



Fifteenth session  
Agenda item 31

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON BEHALF OF FORMER  
TRUST TERRITORIES AND OTHER NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council "to make a study, under Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, of all opportunities for international co-operation which could be of interest to the former Trust Territories which have become independent, within the spheres and the framework of programmes of international assistance" (resolution 1414 (XIV)). The General Assembly also invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned "to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudice in any way to present assistance being given to other States Members of the United Nations, to all requests which they might receive to provide Territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States with: (a) such high-level technical experts as they might desire; (b) all other forms of technical aid required by the special circumstances in which they have acceded to independence" (resolution 1415 (XIV)).
2. Pursuant to these resolutions, the Secretary-General submitted a memorandum and a report to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions, respectively (E/3338 and E/3387), in which he made some observations

on the scope and urgency of the problem, as well as on the special character of the contribution which the United Nations could make. Information concerning the specialized agencies, based on the results of consultations between the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies and the International Atomic Agency, was summarized in an addendum to the second report (E/3387/Add.1).

In both reports, the Secretary-General formulated proposals designed to meet, within the existing United Nations machinery, some of the immediate needs which derive from transitional problems faced by countries reaching their independence.

3. The unanimous recognition of the necessity for prompt and effective action and the general agreement with the proposals made by the Secretary-General which were expressed in the debate at the Council resulted in resolutions 752 (XXIX) and 768 (XXX), in which the Council endorsed the objectives and principles set forth by the Secretary-General. Stressing the fact that the emergence of newly independent States, in Africa and elsewhere, called urgently for additional international assistance, the Council stated that special efforts must be made to provide, within the existing framework of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, prompt and effective assistance to those countries, including the provision on an adequate scale of operational and executive personnel. Under resolution 768 (XXX), the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board were requested "to prepare, so far as possible, detailed programmes for consideration, respectively, by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, and by the Technical Assistance Committee at its November 1960 session, for meeting the additional needs of newly independent and emerging States, without prejudice to assistance to other countries." The Council recommended that the General Assembly make appropriate provision for these purposes in the budget of the United Nations.

4. The accession of seventeen States to political independence and membership of the United Nations this year has given added weight to the above decisions and recommendations; and at the present session of the General Assembly, the

magnitude of the assistance needed to buttress the efforts of the newly independent countries themselves has been repeatedly emphasized. The greatest part of the assistance so far rendered has been through bilateral channels, and it may be expected that such aid will not only continue, but increase. The United Nations, however, also has a role to play - a modest role, perhaps, in financial terms but one none the less of immense significance, deriving not only from the very character of the United Nations itself but also from its special responsibilities to these countries and its relation to their national independence. The principles and basic rules that govern the United Nations activities in technical assistance are well known to the General Assembly. Based originally on the provisions of resolution 200 (III), they have been developed over the years in close co-operation with recipient Governments and have proved their usefulness in varied and sometimes difficult situations. The Secretary-General has, therefore, proposed that the necessary increased action be undertaken by means of the existing machinery.

5. The special problems of transition to independence have been outlined in the two reports submitted earlier this year by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council. To quote from the first of these reports (E/3338, p. 2): "In the most general terms, these problems are well known, but they are many-sided and vary greatly in their incidence from one case to another. It will suffice to mention some of the more important of them likely to be encountered in some degree by most of the countries concerned: an acute shortage of trained personnel; a need to maintain or establish a core of technical services, in view of the deficiencies in training and general educational facilities; an all-pervading need to accelerate the pace of educational advance; a need to continue, and in some cases to develop, basic economic information and the collection of technical information regarding the country's natural and human resources; a need for expertise in the allocation and management of resources; a need for consultative services -

particularly for experienced people who can be turned to for help in working out constructive prospects that might lead to sound investment, private or public. The need in Africa for linking advisory services with financial and material aid was specially stressed in the report of the second session of the Economic Commission for Africa - document E/3320; E/CN.14/L.55).

At the moment of transition to independence, new countries often have to take basic decisions which are likely to determine for many years the pattern of their national life as well as their relationship with the rest of the world. Assistance to them by the international community in assuring the continuity of essential services and the first steps towards evolving national economic and social policies - as the Libyan experience has demonstrated over the past several years - is likely to yield high returns and reduce the cost of the transition to the countries concerned, as well as to the world economy."

6. The Council at its thirtieth session asked the Secretary-General to elaborate on his earlier statements by preparing so far as possible detailed programmes for the consideration of the General Assembly. It was obviously necessary to base such detailed programmes on studies made by the Governments themselves in consultation with the United Nations. At the invitation of the Governments concerned, a mission headed by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa was organized to carry out on-the-spot consultations with the Governments of Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta. The purpose was to determine at first hand what the Governments' needs and requirements were, and to explain to them the nature and magnitude of the assistance that could be rendered by the United Nations. This mission has just been completed. It has resulted in provisional programmes being drawn up which are intended to meet the most urgent needs felt by the Governments concerned in a number of areas of economic and social development. Missions with similar purposes have also been undertaken in

some other countries for which no programmes have been carried out in the past. In addition, consultations have been and are being conducted between certain Governments and Resident Representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, or other officials on ad hoc missions. Consideration is being given to the appointment of Resident Representatives for a number of countries or groups of countries and for continued utilization of special missions for the purpose of consulting individual Governments.

7. A summary of the provisional programmes for Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta is given in the annex attached to this report, which shows the distribution of requests by type of activity, number of experts and fellowships, as well as the total cost involved, including equipment. The annex also covers programmes for Nigeria, Togo and Somalia which were prepared earlier in the year on the basis of resources anticipated at that time. The latter programmes were kept strictly within target figures established at that time, but, even so, the demands of the countries proved to be much in excess of the targets. This situation led to the establishment of a number of supplementary programmes of recognized urgency which cannot be accommodated within existing budgets.

8. Just as it would be hazardous, on the basis of the programmes outlined in the annex, to make generalizations about the pattern of needs of the new States of Africa or even about the similarities evident in the programmes included, so it would be premature to assume an identity of needs or of methods in meeting them among all the countries concerned, particularly as no examination has yet been made of the situation in a number of countries which have just attained independence. As stated above, types of needs and corresponding assistance vary from country to country. Nevertheless, a number of common features are already discernible. First of all, attention must be drawn to the fact that a basic need underlying the efforts of many recently emerging countries towards economic and social development is that for qualified personnel in the entire range of development activities. This need which is critical both in terms of urgency and numbers, cannot be met by any single method. It requires a variety of approaches covering a large number of fields as well as many different levels of skills. The provision of experts from abroad can provide only partial and temporary relief. What is needed above all is the provision of intensive and accelerated training ... for local personnel.

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9. The United Nations has had considerable experience in the field of training, which has always been an integral part of its technical assistance programmes. The provision of fellowships, the organization of short-term seminars and training courses, and the establishment of training centres are among the methods used. The specific and urgent needs of newly independent countries, especially in Africa, are still in the course of being reviewed. In certain fields it is however not too early to state that more intensive methods, if not a new approach, will have to be applied on a scale which would require the full co-operation of the United Nations family as well as of other programmes to make them effective. One of these methods is assistance in the creation of training and research centres serving several countries. Such establishments would obviate heavy investments in national institutions by countries with only small populations and resources, and may prove to be particularly appropriate as regards research and training in economics, statistics and demography. Also on a regional basis, seminars, study tours and regional surveys could be organized by the Economic Commission for Africa in a number of fields, such as industry, transport and natural resources, budget, low-cost housing and community facilities within community development programmes. In certain fields such as public administration, however, it seems likely that training will continue to be organized on a national basis.

10. Public administration, which straddles the entire range of administrative activities, is indeed among the areas of very high priority. The programme for operational, executive and administrative personnel which the General Assembly has been asked by the Economic and Social Council to place on a continuing basis is particularly suited to serve the needs of the newly independent countries, by placing at their disposal capable and disinterested experts who, under the control of the respective Governments, can fill gaps in the administrative machinery and public services during the emergency period until they can be replaced by trained officers from the country itself.

11. The requests illustrated in the annex also bring out strongly the urgent necessity of carrying out a number of tasks which are prerequisites for the development of further international assistance and the formulation of national policies. These tasks include the organization and improvement of statistical

surveys and services, cartographic surveying and mapping (including geological and related mapping), short-term economic and social surveys, population census and demographic analysis including manpower surveys and projections, preliminary surveys of natural resources, and surveys of transport requirements.

12. In Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, and Upper Volta, the planning authorities have initiated extensive studies of the economic and social conditions in the country. Such studies are designed to assist the Government in the formulation of economic development programmes and in the assessment of needs for technical assistance under bilateral and international programmes. In the requests of the Government of the Ivory Coast, great emphasis is placed on statisticians, economic and other research staff in order to enable the Government to complete its comprehensive socio-economic survey of the country. The Governments of Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey and Cameroon have also presented requests for expert assistance for economic and industrial surveys combined with fellowship training in related fields.

13. With independence, the revision of revenue, budget and credit structure in these countries has assumed urgency because such a revision is essential to enable them to cope with the new and pressing need both for an immediate expansion of the conventional services of the Government and for the financing of economic development. In most of these countries, centres for training in the general fields of public administration have been established and expert assistance is being provided under bilateral programmes. However, many Governments have requested expert advice as well as specialized training in accounting, taxation, financial administration and the administration of justice.

14. With respect to the productive sectors of the economy, heavy emphasis is laid on the development of water resources. The needs for development of mineral resources are also brought out and requests have been made for such services in countries where requirements are not being fully met under other aid programmes. Many countries, such as the Cameroon and Dahomey, have requested expert assistance for the evaluation of certain industries. Other requests are related to the development of the infrastructure, such as general surveys of the transport system, roads and also housing.

15. The Governments attach high importance to assistance in the fields of education, agriculture, technical training, health and social services. While the requests, as seen in the annex, include projects in community development and social services, requests for assistance in the other fields have been directed to programmes of the relevant specialized agencies.

16. The present requests are largely preliminary and only to this extent serve to define the nature of the requirements of these Governments for assistance under the United Nations programme. The Governments have indicated that they will transmit further requests which may also need evaluation and revision in consultation with the United Nations. In the preparation of these requests, the Governments have to take into account the other bilateral and multilateral programmes of assistance in order to ensure adequate co-ordination within a broad and comprehensive programme.

17. It must be borne in mind that the five countries visited by the mission under the leadership of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa constitute barely one-third of the countries that have attained independence in 1960, and that their population represents less than one-fifth of the total population of those countries. The immediate requests for technical assistance from the five countries alone - and there will be further supplementary requests of an equally urgent nature which could not be formulated at the time - call for an estimated expenditure of about \$3.2 million for the two-year period 1961-1962, excluding certain essential items of equipment.

18. The programmes for the three other countries, Nigeria, Somalia and Togo, which are also included in the annex, were prepared earlier and are based on governmental requests which call for an outlay of \$1.3 million of which 60 per cent had to be cut because of the limitation of available financial resources. Should new resources become available, the existing programmes would be supplemented accordingly. A somewhat similar situation - namely, the existence of a reservoir of approved projects for which funds are still unavailable - applies in respect of most of the other newly independent countries.

19. The total cost of the requests or programmes submitted by the Governments for the eight countries included in the annex to this report amounts to about \$4.5 million. This sum represents only a part of the requests that the United Nations must expect, as requests have not yet been received, and programmes have



not yet been drawn up, for the other newly independent States. On the basis of the requests received from these eight countries, it is reasonable to expect that requests from all newly independent countries will be of the order of \$10 million for the two-year period 1961-1962. This figure includes provision for an African regional programme which the Secretary-General, after consultation with ECA, has come to the conclusion could reasonably amount to about \$800,000 for the two-year period.

20. As regards resources presently available to meet these requests, the following sums were appropriated for 1960 regular programmes, under the General Assembly resolutions indicated:

	<u>Thousands US \$</u>
Resolution 200 (III) on technical assistance for economic development	480
Resolution 723 (VIII) on technical assistance in public administration	300
Resolution 1256 (XIII) on OPEX	300
Resolution 418 (V) on advisory social welfare services	<u>1,200</u>
Total:	<u>2,280</u>

The funds provided under resolution 200 (III) have remained unchanged for the last decade and those under resolution 723 (VIII) have likewise remained stationary for the last four years. The programme under resolution 1256 (XIII) was adopted only two years ago and was expressly to be on an experimental basis and on a modest scale. Appropriations under this programme will need to be expanded if the General Assembly approves the Economic and Social Council's request that the OPEX programme be put on a continuing basis and given adequate resources. The appropriations under resolution 418 (V) were increased last year by 30 per cent, largely to meet the needs of newly independent countries; the actual composition of the new requests from African countries shows that those additional resources will be inadequate and that some part of the new funds will be needed for priority requests, particularly in the fields of housing, physical planning and building, and community development.

21. The proportion of regular technical assistance funds devoted to the African region has steadily increased in recent years. From 6 per cent in 1955, the

proportion rose to 16.3 per cent in 1960. This increase inevitably necessitated a proportionate decrease in the programmes for countries in other regions and any continuation of the trend without an expansion in available funds would mean still further significant reductions in technical assistance provided under the four resolutions to other parts of the world. The countries which became independent in 1960 have received, this year, an insignificant percentage of the regular programme, the bulk of the programme having been used for those countries which became independent earlier and for other independent countries and Trust Territories.

22. In the case of the Expanded Programme, the pledges for 1961 indicate an increase in total resources of the order of \$7.8 million. The major part of this increase is to be reserved for the newly independent countries, in the form of a supplementary programme and the United Nations share for 1961 has been established at \$1.6 million. Thus, without an increase in the budgetary appropriation under the regular technical assistance programme, additional resources available for assisting the newly independent countries would amount to only about \$3 million in 1961-1962, as against the anticipated requests amounting to \$10 million.

23. Originally, at the spring session of the Council, the Secretary-General proposed an annual appropriation of \$2.5 million for the next two years for this purpose. The Secretary-General later felt it necessary to propose that the appropriations for 1961 and 1962 be combined and a sum of \$5 million be made immediately available in 1961. If this is done, although no forecast can be ventured, it may not be necessary to ask for any additional funds in 1962. In the event of major delays in fully implementing the programme for 1961, the Secretary-General would request an appropriation for 1962 in an amount approximately equal to the balance of funds unspent and surrendered at the end of 1961. It is his intention to submit a full and detailed report on the utilization of the funds to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session, at which time the Assembly might wish to review the entire problem in the circumstances which will then prevail.

24. It is suggested that the distribution of the additional resources among the areas governed by the above resolutions be determined later as requests of

Governments are finalized. It is in order to provide for maximum flexibility in meeting the needs of the requesting Governments that no proposal is made for an immediate distribution of the additional appropriations. However careful and thorough the current consultations may be, they cannot be expected to yield a definite and fixed programme for the rapidly evolving needs of the newly independent countries over the next budgetary year. To provide the necessary flexibility in the apportionment of these new funds among the four resolutions (200 (III), 418 (V), 723 (VIII) and 1256 (XIII)) some transferability of funds as among the budget sections involved will be proposed in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

25. It should be emphasized once more that funds which would be appropriated under the present proposals would not be ear-marked for any group of countries. Rather, they are designed to bring the appropriations under the regular programme to a level which will make it possible to satisfy the needs outlined above without reducing the assistance afforded to other countries. Consequently, the additional funds when granted would be added to the appropriations regularly made under the four resolutions and the entire technical assistance programme governed by these resolutions would be established in relation to the total funds available.

Should it appear that certain countries, as a result of action taken at this session of the General Assembly, receive more than a proportionate share of the total, this should be ascribed to the temporary needs arising, as stated above, from the transition from a dependent to an independent status. In this respect, some countries which have enjoyed independence for a number of years may very well find themselves in a position where they still have not overcome the difficulties of the transition, and due regard should be given to their case.

26. The scope and range of the assistance which the Organization can render in response to requests is, of course, determined in the first place by the financial resources that are available, but it should also be pointed out that the translation of such resources into practical form is also directly dependent upon the continued co-operation of Member States. The recruitment each year of several hundreds of qualified experts on a wide geographical basis, particularly in highly specialized fields, is inevitably a somewhat slow and lengthy process, and is often complicated by language requirements. With the expansion of activities here envisaged in the new Member countries, the task of recruiting

will become still more difficult. The Secretary-General therefore expresses the hope that all Member States will take whatever measures may be necessary to facilitate the recruitment of suitable personnel, and help to make them available as and when they are required. The pattern of recruitment may require modification in the light of changing needs, especially in respect of levels of skill and experience to be furnished and of fields hitherto rarely represented in the programme. In this connexion, too, the importance of a flexible approach can scarcely be over-estimated. In view of the rising demand for assistance in the form of equipment for demonstration and pilot projects, the ability of the Organization to meet critical needs would be severely handicapped if the distribution of the new resources into the three traditional categories of assistance, namely experts, fellowships and equipment, were to be too rigidly laid down in advance. A somewhat greater degree of freedom in this respect might well prove to be of great value to the newly independent Member States in the present stage of their development.

27. The possibilities of effective assistance to the newly independent countries through the United Nations are greatly enhanced by the existence of the Economic Commission for Africa. Since its inception, the Commission's secretariat has become increasingly associated with the planning and execution of technical assistance projects in Africa, particularly at the regional level. At the same time, the intensification of the activities of the Commission will lead to the establishment of very close relations with the African Member States. At its second session in Addis Ababa, the Conference of African Independent States expressed the desire of the African countries to take the fullest possible advantage of the existence of the Commission and its secretariat and pledged themselves to collaborate with it in the task of advancing economic and social welfare in Africa.

28. As its activities grow and its staff reaches full strength, the Commission will, it is hoped, become a powerful force in the economic life of Africa. It will thus become increasingly of advantage to the African countries and to the Organization to utilize its resources to the maximum extent. At its last session, in February 1960, the Commission expressed its belief that it "should play an important role in the consideration of any new proposals that may be made

for multilateral economic and financial assistance to Africa". This has also been stressed in Economic and Social Council resolution 793 (XXX). It is the Secretary-General's intention to take full advantage of the expertise and familiarity with African conditions of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in the preparation and implementation of the proposed assistance programmes.

ANNEX

Summary of technical assistance requests received from  
Cameroon, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia,  
Togo and Upper Volta

The requests received from the eight newly independent countries in Africa to which reference has been made in the report are summarized, by broad field of activity, number of experts and fellowships and total corresponding cost in the table below. As stressed in the report, these requests are, in most cases, of a preliminary character and changes may be introduced after further consultations between the Governments concerned and the United Nations. It should be noted also that the broad classification used in the table does not enable a precise distribution of the requests to be given, since a number of them pertain to closely related areas of work, e.g. statistics and economic survey or public finance. A brief description of the requests included under each heading follows the summary table. In a number of cases, no particulars have as yet been received.

Statement of requests by field of activity

Field of activity	Number of experts	Number of fellowships	Total cost (including equipment) in thousand US \$
Natural resources development and power	22	20	770
Statistics	28	16	660
Economic planning and survey	32	21	600
Public administration	18	27	550
Housing, physical planning and building	9	2	420
Public finance	14	26	360
Community development	15	21	360
Transport	11	27	330
Social services	11	16	250
Industrial development and commerce	17		200
	177	176	4,500

Natural resources development and power

Requests for technical assistance in this field emphasize the importance of preliminary investigations for the identification and formulation of investment projects as well as the need for reorganizing or establishing technical services in the departments concerned. The requests cover the following main areas of work:

(a) Cartographic surveying and mapping - In one country, the Government has requested the services of five experts to assist in the establishment and work of a national cartographic office, \$100,000 worth of equipment and supplies, and fellowships for the heads of three government departments directly concerned with the application of cartographic data. A specialist in the classification of archives and in staff training and one expert to assist in the completion of the Atlas have been requested by another country. Two countries have each requested one cartographer to advise on the establishment of a training centre and the preparation of geological maps.

(b) Geology and mining - A total of four experts have been requested. In one case, the United Nations have been asked to help organize the Mining Bureau and draw up a five-year working plan in the field of mining and geology. In the other case, two experts have been requested to carry out a mining survey. Eight fellowships for training engineers and geologists are included in the preliminary requests.

(c) Power and water supply - A total of thirteen experts have been requested by the eight countries to assist the Governments concerned, as follows: three hydrologists and hydro-geologists for investigation of underground water resources; four hydrologists to undertake preliminary studies on river basins potentialities and to advise on the possibilities of constructing dams for the purpose of electric power and irrigation; three hydrologists to assist in establishing a network of hydrological stations along certain rivers to permit at a later stage a study of the hydro-power potential; three electrical engineers to study the distribution of electricity and to assist the Governments in their effort to lower the prevailing cost of electricity. Eleven fellowships have been requested for the training of hydrologists, geological engineers and prospectors.

## Statistics

The absence of adequate statistics often constitutes a serious obstacle to economic development since it may mean that important investment projects must be postponed pending the completion of an ad hoc collection of data. The requests received from the eight countries show the priority attached by the African Governments to the provision of statistical data as a prerequisite for investment decisions. The needs, both in terms of expertise and training, expressed by the Governments fall into three major functions: organization of national statistical services and training institutes, the development of statistics in specialized fields and the preparation and undertaking of statistical surveys.

The following requests have been received: a senior statistician to prepare and promote an integrated programme of statistical activities and to co-ordinate the statistical work of all government departments and field units; two directors for newly established statistical training institutes; a senior statistician to assist in organizing the statistical unit of the Ministry of Planning; an expert to set up a mecanographical unit; four experts in sample surveys to draw up a programme of multi-purpose sample surveys designed to collect data on various economic and social aspects; two demographers for the preparation of population censuses and the organization of vital statistical services. The remaining requests are for specialized statisticians, more particularly in the fields of public finance, national accounts, prices, foreign trade and demography. Supporting fellowships have been requested in most of the above-mentioned fields.

## Economic planning and survey

In most of the countries, special departments have been organized with the responsibility of assessing, through economic surveys, the over-all needs of the country, establishing priorities for specific projects and integrating such projects in economic plans for the purpose of implementation. For each of the above functions, urgent need has been expressed for expert assistance as well as for the training of nationals. For example, the Government of one country has requested one economic programming adviser to assist the Prime Minister and the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Economic Development in the formulation of the first economic development programme and to make recommendations in the field of economic policy. This expert would be assisted by an economic programming officer whose duties would include the training of national counterparts in planning and



programming and by an economic research officer to be assigned to the National Bank to study balance of payments problems and to help in its general research programme. Likewise, another Government has requested a planning economist to assist in drawing up a five-year economic plan and two research economists to help in establishing and organizing an Economic Division and in training national counterparts. A number of experts assisted by junior economists have also been requested to conduct socio-economic surveys which would enable the Governments to decide on carefully considered plans for economic and social development.

#### Public administration

The requests received to date reflect the need for general surveys of the administrative structure of the countries, assessment of staffing problems and training of civil service officials, both at the national and local levels. To implement these tasks, consultative services - particularly in the field of organization and methods - and expert assistance to set up and operate public administration training institutes, are requested. Four countries have expressed the desire to be provided with the services of public administration experts to explore the possibilities of establishing public administration institutes, or to strengthen the teaching staff of the existing training establishments. One Government, in view of the integration of its constitutional, legal and administrative systems, has requested the services of a team of four experts to advise on all aspects of public administration, legal matters and organization and methods. Expert assistance has been requested by two countries to study the local and municipal administrative system with particular reference to the financial and budgetary responsibility of the Government, and the co-ordination of the various services provided under local administration. In all cases, supporting fellowships have been requested for training in the various fields of public administration.

#### Housing, physical planning and building

In view of their rapid urbanization and the desire to improve rural as well as urban housing, interest has been indicated by four of the countries concerned for assistance in housing and physical planning by means of experts, fellowships and equipment. The equipment required is essentially for demonstration purpose and is to be used as an integral part of the projects involved. For instance, one Government has requested an expert in low-cost housing and city planning to set up a demonstration project in low-cost housing in a large city, to establish a

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long-range housing and planning programme including a suitable administrative organization, to improve the present methods of producing local construction materials and to recommend procedures for establishing local building industries. An expert in rural housing and planning has been requested by the same Government to assist in establishing a planning programme for rural areas and to set up and carry out a rural demonstration project in low-cost housing. Two hundred thousand dollars worth of equipment has been requested for the demonstration projects and two fellowships in low-cost housing are required. Another Government has requested a town planner to evaluate the facilities of the present Town Planning School and to advise on further action and assistance; an architect and a structural engineer were further requested to advise on housing design and construction and on the suitability of local construction material. A request has also been received for a study tour to be arranged for three months' observation abroad for members of the Capital's Executive Development Board. In another case, one expert and \$50,000 worth of equipment have been requested for the construction of model houses suitable for demonstration purposes.

#### Public finance

The requests received to date show that newly independent countries are often faced with the necessity of revising their revenue systems and budgetary structures. Expert assistance and training in fiscal policies (including credit and insurance), tax administration, budgetary matters and accounting are often requested in close co-operation with assistance for economic development and planning, and within the broader framework of public administration. Thus, the services of four experts and three supporting fellowships have been requested by one Government in the fields of developmental aspects of government financial and taxation policies, financial administration and organization of accounts, financial statistics, particularly organization of revenue and expenditure accounts and centralization of data reporting. Another Government has requested the services of a financial adviser who, together with the economic programming adviser, would assist the Administration on the financial problems arising from the integration of the country and in the co-ordination of foreign assistance programmes and domestic financing; he would be assisted by an international finance officer who would prepare studies on financial requirements and assist in the preparation of specific projects scheduled for foreign financing.

Other requests include expert assistance and training facilities in the following areas: in-service training of auditors and accountants, advice on commercial policies, credit policies, especially agricultural credit, advice on the possibilities of establishing a commercial bank and a development bank, and survey of the over-all fiscal situation of a country.

#### Community development

Most of the countries have expressed an interest in community development programmes which are regarded as important within the broader framework of rural and urban development schemes. The setting up of a Community Development Branch in the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, the interest expressed by African countries in surveys, study tours and regional or sub-regional meetings in community development as well as the number of requests for experts and fellowships may be noted in this connexion. It appears that services in this field must be co-ordinated with those to be provided for technical training in the field of agriculture and vocational training of handicraft. An important phase of community development is related to welfare and social services. Although most of the eight countries referred to in this document have requested technical assistance in this field, very few details have been received on the projects involved. A Government has asked for an urban community development expert and a rural community development consultant to co-operate, respectively, with experts in urban and rural housing and with experts of the specialized agencies in assisting the Government to plan and implement its community programme. Their work will include the establishment of pilot projects and the training of local personnel. In another country, the Minister of Technical Education has requested four experts to assist on action to be undertaken for village aid, handicrafts and the promotion of activities and welfare of African women.

#### Transport

The Governments have expressed the need for expert assistance and training of specialists mainly in the field of urban transport systems and maintenance and expansion of road networks. Most of the projects involved are complementary

to those undertaken, on a larger scale, with the technical and financial assistance from bilateral or other international sources. The following requests have been received to date: two experts to work out a plan for the development of roads in areas where the Government wants to undertake a priority road programme; two specialists to assist the Government in drawing up a work plan for the improvement and construction of critical roads and to identify projects which could be undertaken with local or foreign financing; two experts in soil mechanics to assist in the work of a soil mechanics laboratory (incidental to road building) which have been set up under the Ministry of Public Works; three experts in urban transport systems to assist in determining transport requirements of the main cities; one expert to study the technical and possibly economic conditions of navigation on the main river; one expert in rail and road navigation. The summary table presented above illustrates the great number of fellowships for training required in these fields.

#### Social services and development

The needs expressed by the Governments in the field of social services and related activities show that social and economic problems associated with rapid urbanization are of great concern to many African countries. It appears that, in a number of cases, such problems have been approached until now on a sectoral basis, mainly through programmes dealing with housing and physical planning, family and child welfare, the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency. Several Governments have stressed the fact that urbanization problems are, in certain cases, reaching such proportions that an over-all approach is required which would deal with economic and administrative as well as with social aspects of urban growth. Several Governments have expressed interest in assistance in planning for social development, including demographic analysis of census results and methods of relating social to economic programmes. Detailed requests have been received so far only for specialized fields, such as export assistance and fellowships for training in organization of social services, rehabilitation of physically handicapped and disabled persons, prison organization and juvenile delinquency.

Industrial development and commerce

The problem of industrial development being an integral part of economic development and planning, a number of requests which cover this field are included in the section dealing with economic planning and survey. In addition, expert advice is sought for the review of specific industries, covering technical aspects as well as market research and finance. Initial surveys are often followed by training programmes in anticipation of the operation of the industries. The following requests have been received from the Governments of the eight countries concerned; one expert each on the technical aspects, and one expert on marketing and economic aspects for the following industries: spinning and weaving, flour milling, matches; the six experts are needed for the follow-up of the general industrial programme outlined in the development plan; an over-all industrial expert to study the industrial potential of the country and to assist in the drawing up of an industrial development plan; one expert to study the possibilities of producing cement locally and to advise on consumption and marketing; experts in textiles, groundnut oil factories and cottage industries; one expert to analyse the census of small-scale industries; one specialist to advise on the establishment and location of new industries. With regard to trade promotion and marketing, services of experts are requested to assist Governments in assessing market possibilities for national products and evaluating the potential demand arising from an expansion in existing production or the introduction of new products. Marketing experts have been requested to help Governments in establishing contacts with foreign chambers of commerce and in organizing sales promotion and trade missions and to train government personnel. One country has requested the assistance of a specialist in the field of tourism.

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