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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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# CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1	1
WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SEVENTH SESSION		2
A. <u>Organization of the secretariat</u> . . . . .	2 - 9	2
Staffing position . . . . .	2 - 7	2
Administrative structure of the secretariat . . .	8	2
Library . . . . .	9	3
B. <u>Summary of work</u> . . . . .	10 - 187	4
Working parties . . . . .	11	4
Agriculture . . . . .	12 - 32	4
Economic co-operation . . . . .	33 - 40	6
Economic planning and surveys . . . . .	41 - 44	7
Housing, building and planning . . . . .	45 - 53	8
Industry . . . . .	54 - 72	9
Money and finance . . . . .	73 - 92	12
Surveying and mapping . . . . .	93 - 96	15
Natural resources and energy . . . . .	97 - 106	16
Public administration . . . . .	107 - 111	17
Social development . . . . .	112 - 127	18
Statistics and demography . . . . .	128 - 142	21
Telecommunications . . . . .	143 - 146	23
Trade . . . . .	147 - 153	24
Customs matters . . . . .	154 - 158	25
Transport . . . . .	159 - 167	26
Technical co-operation . . . . .	168 - 172	27
Training . . . . .	173 - 180	28
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning . . . . .	181 - 187	30
C. <u>Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations</u> . . . . .	188 - 231	31
Specialized agencies . . . . .	188 - 203	31
International Labour Organisation (ILO) . .	188	31
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) . . . . .	189 - 191	31

# CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) . . . . .	192 - 195	32
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) . . . . .	196	32
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank) . . . . .	197 - 198	32
International Monetary Fund (IMF) . . . . .	199	33
World Health Organization (WHO) . . . . .	200 - 201	33
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	202	33
World Meteorological Organization (WMO) . .	203	33
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) . . . .	204	33
Other United Nations bodies . . . . .	205 - 213	34
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) . .	205 - 208	34
Special Fund . . . . .	209 - 210	34
World Food Programme . . . . .	211 - 213	35
Inter-governmental organizations . . . . .	214 - 226	36
African Development Bank (ADB) . . . . .	214	36
Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) . . . . .	215	36
Customs Co-operation Council . . . . .	216	36
European Economic Community . . . . .	217	36
Organization of African Unity (OAU). . . . .	218 - 225	36
<b>Other inter-governmental organizations . . . .</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>38</b>
Non-governmental organizations . . . . .	227 - 231	38
International Road Federation . . . . .	227	38
<b>Other non-governmental organizations . . . .</b>	<b>228 - 231</b>	<b>38</b>
ANNEX - List of meetings and training courses held since the seventh session of the Commission . . . . .		39

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECIA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD, International Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IFA	International Fiscal Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## INTRODUCTION

1. This report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) covers the period 24 February 1965 to 28 February 1966. It is submitted by the Executive Secretary, after consultation with Governments members and the Chairman of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Commission's terms of reference which states that "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", <sup>1/</sup> and the decision of the Commission at its seventh session (see E/4004, para. 299) which states "A two-year programme of work and priorities having been adopted and a decision taken to hold the sessions once in two years, it was decided that the Executive Secretary would, in the years in which the Commission did not meet, submit to the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Chairman, a full report on the activities of subsidiary bodies and of its secretariat". The Economic and Social Council, in taking note of this decision at its thirty-ninth session in resolution 1066 (XXXIX), requested the Executive Secretary, after consultation with the Governments members of the Commission, to submit a full report to the Council at its forty-first session.

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<sup>1/</sup> The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies 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) and Annual Report (3 March 1964-23 February 1965) Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4004).

## WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SEVENTH SESSION

### A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

#### Staffing position

2. As a result of General Assembly resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, on interim financial arrangements and authorizations for 1965, additional posts which had been created for 1965 were withdrawn so that the number of established posts in that year remained the same as in 1964, that is at 292, of these 117 are professional. Twenty-three of the professional posts are in the Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, eleven of them being occupied by translators.

3. As of 31 December 1965, ninety-five of the 117 professional posts were filled, an increase of sixteen since 31 December 1964.

4. As of the same date, forty-six of the professional staff members were African nationals. Of the eighty-two posts in the substantive divisions, thirty-four were occupied by persons from African countries.

5. One staff member was provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) up to January 1966 and three were provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for periods that are still in course. Three FAO statisticians are also posted in Addis Ababa. The Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations provided thirty-six posts for regional advisers for 1965 and thirty-seven for 1966. In addition, twenty bilateral experts were provided by various Governments to serve with the Commission.

6. An additional nineteen professional and sixty general service posts have been allotted to the Commission effective 1 January 1966, bringing the totals to 136 professional posts and 235 in the general service. Of these, one D-1 post has been loaned to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the whole of 1966.

7. Recruitment is proceeding on current vacancies and a recruitment mission comprising the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Deputy Chief, United Nations Recruitment Service, assisted by the Directors of the sub-regional offices, visited a large number of member countries of the Commission from September to November 1965.

#### Administrative structure of the secretariat

8. The administrative structure of the secretariat in December 1965 was as follows:

(a) The Office of the Executive Secretary, under which are the Office of the Secretary of the Commission and an Information Service;

(b) The Division of Economic Co-operation, under which are the Training Section and the Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit;

(c) The Industry Division, comprising the Industry Section and the Housing, Building and Planning Section;

(d) The ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, comprising the Agricultural Development and Production Section and the Agricultural Marketing and Consumption Section;

(e) The Natural Resources and Transport Division comprising the Energy and Natural Resources Section, the Transport Section and a Cartographic Unit;

(f) The Research Division, comprising an Economic Surveys Section; a Planning and Policies Section; a Public Administration Section; and a Social Development Section which consists of two units: rural life and institutions and social welfare;

(g) The Statistics and Demography Division, comprising a Statistical Development Section; a Statistical Methodology and Research Section; a Demography Section; and a Compilation, Data Processing and Publication Section, which consists of two units: computation and tabulation;

(h) The Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Division, comprising the Trade, Monetary and Fiscal Sections;

(i) The Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, comprising the following services: Personnel; Finance; Conferences and General Services (including Building Management, Documents Control, Purchase, Transport, Records, Travel, Documents Reproduction and Distribution and Translation); Library; Cable Unit and Clinic;

(j) The sub-regional offices, now comprising the following four offices: Central Africa: Leopoldville (Democratic Republic of the Congo); East Africa: Lusaka (Zambia); West Africa: Niamey (Niger); North Africa: Tangier (Morocco).

#### Library

9. The Library's responsibilities steadily increased during the year. The reference units formerly attached to the substantive divisions were reorganized and placed under the supervision of the Library. There are now two such units; namely: Reference Unit I: Statistics-Development Plans; Reference Unit II: Agriculture and Natural Resources. The United Nations Documents Reference Unit formerly under the Documents Section was also placed under the Library. An eight-week in-service training course for the Library clerical personnel was held early in 1965 and proved quite successful. A team of German documentation experts visited Commission headquarters from 24 September to 9 November 1965 to investigate the feasibility of setting up a documentation centre which would serve not only the Commission but the whole of Africa. Their report will shortly be submitted to the Executive Secretary.

## B. SUMMARY OF WORK

10. During 1965 the secretariat has continued to concentrate on the following main activities: development of training, providing advisory services to Governments and carrying out investigations at the request of individual and groups of Governments. The areas given priority continue to be: manpower and training, industry; transport; natural resources; trade, fiscal and monetary problems; agriculture; and participation in the realization of development plans.

### Working parties

11. Additional impetus was given to these activities by Commission resolution 128 (VII) which established six Working Parties for these subjects and a Working Party on Economic Integration to co-ordinate the activities of the other six. A proposed composition of these organs was mailed at the end of July 1965 to member countries for comments. The final composition is being rearranged in the light of the replies received. Meetings of these new Working Parties will be convened in 1966 and preparatory work on the agenda and documentation for the meetings is well advanced.

### Agriculture

12. A major study on the principal lines of African agriculture development, a preliminary version of which was circulated at the seventh session of the Commission, has been prepared by a consultant for the Commission, and published in document E/CN.14/342. (Project 43: 2/ Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa.)

13. An inventory of all current agricultural development projects in Africa is being compiled. (Project 43.)

14. Papers are being prepared on food and supply problems in each of the four sub-regions for the meeting of the ECA Working Party on Agriculture to be held in 1966. (Project 44: Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade; Project 55: selected problems of staple food supply; Project 56: production of fish and fish products.)

15. Co-operation with the Food Science and Technology Branch of the Nutrition Division of FAO is being planned in the promotion of a programme of import substitution for the increasing wheat flour imports especially in West and Central Africa. Possibilities of a "Pan-African" bread flour of largely African ingredients and fortified with extra protein are being explored. (Projects 55 and 56.)

16. As part of the report of the ECA Mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa (E/CN.14/L.320), a chapter was prepared on prospects for co-ordinated agricultural development in the sub-region with the main recommendations related

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2/ All references to numbered projects in this report refer to the Programme of Work and Priorities of the Commission for 1965-1967; see part V of its Annual Report for 1964-1965 (E/4004).

to development and production of animal protein, particularly meat and fish, ways and means of avoiding by substitution growing imports of wheat or wheat flour; the co-ordinated development of agricultural research, and the co-ordinated development of training programmes.

17. A paper on food and agro-allied industries in East Africa was prepared for the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa, held in Lusaka (Zambia) in October-November 1965 (see paras. 33-40 below). Three consultants were supplied by special assistance of the Governments of Belgium and India, and by FAO. (Project 49: Development of agro-allied industries.)

18. Advisory services to member Governments in West and Central Africa on food and agricultural industries was continued by the FAO/Expanded Programme Regional Agricultural Industries officer. (Project 49.)

19. A grain storage and price stabilization scheme for the Government of Ethiopia was negotiated by the secretariat for the World Food Programme. Six thousand tons of wheat have been delivered to the Ethiopian Grain Corporation. The proceeds of the sales of this will be used to maintain stocks for sale to help stabilize prices. Further investigation is being undertaken with a view to possible enlargement of this programme. (Project 45: Trade and marketing of agricultural products.)

20. An investigation of all aspects of animal husbandry and the processing and marketing of animal products has been carried out in five West African countries: Niger, Mali, Upper Volta, Ghana and Nigeria. The report of the five-man team, which included three specialists lent by the Government of Poland is being processed for presentation to Governments in the second quarter of 1966. A follow-up mission is being planned to draw up Special Fund and technical assistance projects needed to implement the report. (Project 51: West African livestock and meat survey; Project 44: regional agricultural specialization and trade.)

21. A major study was completed with the assistance of FAO and approved by the FAO Inter-governmental Conference held in Nairobi in September 1965. The study is being printed for issue early in 1966. (Project 46: Development of forestry, and production and trade in forest products.)

22. A paper on forest industries development in Eastern Africa (E/CN.14/INR/80/Corr.1) was prepared for the Sub-regional Meeting held at Lusaka. (Project 46.)

23. An International Seminar on Agricultural Input Factors was held at Ibadan (Nigeria) from 30 August to 9 September 1965. The Seminar was sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries in conjunction with the Commission and with assistance from FAO. Thirty-four participants from twenty-five African countries attended the Seminar followed by a study tour in Germany. The objective was the promotion of systematic information and research on the economics of fertilizers, irrigation, plant protection and agricultural machinery. The report will be issued by the German Foundation early in 1966. (Project 53: Economics of selected modern inputs in African agriculture.)

24. The secretariat produced a paper on Fertilizers in Africa (FERT/CONF.1/39) for the United Nations Inter-regional Fertilizer Seminar held in Kiev in August-September 1965. (Project 52: Fertilizer consumption prospects in East Africa.)

25. A paper on fertilizer consumption prospects in East Africa (see E/CN.14/INR/81) was also produced for the Sub-regional Meeting at Lusaka. (Project 52.)

26. Work has commenced on an inventory and comparative study of irrigation schemes in Africa. (Project 53.)

27. An analysis of the land reform experiences of the six countries of the North African sub-region, has been started by a consultant, (Project 54: Large-scale agricultural development schemes; Project 58: Land tenure and land reform.)

28. Portions of the socio-economic study of the rural populations of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta were completed in December 1965. (Project 69: Socio-economic problems in development and improvement of rural life and institutions.)

29. Preparation has begun for an ECA/FAO Conference to be held, possibly in Conakry in 1966, on organization and administration of agricultural services. (Project 59: Organization and administration of agricultural services of government.)

30. A joint ECA/FAO meeting on Agricultural Credit for the French-speaking countries of Africa was held in Dakar from 20 September to 1 October 1965. The report will be issued by FAO early in 1966. (Project 50: Rural animation, agricultural credit, co-operatives and extension services.)

31. A training course on co-operative management techniques, sponsored by FAO, was held in Cotonou (Cameroon) from 22 November to 18 December 1965. A rural institution officer of the ECA/FAO Joint Division served as Director. (Project 50.)

32. Preparatory work has been initiated in the drawing up of a request to be submitted to the United Nations Development Programme by Ethiopia for a livestock, marketing, training and research centre.

#### Economic co-operation

33. The Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa held at Lusaka (Zambia), from 26 October to 2 November 1965, was the first of a series of meetings on economic co-operation which will be held in all ECA sub-regions pursuant to Commission resolution 142 (VII). The resolution recommended to member States "to set up at an early date, at the sub-regional level, inter-governmental machinery responsible for the harmonization of economic and social development in the sub-region, taking into account the experience of similar institutional arrangements inside and outside Africa" (see E/4004, part III, p. 80).

34. The agenda for the meeting included, in addition to questions concerning economic integration, items on the harmonization of industrial development programmes in East Africa. A considerable amount of documentation on this subject was prepared by the secretariat, consultants, and by certain donor countries under bilateral agreements. (Project 13.)

35. The meeting set up two committees: Committee I to deal with the agenda items on economic integration, and Committee II to deal with those concerning the harmonization of industrial development programmes. The reports of the two committees were integrated into the text of the Report of the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa (E/CN.14/346). The agenda as adopted, and the texts of the resolutions adopted by the meeting are annexed to the report.

36. A secretariat paper containing proposals for the establishment of sub-regional inter-governmental machinery for economic integration in East Africa (E/CN.14/LU/ECOP/8) was discussed, and resulted in the adoption of a resolution (see E/CN.14/346, annex VII) recommending to the Governments of East African countries that they formally establish the Economic Community of East Africa. General agreement was reached by Committee I on the need to set up a Council of Ministers as the principal body to manage the Community; that means should be found for associating cabinets and especially the Heads of Government of member States with the major decisions of the Community; and that one omnibus committee, the Economic Committee, should be prescribed in the Treaty to service the Council of Ministers.

37. Following a discussion on how work on sub-regional economic co-operation could be started prior to the drafting and enactment of the Treaty, it was agreed that signification of acceptance should reach the Executive Secretary of the Commission within three months. If six or more countries have expressed their acceptance by the end of that period, an Interim Council of Ministers should be established within one further month. If, however, all the Governments in the sub-region were to accept before the three months time limit had elapsed, the Interim Council of Ministers could start to function within one month of the last acceptance to be received.

38. The six countries having now accepted, the first meeting of the Interim Council of Ministers is planned to be held in May 1966.

39. Consensus was also reached on the following principles: there shall be a permanent secretariat; in the initial stage, the Commission should be requested to assist in setting up, staffing and running the secretariat; Lusaka should be the headquarters of this organization.

40. At the request of the countries of the Central African sub-region, an ECA Mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa, comprising members of the secretariat and three engineers provided by the Governments of Belgium, France and the United States of America, visited six countries of the sub-region between 23 April and 24 May 1965 to study the various aspects of economic integration in the area with specific reference to energy, agriculture and industry. The Mission also investigated problems related to economic planning, manpower and education. A comprehensive provisional report (E/CN.14/L.320) was prepared and sent to the relevant Governments in July for their comments and a revised report will be distributed in March 1966.

#### Economic planning and surveys

41. The Economic Surveys of West Africa and South Africa have been completed and those of North and East Africa are well advanced. The Economic Bulletin for

Africa, Volume 5,<sup>3/</sup> has been published and Volume 6 is scheduled to be published in the first half of 1966 (Project 1 (a): Projections for Africa, development Planning and Policies; Project 112: Economic Bulletin for Africa).

42. A number of special studies have been prepared among which are the following:

- (a) A study on the co-ordination of foreign aid in Africa which was prepared for a conference on economic development sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries.
- (b) A statistical study on imports and exports for Africa for the years 1953-1963.
- (c) A paper entitled "East Africa: Development Trends and Problems" (E/CN.14/LU/ECOP/5), was submitted to the Sub-regional Meeting held at Lusaka.
- (d) A paper entitled "The Concept and Content of Economic and Social Planning" (NHP/SEM/WP/10.65), was prepared for the WHO Interregional Seminar on National Health Planning which was held in Addis Ababa from 11 to 26 October 1965.

43. Several papers on development planning and financing were prepared for the Seminar on Financing of Development Plans and Projects, jointly sponsored by the German Foundation for Developing Countries and the Economic Commission for Africa. The Seminar, attended by representatives from fourteen African countries, was held at Addis Ababa from 24 January through 18 February 1966.

44. The secretariat is co-operating with universities and research institutions in Africa in research activities and an exchange of publications with several universities has been arranged.

#### Housing, building and planning

45. Following the comprehensive documentation prepared for the Workshop on the Role of Physical Planning and Urbanization Policies in Development (see E/CN.14/HOU/5), and the first session of the Standing Committee on Housing and Physical Planning held in 1964 (see E/CN.14/329), regional advisers have, in conjunction with United Nations experts, rendered advice and assistance during 1965 to Cameroon, Dahomey, Libya, Somali Republic, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, and have initiated advice and assistance in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. All this assistance has been provided at the request of the Governments concerned. There is a growing tendency for Governments to adopt a centralized form of housing administration by establishing national authorities under suitable legislation and the majority of the missions already carried out were connected with this, and policy, programmes and training.

46. Because of the financial stringency experienced by most African countries, little or no funds are at present available for housing programmes. Increasingly,

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<sup>3/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.K.6.

therefore, much attention is being given by these countries, as the reports from the field experts indicate, to the use of aided self-help as one of the major means for resolving the problem of housing. (Project 62: policies, programming and administration in housing, building and physical planning).

47. A successful regional training course in aided self-help housing techniques and methods was carried out in conjunction with ninety-one unit housing pilot projects in Addis Ababa during January to April 1965. Eighteen participants and six observers from the United Arab Republic, Kenya, Malawi, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia attended. Participants who have since returned to their various countries have been engaged in the training of personnel and in carrying out self-help housing projects.

48. Work is continuing on the analysis of the initial and running costs of providing and maintaining basic piped water supply for housing, and an analysis of the initial and running costs of providing and maintaining basic standards of sewage disposal has been started. This latter project is being carried out in co-operation with WHO. (Project 63: Housing and related sanitation facilities).

49. Collection and analysis on a comparative basis of housing costs, including building costs and the cost of land and services is continuing. (Project 64: Housing costs; Project 66: regulations and standards in the field of housing, building and physical planning).

50. Work on the collection of information on all aspects of urbanization and physical planning, including the structure and organization in each country and their relationships to the General Development Programme is continuing. In the absence of a regional adviser in physical planning, it has not been possible to collect all the information desired, which would normally have been done during such an officer's travel within the region. The Workshop on the Role of Physical Planning and Urbanization Policies in Development held in Accra in September-October 1964 put the matter of integration of physical planning in national development plans on the right lines and it is apparent from information received that integration in some cases is being carried out.

51. The problem of motor vehicle traffic in towns is being examined in detail with a view to estimating more realistically the future growth of traffic as a guide to planners, road builders, and urban traffic authorities (Project 65: Planning and development of the physical environment - national, regional and local).

52. The work on the subject of dissemination and exchange of information which is being undertaken by a consultant provided by the Swedish Government was interrupted by his illness but has been resumed (Project 67: Dissemination and exchange of information).

53. It has not been possible to put as much emphasis on training as desired, but a proposal has been made to establish an institute for post-graduate training and research in all aspects of housing, building and planning at Algiers perhaps with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (Project 68: Training).

#### Industry

54. In view of the importance attached to regional and sub-regional co-operation in industry by the seventh session of the Commission, further pre-feasibility studies are being undertaken in all the sub-regions of Africa. It is expected that this work will be completed by the middle of 1966.

55. The studies being undertaken are in three categories. The first category considers industries which, because of economies of scale, would not be viable on an individual country basis, for example, iron and steel, basic chemicals, etc. The second group of industries includes those industrial branches which are not small enough to be feasible on an individual country basis, but do not necessarily require a sub-regional market. These industries could, therefore, be jointly established by two or three countries in each sub-region. The third group of industries are those which are sufficiently small to be feasible in individual countries.

56. Simultaneously, studies on sub-regional inter-industry balances are being carried out with the object of demonstrating the relationship between the various industrial branches and also the direct and indirect benefits which will accrue to all member States within each sub-region through co-ordinated industrial development, such as employment and income effects, production of industrial raw materials, demand for agricultural raw materials and food, etc. The sub-regional inter-industry balances will be the basis of further work in 1966 for a continental industrial development strategy (Project 12: Inventory of industries in Africa and industrial reporting; Project 13: harmonization of industrial development programmes; Project 15: intensive studies of individual industries).

57. As a follow-up of the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in West Africa held at Bamako, from 5 to 15 October 1964, technical assistance has been provided to West African countries in the establishment of the West African Interim Expert Committee on Iron and Steel. The first meeting of the Committee was held at Abidjan, from 15 to 22 October 1965, to discuss, inter alia, concrete steps which the countries of the sub-region should undertake jointly towards the establishment of a West African iron and steel complex.

58. The second meeting of the Committee will be held at Freetown, Sierra Leone, in April 1966. The main items on the agenda will be the location of the first West African integrated iron and steel plant and the establishment of a West African iron and steel authority. The report of the meeting will be submitted to the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in West Africa to be held in Niamey (Niger) in September-October 1966. Documents now being prepared for this latter meeting include inter-industry analysis for the sub-region as a whole for the period 1965-1975, and further pre-feasibility studies in depth on sub-regional, multi-national and national industries.

59. Assistance is also being provided to the Government of Mali in connexion with the establishment of a proposed sub-regional inland iron and steel plant. Other projects in the sub-region which are now ripe for feasibility studies and negotiations amongst member States are cement, chemicals and fertilizers. Staff members of the Economic Commission for Africa visited certain West African countries in January 1966 to assist with the finalization of these projects.

60. As has been reported (see para. 34 above), a considerable portion of the agenda for the Sub-regional Meeting at Lusaka was concerned with the harmonization of industrial development programmes in East Africa. The secretariat prepared papers for this meeting covering sub-regional industrial projects, multi-national industrial projects, individual country projects and an inter-industry balance including intra-African trade for the countries of the sub-region. Following the

Meeting at Lusaka, East African Governments have been advised that the secretariat would be willing to assist in undertaking feasibility and engineering studies.

61. The Maghreb countries in North Africa which have established a Ministerial Council and a Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb have decided to establish a common centre for industrial studies. The Standing Committee held its first meeting at Algiers, in March 1965. It decided to create a commission to elaborate a common commercial policy for the four countries, not only within the countries themselves, but also vis-à-vis foreign economic organizations, in particular the European Common Market. The Standing Consultative Committee also created the following commissions, which are to give priority to co-ordination in the industrial field: iron and steel; vehicle assembly industries; electronics; glass manufacturing industries and telecommunications.

62. The ECA Mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa devoted a substantial part of its report (E/CN.14/L.320) to specific possibilities of co-ordinated industrial development in the sub-region, with proposals on food industries, the forest industries, non-metallurgical minerals, metals, metal manufactures, textiles and allied industries, and chemicals and fertilizers. These proposals will be considered by the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa to be held in April 1966. A framework for permanent co-operation in five of the six countries of the sub-region already exists as a result of the Treaty of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC). It is expected that the proposals for co-ordinated industrial development in the Commission's report will be followed up within the framework of the UDEAC arrangements. The next step consists of feasibility and engineering studies with the view to realization at an early date of a series of national and multi-national industrial development projects.

63. The secretariat has been assisted by experts provided by various industrialized countries under the bilateral technical assistance programme (Project 14: Promotion of specific industrial development projects; Project 15).

64. Studies have also been undertaken on standardization (sub-regional and continental), industrial finance and industrial research, with emphasis on the operational aspects. Work continues on the inventory of industries in Africa and collection of industrial statistics (Project 12; Project 18: standardization; Project 20: industrial research).

65. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), Economic and Social Council resolution 1030 C (XXXVII) and Commission resolution 144 (VII), the regional Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa was held in Cairo jointly with the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, from 27 January to 10 February 1966, as part of a series of regional symposia in preparation for an international symposium. The purpose of the Symposium was to examine the problems and prospects of industrial developments at the national, sub-regional and regional level and to consider measures for the accelerated development of member countries (E/CN.14/347).

66. The Symposium considered documents prepared by the Commission's secretariat and its consultants, the Centre for Industrial Development, the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

67. Twenty-six Commission member and associate member countries were represented as well as the ILO, FAO, WHO, the Centre for Industrial Development, GATT, the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the United Nations Development Programme. At the invitation of the Commission, observers from the following organizations also attended: the African Development Bank, the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation, European Economic Community, European Investment Bank, League of Arab States, and the Organization of African Unity. A number of individual experts on industry and research also attended (Project 17: Regional industrial symposium).

68. The Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa reviewed the current industrial situation in African countries. Several countries submitted substantive country reports. These reports are to be circulated to all member States of the Commission and will form the basic material for the world industrial survey which is being prepared by the Centre for Industrial Development. The Symposium also discussed problems and prospects of industrial development at the country, multi-national, sub-regional and regional levels. The secretariat of the Commission had prepared tables on industries which could be established during the next decade in various African countries and in all the four sub-regions.

69. The agenda for the Symposium included selected aspects of industrial development. Some of the major items were: external resources for industrial development; measures, both regionally and internationally, to accelerate the rate of industrial development in Africa; industrial programming and project evaluation; manpower and planning; industrial research and standardization.

70. The recommendations of the Symposium covered general economic co-operation, institutions for economic co-operation, problems of industrial co-ordination, sectors of industry (national, multi-national, sub-regional and regional), industrial programming and project evaluation, manpower, external and internal financing, industrial research, transport and industrial development, standardization, industrial statistics, trade and industrial development, natural resources and external resources in industrial development.

71. The Symposium welcomed the establishment of the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development and the proposal to hold an international symposium on industrial development in 1967.

72. In addition to the report of the Symposium, the secretariat of the Commission will prepare the following two studies for the international symposium: "The Industrialization of Africa", and an inter-industry balance study for the continent of Africa which will be based on the sub-regional inter-industry balances now being prepared.

#### Money and finance

73. The paper entitled "Bilateral Trade and Payments Agreements in Africa" has been revised and issued (E/CN.14/STC/24/Rev.1/Corr.1). It was sent to the United Nations Inter-regional Seminar on Planning the External Sector at Ankara as one of the Commission's contributions and is being circulated to the member countries in connexion with sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation.

74. The Survey on Monetary Institutions in Africa already prepared in 1964 has been revised and brought up to date (E/CN.14/STC/AMA/2/Rev.1/Corr.1) for submission to the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in West Africa to be held at Niamey in September-October 1966 and, subsequently, to the meeting of the Working Party on Monetary Management and Intra-African Payments, scheduled for June 1966 (Project 74: Mobilization of domestic savings and their direction into productive investment).

75. A preliminary study on the evolution of the balance of payments problems of African countries (E/CN.14/LU/ECOP/3) was prepared for the Sub-regional Meeting at Lusaka (Project 75: Balance of payments problems).

76. A Conference of Governors of African Central Banks was held at Addis Ababa, from 15 to 22 February 1966, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and was attended by thirty-six countries and sixteen representatives of African Central Banks: Algeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Zambia, Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique equatoriale et du Cameroun and Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

77. While recognizing that there were obstacles to co-operation among African Central Banks, the Conference unanimously agreed to the formation of an association to be called Association of African Central Banks which might concern itself with professional, technical, and monetary affairs and exchange of experiences on monetary and banking matters and questions of monetary and banking co-operation in Africa. It was agreed that the Association might sponsor a research centre and provide guidelines for its activities, including training programmes. Instead of setting up new institutions it was deemed better to draw on existing ones such as the African Development Bank (ADB) and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). A research committee comprising the Economic Commission for Africa, ADB and the IDEP is to be established to ensure the growth of research activities without incurring substantial additional expenses, and to explore the possibilities of establishing the research centre.

78. The need for pooling resources for training high level banking technicians was noted and the Conference agreed that there was need for some training of Central Bank staff in addition to existing local courses arranged by some African Central Banks; and mutual interchange of details of the type of courses organized locally by these banks. It was agreed that such courses should be organized for periods not exceeding six weeks and the Conference was invited to organize the first course in Nigeria in 1968.

79. There was also agreement that a regional bulletin might eventually be issued by the proposed research centre, and that on the basis of the publications received from Central Banks it might be possible for the Commission to initiate such a publication.

80. The Conference also expressed the opinion that the Executive Secretary might explore the possibilities of establishing a multilateral clearing or payments agency for African countries (Project 76: Monetary co-operation among African central banks).

81. A study has been prepared on inflationary and deflationary processes in African economies (E/CN.14/WP/2/1) (Project 78: Inflationary and deflationary processes in African economies).

82. Work will continue on the technical and financial problems of establishing and operating a compensation scheme or payments union in Africa with a view to submitting the results of this inquiry to the Working Party on Monetary Management on Intra-African Payments which is to be convened from 13 to 18 June 1966 (Project 77: Multilateral payments compensation schemes and a payments union).

83. Outlines have been prepared for the classification of revenue and expenditure of African Governments as part of the survey of African budgets. As a preliminary step, a simpler outline study of African public revenues and receipts by main heads over the past five years has been initiated (Project 79: The promotion of balanced growth of Government revenue and expenditure).

84. A preliminary study of investment laws in Africa has been published (E/CN.14/INR/28/Rev.2) (Project 82: Economic incentives and allied legislation for industrial development and capital investment).

85. The paper entitled "Some Aspects of Public Finance and Industrial Development in the East African Sub-region" (E/CN.14/INR/96), was prepared for the Sub-regional Meeting at Lusaka (Project 82).

86. An outline has been prepared of the proposed study of public debt in Africa and transmitted to the International Bank for comment (Project 83: Public debt management and policies in relation to development).

87. Proposals by United Nations Headquarters for a series of country studies of the impact of fiscal incentives on industrial development in developing countries have been studied and comments thereon submitted (Project 82).

88. An Advanced Seminar in Current Problems and Training Needs in Tax Administration was convened from 6 to 15 December 1965 in Addis Ababa (E/CN.14/FISC/1). Attendance was at a high level, the majority of those attending being officers in charge of taxation departments such as the Commissioner and Director of Taxation; the co-operation of United Nations Headquarters, IMF, IFA, OECD and OAU was highly appreciated. Twenty-five African countries were represented as well as the East African Common Services Organization. The participants unanimously agreed that the Seminar provided them with a unique opportunity for the exchange of experience in the fiscal field, and an introduction to the study of each others fiscal systems. It was recommended that further meetings be held, at least biennially, and that an African tax programme be instituted by the Commission (Project 88: Training in tax administration).

89. The Regional Adviser in Budgetary Management visited Somalia and the Sudan in order to advise on measures necessary to improve budgetary control and management. The Sudan Government has already accepted his recommendations and has invited the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations to provide a small team of experts to implement them. The Government of Somalia is understood to be considering the recommendations favourably.

90. A draft questionnaire designed to elicit the necessary information from member countries regarding their budgetary systems, required for a budgetary survey proposed under the terms of Project 80: (harmonization of national budgeting with development planning), has been drafted, but implementation of this project awaits the arrival of a replacement for the Regional Adviser on Budgetary Management who has retired.

91. The revised draft of the English version of the Manual on Government Accounting which has been prepared by the Fiscal and Financial Branch of United Nations Headquarters with the collaboration of regional advisers and regional commissions has been received and is under examination (Project 80).

92. A draft outline and syllabus has been prepared for an orientation course for senior Government officials in budgetary management, but for reasons of staff and finance it is unlikely that this will be held before the second half of 1966 (Project 87: Training in budget management).

#### Surveying and mapping

93. There has been significant and encouraging progress in a number of far-reaching projects concerning surveying and mapping. Following the Meeting of Experts on Regional Centres for Training in Photogrammetry and Airborne Geophysical Surveys and in Interpreting Aerial Surveys, held at Addis Ababa in October 1964 (E/CN.14/CART/128), good progress has been made in the implementation of its recommendations. A survey team has visited four countries: Ethiopia, Mali, Nigeria and Sudan, which have made formal offers of sites for the Centres, and has submitted a report on the suitability of the proposed sites. Preparations have been made to organize a pilot course on photogrammetry in the first half of 1966 (Project 39: Training centre(s) in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveying).

94. The Meeting of Experts on Joint Centres for Specialized Services in Surveying and Mapping was held at Addis Ababa from 30 June to 8 July 1965 (E/CN.14/CART/144). Twenty-five African Governments reported their need for various services. Recommendations were made on the scope of the services, requirements of staff and equipment and on further preparatory work. Five non-African countries have so far offered substantial contributions in the form of experts and equipment, and arrangements are proceeding with a view to the establishment of the first joint centre as soon as possible. The Governments of Niger, Somalia, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic have offered special contributions towards the setting up of a centre in their respective capitals. Negotiations with bilateral agencies for the establishment of training and of specialized services centres have made faster progress than had been expected (Project 40: Joint centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping).

95. The second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, which had been deferred, is now scheduled to be held in September 1966. The Government of Tunisia has generously offered to act as host and to provide all funds necessary for the Conference. A provisional agenda for the Conference has been distributed to African Governments. The decision to hold the Conference arises partly from the acceleration of the Commission's projects in cartography and partly from two other considerations: (a) the rapid developments in the technology (methods and instruments) of surveying and map production in general and of aerial surveying in particular and, (b) the recent studies by other United Nations bodies which underline the need to make available new knowledge as quickly as possible in order to raise the extremely low rate of inventory and utilization of natural resources in developing countries.

96. A map documentation and reference centre for Africa has been established at the headquarters of the Commission. Material has been received from twenty member countries and two non-member countries, and further approaches have been

made to Governments to obtain a full coverage of the continent. A provisional list of maps available for consultation was distributed to Governments in September 1965 (Project 41: Documentation and dissemination of information).

### Natural resources and energy

97. Jointly with the World Meteorological Organization, a study on major deficiencies in hydrologic data in Africa has been completed, and will be published shortly. The secretariat has played an active part in the preparatory work which has led, with the assistance of the Special Fund, to projects on the development of the Lake Chad Basin and certain parts of the Nile Basin. Bibliographies on the Nile Basin have been completed and one on the hydraulic development of the Niger River is under preparation. The secretariat is co-operating with the secretariats of the Chad Basin and Senegal Basin Commissions. The collection of data of scientific, technical and economic nature on many aspects of water resources is in progress (Project 26: Survey and planning of water resources development).

98. Following a visit and a request of the Executive Secretary to the Hungarian authorities, an ECA-Hungarian mission completed a study of the needs for and design of a water resources development institute for the East African sub-region. The report is now under examination.

99. In association with FAO and the World Health Organization, the secretariat is making the necessary arrangements to hold a bilingual training course on small-scale storage works in West Africa during 1966. Discussions have been initiated with WHO on the problems of propagation and control of water-borne and water-related diseases and a comparative study of the economics of prevention is arranged for 1966 (Project 25: Water resources development, training of personnel).

100. A review of the mineral resources of the East and West African sub-regions has been completed and similar reviews are in preparation for North and Central Africa. Arrangements are in hand for a revision of a review made of Africa's iron and steel resources together with the preparation of an up-to-date map showing the distribution of economic, or potentially economic, iron ore deposits throughout the continent. As part of the process of bringing up-to-date knowledge on the mineral resources of Africa, contacts have been made and discussions are in progress on five-year programmes of co-operation with, and aid from, leading institutes outside Africa and in particular the State Geological Survey of West Germany (Hanover); the Association of African Geological Surveys (France); Overseas Geological Surveys (London); the Research Institute for African Geology, University of Leeds (United Kingdom); and the United States Bureau of Mines (Washington).

101. A report has been prepared on the results of a mission to Mauritania with recommendations on the surveying and development of natural resources which are now in the course of being implemented. The Ethiopian Government has requested advice on the organization of geological research, which will be provided (Project 22: Inventory of natural resources; Project 23: development of natural resources, research and training).

102. An enquiry is being made into testing facilities in African countries, for example, laboratories for analysis of minerals, rocks and mineral raw materials, geochemical analysis and possible ore dressing methods (Project 28: Mineral resources, research and assistance).

103. An outline has been prepared of a possible African minerals centre which would be an information centre for mineral exploration and exploitation, an applied geological and mining museum, laboratories for day-to-day applied research work in minerals, and a training centre.

104. A preliminary review has been made of the education and training of Africans in the fields of geology and mining. A questionnaire has been prepared which, after consultation with the appropriate Specialized Agencies, and in particular UNESCO and ILO, will be circulated to African countries (Project 27: Mineral resources, training in geology and mining).

105. Country papers on energy have been prepared for thirty-three African countries of East, Central and West Africa, and have been sent to the Governments concerned for checking and completion of data. A paper has been prepared on energy development in the countries of the East African sub-region (E/CN.14/INR/104) and a similar paper is being prepared on West Africa. A survey of the energy development perspectives of the Central African sub-region was prepared by a member of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe as part of the Mission on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa.

106. Preliminary investigation was started into four major problems in the energy field: long-distance transmission of electricity; rural electrification; the efficient utilization of geothermal resources and manpower requirements (Project 24: Industries providing energy).

#### Public administration

107. An Orientation Course in Local Government Training was conducted at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa from 17 May to 3 June 1965. Twenty-four participants attended from fourteen countries. The purpose of the course was to introduce new curricula and training methods for local government officers. It was aimed at training senior officers responsible for training and also at developing guides for improving and modernizing local government training programmes (Project 101: Local Government training).

108. A Seminar on Personnel Administration in Central and Local Authorities was conducted at Addis Ababa from 22 November to 3 December 1965. The aim of the Seminar was to provide senior officials of ministries concerned with personnel management, policy-making and training in personnel administration (for central Government and local authorities) and senior members of training institutes concerned with the training of these officials, with a fresh approach to personnel administration in the public service (Project 98: Patterns and procedures of personnel administration).

109. The secretariat will shortly be publishing a series of management improvement guides, intended for information of ministers and senior officers on ways and means of improving public administration. They will be sufficiently detailed, however, to permit their use for implementation of management improvement plans in any African country. Three guides entitled "Effective Supply Management for the Countries of Africa", "Effective Forms Management for the Countries of Africa", and "Effective Improvement of Organization and Administration in the Countries of Africa" have been drafted and will be distributed early in 1966. Other guides will be issued as soon as they are completed. They will deal with

such subjects as: local government, personnel administration, forms design, financial administration, the planning and conduct of public administration training, organization and administration for effective development planning, organization and methods, etc. (Project 98).

110. It has been decided to pursue a country-by-country approach in the implementation of Project 99 (Government purchasing and supply). Consequently, it is planned to circulate the guide "Effective Supply Management for the Countries of Africa" successively among the countries of each sub-region. The secretariat will endeavour, on request, to provide the necessary advice and assistance to those countries desirous of effecting improvement in supply management. In this connexion, supply consultants of the United States Agency for International Development are being made available early in 1966 to three countries in East Africa to carry out complete projects, including more detailed supply surveys, advice and assistance with implementation of the above plan and retraining of supply personnel.

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

- (a) The Regional Personnel Administration and Training Adviser was assigned to the Maghreb countries for six months to advise on implementation of proposals contained in a Report on Personnel Administration of the United Nations Technical Assistance Operations. The Adviser also provided assistance to the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development;
- (b) The Regional Local Government Adviser visited the Government of Tunisia and gave advice on the reorganization of metropolitan Tunis;
- (c) The Regional Organization and Methods Adviser gave ad hoc advice on a number of organization and methods problems in several countries in the East African sub-region and, at the request of the Government of Malawi, made an organization and methods survey of space requirements for the proposed capital of Lilongwe.

#### Social development

112. The field appraisal of national community development and social welfare services in Ethiopia has been completed. Suggestions for strengthening the field organization, the objectives and the content of the national programme, as well as for securing greater impact and increased public participation in local development projects, have been embodied in a report (E/CN.14/SWCD/30), which will be discussed with the responsible governmental authorities. A special chapter of the report, prepared by a consultant of the Commission, examines the particular needs and involvement of women and children in social welfare programmes in Ethiopia (Project No. 69 (c): Socio-economic problems in development and improvement of rural life and institutions - Ethiopia).

113. An analysis of the data collected from the socio-economic survey of problems and prospects in rural development of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta has been accomplished and a final draft report (E/CN.14/SWCD/29) on the project has been completed. This survey was undertaken in 1964 as a joint and co-ordinated effort,

by the United Nations Social Survey and Development Section, the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and the Niamey Sub-regional office of the Economic Commission for Africa and with the technical co-operation of WHO and FAO. It aimed at ascertaining, in depth, the nature and scope of social and economic problems encountered by these three contiguous and land-locked countries, in the development and improvement of rural life and institutions (Project No. 69 (b): Mali, Niger and Upper Volta).

114. In response to a request made by the Tanzanian Government for assistance to expand the facilities of the Tengeru Community Development Training Centre, the secretariat undertook an on-the-spot study to assess the needs of that country in relation to those of the East Africa sub-region as a whole. This was followed by a visit of the Regional Adviser in Rural Life and Institutions, who consulted with the Government authorities and the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in order to determine, and advise on, the appropriate international assistance (Project No. 69 (d): East and Central Africa).

115. A social investigation into the role and needs of women in East and Central Africa has been completed, with the assistance of a consultant of the Commission. The study encompasses the role of women in social life, in the home and outside; economic activity of women in trade, commerce and industry; women's organizations, political, as well as economic and social; participation of women in the development of rural institutions, such as co-operatives, credit unions and community development. The report (E/CN.14/SWSA/5) has been made available to the Governments concerned for their comments, prior to publication (Project No. 70: Social problems of urbanization and industrialization).

116. Another study entitled Social Reconstruction in the Newly-Independent Countries of East Africa <sup>4/</sup> has been completed by a consultant of the Commission. The study, which was intended to include Rhodesia, outlines the various political, economic, racial and other problems which face the Governments of the countries concerned. It also makes observations on how these countries might set about dealing with these problems (Project No. 70; Project 71 (b): organization and administration of social welfare services).

117. A consultant was engaged, in December 1965, to undertake a survey of social adjustments in the countries of the West African sub-region, as a direct follow-up on the East African study.

118. The study project of the problems encountered by Sudan, Ghana and the United Arab Republic in connexion with the Wadi Halfa, the Volta River and the Aswan Dam resettlement schemes, has been deferred for lack of both funds and staff (Project 70 (b)).

119. The secretariat participated in the two United Nations interregional meetings on social and criminological research, and prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, in Copenhagen (Denmark) and Stockholm (Sweden), respectively. A study paper on the relevance of contemporary research to the development of criminal policy and the prevention and treatment of crime in developing countries was prepared as the secretariat's contribution to the research meeting (Project No. 70 g).

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<sup>4/</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.K.5.

120. Close working relations, for the promotion of youth work in Africa, were established between the secretariat of the Commission and the United Nations Special Agencies, the Organization of African Unity, non-governmental international youth organizations and the newly-appointed Inter-Regional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes, who is based at New York Headquarters. In April, the secretariat of the Commission participated, for the first time, in the United Nations Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth, at United Nations Headquarters. In June 1965, the ECA Regional Consultant on Youth assisted in FAO's first African Rural Youth Development Seminar; and, in October, the secretariat participated in the first All-African Consultation on the Young Men's Christian Association Development in Africa. The secretariat also collaborated with the Bureau of Social Affairs on an advisory mission of the Inter-Regional Adviser on Youth Policies and Programmes to ten countries in the region, from October to December 1965 (Project No. 71 (f)).

121. In accordance with the schedule of publication of studies and investigations undertaken, three printed monographs were released for general distribution, in both English and French, entitled: Directory of Regional Social Welfare Activities; 5/ Patterns of Social Welfare Organization and Administration in Africa; 6/ and Training for Social Work in Africa 7/ (Project No. 71 (a) and (b)).

122. As from May 1965, a Regional Adviser on Social Welfare, posted to the West African sub-region, has been providing advisory services in the social welfare field to the Governments in that sub-region.

123. The International Consultant Team, appointed in the last quarter of 1964 to undertake a first-hand study of schools of social work and training needs in Africa, has submitted its final report (E/CN.14/SWSA/3/Add.1), which contains far-reaching recommendations for meeting the contemporary challenge of social work training in a situation of rapid social change in Africa. As an immediate follow-up action on the work of the Team, the Seminar for Social Work Educators in Africa was organized in Alexandria, (United Arab Republic), in August 1965. The Seminar brought together directors of schools of social work and senior administrators directly in charge of professional training programmes for social workers of all categories (Project 72: Training in the social welfare field).

124. One of the many recommendations of the International Consultant Team concerns international co-operation in the development of social welfare training in Africa, on a sub-regional and regional basis. This recommendation requests the Economic Commission for Africa to undertake to identify the overseas educational institutions presently used by African students in various priority categories and to make a qualitative assessment of the contribution they can make to African students; to provide such schools with material on African countries; to encourage and assist with travel and other expenses in an exchange of African and overseas social work educators. Preliminary consultations, leading to implementation of this and other recommendations of the Team will be undertaken.

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5/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.K.1.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.K.4.

7/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.K.5.

125. A study of income distribution and levels of living in Zambia is in progress. The particular areas of emphasis in this study include: the effects of urbanization, industrialization and European immigration on the social framework; and a definition of the principal socio-economic groups. The survey of income levels and distribution is concentrating on strategic sectors, such as mining and agriculture, and embracing such occupational groups as miners, farmers, teachers and employees of central and local Governments.

126. Work on the fourth monograph in the series Social Welfare Services in Africa will shortly be completed. This will deal with organization and administration of family, youth and child welfare services in the region (Project 71).

127. Consultations with UNESCO, through the ECA/UNESCO liaison officer have resulted in the selection of three African countries in which experimental projects, in connexion with the World Campaign for Universal Literacy, will be launched (Project No. 73: Eradication of illiteracy).

#### Statistics and demography

128. During 1965, approximately fifty United Nations technical assistance experts served in Africa in various fields of statistics, and more than thirty missions in seventeen African countries were undertaken or continued as part of the regional advisory service. Demand has exceeded supply and some statistical fields, especially industrial statistics and data processing, have not been covered. Efforts are being made to obtain additional advisers through bilateral arrangements, but so far without success (Project 106: Statistical survey of Africa).

129. Considerable expansion of the Yaoundé Statistical Training Centre is being achieved with the assistance of three additional lecturers provided by Canada, France, and the European Economic Community (EEC), and by an increase in the number of EEC fellowships to fifty, the total of all fellowships thus increased to seventy-five. Fellowships, lecturers, and/or financial support for centre operation is provided by the United Nations. In addition to Yaoundé, there are sub-regional middle level statistical training centres at Achimota (Ghana) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). Assistance is also provided at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Lagos (Nigeria), and Rabat (Morocco). A new Middle Level Statistical Training Centre was opened in Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania) on 1 September 1965.

130. The centres at Addis Ababa, Achimota, and Dar-es-Salaam receive teaching support from associated universities. However, in view of the increasing demand for statistical personnel it seems undesirable that the United Nations should relinquish its responsibilities in this area for some time to come. The agreements under which the centres in Achimota, Addis Ababa, and Yaoundé are jointly sponsored by the United Nations and host Governments, expired in 1965 or will do so in 1966; and at the Meeting of Directors of Middle Level Statistical Training Centres, held at Addis Ababa from 16 to 20 April 1965 (E/CN.14/CAS.4/3), proposals were made to provide for improved training facilities at these centres in the future. Also, a special survey of staffing requirements in the statistical offices was undertaken in this connexion. (Project 107: Regional co-operation in training statistical personnel).

131. A working group met in Addis Ababa from 14 to 21 July 1965 to discuss a new revision in the United Nations System of National Accounts (E/CN.14/CAS.4/NA/21). A working group of statisticians and planners, also held in July, provided much of the basis for discussion of the subject at the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians (see E/CN.14/CAS.4/Dev.4). A technical meeting of the Working Group on Consensus of Population and Housing was also held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 29 June 1965 (E/CN.14/CAS.4/CPH/11). Conclusions reached by the group were submitted to the Fourth Conference in pursuance of preparations for African participation in the 1970 World Population Census Programme.

132. The Fourth Conference of African Statisticians met in Addis Ababa from 8 to 17 November 1965 (E/CN.14/CAS.4/17). Particular emphasis was accorded in the meeting to statistical requirements for planning purposes. The other main items on the agenda included training, the development of methodology adapted to African conditions in national accounts, and the 1970 World Population Census Programme. Special attention was devoted to the need for improved programmes of industrial statistics in African countries. Arrangements for improving the supply of data by countries was also discussed by the Conference.

133. The following technical meetings will be held in 1966 to deal with methodological problems: African recommendations for the 1970 World Population Census Programme, (February and March); national accounts at constant prices, including adaptation to Africa of the revised United Nations System of National Accounts, (November); requirements for methodology and applications of industrial statistics, including input-output analysis, (December).

134. Other subjects such as labour force and employment statistics require urgent attention, but it will not be possible to schedule another meeting on this topic until 1967. The seminar on distribution statistics has been foreseen for 1966 and should be considered to have lower priority than the other fields mentioned. Similarly, an assessment of priorities and available funds has led to the cancellation of the proposed meeting on automatic data processing in favour of the meeting on uses of industrial statistics. A report on developments in data processing in Africa is being prepared. Increasing attention is being paid to the methods of analysis which are related directly to requirements for planning purposes (Project 108: Formulation of statistical standards for the region).

135. At the Fourth Conference of African Statisticians, countries presented progress reports describing technical, organizational, and staffing developments in the statistical offices. The Sub-regional Meeting of Heads of North and East African Statistical Offices, held in Addis Ababa from 8 to 14 April 1965 (E/CN.14/CAS.4/4), provided a medium for exchange of information on a more localized basis. They have made a significant contribution to the development of the training programme in statistics.

136. The Statistical Newsletter continues to be published on a quarterly basis and now has a wide distribution. To the extent that information sources permit, the Newsletter also reports on statistical activities in the countries. During the past year, the content of the Newsletter has been revised, providing for inclusion of technical articles and discussions of specialized statistical fields. It is planned to continue this new arrangement.

137. An up-to-date bibliography, to supersede the previous one, is being prepared for statistical publications issued by African countries (Project 109: Exchange of information on statistical activities).

138. A recent survey by the secretariat has demonstrated that the Mechanical Unit established at the Commission's headquarters now has limited capacity to serve for demonstration purposes or for servicing countries. Plans are well under way to replace the existing equipment with a modern electronic computer, which would be sufficiently in advance of what is generally available in Africa to justify its use for demonstration purposes. A strong effort will be made to shorten the delivery time for the new equipment, presently estimated at two years. It now seems especially important for expert assistance to be provided in the use of automatic data processing equipment with which the countries are now generally equipped.

139. In addition to its regular service functions for secretariat divisions, both administrative as well as technical, the Mechanical Unit undertook data processing support for the following projects: a consumption survey, Asmara (Ethiopia), hospital survey (Ethiopia), a survey of civil service personnel at Brazzaville, and a street boys survey at Addis Ababa (delinquency study), and Ethiopian trade statistics. The Mechanical Unit capacity was expanded during 1965 by means of additional data processing equipment similar to that already installed (Project 110: regional co-operation in the field of data processing).

140. Two series of the bulletin, Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa, containing data on the direction of trade of African countries and a detailed classification of imports and exports by commodity group and country of origin and destination, have been published regularly since 1962. A new publication, Statistical Bulletin for Africa, No. 1 was published in November 1965. The first number of a bulletin on production statistics, to be published regularly, is also in course of preparation. In addition, it is likely that ad hoc publications dealing with special topics will be needed (Project 111: Processing and publication of statistical data).

141. The Population Commission at its thirteenth session recommended to the Economic and Social Council the general strengthening of the demographic activities of the United Nations and outlined a programme of work, which took into account the programmes and activities of the regional Commissions. 8/ A long-range programme of work in the field of demographic research and technical work was also drafted by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa and presented to the ad hoc Committee of Experts on Long-range Programmes in the Field of Population, 1964 (Project 60: Studies on demographic levels, trends and projections).

142. The secretariat has continued to participate in the selection of candidates for, and the operation of, the North African Demographic Centre which was established in Cairo in 1963 (Project 61: Demographic training).

#### Telecommunications

143. Work on the Joint ECA/ITU Plan for the development of an African telecommunication network is continuing and two important regional projects have been approved as part of the short-term phase.

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8/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9.

144. First, the Governments of Ethiopia and the Ivory Coast have agreed in principle to establish a pilot telecommunication circuit between Addis Ababa and Abidjan as a part of the United Nations Development Programme. This will not only provide commercial service between these two countries but also valuable traffic data which is expected to be a useful index of the viability of similar circuits in Africa. A draft plan of operation for the project together with the technical specifications of equipment have been prepared and orders are expected to be placed early in 1966.

145. Secondly, the secretariat has been informed that the Government of the Netherlands will assist in the provision of telecommunication circuits in Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. These circuits will form a valuable contribution to the development of the countries concerned and a useful connexion between the large networks of the Congo and East Africa. The provision of these circuits forms an integral part of the joint ECA/ITU short-term programme and is an example of co-ordinated bilateral aid. Other donor Governments are also expected to take up short-term projects during 1966.

146. A provisional agenda and letters of invitation have been issued for a ECA/OAU/Joint Meeting on Telecommunications in Africa to be held in March 1966 (Project 38: Telecommunications).

#### Trade

147. In connexion with the Commission study of prospects of sub-regional industrialization, a study on intra-sub-regional and inter-sub-regional trade in manufactures and agricultural produce in Africa, 1965-1975, (Project 7: problems and prospects of an African common market or markets), has been started and the necessary statistical material prepared. Work has also started on three other projects: a study of prospects of increasing African exports to developed countries; a study of specific prospects of increasing trade between African and Asian countries; and a study of specific prospects of increasing trade between African countries and the planned economies (Project 8: Trade relations between Africa and other regions of the world).

148. A paper discussing the elements of a model convention for sub-regional common markets in Africa (E/CN.14/WP.1/1) was prepared for sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation and the Working Party on Intra-African Trade. Also, a detailed questionnaire was prepared and sent to all member Governments on the subject of problems and prospects for intra-African trade and sub-regional trade co-operation and policies from the viewpoint of individual African countries (Project 7).

149. The secretariat contributed a reference document for the first session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held in New York from 5 to 30 April 1965, and participated in that meeting as well as in the second session of the Trade and Development Board which met in Geneva from 24 August to 15 September 1965.

150. A questionnaire was sent to all member Governments drawing their attention to the question of simplification and standardization of export documents. It has been agreed between the Commission and ECE, under whose auspices considerable

work has already been done in Europe, that ECE would co-operate with the Commission in rendering assistance to African countries in this area.

151. A survey of current trends in African trade and developments in leading African export commodities has been prepared for the next issue of the Economic Bulletin for Africa.

152. Invitations to attend the first meeting of the Working Party on Intra-African Trade were sent out in January 1966. Pursuant to operative paragraph 5 of Commission resolution 135 (VII) of 22 February 1965, the Executive Secretary agreed with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to convene a joint meeting of the Working Party and the OAU ad hoc Committee of Fourteen Members on Trade and Development. The meeting is to be held from 28 March to 2 April 1966. Preparations for the meeting are in hand, including an analysis of answers received to the questionnaire mentioned in paragraph 148 above, a general review of activities in trade and customs, and a paper on the relations between African States and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Work has commenced on a study of intra-African trade in West Africa, identifying commodities traded and those which might be traded in increased quantities.

153. Numbers 11 and 12 of the Foreign Trade Newsletter were published, containing the usual information on current developments in Africa in the area of trade and payments agreements, external assistance, credits and investments, import restrictions, import and export duties, banking and currency, State trading and commodity news. In addition, issue No. 11 included a background article on the projected free trade area between Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Issue No. 13 will be published shortly (Project 113 e).

#### Customs matters

154. Good progress continues to be made with the implementation of the Commission's resolution 107 (VI) in favour of the adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature by all African countries. In this operation the Commission co-operates closely with the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels and also assists member countries by providing the services of advisers or consultants to help in the actual processes of transposition and introduction of the new tariffs. Thus, the Regional Customs Adviser in Accra has helped in this way the Governments of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia; a consultant appointed by the Commission has similarly assisted the Government of Liberia. Gambia and Nigeria have already introduced the new tariffs; it is expected that the other countries mentioned will do so early in 1966.

155. In other parts of Africa, the secretariat is assisting Malawi with the services of a regional adviser in the preparation of its new tariff and, with the co-operation of the Malawi Government, is offering training facilities therein to other Governments in the East African sub-region. In the meantime, the customs administrations of the Sudan, Ethiopia and Zambia are also making good progress with their tariff transposition (Project 81: Standardization of customs, tariff nomenclature, harmonization of rates of customs duties and other import charges, and uniform classification of revenues arising therefrom).

156. Training needs in the customs field are being reviewed and it is hoped to make further advances in this direction in the next few months.

157. Efforts are also being made to facilitate the training of customs officials in Africa by securing the offer of places in existing customs training centres

for the benefit of officials of other African administrations (Project 86: Training of customs officials).

158. It is hoped to interest and assist West African customs administrations in the practical study and discussion of improved facilities in respect of transit and frontier traffic in the sub-region. The Regional Customs Adviser in that area is initiating discussions with the Governments of the West African sub-regional countries and those bordering the sub-region, with a view to preparing the way for a draft convention suitable and agreeable to them and in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States. The Legal Department at United Nations Headquarters will be asked to assist in drafting the Convention when work in the area has been completed. (Project 84: Transit problems in West Africa; Project 85: Frontier traffic problems in West Africa).

### Transport

159. Negotiations for the bilateral detailed transport studies referred to in the Annual Report for 1964-1965 (see E/4004, para. 28), were intensified and the first study, by a team from the Federal Republic of Germany, has been completed. The countries covered are Niger, Upper Volta, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. The team's report will be circulated shortly.

160. An Italian team, accompanied by a staff member from the Commission, commenced the study of the Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia on 1 October 1965. A French team has started the study of Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Liberia and the Ivory Coast. A Belgian team has commenced the study of the area comprising Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, (Republic of the Congo), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda. Negotiations for a transport team from the United Kingdom to study the area comprising Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia are in progress. Arrangements have been made for the harmonization of the plans produced by these different teams in two stages, one in 1966 and the other early in 1967. A survey of the navigability of the Middle Niger is being arranged through bilateral assistance (Project 29: Studies of sub-regional transport networks).

161. Following the Conference on African Air Transport that was held at Addis Ababa in November 1964, conferences were held for the Eastern sub-region (January 1965) and the Western sub-region (April 1965). At both conferences it was agreed in principle that African international airlines should be formed on a sub-regional basis subject to the result of expert studies which are now in progress. Advantage will be taken of these expert studies to study also, in conjunction with OAU and ICAO, the creation of an African civil aviation organ (Project 29; Project 33: Air transport).

162. A comprehensive survey has been carried out on shipping in East Africa including the possibilities of improving the efficiency of East African coastal and lake ports; the development of East African shipping lines and sub-regional co-operation as well as the training of African personnel in the shipping industry. The report, which is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1966, will be a companion to the West and Central African Study referred to in the Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Africa for 1964-1965 (Project 35: Maritime transport).

163. The interest shown by member countries in the problem of free transit for land-locked States resulted in the preparation of a study on transit problems of African land-locked States, summarizing the existing transit facilities in West and East Africa. This was provided as a background paper to the United Nations Conference on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries in New York, which adopted on 8 July 1965, a Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States (Project 36: Transit problems of land-locked countries).

164. A thorough examination of the existing road research facilities in Africa with a view to the co-ordination of programmes and the possible concentration of facilities at one or two sites will be started following the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa at Lusaka and, more particularly, the first meeting of the Working Party on Transport and Telecommunications. Arrangements are also under discussion for bilateral assistance in the examination of standardization and maintenance of international road links in West Africa. Similar arrangements are under discussion regarding the present status of road research and its application in the African Region (Project 32: Road research).

165. Work is continuing on the compilation of an inventory of technical features of the existing African railway systems including, in particular, detailed data on track, rolling stock, locomotives and projected extensions, other factors affecting levels of performance will also be studied. A special study of the problems of railway linkages has been outlined and proposed to the International Union of Railways. International studies have also been made of the effects of deficiencies in road-rail links and tariff policies on the location, market area, and output capacity of major industrial plants under study by the Industries Division (Project 31: Problems of railway development).

166. Chapters on transport have been contributed to the economic surveys of the Central and Eastern sub-regions. The surveys will be considered by the sub-regional conferences on economic co-operation and the Working Party on Transport and Telecommunications and they will be supplemented by background papers which have been prepared.

167. Discussions were held with bilateral agencies on the possibilities of establishing institutions for training in transport development and operation (Project 37: Training).

#### Technical co-operation

168. The transfer of the Commission's regional technical assistance programme, from New York Headquarters to Addis Ababa, was carried forward another stage with the establishment, in July 1965, of a new sub-allotment procedure which, in addition to increasing administrative responsibility, gives greater freedom and flexibility to the secretariat of the Commission in the planning and execution of its programme. Recruitment of regional advisers and personnel action with respect to all regional technical assistance staff have devolved upon the secretariat. The process has also continued with the posting of additional professional staff members and regional advisers to sub-regional offices.

169. As an advisory body to the Executive Secretary, the Technical Assistance Committee was engaged in a continuous review of current and future programmes.

Its recommendations were directed to the fullest and most effective utilization of financial resources available to the region. The Committee was responsible for the planning of the 1966 and 1967-1968 United Nations regional programmes of technical assistance and for the co-ordination of offers of bilateral assistance channelled through the Commission. It assembled material and made plans for the provision of assistance to Resident Representatives and Governments in the preparation of 1967-1968 country programmes. It initiated, during the period, a study of all aid programmes to African countries.

170. Throughout the year, United Nations experts assigned to Member States regularly visited the secretariat for pre-mission briefings. Regional advisers and staff members studied and commented upon periodic and final reports prepared by country experts and most divisions conducted regular correspondence with these experts in the field. Every effort was made to respond to Government requests for the services of regional advisers and, during the period, all sub-regions and most States were visited by them or by members of the regular staff.

171. All proposals for Special Fund assistance to countries in Africa were studied by the members of the secretariat and their comments and recommendations submitted to Special Fund Headquarters in New York. In addition, several regional advisers were assigned on short missions to assist Governments in the formulation of Special Fund requests.

172. While the United Nations regional programme of technical assistance was maintained at the same level as in 1964, in spite of the stringent financial situation, over-all aid to Africa channelled through the Commission was augmented by the utilization of bilateral assistance co-ordinated by the secretariat. It is confidently expected that this form of assistance will be further increased in the future.

#### Training

173. In pursuance of Commission resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V), 123 (VII), 125 (VII), 127 (VII) and 128 (VII) the secretariat has devoted increased efforts to training activities during the period under review, both in stimulating demand for training and in organizing training courses aimed at improving the manpower situation in the region. During May 1965, the Executive Secretary's Advisory Committee on Training carried out a comprehensive review of the Commission's programme of training courses for 1965-1966, making specific recommendations on future development of regional and sub-regional training facilities.

174. The secretariat has been active in promoting the formation of national machineries for the co-ordination and administration of training in African countries. Encouraging responses have been received from some three-quarters of the member States indicating what machineries they have or plan to establish for the purpose of implementing Commission resolution 125 (VII); necessary follow-up action has been taken to maintain continuous contact with such national machineries (Project 92: Co-ordination of information on, and stimulation of demand for, training).

175. In an effort to assist African countries in rapidly building up their trained manpower resources, information on various training and study

opportunities, including fellowship and scholarship facilities, within and outside Africa that are of special relevance to national development efforts has been regularly made available to African Governments and interested institutions, particularly through the quarterly issue of an ECA Training Information Notice, Issue No. 1 of which first appeared in April 1965. Requests from African Governments for bilateral fellowships and scholarships are also being co-ordinated and necessary follow-up action taken by the Training Section on an increasing scale with the object of ensuring that African countries make the maximum use of foreign aid available for the training of skills essential to accelerated economic and social development. In an experimental African participation in the programme for on-the-job training in industry of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experiences, an African student has been successfully placed in a European country. The secretariat will continue to lend its assistance in the establishment of a regular machinery allowing increased participation in this programme by African countries (Project 19: Technological education and training; Project 92).

176. The assessment of African training requirements and facilities in various fields is an important task to which the secretariat is devoting much attention. Accordingly, a questionnaire on training facilities in Africa was sent to member States, seeking information on national training facilities that are available to trainees from all African countries, with a view to collating such information for the benefit of member States in their effort to co-operate in developing and utilizing training facilities in the region. Another questionnaire on training facilities in banking and finance within the African region was also dispatched in August 1965 with a view to obtaining information on training facilities available to finance and banking personnel. A report (E/CN.14/AMA/9) based on the replies to the latter questionnaire has been prepared (Project 90: Intra-African assistance and training facilities in Africa).

177. Comprehensive surveys carried out in association with the specialized agencies are in various stages of fulfilment to determine the number of Africans who are studying and/or training abroad by fields of specialization and to establish rosters of past and present African fellows trained or being trained under the fellowship programmes of the various specialized agencies. The survey of African students and trainees abroad which is being undertaken by UNESCO on behalf of the Commission, has been making good progress in spite of some technical difficulties. These surveys are designed to enable African countries to identify and plan the use of their actual and prospective trained high-level manpower resources more effectively. (Project 91: Training facilities and rosters of Africans training outside Africa).

178. A number of studies on manpower requirements and training priorities for African development have been initiated. These studies are designed to provide materials for preparing working papers on related subjects for the consideration of both the forthcoming sub-regional meetings on economic co-operation and the Working Party on Manpower and Training. Of the papers prepared, two (E/CN.14/LU/ECOP/9 and E/CN.14/WP/6/1) were considered at the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa held at Lusaka; another (E/CN.14/AS/IV/9) at the Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa held at Cairo; and the fourth (E/CN.14/AMA/9) at the Conference of Governors of African Central Banks held at Addis Ababa (Project 89: Training requirements in Africa).

179. The secretariat continues to assist in looking for and screening African economists and statisticians to take advantage of the annual in-service training facilities offered by the Economic Commission for Europe (Project No. 94: In-service Training for African economists and statisticians).

180. The Commission's regular training activities have continued to develop through training courses, seminars and advisory services. These activities are reported under the appropriate headings of the work carried out during the period reviewed (Project 97: Training in specialized fields).

#### African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

181. Mr. Mamadou Touré of Mauritania was appointed in June 1965 as Director of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) to replace the Acting Director Mr. Mogens Boserup.

182. Twenty-five trainees were enrolled at the first semester of the regular nine-month course which commenced in November 1964, and an additional eleven trainees joined the course for the second semester (25 March through 15 July 1965). Twenty-five trainees are attending the 1965-1966 regular course. While only thirteen trainees attended the special course in industrial programming held in Cairo, February-April 1965, arranged in co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development and the Institute of National Planning of the Government of the United Arab Republic, they were of high calibre and the course was highly successful (Project 21: Course on industrial programming; 97 c). The third specialized course in Cairo, to be held in February-March 1966, will deal with the topic, planning of the external sector, and will be run in co-operation with the Director of the Bureau of General Research and Policies at United Nations Headquarters.

183. The second four-weeks summer course for African students of economics was held in Dakar in August and enrolled thirty-six participants, 26 anglophone and 10 francophone. This was followed in the first week of September by the seminar for teachers of economics from African universities and economic research institutes, with thirty-two participants, 22 anglophone and 10 francophone (Project 95: Summer course for African university students of economics and statistics).

184. The Governing Council held an extraordinary meeting in April and its second annual meeting in August 1965. At these meetings the work programme of the Institute was examined and, in particular, its work in training, research and its programme of advisory services to Governments. It is expected that the question of improved, and perhaps permanent, facilities for the Institute will be resolved in 1966.

185. The Governing Council, at its meeting in August, considered the establishment, in association with the Institute, of a new demographic centre, to be financed from the Commission's regional technical assistance funds, and to serve the West and Central sub-régions. A final decision on this project will be taken in 1966 (IDEP/CA/435/Rev.1, GE 1b).

186. All but four member States have made their first counterpart contributions to the Institute and twenty-five member States and five associate member States

have signed the Plan of Operations. By letter of 16 August the Chairman of the Governing Council reminded members that the second instalment of counterpart funds was due on 30 November 1965. Some reductions in the five-year contributions will be made at a later date in consequence of the admission of newly independent States as full members of the Commission.

187. It should be noted that the summer course of IDEP was financed in large part by contributions from the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, and that the regular course has been strengthened by the generous and continuous support of bilateral agencies and by the generous co-operation of specialized agencies.

## C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

### SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

#### International Labour Organisation (ILO)

188. Since the office of the ILO was opened in Addis Ababa and its staff strengthened, co-operation between this Organisation and the Economic Commission for Africa has increased considerably. The ILO has provided experts and documentation to assist the activities of the Commission's Industry Division, participated in the secretariat's Committee on Training as well as in a number of other meetings, supplied data on annotated bibliographical details and helped in preparing working papers for the first meeting of the Working Party on Manpower and Training. Collaboration continued in the fields of social security, pre-vocational and vocational training and nomadism and sedentarization. The ILO has manifested great interest in, and has facilitated, the Commission's sub-regional study of the needs of women in East and Central African countries. The ILO has provided the Commission with catalogues of projects and advisers in the field.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

189. The secretariat continued to work closely with the FAO through the machinery of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division established by the memorandum of understanding between the Executive Secretary of the Commission and FAO.

190. A series of joint projects, meetings and other instances of collaboration are described in Section B of this report (see paras. 12-32). The Joint ECA/FAO Regional Meeting on Pulp and Paper was held at Cairo in March 1965.

191. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has assisted in providing experts and documentation for the industrialization programmes of the Commission, and a lecturer for the Commission's Orientation Course in Local Government Training held in May-June 1965. The Organization has also agreed to work closely with the new ECA Working Parties on Intra-African Trade, Industry and Natural Resources, Manpower and Training, Economic Integration, as well as that dealing with Agriculture.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization (UNESCO)

192. The Head of the Commission's Training Section continued on secondment from UNESCO up to January 1966. The UNESCO Liaison Officer to the Economic Commission for Africa has been co-opted into the secretariat's committee on training to help in the preparation for the first meeting of the Working Party on Manpower and Training, the industrialization programmes and in the preparation of a chapter on educational projects for the manual on rural life and institutions. The Organization has also, on behalf of the Commission, undertaken a comprehensive survey of Africans training or studying abroad, in addition to participating in the preparation of papers for the above-mentioned Working Party.

193. The Commission's policy and programme on youth has been kept under constant review and discussions have been held with UNESCO experts, particularly regarding the proposed documentation centre.

194. The Commission has taken marked interest in the UNESCO World Campaign for Universal Literacy and desires to be associated with planning missions which may be set up to assist African Governments in their literacy programmes.

195. The Organization is placing a short-term consultant at the disposal of the Commission during this year to work out, with its staff, the proposed regional documentation and study centre. Pilot studies, in youth work, in Ghana and Madagascar will be undertaken as an inter-agency project later in the year. The Organization also provided a lecturer for the Commission's Orientation Course in Local Government Training, held in May-June 1965.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

196. Relations with ICAO, particularly in respect of the studies on the creation of African international airlines on a sub-regional basis, and of the creation of an African civil aviation organ, have continued.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank)

197. Early in 1965, the Bank established an office in Addis Ababa and its representative has maintained liaison with the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa. It is expected that the Commission and the Bank and its affiliates will co-operate even more closely, especially in the field of technical assistance. A Commission official attended, for the first time, the Annual Meeting of the Bank and its affiliates held in Washington in September-October 1965.

198. Contact has been made with the new regional office of the Bank in Nairobi. It is understood that it will be particularly concerned with identification of needs in the sphere of transport and agriculture in the area roughly conterminous with the ECA Eastern sub-region.

### International Monetary Fund (IMF)

199. After the Conference of the African Monetary Authorities held in Tokyo in September 1964, collaboration between the Economic Commission for Africa and the IMF has continued on the subject of African monetary co-operation and the machinery capable of promoting it by regular exchange of information on the work undertaken by the Commission and the IMF in this field. Close contacts have also been maintained with reference to exchange control and balance of payments matters, and the IMF participated in the ECA Advanced seminar in Current Problems and Training Needs in the field of Tax Administration held in Addis Ababa from 6 to 15 December 1965.

### World Health Organization (WHO)

200. The World Health Organization continued to advice the secretariat on the health implications of a wide range of development programmes in Africa. Liaison with WHO headquarters and the three WHO regional offices concerned with Africa was effected through the WHO liaison officer to the Economic Commission for Africa.

201. A sanitary engineer of WHO is attached to the Housing, Building and Planning Section of the Commission.

### International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

202. Close liaison is being maintained with ITU through the joint ECA/ITU Mission. Joint work is continuing on the implementation of the development plans prepared by the ITU Plan Committee for Africa, and this Committee has been invited to attend the Joint ECA/OAU Meeting on Telecommunications in Africa scheduled for March 1966.

### World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

203. In the framework of the International Hydrological Decade, and in close co-operation with WMO, data pertaining to the density and quality of hydro-meteorological networks in Africa were obtained and analysed. A report on the adequacy of these networks will be published.

### INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

204. Contact has continued to be maintained with IAEA on problems of energy.

## OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

205. Frequent discussions with the UNICEF Area Representative have resulted in a clear understanding regarding inter-relationships, particularly in family and child welfare projects, and the participation of the Economic Commission for Africa therein.

206. The Commission has consulted with UNICEF regarding the possible development of the Tengeru Training Centre into a regional project for the training of senior rural life officers and in-service training for all levels of social workers.

207. The Fund assisted in the ECA Seminar for Social Work Educators in Africa, held in Alexandria, United Arab Republic from 14 August to 3 September 1965, by consultation, representation and financing, and is collaborating in the preparation for family, youth and child welfare seminar to be held in 1966.

208. The United Nations Children's Fund has participated in the briefing of Regional Advisers for their work in the field. A regular exchange of documentation on project activities has taken place.

### Special Fund

209. During 1965, the Commission was directly involved in the preparation and submission of the following requests to the Special Fund on behalf of member States of the Commission:

- (a) Assistance for a feasibility study for a Trans-Sahara Road Link. This is based upon discussions and field missions undertaken by the Regional Adviser in Transport, beginning in 1964 and carried into 1965;
- (b) Contribution to surveys of the proposed Tanzania-Zambia Rail Link. This results from high-level discussions initiated by the Executive Secretary;
- (c) Assistance for the establishment of a Centre for Industrial Studies. This request is based upon the conclusions of meetings of member States in the sub-region, sponsored by the North African sub-regional Office, and subsequent research undertaken by Commission staff members and regional advisers;

- (d) Assistance for studies concerning the short and long-term supply of electric energy to the Leopoldville area, and the industrial potential of the lower Congo as a follow-up of a mission sent by the Economic Commission for Africa;
- (e) Assistance in establishing in Algeria a training institution for officials in various fields of housing. This has resulted from the negotiations carried out by the Regional Adviser in Housing (Economics) with Algerian authorities, representatives of bilateral agencies and the Special Fund;
- (f) Assistance in the establishment of a sub-regional school of social work in Tanzania;
- (g) Late in 1965, a staff member of the Commission's Industry Division undertook a mission to Mali in response to a request from that Government to assist in the formulation of a request for assistance from the Special Fund in the establishment of a steel mill to serve the needs, co-jointly with the mill in Liberia, of the countries of the sub-region;
- (h) The Regional Adviser in Water Resources was actively engaged in the preparation of requests for Special Fund assistance in the following projects:
  - (i) Hydro-meteorological survey of the catchments of Lakes Victoria, Kyoga and Albert;
  - (ii) Survey of the Chad Basin for exploitable water resources;
  - (iii) Lake Nasser Development Centre.

210. In addition to the above projects in which staff and regional advisers of the Commission were directly involved, there were at least eight other proposals for Special Fund assistance on which the Commission was requested to supply advice and assistance. Substantive Divisions at the Commission also regularly commented on requests from African Governments to the Special Fund in order to ensure consideration by the Special Fund of the views and factual knowledge of the permanent staff and regional advisers of the Commission.

#### World Food Programme

211. The secretariat has collaborated in the preparatory work for projects under the World Food Programme. A grain storage and price stabilization pilot scheme has been put into effect in Ethiopia and further projects have been submitted for the United Republic of Tanzania and are being formulated for Ethiopia.

212. As the World Food Programme begins its new phase in January 1966, after the initial three-year experimental period, increased attention is being given to the possibility of greater use of food aid in Africa's economic development.

213. The Commission was visited by a representative of the World Food Programme who introduced the subject of the application of food to regional projects. Studies are proceeding in such regional possibilities.

## INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

### African Development Bank (ADB)

214. Liaison has been maintained with the ADB, which was set up as a result of Commission resolution 52 (IV).

### Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

215. With the co-operation of the GATT secretariat, courses on foreign trade and commercial policy for French- and English-speaking African government officials were again organized in 1965, in Lomé (Togo) and Addis Ababa, respectively. This latter course was scheduled to be held in Lusaka but it was moved to Addis Ababa at the last moment as the Government of Zambia found it difficult to be host to the course because of the Rhodesian situation.

### Customs Co-operation Council

216. Very close co-operation is maintained with the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels and, as is reported in more detail above (see para. 154), the transposition of the customs tariffs of African countries to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature is proceeding well.

### European Economic Community

217. Working relations at staff level continued during the year, and it is hoped that they will develop.

### Organization of African Unity (OAU)

218. Ever since the establishment of the Organization of African Unity in May 1963, in response to the wish expressed by the Heads of State and Governments on that occasion, the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa has continuously provided the secretariat of the OAU with various forms of assistance in numerous spheres. Excellent working relations have thus been established and maintained between the two secretariats, and this has brought about a realization of the degree of complementarity potentially existing between the relevant activities of the two organizations.

219. At the first two sessions of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU, which were held at Niamey in November 1963, and in Cairo in January 1965, as well as at the sixth and seventh sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa, satisfaction was expressed at the practical co-operation established between the two secretariats and at the fraternal atmosphere which characterized their working relations. In order, however, to endow this co-operation with a legal framework, the two secretariats were entrusted with the task of drawing up a draft agreement.

220. In implementation of these directives and on the basis of a draft prepared by the secretariat of the Commission, three meetings have been held at the OAU secretariat with the aim of enabling the two secretariats to concur in the terms of a draft agreement on co-operation and reciprocal assistance, based upon the complementarity of their respective activities.

221. The draft adopted as a result of these discussions was conveyed to the competent authorities at United Nations Headquarters in New York and the comments received were forwarded to the secretariat of the OAU which accepted them. The agreement was signed at United Nations Headquarters on 15 November 1965 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU. The agreement will be communicated to the next session of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU and to the eighth session of the Economic Commission for Africa to be held in 1967.

222. Concurrently, co-operation on a practical level has continued to develop between the two secretariats, which invite each other to attend and participate reciprocally in meetings organized at the level of their respective institutions. Thus, in implementation of resolution ECOS/14 (II) of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU, the secretariat of the Commission participated in the work of the ad hoc Committee of Fourteen which met in New York on the eve of the first session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held from 5 to 30 April 1965. The secretariat of the OAU was invited to attend the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa at Lusaka, and participated actively in its work. It will be invited to similar meetings which will be held in the other three sub-regions of Central, North and West Africa respectively, and it is expected that it will participate in the same circumstances.

223. Because the secretariat of the Commission is aware of the importance and advantages of closely associating the OAU secretariat with its activities, it has made provision for the participation of the latter in all the projected meetings of working parties in general, and particularly in those concerned with the problem of sub-regional economic integration. It has thus been arranged, with its agreement, that the secretariat of the OAU will be invited to take part both in the organization and the actual holding of all meetings concerned with prospective economic integration, organized either by the Economic Commission for Africa or under its auspices.

224. In addition, the Commission and the OAU are convening a joint meeting on telecommunications in Africa to be held from 7 to 12 March 1966, and a joint meeting of the OAU ad hoc Committee of Fourteen on Trade and Development together with the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade is scheduled to be held from 28 March to 2 April 1966.

225. Periodical consultation and exchanges of information make it possible for the two secretariats to brief each other mutually on their activities, with the aim both of strengthening co-operation between them and, where necessary, of avoiding duplication and thus achieving a better deployment of their various resources.

### Other inter-governmental organizations

226. The Commission has also continued to keep in close touch with the Conference of African States, the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States, the Afro-Malagasy Union for Economic Co-operation and the Equatorial Custom Union through interchanges at the secretariat level.

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### International Road Federation

227. Contact has been maintained with the headquarters of the International Road Federation at Geneva. Post-graduate fellowships continue to be awarded to African graduates for studies at universities in both the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

#### Other non-governmental organizations

228. Close working relations were continued with twenty-three non-governmental organizations which operate in the fields of family and child welfare, youth welfare, social defence, rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, professional social work training and community development.

229. Very close working links were established with the World Assembly of Youth and advice was given on the documents relating to the proposed African Youth Institute.

230. In response to a request from the United States Agency for International Development the secretariat supported the first Workshop for "Volunteers in Action", Sierra Leone, 1-9 September 1965 organized by that Agency.

231. The secretariat supported the first All-African Consultation on the Young Men's Christian Association Development at Addis Ababa from 22 to 28 October 1965, with the attendance of two observers. Consultations have been held with the Young Women's Christian Association.

# ANNEX

## LIST OF MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD SINCE THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

<u>Date</u> (1965)	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Place</u>
9 - 23 February	Seventh Session of the Commission	Nairobi
15 February - 15 May	Training Course on Industrial Programming	Cairo
8 - 20 March	Joint ECA/FAO Regional Meeting on Pulp and Paper	Cairo
8 - 14 April	Sub-regional Meeting of Heads of North and East African Statistical Offices	Addis Ababa
16 - 20 April	Meeting of Directors of Middle Level Statistical Training Centres	Addis Ababa
17 May - 3 June	Orientation Course in Local Government Training (English speaking)	Addis Ababa
21 - 29 June	Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing	Addis Ababa
30 June - 8 July	Meeting of Experts on Joint Centres for Specialized Services in Surveying and Mapping	Addis Ababa
14 - 21 July	Working Group on the Adaptation of of the Revised United Nations System of National Accounts to Africa	Addis Ababa
22 - 28 July	Working Group of Statisticians and Planners	Addis Ababa
2 - 7 August	West African Iron and Steel Conference	Monrovia
14 August - 3 September	Seminar for Social Work Educators in Africa	Alexandria
30 August - 9 September	International Seminar on Agricultural Input Factors	Ibadan
20 September - 1 October	Joint ECA/FAO Meeting on Agricultural Credit (French speaking)	Dakar

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Place</u>
7 October - 3 November	GATT Course on Commercial Policy (French speaking)	Lomé
26 October - 2 November	Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in East Africa	Lusaka
8 - 17 November	Fourth Conference of African Statisticians	Addis Ababa
22 November - 3 December	Seminar on Personnel Administration in Central and Local Authorities (English speaking)	Addis Ababa
18 November - 15 December	GATT Course on Commercial Policy (English speaking)	Addis Ababa
11 - 24 November 6 - 14 December	Seminar on Financing of Development Projects and Plans (English speaking)	Addis Ababa
6 - 15 December	Advanced seminar in Current Problems and Training Needs in Tax Administration	Addis Ababa
(1966)		
24 January - 18 February	Seminar on Financing of Development Plans and Projects	Addis Ababa
27 January - 10 February	Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa	Cairo
15 - 22 February	Conference of Governors of African Central Banks	Addis Ababa
22 February - 4 March	Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing	Addis Ababa