 - 54	8
Energy - - - - -	55 - 58	10
Mineral resources - - - - -	59 - 63	10
Development of water resources - - - - -	64 - 65	11
Cartography - - - - -	66 - 68	11
Human environment - - - - -	69 - 70	12
Science and technology - - - - -	71 - 77	12
Transport, communications and tourism - - - - -	78 - 91	13
Housing, building and physical planning - - - - -	92 - 102	14
Statistics - - - - -	103 - 108	16
Social development - - - - -	109 - 126	17
Manpower and Training - - - - -	127 - 132	19
Public Administration - - - - -	133 - 140	20
Population Programme Centre - - - - -	141 - 146	21
African Census Programme - - - - -	147 - 154	22
C. Relations with the specialized agencies and other organizations - - - - -	155 - 159	24



CONTENTS (cont'd)

ANNEXES

	<u>Page</u>
I. MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW	- 25
II. MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW	- 26
III. PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW - - - - -	- 30



## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITC	International Trade Centre
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Common Organization of the African, Malagasy and Mauritius States
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAT	United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization



## INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa covers the period from 24 February 1973 to 23 February 1974. <sup>1/</sup> It will be submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session in accordance with paragraph 17 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

### WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 24 FEBRUARY 1973

#### A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

2. During the period from 24 February 1973 to 23 February 1974, the Commission organized meetings of the Executive Committee, the Technical Committee of Experts, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa. A list of the meetings held by those bodies, together with further information about their officers and their reports, is contained in annex I to this report.

#### B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

3. Under the programme of work of the Commission for the period 1971-1973 and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Conference of Ministers, the Commission carried out the following activities.

#### Assistance to colonial peoples and Territories

4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3118(XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1804(LV) of 7 August 1973 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, the secretariat drew up programmes of assistance for the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements.

5. At its third meeting, which is to be held in February 1975, the Conference of Ministers will have before it these programmes which are designed to increase the assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories within the framework of their struggle to combat poverty, deprivation and suffering in all their forms and to prepare for their accession to national sovereignty in the best possible conditions.

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<sup>1/</sup> For the previous report of the Commission, covering the period from 14 February 1972 to 23 February 1973, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5253).

## Agriculture

6. As forecast, the 1973/74 rains were inadequate throughout the Sudano-Sahelian zone, resulting in further crop failures, accentuating famine and the loss of human life and animals and creating further breakdowns in the economic and social order. Relief programmes were hampered by the rapid depletion of world food reserves and further handicapped by problems of logistics, especially in the fields of shipping, transport and distribution. The assistance provided was far below the critical minimum requirement, especially with regard to food aid. At both the national and the international levels, greatly increased efforts and resources are essential if the cumulative losses caused by the drought in no less than eleven African countries are to be minimized.
7. The persistence of the drought in the region and its spread over a wider geographic and ecological area confirmed the need for a long-term strategy and a carefully formulated development programme. The objective of such a programme should be to implement a planned restructuring and transformation of the economies of the arid and semi-arid zones of the region with a view to promoting sustained economic growth. Long-term development and the widening of the economic base of these zones would inevitably depend on progressive reduction of dependence on rain, raising agricultural productivity and expanding food production.
8. The Governments concerned were expected to take the necessary steps to strengthen and rationalize their planning machinery and methods, to prepare themselves economically, administratively and politically for the gradual but radical transformation of their economies and to show their readiness in practice, to make short-term sacrifices for the sake of permanent long-term gains through multinational co-operation.
9. With the co-operation of the ECA secretariat, FAO and the World Food Programme carried out a programme in Ethiopia for the supply of seeds and other farm inputs and the provision of storage facilities at an estimated cost of about \$US 5 million.
10. The ECA secretariat participated in the preparation and improvement of a development programme launched by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Fight Against the Drought in the Sahel and co-ordinated by the United Nations Special Sahelian Office. This programme, which comprised about 130 projects at an estimated total cost of almost \$US 1,000 million, covered the entire range of infrastructural, production and institutional measures.
11. Together with UNICEF, the secretariat undertook a mission to the Sahelian countries for the purpose of assessing the movement of the population affected by drought and their requirements in terms of UNICEF assistance. The secretariat also completed a pilot study in West Africa on trade and intraregional co-operation as a basis for agricultural development. This study examined the economic relationships among and elements of development strategy for coastal countries and the land-locked Sahelian countries, and indicated several aspects of and prospects for economic complementarity between the two groups of countries. In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Commission, the Niamey UNDAT was to work in close collaboration with the Inter-State Committee and, under its guidance, would take part in all activities of the Committee relating to the formulation of development projects and programmes.



12. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3180(XXVIII), preparatory work has been begun in the region with a view to participation by African countries in the World Food Conference. Over-all, the region's food production has not kept up with population growth. This has produced an ever-increasing gap between food requirements and actual food supplies in the region. Since improvements in health facilities result in a decrease in mortality rates and additional population growth, the food situation in Africa will become more precarious from day to day unless special attention is given to the implementation of development policies designed to stimulate agricultural production and increase per capita food production.

13. As in the past, agricultural production and, in particular, food production in Africa are marked by highly rudimentary production techniques and very low productivity levels both for agricultural workers and for land. Consequently, there are real possibilities for raising, if not doubling, the volume of food production over a period of ten years if the necessary steps are taken to popularize modern production techniques and ensure more widespread use of improved seeds, fertilizers, controlled grazing and modern fishing techniques.

14. Until such time as the level of production techniques used rises, the fact that a large proportion of food production is still dependent on the weather and its vagaries means that the food situation in the region is very precarious. It is made even more vulnerable by the lack of a basic infrastructure for the storage, preparation, marketing and processing of food crops. In addition, as has been demonstrated by the effects of the drought in the countries of West and East Africa, it is now vital to place as much emphasis as possible on improving the management of water resources and water supply to rural areas, so as to reduce the dependence of food production on the rains and on the weather.

15. In co-operation with FAO, UNDP, the Organization of African Unity and various economic groupings, ECA has taken part in the drafting of food stock projects in the East and West African subregions. ECA, together with FAO has been actively engaged in stimulating the improvement of the agricultural and food situation in the region. The West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) and the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA) - which ECA, together with various bilateral and multilateral aid agencies, helped to establish - were designed to make a significant impact in agricultural research and extension services, and also in action to stimulate the development of agricultural and food production.

16. During the first stage of its study on intraregional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture, ECA analysed and identified current and future deficits and surpluses of major food products. This study, together with the project on livestock development in Africa which is at present under way, will help to improve the food situation in the region.

17. Concerned about the food shortage in the region, the rapidly increasing levels of food imports by African countries and dwindling world food stocks, the States members of the Commission decided, at the tenth meeting of the Executive Committee, held in November 1973, to call for the preparation of a pan-African food development plan designed to ensure secure food supplies in the region and stimulate the development of food production as an essential aspect of Africa's economic and social development.

### Economic Co-operation

18. During the period under review, the efforts of African countries and the resources they pooled, both to make good the damage caused by the drought in the countries of West and East Africa and also to cope with the financial problems posed by the general rise in import prices and the increased cost of petroleum products, underlined for the Governments of the region with particular force the need for further strengthening of their present relations and for greater economic co-operation.

19. As part of the preparations for international negotiations, ministerial-level meetings on trade, development and monetary problems were held under the auspices of intergovernmental organizations such as the African Development Bank, ECA and the Organization of African Unity. These meetings resulted in the drafting of the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence, which was adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in May 1973.

20. In September 1973 the Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Fight against the Drought in the Sahel organized a meeting of Heads of State of the Sahel countries in order to consider and launch an intersectoral, inter-country programme aimed at providing the arid and semi-arid zones with a minimum infrastructure for the fight against drought and desert encroachment, and assisting the peoples affected to re-settle and resume their daily lives in more favourable conditions. In December 1973, representatives of fifteen West African countries met in Lomé to draw up institutional arrangements which would strengthen economic co-operation among them and stimulate their economic and social development.

21. The Commission continued its previous assistance to member States aimed at strengthening economic co-operation among them. At the subregional level, the United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Teams and the subregional offices of the secretariat devoted all their resources to co-operation activities undertaken by member States and by intergovernmental organizations operating within their field of competence.

22. Since they are organized on a multidisciplinary basis and at the local level, the UNDATs can dovetail their activities very closely with those of bilateral donors and the specialized agencies. This offers greater opportunities for co-ordinating and avoiding duplication in assistance to Governments, and should thus increase the effectiveness of the over-all contribution made by the organizations of the United Nations system to member States.

23. The three experimental years of the UNDAT programme have confirmed its usefulness to the countries concerned, especially the least developed countries. To enhance its effectiveness, it is planned to increase the involvement of UNDP and other United Nations organizations in each area, from the very beginning of the formulation of the UNDAT work programmes, in order to ensure maximum complementarity between the various planned and on-going subregional and country activities of the United Nations system.



24. The Yaoundé-based UNDAT has provision for seven experts and three junior experts. The junior experts programme, which may be looked upon as an instrument for the transfer of skills, is yielding fruitful results as has been proved by its success in this UNDAT, where the junior experts are assuming greater responsibility and are requiring less supervision. A total of about sixteen national and multinational projects are being carried out by this UNDAT, including road and maritime transportation, crop development, employment, rural-urban migration, and integrated rural development. Among the multinational projects being carried out are: a cereal project covering Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic; a livestock and meat marketing project for the UDEAC and Chad; and transport and industrial activities in collaboration with UDEAC. Another important multinational project is a study of the social and economic impact of the Trans-African Highway, which entails assisting the Governments in the formulation of plans to maximize the benefits of the Highway through such measures as the construction of feeder road systems.

25. The Niamey-based UNDAT programme has provision for eight experts and three junior experts. Recruitment is proceeding to bring the team to its full complement. The resources of this UNDAT have been put at the disposal of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for the Fight against the Drought in the Sahel, to assist in finding short- and long-term remedies for the ravages resulting from the cycle of drought. Preliminary investigations and project-related contacts have been made in the area of transport with the Governments of Upper Volta and Niger, Hôtafric, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Conseil de l'Entente. The work of this UNDAT has also complemented that of the multi-purpose Liptako-Gourma Development scheme, on which considerable preliminary activities have been carried out under General Assembly resolution 2803 (XXVI), which provided additional resources for assistance to the least developed among the developing countries.

26. The Eastern and Southern African UNDAT, based in Lusaka, with an initial strength of ten experts and four junior experts, will be operational by the first quarter of 1974. Because of the relatively large number of countries to be covered by this UNDAT, and the insistence of the countries concerned that they remain as one group, consideration is being given to the introduction of the concept of sub-teams manned by a small group of experts. These sub-teams will be linked to the main team based in Lusaka in order to increase operational efficiency without sacrificing the multidisciplinary character of the entire team.

27. The fact-finding mission organized to carry out a survey of technical assistance in the seven countries to be served by the Dakar-based UNDAT concluded that it was clear from the outset that the proposed UNDAT should make a qualitative rather than a quantitative contribution, since almost 500 experts from the United Nations system are available in the area. The eight to ten experts which usually make up an UNDAT would be of little use in the seven countries if their tasks were to be the standard ones laid down in the initial operational guidelines. It seemed that a smaller group of high-level advisers would achieve much more if, instead of being merely extra staff, they constituted a pivotal group around which the existing technical resources and know-how in the area was to be mobilized. This approach would ensure that the shortcomings and weaknesses in the present technical assistance system would be corrected so as to improve its efficiency.



28. During the last quarter of 1973, a mission was undertaken in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to discuss with the Governments matters relating to the establishment of an UNDAT which, under the development programme for the subregion, will carry out an integrated development project for the Ruzizi valley which will contribute to bringing new land under cultivation - in view of the overpopulation of the area - and study population movements and the measures necessary to ensure demographic equilibrium within the area.

29. In accordance with Commission resolution 241 (XI) and a recommendation made by the Executive Committee at its tenth meeting, the secretariat will, early in 1974, undertake a mission in North Africa to review with the member States concerned the subregion's requirements in connexion with UNDAT services.

30. As a follow-up to the study on intra-African economic co-operation and Africa's relations with the European Economic Community, the secretariat initiated a study designed to examine progress made in intra-African economic co-operation. The study will evaluate the impact of intra-African economic co-operation on the economic development of African countries, define development targets, objectives and priorities and recommend ways to accelerate social and economic development through economic co-operation. The study will incorporate such subjects as an evaluation of the various benefit-sharing systems in economic co-operation arrangements and will contain recommendations on possible combinations of such systems so as to ensure equitable treatment for all partners, particularly the least developed countries, and on forms of institutional machinery suitable for different types and degrees of economic co-operation. The secretariat also undertook a preliminary study on the industrial property laws of English-speaking African countries with a view to identifying areas of similarity and divergencies as a basis for possible co-ordination, co-operation and harmonization among member States.

#### Economic research and planning

31. During the period under review, the secretariat completed the first regional report on the review and appraisal of progress achieved during the first two years of the Second Development Decade, and published a summary of the report under the title "First biennial review and appraisal of performance in Africa in implementing the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade".

32. In co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the secretariat organized training workshops, held in October and November 1973 and focused on a study of techniques of review and appraisal to be instituted in member States so as to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible of progress in the region's economic and social development.

33. Preparations are under way for the fifth session of the Conference of African Planners, which will take place in June 1974. The session will provide an opportunity for member States and the secretariat jointly to consider measures to be taken to fill existing gaps in statistical data and information, and machinery necessary for the mid-term review and appraisal.

34. During the period under review, the secretariat completed work on the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1972, Part I and the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1971-1972, Part II, which are now being printed. Preliminary work is now under way on Parts I and II of the Survey for 1973.



### Trade

35. As part of the preparations for multilateral and international negotiations, the secretariat is carrying out an analysis of the trade of African countries with their main trading partners, particularly the market economy countries. The secretariat has also continued to assist African countries in their negotiations and consultations with GATT, UNCTAD and the European Economic Community, and has participated in various meetings of African Ministers of Trade held during the past twelve months.

36. As part of its activities aimed at stimulating the development of intra-African trade, the secretariat undertook market research studies at the request of various member States. Recent work by the secretariat in this field dealt with prospects for increased trade between the Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone, between Kenya and Ethiopia and between Sudan, the Central African Republic and Chad. During the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers, held in Accra in February 1973, the representatives of 32 member States organized, with the assistance of the secretariat, 71 sessions of bilateral consultations on prospects for the strengthening and development of trade.

37. The Eighth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development was held in Geneva in August 1973. The ninth meeting, to be held in 1974, will have before it various documents submitted by the secretariat, including a study at present under way on prospects for agreements between African producers and consumers of meat and meat products.

38. Following a request made by the all-Africa Symposium on Intra-African Trade, which met in Nairobi in February-March 1972, the secretariat has undertaken a study of an export credit finance and export credit insurance scheme suited to African conditions, which may be established on an experimental basis in Kenya and Nigeria.

39. With co-operation from the Organization of African Unity, an Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations was established, and held its inaugural meeting at Addis Ababa in January 1974.

40. With assistance from the secretariat, UNCTAD organized a second seminar for African countries on the generalized system of preferences, which was held in Addis Ababa in June 1973. As a result of co-operation from the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, two training courses for the promotion of the exports of the least developed among the developing countries were held at Addis Ababa and Geneva during the second half of 1973.

### Fiscal and monetary issues

41. As part of the secretariat's activities concerning assistance to member States in their efforts to improve their budgetary and fiscal systems and to ensure that the fiscal techniques and administration used in the region are better adapted to their present circumstances, intensive training courses on budget-plan harmonization were organized in Egypt, Sudan and Liberia.



42. Advisory missions were sent to Lesotho and Sudan to assist the competent authorities to prepare and put into effect programmes of budgetary and fiscal reform. The secretariat continued, during the period under review, work on tax laws and systems in force in the region, and began two studies, one on capital gains and net wealth tax and another on import and export tax systems. In October 1973, the secretariat organized a regional training course on tax policy, legislation and administration at which representatives of member States examined measures to improve their tax systems and promote the harmonization of tax policies and measures at the regional level.

43. With a view to improving the mobilization of domestic savings in African countries, the secretariat undertook, in co-operation with African central banks, preliminary work for a study on the mobilization of domestic savings by African financial institutions and on measures needed in this field. With co-operation from UNCTAD, the secretariat organized a Round Table Meeting of African insurance controllers in November 1973. The meeting produced a recommendation that an Association of African Insurance Controllers should be established.

44. The secretariat continued, as in the past, to provide assistance to the Association of African Central Banks, assuming the duties and responsibilities of secretariat of the Association and of its subregional committees in the organization of meetings and the preparation of studies.

#### Industrial development

45. As part of the preparations by member States for the Second General Conference of UNIDO, the secretariat, in co-operation with UNIDO and the Organization of African Unity, organized the second session of the Conference of Ministers of Industry, held in December 1973 to review industrial development in the region over the past few years and to lay down basic principles and guidelines to be followed by member States for industrial co-operation and development in Africa.

46. Since industrialization in Africa has succeeded neither in bringing about the desired transformation of economic structures, nor in ensuring higher employment so as to reduce the growing numbers of the unemployed, nor in helping to reduce the number of areas of extreme poverty in the region, the African countries decided to promote policies and programmes aimed at developing African skills to cope with all industrial development activities in the region. They also decided to harmonize and co-ordinate their industrial development plans and programmes and to give priority to multinational industrial development policies and programmes in order to reduce the growing volume of imports of consumer and capital goods by the countries of the region.

47. In view of the limited progress achieved during the first two years of the decade African countries decided to study more thoroughly the problems posed by the transfer and utilization of industrial techniques in Africa, and to establish or strengthen institutions which will ensure industrial research, vocational and industrial training and industrial financing in the region. They recommended that their competent bodies should: (a) strengthen the link between agriculture and industry; (b) develop agriculture- and service-orientated industries; (c) create agricultural machinery and engineering industries; (d) strengthen mechanisms and institutions designed to foster the development of African enterprises; and (e) create multinational African enterprises as the most appropriate means of stimulating multinational industries in the region and strengthening industrial co-operation among African countries.

48. The African countries also recommended the strengthening of the infrastructure required to sustain their policies and programmes aimed at the greatest domestic processing of the region's renewable and non-renewable natural resources, and the creation of an African Mineral Development Council to foster the harmonization and co-ordination of their policies and programmes in respect of the exploitation and use of mineral resources.

49. With respect to international co-operation, the Conference urged the international finance institutions to re-examine their lending policies, terms and conditions with a view to adapting them to the circumstances encountered by African countries, particularly the least developed and the land-locked countries, and facilitating the location in Africa of industries designed to serve export markets in the mutual interest of the developed and the developing countries. The Conference also recommended that African countries should concert their efforts to secure the reduction or elimination of trade barriers established by the industrialized countries against processed and semi-processed products manufactured in Africa from the region's raw materials.

50. In pursuance of Commission resolution 249 (XI), an ECA/UNIDO Joint Industry Division was set up within the ECA secretariat as from 1 January 1974. In future, the activities of ECA and those of UNIDO in the field of African industry will be co-ordinated through the Division, whose programme is drawn up jointly by ECA and UNIDO.

51. During the period under review, the secretariat continued its efforts to improve evaluation techniques for the screening and selection of industrial projects, and prepared a study on the comparative use of UNIDO and OECD approaches to social cost-benefit analysis. Market survey and research activities were undertaken with the object of identifying national and multinational projects for the following industries: forestry, food processing, chemicals and fertilizer industries in East Africa was completed with bilateral assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany.

52. In the field of investment promotion, the secretariat continued work on the collection of information relating to new and planned industrial projects in African countries, and was thus able to inform potential investors who approached ECA of investment possibilities in the various countries of the region. Through contacts with the Japanese Floating Fair Association, the secretariat finalized arrangements for a floating exhibition of machinery for small- and medium-scale industries to be held in 1974.

53. The secretariat continued to provide advisory services at the request of member States in such areas as industrial promotion, wood processing industries, wood panel production, pulp and paper establishments, food processing, garment plants and spinning and weaving units and chemical and fertilizer industries.

54. In co-operation with ECA, UNIDO organized a Seminar on Industrial Information, held in June 1973, and a Regional Training Workshop on Industrial Projects Preparation and Evaluation, held in February 1974, both attended by representatives of African countries. The secretariat also co-operated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in organizing a Training Seminar on Project Analysis in Abidjan in October 1973.

### Energy

55. In pursuance of Commission resolution 225(X) on energy, the secretariat had organized the Regional Conference on the Petroleum Industry and Manpower Requirements in the Field of Hydrocarbons. At this Conference, which had been held at Tripoli in February 1974, representatives of African countries discussed the following questions: (a) sedimentary basins in Africa, (b) the development of petroleum activities during the 1960s, (c) the petroleum processing industry, (d) legislation on petroleum, (e) development of offshore petroleum activities and marine pollution, (f) co-operation among African countries for the harmonious development of the petroleum industry, (g) the impact of higher petroleum prices on African importing countries, and (h) training requirements in the field of hydrocarbons.

56. The Conference had recommended that OAU and ECA should (a) establish an African petroleum documentation centre; (b) undertake the studies needed to enable African countries to decide on the establishment of an African Petroleum Organization; (c) promote co-operation among the African countries in the search for and development of known sources of energy, including nuclear, solar, hydro-electric and geothermal energy, oil shales and bituminous sands; (d) work in conjunction with other competent organizations in formulating a co-ordinated plan for the establishment of refineries in the region; and (e) encourage the development of petroleum research centres and institutes in the region and devise a plan to reinforce the activities of existing training centres and institutions. The Conference had invited the African countries to do everything required to group together so as to enlarge their markets and to examine the possibility of establishing petrochemical industries to serve subregional markets.

57. In addition, in December 1973 the secretariat had organized a regional symposium on the training of personnel for power production and distribution.

58. At the request of the Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat of the East African Community, ECA had sent a mission to the headquarters and member countries of the organization for discussions on prospects for the development of electric power, the possibilities of co-operation in that field and the mutual advantages which might be derived by the partners. The analysis of the energy balance within the three countries and of the consequences of the world energy crisis had led ECA to stress the need for States members of the East African Community to set up an organ to plan their requirements and potential in the power field, to consult on the programming of future installations and to provide advice to ensure adequate coverage of their energy needs under the best possible conditions. Consequently, ECA had supported the plan to set up an East African Power Board and proposed the strengthening of co-operation between the three member States in the energy field in general.

### Mineral resources

59. During the period under consideration, the secretariat had continued to work on the establishment of mineral resources development centres within the Eastern African subregion. A mission had gone to Madagascar to arrange for the meeting of a working group of experts, which would be held during the second half of 1974.



60. The implementation of a project for the establishment of a mineral resources institute in West Africa had been considered very carefully by the secretariat, which had reviewed its approach to the project on the basis of the replies received from the Governments concerned regarding the provision of facilities and financial contributions.

61. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Natural Resources and in response to a request from OAU, ECA had started preparatory work on the inventory of mineral resources in the African countries. Contacts had been made with the bilateral aid agencies with a view to obtaining scientific assistance and the secondment of specialized staff.

62. The study of the present status and the future prospects in the field of mineral resources exploration, exploitation and utilization in the West African subregion had been finalized.

63. The secretariat had provided organs and agencies competent in the matter, particularly the Liptako-Gourma Region Integrated Development Authority, with information on geophysical prospecting and mineral and petroleum exploration.

#### Development of water resources

64. The hydrometeorologist seconded to ECA from WMO had advised the Governments of Algeria, Dahomey, the Gambia, Liberia, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia as to the development of their hydrometeorological systems and hydrological services.

65. During the period under review, the secretariat had prepared two reports, one on the situation with regard to water systems in Africa and the other on the planning and development of water systems in Africa.

#### Cartography

66. The third and fourth meetings of the Governing Council of the Regional Centre for training in air surveys at Ife, Nigeria, had been held in April and November 1973, respectively. The Council had decided, inter alia, on the contribution which the participating States should make towards the capital and the operating costs of the Centre. The first course in photogrammetry had been completed in July 1973, and the second course had begun in September 1973. As of September 1974, simultaneous courses would be held for English- and French-speaking students.

67. As recommended by the Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, the secretariat had prepared a draft constitution and draft rules of procedure for the African Association of Cartographers, which could be set up in 1974.

68. In December 1973, a preliminary meeting was held at Nairobi to discuss the texts which would serve as a basis for the regional centre for specialized services in surveys and maps to be established in Kenya.



### Human environment

69. At the meeting organized at Paris in 1973 by IBRD, FAO and WHO to discuss the report of a preliminary mission to West Africa on the control of onchocerciasis in nine countries, a 20-year programme to eradicate the Simulium fly, to treat the affected population chemotherapeutically, and to resettle people in reclaimed areas, had been agreed upon.

70. During the period under review, the secretariat had completed studies on industrialization, energy, transport and other fundamental environmental problems with an impact on Africa.

### Science and technology

71. In pursuance of the provisions of Commission resolution 248(XI) and in accordance with the mandate it had received from the Executive Committee, the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development had held its first meeting at Addis Ababa in November 1973.

72. During that meeting, the Committee had had before it the African regional strategy for science and technology development and the African Regional Plan for the application of science and technology to development. It had discussed action to be taken at the level of the member States and at the regional level to ensure the most effective implementation possible of the African Regional Plan.

73. With a view to ensuring greater familiarity with the African Regional Plan both within the region and outside of Africa, the Committee had recommended that the Plan should be disseminated as widely as possible and that a carefully planned publicity campaign should be embarked upon with a view to eliciting comments and constructive exchanges of information on the various aspects of the Plan from universities and technical organizations.

74. The Committee had also recommended that a meeting of representatives of countries and organizations furnishing assistance should be organized in Africa in 1974 with a view to enabling the Commission and its member States to arouse the interest of the international community in the implementation of the African Regional Plan and to consider the best ways of increasing scientific and technical assistance to Africa and for the purpose of exchanging information on the activities of donor organizations in Africa.

75. In 1973, the secretariat had organized missions to Cameroon, Uganda and Tanzania with regard to the creation of national committees for the World Plan of Action. The establishment of such committees within national Government planning structures was intended to provide a focus of responsibility for the implementation of the African Regional Plan in African countries.

76. A joint study had been prepared by ECA, the International Development Research Centre in Canada and the University of Sussex on technological policy research in Africa. An expert group on centres for technology policy studies in Africa had met at Ife, Nigeria, in December 1973 to examine the general question of needs and priorities for research in technology policy in Africa.

77. Working in conjunction with the United Nations Office for Science and Technology, the secretariat had organized the eighth Consultative Meeting of the Regional Group for Africa of UNACAST, which had been held at Addis Ababa in August 1973.

Transport, communications and tourism

78. After the southern border of Zambia had been closed in accordance with the United Nations sanctions policy, the channelling of Zambia's foreign trade through Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania had raised many problems, which had been resolutely tackled by Zambia and its neighbours. The need for capital linked with investment in infrastructure and in other areas in Zambia itself and in the neighbouring countries, the servicing of the consequent debts and surcharges on the transport of goods had resulted in delicate problems and created a difficult economic situation which the countries concerned were striving to cope with themselves, at the governmental level.

79. In February 1974, the countries, agencies and organizations concerned, together with the Executive Secretary of ECA, had held a consultative meeting in Nairobi to consider the problems involved in channelling Zambia's foreign trade through neighbouring countries. Among the topics discussed were: (a) congestion of the ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam; (b) the large amount of time required for handling, loading and unloading operations; (c) port taxes and other charges; and (d) road transport conditions in Malawi. Consideration had also been given to possible measures for the improvement of present arrangements for the channelling of Zambia's foreign trade abroad.

80. In February 1973, the secretariat had convened the first Meeting of the Port Management Association of West and Central Africa at Accra, Ghana, and assisted in setting up three economic and technical study groups to consider in detail urgent questions affecting the ports in the area from Mauritania to Zaire and the adjoining landlocked countries.

81. A conference had been held at Mombasa, Kenya, in April 1973 to establish the Port Management Association of Eastern Africa covering the ports on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean from Sudan to Tanzania including Madagascar and Mauritius. The countries which had attended the conference had decided that the Association should operate on an interim basis until other eligible countries availed themselves of the opportunity to join the Association.

82. The secretariat had continued to support existing Shippers' Councils and was encouraging those countries which had not yet established national councils to do so. Such activities were part of the action-oriented combined transport studies now being undertaken by the secretariat.

83. The secretariat had provided technical assistance to the East and Central African States sub-committee on shipping which had met at Addis Ababa in March 1973 in connexion with the establishment of a multinational shipping company.

84. During the period under review, the secretariat had initiated discussions with certain Member Governments on the subject of the establishment of subregional groups for planning combined transport operations. The subregional group for Eastern Africa had held its first meeting at Nairobi in February 1974.

85. The first General Assembly of the Union of African Railways had been convened at Addis Ababa in June 1974. The meeting had dealt with a number of substantive points but had postponed discussions on the appointment of the secretary-general and on the location of the headquarters of the Union. It had been decided that those matters would be discussed at the Union's next meeting to be held at Kinshasa in 1974.

86. The Co-ordinating Committee of the Trans-African Highway had held its third meeting at Mombasa in April 1973. In October 1973, the secretariat had undertaken a study of the administrative and legal factors impeding the international movement of persons and goods on the Trans-African Highway. A preliminary study, including a draft constitution for the establishment of the proposed Trans-African Highway Authority and Road Fund had been carried out. The secretariat had also organized a meeting on the Trans-West African Highway network, which had been held in Niamey in January 1974.

87. The secretariat had collaborated with ITU, UNDP, OAU and ADB in the implementation meeting for Phase II of the study of the proposed African telecommunications network, held at Lomé in April 1973, and also in the consultative meeting on the financing of the whole network held in Geneva the same year. Two other meetings had been held, one at Abidjan in September 1973 and the other at Geneva in November 1973, to consider the establishment of a special fund under the auspices of ADB for financing the proposed African telecommunications network. The meeting at Geneva had endeavoured to establish the framework for co-ordinating the technical implementation of the network.

88. In collaboration with ITU, UNESCO and United Nations Headquarters, the Commission had organized a seminar on satellite broadcasting for education and development in Sub-Saharan Africa, which had been held at Addis Ababa in October 1973.

89. The secretariat had continued to collaborate with OAU in the establishment of the African Telecommunications Union. It was engaged in the preparation of brochures on existing telecommunications services in the Eastern African subregion.

90. At the request of the Rwandese Government, the secretariat had sent a mission to Kigali, which had assisted the Government in the implementation of its tourism development programme, including feasibility studies and designs for the construction of hotels and lodges and the calculation of their construction costs.

91. Consultations had also been held with the East African Community in connexion with the follow-up action on the cost/benefit analysis of the joint travel promotion scheme for the East African States.

#### Housing, building and physical planning

92. During the period under review the secretariat provided advice and assistance to Governments and to other United Nations agencies in various aspects of housing and urban development.





93. The secretariat collaborated with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at United Nations Headquarters, UNDP and the Federal Government of Nigeria in establishing a project for training physical planners in the Development of Town Planning.

94. The secretariat provided advisory services to the Government of the Sudan by preparing a review of action taken by that Government in the field of housing, building and physical planning. As a result of this mission, the following action is under consideration by the Government of the Sudan:

(a) A request to the World Bank for advice and assistance in carrying out a pilot project in the form of "site and service scheme" to alleviate conditions in the slums and uncontrolled settlements in Khartoum North.

(b) A request to the United Nations to provide experts in physical planning to prepare a master plan for the town of Juba, the capital of the newly designated southern region of the Sudan, and to revise the master plan for Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman.

95. A study to provide guidelines for formulating and implementing housing and related infrastructure - environmental development policies and programmes is under preparation.

96. The collection and analysis of data for the preparation of a study on the implications of the use of foreign loans in housing programmes has been started, as has the preparation of a model law leading to the establishment of housing and/or mortgage banks.

97. A further study on savings mobilization in African developing countries is being prepared in collaboration with the International Savings Banks Institute, Geneva, and Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, Milan, Italy (The Savings Bank of Lombardy, Milan, Italy).

98. The secretariat provided advice and assistance to the Government of Tanzania and made an evaluation of progress in a continuing co-operative housing pilot project at Dar es Salaam organized jointly by the Government of Tanzania, ECA, UNDP and the International Co-operative Housing Development Association (ICHDA).

99. As a follow-up to the ECA Subregional Working Groups on Reductions in House-building Costs, the secretariat, with the co-operation of the Government of the Netherlands, made preparatory arrangements for a training course which was held at the Bouwcentrum in Rotterdam in the second half of 1973 for the benefit of participants from the East and West African subregions.

100. An official assigned to the secretariat through the bilateral aid programme of the Federal Government of Germany undertook missions to collect data and consult on low-cost housing design, specifications and schedules of quantities of materials with the Government authorities of Arab Republic of Egypt, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire.



101. Project submission data were prepared and submitted to UNDP to secure financing for the establishment in the appropriate ministries of units to organize a system for evaluating construction costs on a continuous basis through classification, standardization and modular co-ordination.

102. A revised inventory of institutions carrying out programmes of building research and standardization was completed and distributed to member Governments and interested institutions. A guide to the use of timber in housing has been undertaken in collaboration with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, United Nations Headquarters.

#### Statistics

103. During the period under review, regional and headquarters staff had visited nearly half of the countries in the region for the purpose of collecting up-to-date information and advising on the means by which statistical material could be prepared and distributed more quickly and effectively. Such work had considerably improved ECA's position as a regional information centre and was beginning to attract the interest of other agencies. If the effort could be maintained, it would lead to some decentralization of the data collection procedures within the United Nations system.

104. As regarded training, there had been no missions during the period under review but the Conference of African Statisticians had given special attention to training during its eighth session held in November 1973. The initial phase of statistical training in the region appeared to have been largely completed and ongoing facilities were being developed in national universities. One of the interesting questions requiring further examination was the continuing loss of professional staff from African statistical services. It had to be accepted that they should serve to some extent as personnel supply centres for other governmental and commercial agencies, which necessarily led to a broader concept of statistical training.

105. Among the topics given special attention by the Conference out of a particularly heavy agenda had been the development of balance of payments statistics, the rationalization of technical assistance programmes, and the initiation of an integrated programme of demographic, social and related economic statistics through household surveys. The last-named had been regarded as a secondary follow-up to the African Census Programme. In addition, the Conference had reviewed the regional statistical work programme and recommended a number of modifications.

106. At the end of its session, the Conference had recommended for adoption at the third meeting of the Conference of Ministers, to be held at Nairobi in February 1975, a resolution in which the Conference of Ministers would: (a) urge African Governments to ensure that provision for resources to enable them to undertake and pursue the development of statistics in their respective countries was included in their UNDP country assistance programmes; (b) recommend that African Governments should develop balanced and well co-ordinated statistical programmes suitable for meeting the requirements of economic and social development in their countries; and (c) recommend that the United Nations should create,

for a period of ten years, a single integrated fund for statistical development in order to assist countries which have the greatest difficulties in securing the resources necessary to develop their statistical services.

107. In November 1973, a Seminar on Preparation of the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics had met in Addis Ababa. It had accomplished very detailed work in respect of data to be collected in industrial censuses and had also made useful progress in clarifying the position of industrial censuses in relation to more frequent inquiries.

108. A preliminary report on the application of the revised United Nations System of National Accounts in the region had been considered by the Conference of African Statisticians. It appeared that the use of the System was gaining ground and that there had not been too much difficulty in introducing it in transition from other system currently in use. The Conference had also agreed to revised proposals for a manual on national accounts for use in African countries. The project to produce that Manual would be closely related to methodological documents being produced at United Nations Headquarters.

#### Social development

109. The secretariat continued to give assistance, on request, to international voluntary agencies in pre-investment studies, development, field management and evaluation of selected projects. These included land settlement projects, improvements in agriculture, health, self-help construction of farm-to-market roads, water wells, low-cost housing schemes, vocational training for youth, farmers' training and the training of trainers for adult education.

110. Through a series of subregional meetings, efforts will be made to promote co-operation at the national level among member States, voluntary agencies and organizations in the United Nations system, in order to increase the impact of field projects being undertaken in the rural sector. The first such meeting was held in the Sudan in December 1973.

111. The secretariat continued to publish the quarterly Newsletter on Rural Development. Furthermore, a Directory of Activities of International Voluntary Agencies in rural development in Africa, giving accounts of over 20,000 specific projects, was published and distributed to member States, United Nations agencies, international voluntary agencies and other interested organizations.

112. The secretariat, under its Development Education Programme, continued to give publicity to village-level development projects designed to create awareness among rural populations of projects which could lead to improvements in the general standard of rural living. The last programme in the series, broadcast in June 1973, was on "Fish Farming", and was intended to encourage rural people to introduce more protein into their diets. Texts of programmes were sent to a number of radio stations in member States and to other organizations for local use. An evaluation of the project is being undertaken jointly with the Addis Ababa Radio Voice of the Gospel, national broadcasting authorities, and UNDP Resident Representatives with a view to securing greater assistance from national mass media agencies in order to increase the impact of the programmes on rural communities.

113. The secretariat continued its work with pre-vocational and vocational training for girls and women to secure their full participation in development. By the end of June 1973, 24 country studies on pre-vocational and vocational training for girls and women had been reviewed and finalized. Work on other country studies is continuing.

114. The secretariat implemented the first phase of the ECA/FAO/Netherlands Government Itinerant Training Programme for Trainers in Home Economics. During the period under review, courses had been completed in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland. The programme moved to Zambia and Tanzania and was concluded in Somalia in September 1973. The second round of the Itinerant Training Programme, scheduled for West African countries, will start in 1974.

115. Negotiations were concluded between the secretariat and the United States Department of Labor for funds to meet the cost of printing and publishing a brochure on women's bureaux and a newsletter. The first issue of the newsletter appeared in July 1973.

116. The secretariat prepared papers entitled "Women and National Development in African countries - some profound contradictions" for the Ford Foundation Task Force on Women; and "Towards full employment in Ethiopia: the necessary role of women" in connexion with the ILO Exploratory Mission to Ethiopia on employment policy.


117. The secretariat participated in a number of seminars and conferences organized by OAU, international voluntary agencies and organizations within the United Nations family in order to promote African rural development.

118. A follow-up field mission to evaluate the course held by the International Centre for Agricultural Education (ICAE) started in March 1973. This included visits to Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Chad, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal and Tunisia.

119. In collaboration with the ILO and FAO, the secretariat continued to assist the Government of Gabon in the appraisal of a regional development project in the N'Gounie region, as an integrated rural development pilot project.

120. The secretariat organized a mission to Mali during May 1973, at the Government's request, in order to advise the Government on ways to promote the mobilization of domestic savings, particularly with regard to the social development of rural areas. The ECA/RDC Training Seminar for Senior African Rural Development Personnel was held at Holte (Denmark) from 7 May to 15 June 1973.

121. The secretariat, in co-operation with the Association of Schools of Social Work Education in Africa, encouraged the promotion of African teaching material for social work education through the collection of case studies in African countries.

122. During the period under review, the Consultant in Teaching Materials visited umber of African countries to collect case studies and test them in schools of social work. The Association of Social Work Education in Africa and UNICEF assisted in the project.



123. A study of popular participation in development, intended to help member States to cope with the growing problems of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people was completed.

124. The study of African migrant labour in Europe was completed in draft form.

125. A study of the African social situation analyzing social trends and development with a view to assessing the real impact of Government activities on African society and problems encountered in the development process and assisting Governments to strengthen national social administration institutions, was started in February 1973.

126. Work has continued on country case studies and the comparative study of the organization, administration and financing of rural development programmes in Africa and the preparation of models for integrated rural development. The studies have already been partially completed in draft form and were finalized at the end of 1973.

#### Manpower and training

127. A two-week mission to Liberia was undertaken in June 1973 to explore with the country's Ministry of Education possible areas of collaboration with ECA in Liberia's comprehensive review of its educational system.

128. Further assistance has been given to member States through the fellowship programme co-ordinated by ECA. An increased number of nominations have been received, reviewed and transmitted to prospective donors. Four interns seconded for one year to train with the ECA secretariat completed their programmes by the end of June.

129. A study visit to eleven African countries to assess instructor training needs and identify possible institutional facilities for the training of African instructors under the Netherlands instructor training fellowships was completed in February 1973 and a report prepared and issued.

130. Information on training and fellowship facilities was prepared and distributed through the Training Information Notice and the Bulletin on ECA Training Programme which was issued in January and April 1973.

131. Action was taken with regard to the following two meetings:

(a) Conference on the inauguration of an African Association of Correspondence Educators and Workshop on Correspondence Education in Africa held at Nairobi (Kenya) from 4 to 13 June 1973; an important achievement of the meeting was the formation of an African Association for the promotion of education through correspondence courses;

(b) A Regional Seminar on University-Level Continuing Education for Manpower Development in Africa was held at Addis Ababa in September 1973.



132. A Regional Expert Group Meeting on Higher Management Education and Training in Africa was held at Addis Ababa in June/July 1973. It was sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries and organized in collaboration with ECA with the task of reviewing management training needs and considering action-oriented measures for the accelerated development of managerial talent in the region.

#### Public administration

133. In the light of the information and experience gained from field missions, the secretariat reviewed the manpower requirements of African States in the areas of management and administration. Following the review, a memorandum was prepared on policy guidelines for the localization in African States of professional education, training, examination and certification of managerial, administrative and executive personnel. This memorandum, which was forwarded to Governments, all universities and training institutions within the region, focussed attention upon critical shortages in the supply of professionally qualified, experienced and capable Africans in specific areas. The base of the localization programme was thereby broadened to encompass not only accountancy and company management but all managerial, administrative, executive and supervisory functions.

134. In the area of accountancy, the secretariat continued to render advisory services, the latest being a review of the Tanzania's Act 33 of 1972 - "The Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act" - which created a statutory body to promote the training of accountants and related matters.

135. In April 1973 a mission to Liberia was undertaken at the request of the Liberian Government by a short-term consultant engaged by ECA. The purpose of the mission was to identify areas of concern to the Government of Liberia with regard to the organization, machinery and administrative institutions required to implement existing policy decisions relating to urban reconstruction and rural transformation; to consider the feasibility of ECA's providing technical assistance to the Government to facilitate the formulation of decisions on these requirements; and to consider assistance from ECA during the implementation phase of any decision which might be made.

136. Another mission was undertaken in May 1973 to Malawi to render advice on the organization and running of the fourth Conference of Permanent and Principal Secretaries of Local Government in Eastern and Southern Africa. The conference, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, was attended by representatives from Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland and Zambia.

137. The secretariat prepared the necessary documents for distribution to the Meeting on Management of Public Administration held at Yaoundé in March 1973. The Meeting covered such topics as: Training of African consultants in organization; organizational services; use of information science; training of African information personnel; rationalizing budget selection and management supervision in public administrations; harmonization of accounting plans; and intra-African co-operation in these fields.



138. In addition to various advisory services rendered through correspondence, surveys of the needs of French-speaking African countries have been undertaken with regard to the establishment of organizational services and the training of consultants in organization. Technical assistance will be provided to each country according to its needs and requests.

139. Four studies on (i) the function of organization, (ii) organizational personnel, (iii) organizational services and (iv) a project for a multinational African institution for training consultants in organization were completed and distributed to all French-speaking countries. Two other studies on the rationalization of budget selection and on organization and public administration (methods of administrative reform) have been published.

140. In response to a recommendation made by the Technical Committee of Experts, which met in Addis Ababa in September 1972, the secretariat organized a Regional Experts Group Meeting on Higher Management Education and Training in Africa. The Meeting, sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing countries in collaboration with ECA and the ILO took place at Addis Ababa in June 1973.

#### Population Programme Centre

141. The studies completed during the period include: "ECA's relations with non-governmental organizations in the population field"; "Volume and implications of migration to Lusaka"; papers for the Seminar on Techniques of Evaluation of Basic Demographic Data; "Social and economic factors affecting population distribution in Africa" (prepared for the World Population Year); and "Population and development in Africa", submitted to the United Nations Symposium on Population and Development at Cairo.

142. African Population Newsletter issues No. 8 and 9 were released and the first issue of the African Population Studies No.1 on the Use of Demographic Data and Analysis in Economic and Social Development in Africa was issued.

143. During the period under review, the secretariat organized the third Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population and the third meeting on Non-United Nations Organizations interested in Population Programmes in Africa. This meeting furthered the co-ordination and collaboration between ECA, United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations (such as OAU, OCAM, UDEAC and OECD), non-governmental organizations and a number of non-African Governments interested in population programmes in the region. With the updating of the list of experts from the different organizations working in population and related fields in Africa, it is hoped that these organizations can undertake a systematic examination of common projects, collective arrangements and measures required for their implementation.

144. At the request of the ILO, the secretariat participated in seminars on Worker's Education on Population Questions in Zambia and Tanzania and the African regional Employers' Seminar on Population and Family Welfare Planning at Accra. The secretariat also contributed to and participated in the United Nations symposium on Population and Development organized by the United Nations at Cairo in connexion with the World Population Conference and World Population Year.

145. Advisory services were provided for a study on the motivations of rural exodus in the Central African Republic as part of the UNDAT project, and other advisory services were provided to Gabon, in connexion with the African Census Programme, and to Ghana. The secretariat also assisted the University of Ibadan in formulating a project and proposals for a workshop and study of subfecundity and infertility in Africa.

146. The secretariat is also actively collaborating with Headquarters on arrangements for the World Population Conference and World Population Year (1974). The ECA secretariat proposes to prepare a regional plan for Africa and to submit it for consideration to the second session of the Conference of African Demographers, to be held in May 1974, which will devote a special agenda item to the topic.

#### African Census Programme

147. Substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the African Census Programme. Two countries - Gambia and Sudan - have conducted population censuses this year with technical and financial assistance provided under the African Census Programme. In Gambia, the Regional Adviser in Data Processing assisted with the processing of a pilot census taken in April 1972 and with the preparation of computer programmes for processing the national census of Gambia conducted in April 1973.

148. In the Sudan, assistance was provided by the regional staff for the African Census Programme in all aspects of the census programme, pending the arrival of a team of full-time country experts. The census of Sudan was conducted in April 1973 and is noteworthy for the special procedures developed for the enumeration of the nomad population.

149. In addition to assisting the two countries mentioned above, regional advisers for the African Census Programme carried out missions during the first half of 1973 to various countries, including Cameroun, Congo, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Libya, Mauritania, Niger and Upper Volta, and to the secretariat of the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. The purpose of these missions was to provide assistance to the countries concerned on various aspects of their census programmes, including the formulation of basic census plans, the preparation of enumeration maps to ensure reasonably complete coverage, the use of sampling techniques for the collection of detailed characteristics of the population, advice on data processing equipment and the computer processing of census data and the analysis and interpretation of data previously collected.

150. The third meeting of the Consultative Group on the African Census Programme was held at Addis Ababa in May 1973. Representatives of the Governments of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and of the Canadian International Development Research Centre, the Swedish International Development Agency, the United Nations Statistical Office, the Population Division, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, as well as members of the ECA secretariat, participated in the meeting.



151. The Group discussed progress made to date in the implementation of the African Census Programme and prospects for the future, the complementary roles of the regional adviser and the country expert and training activities in support of the African Census Programme. It recommended tabulations to be prepared from census data and assistance needed for the analysis, interpretation and utilization of census data for national development planning. Special emphasis was placed on the need for a co-ordinated programme to be prepared by ECA for the training of professional and technical staff in the various countries in the post-enumeration aspects of census work - tabulation, publication, analysis, interpretation, and utilization of census data.

152. A workshop on computer processing of census data, with special emphasis on CENTS, a simplified method of tabulating population census data, was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in May/June 1973. More than 40 participants from 24 countries attended the workshop, which was conducted in two sections - one for English-speaking participants and the other for French-speaking participants. Instructors and training material for the first week of the course, covering general aspects of population censuses and surveys, were provided by ECA. Instructors and training materials for the last four weeks, covering technical aspects of computer processing, were provided by the United States Bureau of the Census. Computer facilities and general services were made available by the Cameroonian Government.

153. In co-operation with United Nations Headquarters, a methodological report on the African Census Programme is being prepared. As far as possible it will provide information on each census, its scope, geographical coverage and estimated cost. Material regarding the manner in which the census is planned, organized, conducted and processed will also be collected.

154. Other activities under the African Census Programme include the issue of the African Census Programme Newsletter on a quarterly basis, the preparation and distribution of technical reports and participation in seminars, working groups and other meetings relating to population programmes.

### C. RELATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

155. In order to ensure that ECA's activities are co-ordinated with those of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, various forms of co-operation and various links have been established between secretariats on the basis of mutual interest in the various programmes and projects undertaken in the region and the progress achieved in activities under way.

156. With co-operation from FAO and UNIDO respectively, ECA established the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division. The work programmes of these two joint divisions are drawn up in consultation with the two organizations concerned, and are approved by both of them. The frequent consultations held in connexion with the formulation and implementation of these programmes lead to a strengthening of co-operation between the parties concerned and effective co-ordination of their activities in the region. Although UNCTAD has not established a joint division together with ECA, consultations and co-ordination of activities between the two secretariats are extremely fruitful.

157. Pursuant to agreements reached by ECA with WHO and with UNESCO, a WHO/ECA liaison officer and a UNESCO/ECA liaison officer have been assigned to Addis Ababa. Similarly, the duties of the chiefs of the UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO and IBRD offices in Addis Ababa include that of ensuring liaison with ECA.

158. Other arrangements for co-operation between ECA and various organizations within the United Nations system have involved: (a) the establishment of inter-secretariat committees and working groups such as the Regional Interagency Committee on Rural Development (ECA/FAO/ILO/UNESCO/UNHCR/UNDP/WHO/OAU); (b) inter-secretariat servicing of regional conferences; (c) the joint formulation and implementation of programmes or projects; (d) the joint organization of interdisciplinary missions; (e) the secondment of staff to ECA, as has been done by WMO; and (f) the maintaining of close working relationships through periodic consultations and exchanges of information.

159. In accordance with paragraph 12 of its terms of reference, the Commission co-operates very closely with other intergovernmental organizations operating in Africa, particularly the Organization of African Unity.



# ANNEX I

## MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Body and officers	Meeting or session	Document symbol of report <sup>a/</sup>
<b>EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE</b>		
<u>Chairman:</u> Kwame Baah (Ghana)	Ninth meeting,	E/CN.14/597
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> S.S. Nxumalo (Swaziland)	Addis Ababa,	
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> Sayed Gaballah (Egypt)	18-21 June 1973	
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Haman Dicko (Cameroon)		
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> Sayed Gaballah (Egypt)	Tenth meeting	E/CN.14/608
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> Latyr Kamara (Senegal)	Addis Ababa,	
<u>Rapporteur:</u> M.K.L. Lubega (Uganda)	12-16 November 1973	
<b>TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS</b>		
<u>Chairman:</u> Y.B. Turkson (Ghana)	Fourth meeting,	E/CN.14/602
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> Mohamed A.H. Saad (Egypt)	Addis Ababa,	
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> Simeo B. Siame (Zambia)	27-31 August 1973	
<u>Rapporteur:</u> Blaise Ouayo (Central African Republic)		
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA</b>		
<u>Chairman:</u> W.K. Changula (Tanzania)	First meeting,	E/CN.14/609
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> E. Razafindrakoto (Madagascar)	Addis Ababa,	
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> Tahar Nejjar (Morocco)	6-9 November 1973	
<u>Rapporteur:</u> F.N.C. Oragwu (Nigeria)		
<b>CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS</b>		
<u>Chairman:</u> G. Sanogoh (Upper Volta)	Eighth session	E/CN.14/611
<u>Vice-Chairman:</u> L.B. Monyake (Lesotho)	Addis Ababa,	
	21-30 November 1973	

<sup>a/</sup> Copies of reports which are not available through the normal distribution channels at United Nations Headquarters may be obtained from the Regional Commissions Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

## ANNEX II

### MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Date and place	Title
26 Feb.-1 March Accra	Meeting of the West and Central African Port Management Association
26 Feb.-3 March Tananarive	Local Training Course in Export Promotion
27 Feb.-1 March Abidjan	OAU/ADB/ECA Meeting of the Group of Experts in Preparation for the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems
25-30 March Addis Ababa	OAU/ADB/ECA Meetings of the Specialized Committees in Preparation for the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems
31 March-14 April Cairo	Local Training Course in Budget-Plan Harmonization
1-25 April Mogadiscio	Local Training Course in Export Promotion
10-12 April Mombasa	The meeting of the Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating
16-20 April Mombasa	Conference to establish a Port Management Association for East Africa
1-3 May Addis Ababa	Third meeting of the Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population
1 May-26 July Ethiopia/Lesotho (with Botswana)/ Swaziland/Zambia	Itinerant (National) Training Programme for Trainers in Home Economics and other Family-oriented Programmes (ECA/FAO/Netherlands Government)
7-9 May Addis Ababa	Third meeting of the Non-United Nations Organizations interested in Population Programmes in Africa
7-12 May Addis Ababa	Meeting of the Working Group for the Establishment of a Regional Training and Research Centre for Social Development in Africa (ECA/Friedrich-Ebert Foundation)
7 May-15 June Holte (Denmark)	Training Seminar for Seminar African Rural Development Personnel (ECA/DANIDA)
9-13 May Abidjan	OAU/ADB/ECA African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems
10-12 May Addis Ababa	Third meeting of the Consultative Group on the African Census Programme





Date and place	Title
14-18 May Addis Ababa	Seminar on the Dilemma of Quality, Quantity and Cost in African Child Care (ECA Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation/Ethio-Swedish Pediatric Clinic)
28 May-1 June Dakar	First meeting of the African Purchasing and Supplies Officers for the Establishment of an African Purchasing and Supplies Association
28 May-27 June Yaoundé	Training Course on the CENTS Data Processing Programme for Population Censuses and Surveys
4-13 June Nairobi	Conference and Workshop on Correspondence Education in Africa
4-14 June Rabat	UNIDO/ECA Seminar on Industrial Information (French-speaking Countries)
6-22 June Addis Ababa	Second UNCTAD/ECA Seminar on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)
11-15 June Addis Ababa	First General Assembly Meeting of the Union of African Railways
18-22 June Addis Ababa	Ninth meeting of the Executive Committee
18-30 June Monrovia	Local Training Course in Budget-Plan Harmonization
25 June-3 July Addis Ababa	Regional Expert Group Meeting on Higher Management Education and Training in Africa
16-28 July Accra	Seminar on Techniques of Evaluation of Basic Demographic Data
1 August-24 November Rotterdam	Bouwcentrum/ECA Third International Course on Construction Costs
6-8 August Addis Ababa	Meeting of the African Regional Group of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
6-18 August Khartoum	Local Training Course in Budget-Plan Harmonization
9-17 August Geneva	Eighth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development
14 August-5 September Somalia	Itinerant (National) Training Programme for Trainers in Home Economics and Other Family-oriented Programmes (ECA/FAO/Netherlands Government)
20-31 August Addis Ababa	Export Promotion Course for the Least Developed Countries (English-speaking Countries)



Date and place	Title
27-31 August Addis Ababa	Fourth Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts
1 September-9 November Geneva	Export Promotion Course for the Least Developed Countries (English-speaking Countries)
3-14 September Addis Ababa	Export Promotion Course for the Least Developed Countries (French-speaking Countries)
3-14 September Addis Ababa	Regional Seminar on University Level Continuing Education for Manpower Development in Africa
15 September-23 November Geneva	Export Promotion Course for the Least Developed Countries (French-speaking Countries)
4 October-23 November Abidjan	Training Seminar on Project Analysis (French-speaking Countries) (EDI/ECA/ADB/IDEP)
8-26 October Addis Ababa	Bilingual Training Course in Tax Policy, Legislation and Administration
15 October - 2 November Addis Ababa	Training Working for Middle-level Government Officials engaged in Appraisal Work (English-speaking Countries)
23 October - 8 November Banjul	National Workshop on Procurement and Supply Management
5-9 November Addis Ababa	First Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa
12-16 November Addis Ababa	Tenth Meeting of the Executive Committee
12-20 November Addis Ababa	Seminar on Preparation of the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics
12-30 November Dakar	Training Workshop for Middle-level Government Officials engaged in Appraisal Work (French-speaking Countries)
13-30 November Sierra Leone	National Workshop on Procurement and Supply Management
19-23 November Addis Ababa	Round Table Meeting of African Insurance Controllers
21-30 November Addis Ababa	Eighth session of the Conference of African Statisticians
26 November-1 December Sudan	Subregional Workshop on International Co-operation in Rural Development in Africa (English-speaking Countries in East and Southern Africa)
3-4 December Addis Ababa	Meeting of the African Consultative Group on the World Fertility Survey



Date and place	Title
4-21 December Liberia	National Workshop on Procurement and Supply Management
8-12 December Lagos	Regional Conference on Social Welfare Services in Rural Development (ICSW/ECA)
10-20 December Addis Ababa	Regional Symposium on the Training of Personnel for Power Production and Distribution
18-23 December Cairo	Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry
9-16 January Niamey	Meeting on the Trans-West African Highway Network
14-18 January Addis Ababa	Meeting of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
22-26 January Yaoundé	Meeting on Training in Demography and Population Programmes in Africa
28-30 January Yaoundé	Meeting of the Directors of United Nations sponsored Demographic Training and Research Centres in Africa
30 January-14 February Addis Ababa	UNIDO/ECA Regional Training Workshop on Industrial Project Preparation and Evaluation
2-12 February Tripoli	Regional Conference on Petroleum Industry and Manpower Requirements in the Field of Hydrocarbons
4-16 February Nairobi	Subregional Meeting on Combined Transport Arrangements (East African Countries)



ANNEX III  
PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED  
DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

E/CN.14/587	Report of the North African Subregional Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance
E/CN.14/588	Report of the Seminar on Statistics and Studies of Migration and Urbanization
E/CN.14/589	Report of the Working Group on Fertility Levels and Differentials in Africa, and the Prospects for the Future
E/CN.14/592	Report of the Third Meeting of the Trans-African Highway Coordinating Committee
E/CN.14/595/ Summary	Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1972
E/CN.14/596	Report of the Third Meeting of the Consultative Group on the African Census Programme
E/CN.14/597	Report of the Ninth Meeting of the Executive Committee
E/CN.14/598	Recent Decisions of Interest to the Commission adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council
E/CN.14/599	Report of the Regional Expert Group Meeting on Higher Management Education and Training in Africa
E/CN.14/600	First Biennial Review of African Performance
E/CN.14/601	Report of the Eighth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development
E/CN.14/602	Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts
E/CN.14/603	Report of the Association of African Central Banks on its third Regular Meeting
E/CN.14/604	Report of the Eighth Consultative Meeting of the African Regional Group of UNACAST
E/CN.14/605	Resources allocated to ECA in 1973 under Technical Assistance Programmes
E/CN.14/606	Report of the Regional Seminar on University-level continuing Education for Manpower Development in Africa
E/CN.14/607	Report of the Conference and Workshop on Correspondence Education in Africa



- E/CN.14/608 Report of the Tenth Meeting of the Executive Committee
- E/CN.14/609 Report of the First Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa
- E/CN.14/610 Report on the Seminar on Preparation of the 1973 World Programme of Industrial Statistics
- E/CN.14/611 Report of the Eighth Session of the Conference of African Statisticians
- E/CN.14/613 Report of the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry
- E/CN.14/615 Report of the Regional Conference on Petroleum Industry and Manpower Requirements in the Field of Hydrocarbons
- E/CN.14/616 Need for an African Productivity Development Organization
- E/CN.14/617 Progress Report on Measures taken in African Countries affected by Drought (April 1974)
- E/CN.14/618 The Food Situation in Africa: Towards an African Food Development Plan
- E/CN.14/SEIB/2 Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa, No. 2
- E/CN.14/SEIB/3 Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa, No. 3
- E/CN.14/SEIB/4 Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa, No. 4



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