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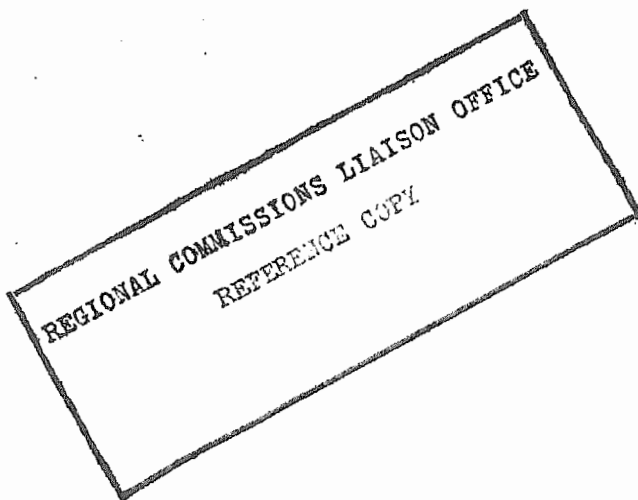
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT

22 April 1986 – 27 April 1987

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1987**

SUPPLEMENT No. 16



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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.

E/1987/36
E/ECA/CM.13/60

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AATPO	Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
AAU	Association of African Universities
ACARTSOD	African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ADB	African Development Bank
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission
AHSCP	African Household Survey Capability Programme
AIDF	African Industrial Development Fund
AIDO	Arab Industrial Development Organization
AIHTTR	African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research
APPER	Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery
ARCC	Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development
ARCEDEM	African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing
ARCT	African Regional Centre for Technology
ARSO	African Regional Organization for Standardization
ATRCW	African Training and Research Centre for Women
CADIS	Central African Development Information System
CEAO	West African Economic Community
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECDC	Economic co-operation among developing countries
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States

ESADIS	Eastern and Southern African Documentation and Information System
ESAMI	Eastern and Southern African Management Institute
ESAMRDC	Eastern and Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
IAWL	International Association for Water Law
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	International Development Association
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IDRC	International Development Research Centre of Canada
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFORD	Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques
ILCA	International Livestock Centre for Africa
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAS	League of Arab States
LDCs	Least developed countries
LWF	Lutheran World Federation

MINCONMAR	Ministerial Conference on Maritime Transport for West and Central African States
MULPOC	Multinational Programming and Operational Centre
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Official development assistance
OMVG	Organization for the Development of the River Gambia
OMVS	Organization for the Development of the River Senegal
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PADIS	Pan-African Documentation and Information System
PANAFTEL	Pan-African Telecommunications Network
PAPU	Pan-African Postal Union
PATU	Pan-African Telecommunications Union
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
RASCOM	Regional African Satellite Communications System
RCSSMRS	Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing
RECTAS	Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys
RIPS	Regional Institute for Population Studies
SALC	Southern Africa Labour Commission
SNPA	Substantial New Programme of Action
TCAC	Technical co-operation among African countries
TCDC	Technical co-operation among developing countries
TEPCOW	Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority of the United States
UAR	Union of African Railways
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union

UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-PAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development
UNTFAD	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development
URTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa
WADIS	West African Documentation and Information System
WCARRD	World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa covers the period 22 April 1986 to 27 April 1987. It has been prepared in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference and was adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Commission on 27 April 1987.

CHAPTER I

ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

2. At its two hundred and fifty-first meeting held on 24 April 1987, the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa accepted by acclamation the invitation of the Republic of Niger to hold its fourteenth meeting/twenty-third session of the Commission at Niamey, the Republic of Niger, from 26 to 29 April 1988 preceded by the ninth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole from 18 to 25 April 1988 subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. At the same meeting, the Conference of Ministers unanimously approved the following draft resolutions for submission to the Economic and Social Council for action:

A

Industrial development in Africa 1/ 2/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 1 (VII) of 23 March 1984 of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling further resolution ID/CONF.5/Res.8 adopted by the first General Conference of UNIDO in Vienna on 19 August 1984 and resolution ID/B/Res.57 (XVIII) adopted by the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO in Vienna on 28 May 1984 both on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Guided by the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000, and the Final Act of Lagos 3/ adopted in 1980 by the OAU Economic Summit, as well as ECA resolution 442 (XVII) of 30 April 1982 and United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/66 (B), both on the formulation and implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

1/ See chapter IV, resolution 588 (XXII).

2/ Morocco expressed reservation on the entire resolution.

3/ A/S-11/14 annexes I and II.

Taking note of the decision of the Industrial Development Board to allocate to UNIDO \$US 8.6 million instead of the \$US 10 million approved by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, as contained in resolution A/Res.29/233 in its 1986-1987 regular budget, and concerned with the financial constraints being experienced by the organizations of the United Nations system, which would make it difficult for the allocation of resources in the respective regular budgets of UNIDO and ECA for the implementation of their Decade-related activities,

Guided by resolution CM/Res.1039-1074 (XLIV) adopted by the forty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers and endorsed by the OAU Summit at Addis Ababa in July 1986 and by resolution 564 (XXI) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its twelfth meeting and twenty-first session of the Commission at Yaounde, Cameroon, in April 1986,

Considering Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, adopted by the twenty-first Summit of OAU in resolution AHG/Res.136 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, adopted by the thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly in resolution S-13/2, both of which critically reviewed the socio-economic problems of Africa, and presented specific measures for restructuring and rehabilitating the economies of African countries,

Recognizing the crucial role that the industrial sector, as a supplier of major factor inputs, has to play within the context of the Decade programme in Africa's economic recovery and development as emphasized in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development,

Noting with satisfaction the mechanisms set up by the Heads of State and Government of OAU for the implementation of and follow-up to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and by the United Nations Secretary-General for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development,

Reiterating the region's commitment to transform, through the process of industrialization, the structure of its economies which are currently externally oriented and heavily dependent on external factor inputs,

Concerned with the persistent economic crisis facing the continent and the serious constraints which hamper the industrial development of the region, encompassing the shortage of required skills and technological capabilities, financial resources and a well-integrated network of strategic and core industries necessary for the implementation of the Decade programme,

Welcoming the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations system and the decision to convene its second General Conference at Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1987,

Stressing the need to provide UNIDO and ECA with adequate resources to support the programme for the Decade,

Hereby recommends as follows:

1. Urges member States, African and international organizations and the three secretariats to intensify their efforts towards the accelerated implementation of the programme for the Decade during the remaining four years taking into consideration Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 of OAU and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, the implementation of which will require a substantial contribution from the industrial sector;

2. Appeals to the United Nations General Assembly to provide ECA with adequate financial resources that will enable it to carry out its activities related to the programme for the Decade, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution E/1985/61 of 26 July 1985;

3. Further appeals to the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO to increase the resources made available to UNIDO for the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the Decade programme;

4. Invites financial and investment institutions, especially the African Development Bank and the World Bank to increase the flow of technical assistance and investment resources to the industrial sector in Africa;

5. Further invites the United Nations Development Programme, bilateral and other multilateral donor agencies, to increase the flow of technical assistance resources to facilitate the implementation of the Decade programme;

6. Proposes that in view of the high priority accorded to the industrialization of Africa in the Lagos Plan of Action and the programme for the Decade, member States, subregional and regional organizations as well as international organizations should endeavour to ensure that the regional indicative planning figure (IPF) for the fourth cycle contributes substantially to the accelerated implementation of Decade-related activities;

7. Calls for an independent mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the Decade programme as decided by the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in resolution 1 (VI) and invites UNDP to consider financing that evaluation and participate in its implementation in collaboration with the three secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO;

8. Takes note of the report presented at the twentieth session of the Commission on the African economic crisis and African industry and measures for industrial rehabilitation and revitalization;

9. Stresses the importance of the survival measures recommended for the economic recovery and development of Africa, especially in relation to the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990; and in this connection urges African countries to adopt appropriate economic development policies and strategies that correspond to their particular situations and take account of the agreed objectives, principles and activities of the Decade within the overall priorities of the two programmes cited above;

10. Appeals to the international community, multilateral funding agencies, especially the African Development Bank and the World Bank, as well as other bilateral and multilateral financing institutions and development

foundations to increase the flow of investment and technical assistance resources to the industrial sector in Africa on concessional terms;

11. Urges UNIDO and UNDP as well as ADB, the World Bank, and other relevant African and international financial institutions to increase the use of African non-governmental organizations and consultancy organizations, as appropriate, in the preparation and execution of the projects they finance in Africa;

12. Appeals to donor countries, financial institutions and relevant international organizations, especially UNDP, to provide the necessary resources to African Governments, subregional and regional institutions and economic groupings dealing with industrial matters so as to facilitate TCDC/ECDC arrangements which will assist in the implementation of the Decade;

13. Endorses the new orientation being given to UNIDO as a result of its conversion into a specialized agency, thus enhancing its central co-ordinating role within the United Nations system on matters related to industry, in particular, the priority being accorded to technical co-operation activities, development of industrial manpower, the system of consultations, small- and medium-scale industries, industrial rehabilitation, investment promotion, development of technological capabilities, technical co-operation among developing countries and the greater involvement of non-governmental organizations and integration of women in the industrialization process;

14. Recommends the proclamation of an "African Industrialization Day" which should be commemorated each year by all African countries and requests the secretariats of ECA, UNIDO and OAU to carry out a study on the implementation of this recommendation, taking into consideration the experience of FAO in the commemoration of its "World Food Day", and to present a report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the matter, including the detailed financial implications it bore for member States and the three organizations. The three secretariats should also study the possibility of issuing special postage stamps commemorating the Decade;

15. Recommends the proclamation of a second Decade in order to accelerate further the industrialization of Africa launched during the first Decade, and requests the secretariats of UNIDO, ECA and OAU, after appropriate evaluation of the first Decade, to undertake, in consultation with member States, African organizations and relevant United Nations agencies, the preparation of a programme for that Decade which should be submitted to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and to provide a progress report to the ninth meeting of the Conference.

B

Integration of women in development in Africa 4/

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the findings of the ECA/ATRCW study on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

4/ See chapter IV, resolution 597 (XXII).

Considering also the importance of planning women's activities within the United Nations and through the medium-term plan to relate such planning to women and development system-wide, among other things,

Recalling resolution 579 (XXI) on women and development adopted by the twelfth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers,

Considering the new restrictions regarding the programme for the integration of women in development in the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle,

Stressing the need for UNDP to continue financing programmes for the integration of women in development within the MULPOCs,

Taking note of the recommendations made by the meetings of the subregional Committees for the Integration of Women in Development,

Bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 5/ and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 6/ in which women have an important role to play,

1. Recommends to those States which have not yet done so, to sign, ratify and implement the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular those parts which have to do with education, employment, political and economic activities; at the same time, women themselves are urged to co-operate with their governments in publicizing the Convention and including it in educational programmes;

2. Recommends also to take note of the study on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and undertake the recommendations of that study;

3. Supports the planning of activities for the integration of women in development taking place within the United Nations system;

4. Requests that the Secretary-General of the United Nations lift the freeze on the posts of women experts responsible for implementing the work programme of regional and subregional machineries for the integration of women in development and have such experts recruited on ECA regular budget posts;

5. Requests also the Executive Secretary to adopt or modify all projects related to the integration of women in development in consultation and co-ordination with the meeting of plenipotentiaries as well as the Council of Ministers meetings of the MULPOCs and the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC).

5/ A/40/666.

6/ A/S-13/2 annex.

International mobilization of financial and technological resources
for food and agriculture in Africa 7/

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned with the critical food and agriculture situation in Africa in the past two decades as evidenced by the drastic decline in self-reliance in food,

Aware, however, of the improvement in the food situation in some countries in the last two years which, in any case, has been due to improvement in weather conditions in these countries,

Convinced of the need to rehabilitate African agriculture, especially through strengthening the foundation for a solid development of the food sector,

Noting the success in food production achieved by some countries and wishing this trend to proceed towards the total elimination of hunger from the African continent as soon as possible,

Recalling Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 8/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, which accords high priority to the food and agriculture sector, 9/

Recalling also the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development adopted in May 1986 by the United Nations special session on the African economic crisis,

Recognizing further the critical financial gap which seriously hinders the growth of the agricultural sector in Africa,

Recognizing also that the technological gap in Africa has a direct relationship with declining agricultural productivity, which is aggravated by natural factors such as drought, desertification, floods and cyclones,

Having considered the report of the secretariat on the international mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the General Assembly by its resolution 38/198 of 20 December 1983 to designate the year 1991 as the International Year for the Mobilization of Financial and Technological Resources to Increase Food and Agricultural Production in Africa bearing

7/ See chapter IV, resolution 598 (XXII).

8/ A/40/666.

9/ Morocco had reservation on the fifth paragraph of the preamble of this resolution.

in mind the relevant criteria set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,

1. Reaffirms the individual and collective commitment of African Governments to the full implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 which focuses on food and agriculture; 10/

2. Reaffirms also the collective commitment to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, which also focuses on food and agriculture;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission in collaboration with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to take all necessary measures to facilitate and ensure effective co-operation among national, subregional and international research institutions in Africa;

4. Calls on the international community to give high priority in their aid programmes to the agriculture sector in Africa and in particular to agricultural research and technology development;

5. Urges the Secretary-General to put forward concrete proposals to the General Assembly which would ensure the success of the International Year for Africa and effectively mobilize the necessary financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa.

D

Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989 11/

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the proposed activities 12/ by the United Nations Secretary-General for the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1988-1989 which the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination will examine at its twenty-seventh session in New York from 27 April to 29 May 1987,

Convinced that the proposals reflect the requirements of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), 13/ Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) 14/ and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 15/

10/ Morocco expressed reservations on operative paragraph 1 of this resolution.

11/ See chapter IV, resolution 616 (XXII).

12/ E/ECA/CM.13/40.

13/ A/S-13/2 annex.

14/ A/40/666.

15/ UN DPI 86-44,198 - April 1986.

Having examined however the first progress report 16/ on the implementation of the Commission's work programme and priorities for the biennium 1986-1987,

Alarmed at the number of deferrals, curtailments, terminations and postponements due to the savings measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1986 including freeze on recruitment and reduction in travel and consultancy funds which are continuing in 1987,

Taking note of the recommendation 17/ of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations that the overall number of regular budget posts of the United Nations should be reduced by 15 per cent within a period of three years, the approval of the recommendation by the General Assembly, and the steps already taken by the Secretary-General to implement the recommendation,

Mindful of the need to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization with a view to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues,

Realizing however that Africa is the least developed of all regions of the world and that the recent economic and social crisis had further weakened the countries of the region to cope alone, with their economic development and growth problems,

Realizing further that ECA as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region has a crucial role to play in assisting its member States in dealing with these problems,

1. Endorses the work programme and priorities of the Commission for the biennium 1988-1989 as contained in document E/ECA/CM.13/40;

2. Calls upon the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to:

(a) Consider these proposals favourably at its twenty-seventh session and recommend, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in July 1987, their adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-second session in September-December 1987;

(b) Take, together with all the other organs of the United Nations (particularly the General Assembly, its Second and Fifth Committees and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), all necessary steps to ensure that adequate resources are made available to ECA for the implementation of this programme;

3. Appeals to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give special consideration to the Economic Commission for Africa in implementing his savings measures particularly by allowing more posts to be filled by recruitment, and increasing the allocation for travel and consultancy services;

16/ E/ECA/CM.13/39.

17/ A/41/49 recommendation 15.

4. Calls upon African representatives at CPC, ECOSOC and the Special Commission of ECOSOC on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields to pay special attention to the needs of the ECA secretariat in the light of Africa's current economic crisis and the secretariat's role in the implementation of both APPER and UN-PAAERD;

5. Requests the Chairman of the twenty-second session of the Commission in collaboration with his Bureau to take this matter up directly with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to take all other necessary measures in pursuance of this resolution at CPC, ECOSOC including its Special Commission, and the General Assembly.

E

Draft Medium-term Plan for the period 1990-1995 18/

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that a Medium-term Plan shall be proposed by the Secretary-General,

Aware also that the Medium-term Plan shall be a translation of legislative mandates into programmes and that its objectives and strategies shall be derived from the policy orientations and goals set by the intergovernmental organs and shall reflect member States' priorities as set out in legislation adopted by functional and regional intergovernmental bodies within their spheres of competence, and by the General Assembly on advice from the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Aware further that the chapters of the proposed Medium-term Plan shall be reviewed by the relevant sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies, if possible during the regular cycle of their meetings prior to their review by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly,

Noting that the ECA draft Medium-term Plan for the period 1990-1995 prepared by the Executive Secretary was a zero draft that required closer examination so that member States could provide appropriate comments and guidelines,

1. Decides to appoint an open-ended Ad Hoc Committee based on the present Bureau to look into the draft Plan and prepare the recommendations to be sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on its behalf before the end of 1987;

2. Calls upon member States to submit their views on the draft Plan to the Ad Hoc Committee through the secretariat of the Commission so as to enable the Ad Hoc Committee perform its task in a timely manner;

18/ See chapter IV, resolution 617 (XXII).

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide the Ad Hoc Committee all necessary technical support;

4. Appeals to the Secretary-General to endorse the draft Medium-term Plan taking the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee for submission to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

5. Calls upon the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to recommend, through the Economic and Social Council, the draft Medium-term Plan to the General Assembly for approval;

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report on its work to the Conference of Ministers at its fourteenth meeting in 1988.

F

In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields 19/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958 which established the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and determined its terms of reference,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, and its annex, section IV on structures for regional and interregional co-operation in which the General Assembly formally designated the regional commissions as the main general economic and social centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions and instructs them to exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level; and resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system in which the General Assembly decided that the regional commissions shall have the status of executing agencies, in their own right, in respect of the categories of projects described in and in conformity with paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 32/197,

Recalling further Commission resolutions 188 (IX) of 10 February 1969 on institutional machinery of the Commission which established the Conference of Ministers; 191 (XI) of 12 February 1969 on transitional provisions which provided for interim arrangements until the Conference started its work and which contains the list of items to be included in the agenda of every session of the Commission; 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on the creation of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres; 328 (XIII) of 3 March 1977 on restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and co-operation in Africa; 330 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and co-operation in Africa with which it approved the present structure of the institutional machinery of the Commission according to which there are organs dealing with overall

19/ See chapter IV, resolution 618 (XXII).

development issues at the ministerial level and their technical committees of experts, organs dealing with sectoral issues at the ministerial level and their committees of officials; and technical subsidiary bodies; and resolution 521 (XIX) on sessions of the Commission with which it decided to continue to meet on an annual basis subject to the practice being reviewed at the twenty-third session of the Commission and fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers in 1988,

Further recalling resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985 on review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations with which the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations with a term of one year, to carry out, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the charter, the task of conducting a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social matters; and resolution 41/231 of 19 December 1986 on review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations with which the Assembly, inter alia, decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations 20/ should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee and subject to other specific conditions,

Taking note of the opinion of the Fifth Committee 21/ that suitability of the activities of the regional commissions is a matter to be determined primarily by the member concerned and that the regional commissions should be consulted on any action to be taken in that regard,

Welcoming the decision 22/ of the General Assembly that the Economic and Social Council assisted as and when required by relevant organs and bodies, in particular the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, should carry out the careful and in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure in the economic and social fields proposed by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations in its recommendation 8,

Welcoming also the decision 23/ of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Special Commission on the in-depth study of the United Nations

20/ A/41/49.

21/ A/41/795 para. 43.

22/ A/Res./41/213 (I) 1 (e).

23/ Decision 1987/112 (a).

Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, which will be open to the full participation of all States members of the United Nations on an equal basis and whose proceedings will be governed in all other respects by the relevant rules of procedure of the Council and to request 24/ all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and all subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Special Commission, within thirty days of the conclusion of their next session, their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts regarding their functioning and that of their subsidiary machinery,

Mindful that the purpose of the study is, inter alia, to: (a) identify measures to rationalize and simplify the intergovernmental structure, avoid duplication and consider consolidating and co-ordinating overlapping activities and merging existing bodies in order to improve their work and make the structure more responsive to present needs; (b) develop criteria for the establishment and duration of subsidiary bodies, including periodic reviews of their work and mechanisms for implementing their decisions; (c) define in precise terms, areas of responsibilities for the various bodies, with particular attention being given to strengthening coherence and integrity of the structure and facilitating the formulation of a comprehensive approach to development issues and to the necessity of putting more emphasis on regional and subregional co-operation; (d) improving the system of reporting from subsidiary to principal organs, thereby reducing the number of reports and avoiding duplication of documentation,

Having examined critically the existing intergovernmental machinery of the Commission including their agendas, calendars and programmes of work,

Conscious of the crucial role of the Commission in the region in general and as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system in the region in particular,

Convinced of the continuous relevance of a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

1. Reaffirms the primary role of the Commission as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for Africa, and as executing agency in its own right of operational projects;

2. Confirms that the activities of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa are increasingly reflecting and responding positively to the current and future needs of the African region;

3. Decides as follows:

24/ Ibid. (i).

I. Intergovernmental machinery of the Commission

A. Conference of African Ministers responsible for economic development and planning

(a) Conference of African Ministers responsible for economic development and planning

Given the status of the Conference as the supreme organ of the Commission it should continue to function as at present, assisted by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

(b) Conference of Ministers of the African Least Developed Countries and its Technical Committee of Experts

Given the increasing number of African least developed countries and the worsening trend of their situation, the Conference of Ministers of the African LDCs and its Technical Committee of Experts should continue to function as they were established to do and it is left to the secretariat to determine whether they should meet annually or biennially.

(c) Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres and their Committees of Officials

In view of the fact that economic co-operation and integration will continue to be the foundation of the African Common Market and the African Economic Community, the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs and their committees of officials should remain.

B. Organs dealing with sectoral issues at the ministerial level and their technical committees of experts

(a) Sectoral Conferences of Ministers wholly serviced by the secretariat of the Commission

- (i) Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning and its technical committee of officials;
- (ii) Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Development, Planning and Utilization and its Technical Committee of Officials;
- (iii) Conference of African Ministers of Finance and its Technical Committee of Experts;
- (iv) Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Mineral Development, Exploration and Utilization and its Technical Committee of Experts.

In view of the continuing need for the specialized views and recommendations of the Sectoral Conferences of Ministers in whose work the Organization of African Unity is increasingly participating, all the Sectoral Conferences of Ministers in this category should continue to function. 25/

25/ Morocco expressed reservations on these items of the resolution.

- (b) Sectoral Conferences of Ministers serviced, in co-operation with other organizations
- (i) Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and its technical committee of officials [with the Organization of African Unity (OAU)];
- (ii) Conference of African Ministers of Industry and its technical committee of officials [with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and OAU]; and
- (iii) Conference of African Ministers of Trade and its technical committee of officials [with OAU and with the active support of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)].

In view of the continuing need for the specialized views and recommendations of this category of Sectoral Conferences of Ministers, they should continue to function. The method of sharing costs should continue.

C. Technical subsidiary bodies

- (a) Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers;
- (b) Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development;
- (c) Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology Development;
- (d) Intergovernmental Regional Committee for Human Settlements and Environment; and
- (e) Technical Committee of Pan-African Development Information System (PADIS).

These bodies report directly to the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning through the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and their services will continue to be invaluable to its work. Therefore they should continue to function.

II. Methods of work including periodicity of meetings and agenda of the institutional machinery of the Commission

- (a) The Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning

Given the continuing economic crisis in Africa and the necessity to monitor it continuously, the role which the Conference plays in the activities of the OAU related to economic matters, of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations all of which meet annually, the Commission should continue to meet annually subject to the practice being reviewed in 1992.

- (b) The Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs

To approve the decision of some of the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs to meet henceforth on a biennial basis and recommends that the Councils

of the remaining MULPOCs should examine the issue at their next meetings and decide to meet henceforth on a biennial basis. The work of the MULPOCs should be supervised in intersessional years by small committees of their member States. The lengths of the documents to be submitted to them and of those of their own reports should conform to the standards set by the United Nations. Both at official and ministerial levels the meetings of the MULPOCs should not take more than six days.

- (c) Sectoral Conferences of Ministers those serviced wholly by the secretariat of the Commission and those serviced in co-operation with other organizations

The meetings of the Sectoral Conferences should continue to be held on a biennial basis. The agenda should be short and well focused. The lengths of documents to be submitted to them and of those of their own reports, should conform to the standards set by the United Nations. Both at the official and ministerial levels, these sectoral meetings should not take more than six days.

- (d) Technical subsidiary bodies

The technical subsidiary bodies should continue to meet on a biennial basis. The duration of their meetings should be short and business-like. The lengths of documents to be submitted to them and of those of their own reports should conform to the standards set by the United Nations.

4. Appeals to the Special Commission to consider these decisions favourably for incorporation into its recommendations;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit this resolution to the Special Commission not later than 27 May 1987.

CHAPTER II

WORK OF THE COMMISSION DURING THE PERIOD 22 APRIL 1986 TO 27 APRIL 1987

A. Activities of subsidiary bodies

3. The list of meetings of subsidiary bodies held during the period under review is contained in annex III to this report.

B. Other activities

4. The activities carried out under the Commission's approved programme of work and priorities or pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Conference of Ministers are described below:

Development issues and policies

5. The secretariat completed the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1985-1986 which covers developments in the African region during 1985-1986 and provides forecasts of the main macro-economic variables for 1987. The findings of the Survey still reveal a dismal performance of the region as a whole, recording only a meagre growth of 1.2 per cent in 1986 in the overall regional output. While some recovery occurred in the agricultural sector due to improvements in weather conditions, adverse developments in the external sector culminating in depressed export commodity prices (in particular oil) and the debilitating burden of debt servicing, were the major impeding factors behind such sluggish performance.

6. In the field of planning and projections, the secretariat completed four studies on multisectoral planning models. These were the integration of the informal sector in multisectoral development planning in Africa, the dynamization of input-output projections of economic growth in developing African countries, the treatment of price and balance-of-payments variables in short-term forecasting models using social accounting matrices (SAMs), and the elaborate modelling of the energy sector for improved energy balance in Africa. These studies were examined by a workshop and various recommendations were made for developing their analytical aspects and upgrading sectoral planning capabilities at the national level. Preparations began on studies of sectoral planning within subregional co-operation arrangements, in particular the analysis of areas of co-operation in transport and trade. Short-term forecasting systems based on social accounting matrices were established in some countries as early warning systems to signal domestic as well as external vulnerability. Assistance in planning was provided to some African countries.

7. The activities dealing with matters of interest to the African least developed countries varied between representation of the secretariat at Donor Round Tables organized between some countries and the donor community, on the one hand, and the preparation and servicing of the fifth and sixth meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries and the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries in April 1987 respectively.

8. Among the Donor Round Tables at which the secretariat was represented were the second Donor Round Table organized by the Government of Cape Verde as a means of ensuring an open dialogue and a better understanding between Cape Verde and its development partners and the Togo sectoral follow-up meeting to the Donor Round Table on the socio-cultural sector held at Lome, Togo, from 20 to 24 October 1986.

9. The secretariat responded to a questionnaire sent by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for assessing the specific training needs of officials responsible for managing public foreign debt in the least developed countries (LDCs) in general. The response of the secretariat alluded to such factors as lack of effective co-ordination at the national level and inefficient monitoring of foreign commitments; poor project design, negotiation, implementation and monitoring which led to increased costs; weak capacity of African countries to handle complex international financing negotiations.

10. Following a request of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) for the use of data, information and other logistic facilities, the secretariat compiled a 50-page document on country notes and data for IGADD member States. These included five African LDCs and the document was used by the IGADD National Experts Committee at its five-week meeting which began on 16 June 1986 at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to prepare and finalize national and subregional programmes and projects for submission to donors.

11. For the servicing of scheduled meetings in April 1987, the secretariat prepared, among other things, a number of outputs including: (i) Review of economic and social conditions in African Least Developed Countries, 1985-1986 (E/ECA/LDCs.7/EXP.6/2); (ii) Progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African Least Developed Countries (E/ECA/LDCs.7/EXP.6.3); (iii) The implication of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes for long-term growth and development in African Least Developed Countries (E/ECA/LDCs.7/EXP.6/4); and (iv) Review of ECA activities from April 1986 to April 1987, those programmed for the remainder of 1987 and work programme for 1988-1989 in favour of African Least Developed Countries (E/ECA/LDCs.7/EXP.6/5).

Industrial development

12. During the period under review, the activities of the secretariat focused on four subprogrammes: (a) policy development, planning and institution-building, (b) development of basic industries, (c) development of agro- and forest-based industries, and (d) development of small-scale industries.

Policy development, planning and institution-building

13. The main thrust of the activities of the secretariat in this subprogramme went towards the enhancement of policy formulation and planning capabilities. To this end, advisory missions were undertaken to countries of the Lusaka, Gisenyi and Yaounde MULPOCs for the purpose of discussing modalities for re-focusing industrial policies and plans, laying sound foundations for industrial co-operation and developing indigenous capabilities and infrastructural capacities. Preliminary discussions were held in preparation for consultations among Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo,

Gabon and Zaire on the rehabilitation of the Maluku Steel Plant in Zaire. Finally, substantive and technical support was provided to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) including participation in a study tour in Hungary in September/October 1986 and the preparation of instructional materials for a seminar held in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania in November 1986.

Development of basic industries

14. In the metallurgical industries subsector, the secretariat concentrated its activities on reviewing the status of supply and demand for iron and steel products in the West African subregion. A mission report on six countries (Senegal, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Nigeria) made proposals for an integrated development strategy for iron and steel industries in the subregion.

15. In the field of engineering industries, a comprehensive report entitled "Engineering industry development programme for selected Eastern and Southern African countries of the Preferential Trade Area" (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) which identified existing engineering industries that require upgrading was prepared. Missions were undertaken to Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia as well as to Zaire, the Congo, Gabon, Cameroon and the Central African Republic.

16. In the chemical industries subsector the activities of the secretariat aimed at strengthening subregional chemical industries such as the phosphoric acid plant located in Togo, the pharmaceutical products plant in Sierra Leone and the rehabilitation of a quinquina plant in Guinea. Field missions were undertaken to appraise the phytosanitary products plant for Burkina Faso and the Niger, the pharmaceutical plant in Nigeria and the subregional ammonia plant in Côte d'Ivoire.

Development of agro- and forest-based industries

17. Advisory services were provided to Guinea on the rehabilitation of the integrated Faranah Gari Complex. Profiles on proven industrial and small-scale cassava processing technology were prepared for meetings of the Councils of Ministers of the West, Central and Eastern and Southern African MULPOCs. In a programme for technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), industrial cassava flour processing technology was successfully transferred from Côte d'Ivoire to Zaire. A study on forest products was undertaken and presented to the Governments of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. Forest products from the Rugazi plantation in Burundi and the Fanalamananega Plantation Scheme in Madagascar were developed and scale drawings provided for the manufacture of low-cost furniture in Ethiopia.

Development of small-scale industries

18. Activities in the area of small-scale industries centred around the provision of advisory services on the formulation of policies and on the strengthening of institutions for small-scale industries in Botswana, Kenya, Mauritius, Madagascar, the Comoros, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. This was for the purpose of enhancing capabilities for preparing project profile portfolios on agricultural implements. In Central Africa, the secretariat organized, at Bujumbura, Burundi, from 14 to 16 January 1987,

a workshop on the preparation of project profile portfolios for promoters of small-scale industries and Government officials from Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

Statistics

19. As in the past, the work programme of the secretariat during the period under review focused on assistance to African countries in the development and strengthening of their demographic and social censuses and surveys, international trade and related statistical services.

20. The major programmes of the secretariat that respond to the needs of national statistical services include the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP), the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA), the National Accounts Capability Programme (NACP), the Regional Advisory Service in Demographic Statistics (RASDS) and the development of statistical data bases. Work on environmental statistics is expected to begin as soon as administrative arrangements have been completed.

21. In addition to the above activities, the secretariat produced the following publications: 1984 African Socio-economic Indicators, Statistical Information Bulletin No. 18, 1986 Directory of African Statisticians, Statistical Newsletter Nos. 65 and 66 and STPA News Nos. 11 and 12. Computer print-outs on demographic and social statistics, external trade statistics, economic statistics and integrated social, demographic and economic statistics were produced and sent to the African Statistical Offices. In addition computer print-outs of the 1985 African Statistical Yearbook and the African Socio-economic Indicators were completed.

22. Other publications, namely, Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa: Series A Nos. 27, 28 and 29, and Series C Nos. 4, 5 and 6, 1984 African Statistical Information Bulletin No. 19 were being prepared.

23. During the period under review, four meetings were held. These are:

(a) Seminar on the Review of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 29 September - 30 October 1986);

(b) Workshop on Household Surveys for French-speaking African countries (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 20-24 October 1986);

(c) Training Workshop on Health Interview Surveys (jointly sponsored by WHO, ECA, UNSO and UNICEF) (Harare, Zimbabwe, 10-28 November 1986); and

(d) Seminar on Statistical Data Base Development for French-speaking African countries (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 24-28 November 1986).

Food and agriculture

24. During the period under review, the activities of the secretariat in the food and agriculture sector have been and will continue to be oriented towards building up capabilities in selected areas. These encompass (a) agricultural development planning and policies; (b) conservation and management of forest resources; (c) promotion of integrated rural development; (d) strengthening of agricultural institutions; (e) harmonization and co-ordination

of livestock policies and programmes; (f) prevention of food losses; and (g) promotion of food security.

25. In the areas of agricultural development planning and policies, a technical publication on agricultural development planning for government policy-makers, planners and administrators has been finalized. In addition, a report on land-use policies and farming systems in Africa has been produced for submission to the ECA Conference of Ministers in 1987 along with a technical publication on measures for the improvement of agricultural statistical data.

26. Various activities have been carried out with respect to the implementation of the food and agriculture aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action (LPA). In this connection, three reports have been produced on the implementation of LPA for submission to the ECA Conference of Ministers and to the policy-making organs' meetings of the Lusaka- and Niamey-based MULPOCs in 1987.

27. With regard to the conservation and development of forest resources, a report to the ECA Conference of Ministers entitled "Policy measures and institutions for improved forest conservation, management and development" has been prepared. Moreover, a technical publication on programmes and measures in land-use with respect to conservation, soil management, wildlife and forest resources has been prepared for use by member countries.

28. In the domains of integrated rural development and improvement of agricultural institutions and services, a number of activities have been carried out. Two technical publications on the harmonization of livestock development policies in North Africa and on subregional co-operation in the production and distribution of veterinary products in West Africa have been produced. In addition, a report entitled "Multinational co-operation programmes and projects for the improvement of livestock production" had been prepared for the 1987 ECA Conference of Ministers. A report on harmonization of agricultural mechanization policies and strategies has also been finalized for submission to this year's Tangier-based MULPOC meeting. In respect of agrarian reform, a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in the Lusaka MULPOC subregion has been produced also for submission to the ECA Conference of Ministers.

29. Several activities have been undertaken in the field of agricultural marketing, institutions and services. A technical publication on agricultural marketing and relevant manpower development has been prepared. Added to this, a seminar for agricultural marketing officials on agricultural marketing and manpower development has been organized. The report on the seminar has been finalized for the benefit of the countries concerned. Apart from this, a report has been prepared for the ECA Conference of Ministers assessing the measures taken by African countries to reduce food losses over the period 1975-1985.

30. A report entitled International Year for the Mobilization of Financial and Technological Resources to Increase Food and Agriculture Production in Africa has been produced for submission to the ECA Conference of Ministers and the United Nations General Assembly. Along with this, a report entitled Food aid and development - A reconsideration has been produced for presentation to the WFP/ADB seminar organized at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Population

31. During the period under review, the secretariat began the implementation of the 1986-1987 approved work programme which comprises three subprogrammes, namely: (a) Population policies and development planning; (b) Demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development planning; and (c) Regional training and research.

32. As in the previous reporting period, emphasis was placed on the provision of advisory services to member States. The following countries benefited from advisory services: Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Central African Republic, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Kenya, Zaire and the Sudan on requests in evaluating and analysing data from population censuses, surveys and vital registration, the provision of on-the-job and middle-level training for nationals in demographic analysis and in the formulation and implementation of population policies, integration of population variables in development planning, and evaluation of family planning programmes.

33. The secretariat completed a number of studies, including: Mortality levels, patterns, differentials and trends in selected African countries; Demographic and related socio-economic data sheets for ECA member States and Household structure and fertility in sub-Saharan Africa.

34. With respect to workshops and seminars, the secretariat organized and conducted an intergovernmental expert group meeting in Addis Ababa on a manual and guidelines for the integration of population variables in development planning in Africa.

35. In the area of population information, POPIN-Africa organized a training workshop on population information documentation in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and issued the following publication: African Population Newsletter Nos. 50 and 51. Additionally, a team of six representatives of POPIN-Africa undertook from 6 to 23 July 1986, a study tour to some Asian population information centres and facilities.

36. Under regional demographic training and research, the secretariat continued the management of the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Ghana, the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) in Cameroon and the Sahel Institute in Mali.

Natural resources

Mineral resources

37. During the period under review, the secretariat provided the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) based in Dodoma, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC) in Brazzaville, the Congo, with technical and administrative assistance in the management of the two institutions and in the implementation of their work programmes. With regard to the Dodoma Centre, the secretariat carried out in January-February 1987, jointly with representatives from Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, an evaluation of the performance, capabilities and constraints of ESAMRDC, as recommended by the first extraordinary meeting of the Executive Board

of ESAMRDC held in February 1986 and its Governing Council meeting held in October 1986. The secretariat also responded to the requests of the Governments of Botswana and Mozambique regarding a survey on the identification of employment opportunities in the mineral sector within Botswana and Mozambique for their nationals currently employed in South Africa and facing threats of expulsion to their home countries.

38. In order to increase the knowledge of the continent's minerals potential, the secretariat pursued the regional survey on aluminium and copper which was initiated in 1985, this time concentrating its efforts on three countries of the Eastern and Southern African subregion, namely: Botswana, Kenya and Mozambique. The results of the survey will be submitted to the third African Regional Conference on Mineral Resources Development and Utilization.

39. The secretariat also completed a study on the possibility of establishing partially-acidulated phosphates industries in the Sahelian countries of West Africa. The report on the study has been sent to the 50 African member States. In connection with fertilizers, the secretariat has prepared a project document on the creation of partially-acidulated phosphates industries in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Chad and a few other countries. The document has been submitted for funding to UNDP within the framework of the Fourth Programming Cycle (1987-1991).

40. Regarding training of national experts of member States, the secretariat, with the assistance of the USSR, organized in November 1986, a seminar and study tour on new exploration methods in Georgia and Armenia (USSR). Representatives from 13 countries participated in the seminar and study tour and recommended the publication and dissemination of some thematic maps including a partially tectonic map of Africa. In conjunction with the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre, the secretariat also organized in Zaire in December 1986, a symposium on the application of remote sensing to mineral exploration.

Cartography and remote sensing

41. During the period under review, the secretariat provided on continuous basis technical support to the activities of the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), Nairobi, Kenya, and the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (RECTAS), Ile-Ife, Nigeria. This enabled the two centres to strengthen their capabilities for multilateral co-operation and rekindled their respective member States' interests in the active participation in their affairs. More importantly, each of these centres was assisted in project formulation for external financing. Notable among the projects formulated for external funding with the Nairobi Centre were proposals for the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa (1978-1991) and the phase II of the USAID-funded Remote Sensing Project whose Aid Agreement was subsequently executed for a period of five years (1986-1991). The secretariat also assisted in preparing the second Five-Year Development Plans of the two Centres. That of the Nairobi Centre was launched at Mbabane, Swaziland, by the Conference of Ministers responsible for surveying, mapping and remote sensing in the Eastern and Southern African subregion whilst that of the Ile-Ife Centre is yet to be finalized by the Centre's Governing Council preparatory to launching it later at ministerial level.

42. In its role as the executing agency for the UNDP-funded project of the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), Nairobi, the secretariat not only backstopped it but also provided technical services and got actively involved in the purchases of cartographic equipment required for the implementation of the project. It took active part in the tripartite review of the project whose life has subsequently been extended by another six months from January to June 1987.

43. The secretariat organized and serviced from 10 to 17 November 1986 at the headquarters in Addis Ababa, the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, which had the largest attendance of all the five previous Regional Cartographic Conferences and the first, with a realistic theme of "Cartography and Remote Sensing for Development".

44. Also, in collaboration with the secretariat of OAU, it made excellent arrangements, both at national and regional levels, for the successful commemoration of 1986 as the "Year of Cartography and Remote Sensing in Africa".

45. The secretariat continued to take necessary steps that will lead to the speedy implementation of resolution 550 (XX) on the merger of the African Remote Sensing Council and the African Association of Cartography.

Water resources

46. In the field of water resources, the secretariat continued to provide advisory assistance at the request of member States. The UNDP Resident Representative, on behalf of the Government of Ghana, requested the assistance of ECA in organizing a donors' conference for rural and urban water supply programmes in Ghana. The secretariat responded by mounting two missions, one in February and one in September 1986, in which it was possible to advise on the preliminary activities and to undertake a survey on donor intent to support the development of the sector. Advisory services were provided to Mali, Burkina Faso and the Niger on the assessment of surface and ground water availability and on developing institutional capabilities for the appropriate exploitation and development of water resources.

47. Studies were prepared on the adequacy of hydrological networks and facilities for data processing and analysis in West Africa and the report was presented to the Council of Ministers of the West African MULPOC in January 1987.

48. A regional meeting on socio-economic and policy aspects of water resources management in Africa was convened in June 1986. The objective of the regional meeting was to assess the progress made and the constraints encountered by countries in water resources management with a view to making recommendations for a new strategy to be adopted to channel resources into priority areas and to build up national capabilities for accelerated water resources development programmes.

49. Studies on existing river basin commissions including ways of strengthening the existing ones and the possibilities of creating new ones have been carried out and a report presented to the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1987.

Energy resources

50. As far as energy was concerned, the secretariat's activities were concentrated on promoting multinational co-operation in Africa in three major spheres: (i) exploration, evaluation and development of energy resources, formulation of integrated energy policies and their integration into overall development and economic growth policies; (ii) research, training and information; and (iii) institution-building.

51. A number of missions have been undertaken to African member States in order to render advisory services on exploration and development of conventional and new and renewable sources of energy. Advisory missions to Nigeria, Algeria and Egypt were undertaken in June and July 1986 on energy policy and planning in general and on coal resources development in particular.

52. The missions to Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire were on operational and organizational aspects of the hydroelectric development and utilization.

53. The possibility of developing ocean energy resources of the West African coastal member States has been studied and a report has been prepared and submitted to the meeting of the legislative organs of the Niamey-based MULPOC.

54. The secretariat continued to identify African researchers, engineers and technicians for training in solar energy in France. Four scholarships for training in this field have been awarded during the period under review.

55. The secretariat also organized in November 1986 a Regional Consultative Meeting for the purpose of mobilization of financial resources for the development of new and renewable sources of energy in Africa. The meeting brought together potential donors, recipient countries and international organizations and exchanged ideas on how best to develop and utilize new and renewable sources of energy in Africa. They recommended that further consultations between donors and African member States were to take place in order to make arrangements for funding and implementation of the identified projects.

56. The meeting of the Governing Council of the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy was organized in Bujumbura in June 1986 and at the request of the Council the work programme and budget of the Centre was prepared by the secretariat in August 1986.

Science and technology

57. The secretariat organized and serviced a workshop on production of school science equipment which took place in Addis Ababa from 27 to 30 May 1986. UNESCO collaborated in the organization of the workshop which was attended by experts from 14 member countries. The workshop discussed and agreed upon the project profile, namely, national, subregional and regional projects, through joint ventures, in the large-scale production of school science equipment.

58. The secretariat, in collaboration with OAU, organized and serviced two subregional Working Group Meetings on Science and Technology: the North African one which was held in Cairo from 15 to 19 June 1986, and the Southern African one which was held in Lusaka from 30 September to 2 October 1986.

The North African Working Group has selected 10 project ideas and the Southern African one has selected 6 in the light of their respective priorities.

59. The secretariat carried out a mission from 16 to 22 June 1986 to the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), Dakar, to advise the Centre on its activities and help it to orient implementation of the UNDP-financed project.

60. In response to requests from the CEPGL countries - Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire - the secretariat undertook an advisory mission to these countries from 12 to 30 August 1986. The mission examined the organization and status of scientific and technological research in the countries, the priority science and technology sector both at the national as well as subregional levels and made specific proposals for solving science and technology research problems and for strengthening and diversifying science and technology co-operation among the three countries.

61. The secretariat undertook a mission on 6 and 7 October 1986 to the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI), Nairobi, to analyse progress made on the identification of institutions which would carry out feasibility study on training and production workshops for engineering training and to plan the execution of outstanding activities on the identification process.

62. In collaboration with the German Foundation for International Development (DSE) of the Federal Republic of Germany, the secretariat organized and serviced an Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting to examine the Advance Technology Alert System for Africa (ATAS-Africa) Project which took place in Addis Ababa from 8 to 10 December 1986. Seven African experts examined and finalized the ATAS-Africa Project.

63. The secretariat took part in a mission to the Comoros from 17 November to 30 December 1986 in order to propose measures for the economic and financial recovery of the country. This mission was part of ECA's assistance within the framework of the economic and financial mission of the World Bank/IMF.

64. The secretariat, with the assistance of the Government of India started work at the Rural Technology Demonstration Centre in Dakar in November 1986. An Indian consultant was sent to Dakar to receive, inspect and install the equipment provided from India. The assignment also included demonstrating the use of the equipment and training African experts.

65. The secretariat, in collaboration with various donors and organizations and the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), organized and serviced a training workshop on development of capabilities on the acquisition of foreign technology in Dakar from 9 to 13 February 1987. The objective of the workshop was to assist African officials responsible for technology policy, acquisition and management to negotiate with multinational licensors and other technology suppliers taking into account the latest developments in the field of law, high technology, economics and politics.

66. In response to a request from the United Republic of Tanzania, the secretariat undertook an advisory mission to the country from 28 March to 5 April 1987, during which a study of the adaptive technology potential in the metal working branch of the informal sector was carried out and proposals

for its development were submitted. The mission also shared the experience the secretariat had acquired on diffusion of selected technologies based on Asian models applicable to the African conditions with the relevant Tanzanian officials.

Transport, communications and tourism

67. During the period under review, activities of the secretariat covered general and multimodal transport problems, railways, roads, air, inland water and maritime transport and ports, as well as tourism and communications, including satellite communications, broadcasting and postal services.

68. The secretariat also continued its technical support to the ongoing programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA).

Transport and tourism

69. The secretariat prepared and published most of the technical publications on the harmonization and co-ordination of the various transport modes in Africa and on the survey of manpower and training needs in transport. These publications (three on harmonization and co-ordination and one on the manpower survey and training needs) were dispatched to member States and African intergovernmental organizations in December 1986.

70. In its continuing efforts to mobilize funds and resources for the implementation of the Decade programme, the secretariat organized and convened the first co-financing meeting at Pointe Noire, the Congo for the benefit of transit-transport corridors in the Central African subregion.

71. The secretariat organized the tenth meeting of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at which a report on the implementation of the second phase programme during 1986 was finalized.

72. The secretariat organized and convened the second and third meetings of the Air Transport Committee, which was set up by the Mbabane Declaration on Freedoms of the Air.

73. These two meetings discussed issues relating to air traffic rights, establishment of regional and subregional airlines, co-operation between airlines, development of axis necessary for the physical and economic integration of Africa, and the collection and analysis of air transport statistical data.

74. Technical advisory assistance was provided to AFRAA and AFCAC in the implementation of their work, as well as participation in the General Assembly of AFRAA and the plenary session of AFCAC.

75. The secretariat organized the first combined meeting of the Trans-African Highway Authorities, at which progress of infrastructural improvement of the various highways (TEAH, TAH, TCAH, Trans-Sahara, TWAHN) was reviewed with special emphasis on the missing links. The representatives from 31 member countries also examined ongoing activities aimed at facilitating travel and trade on the networks by eliminating non-physical barriers. Measures were adopted by the meeting to reactivate the ECA Trans-African Highway Bureau

and to enable it provide adequate secretariat and technical services to all the Trans-African Highway Authorities.

76. The secretariat organized and serviced a seminar on tourism statistics which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in December 1986.

77. The secretariat prepared two technical publications on: (i) improvement of train scheduling and operations; and (ii) harmonization of railway tariffs and traffic regulations. Technical advisory assistance was provided to Kenya, Togo and Ethiopia on various aspects and problems of railways. A technical publication on Port guide on African major ports was also prepared.

78. The secretariat also provided technical advisory services to the secretariat of the Arab Council of Ministers of Transport on the issue of establishing a permanent subregional maritime co-ordination mechanism and policy in North Africa.

Communications

79. In communications [telecommunications, broadcasting (radio, and television) and postal services], the activities covered studies, preparation and organization of seminars, servicing and/or participation in professional conferences/meetings and assistance in the mobilization of funds for the implementation of the feasibility study on the Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM).

80. The secretariat, in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union and the Universal Postal Union, is undertaking a study on manpower and training survey in communications with a view to determining African manpower requirements upto 1996 and making recommendations for achieving the identified needs.

81. In the continued efforts to assist member States in the promotion of rural telecommunications development, the secretariat has obtained assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany to finance the second Seminar on Planning of Rural Telecommunications for English-speaking African Countries, to be organized in October 1987. The first seminar was held in September 1984.

82. In the field of satellite communications for the development of Africa the activities of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC) composed of United Nations specialized agencies and relevant African intergovernmental organizations of which the secretariat is a member could be summarized as follows: (a) All resources for the conduct of the feasibility study are firmly committed; (b) The project office located at ITU headquarters to ensure day-to-day follow-up has been established and is operational as of March 1987; (c) The study is expected to commence also in March 1987.

83. The secretariat undertook a study on obstacles to the development of the African postal system and with Pan-African Postal Union concluded a memorandum of understanding for co-operation in the development of postal services in the region.

84. The secretariat continued its technical support to the communications component of the UNTACDA programme in the preparation of documents, reports and organization and servicing of meetings and conferences.

International trade and finance

Domestic and intra-African trade

85. In order to help African countries establish appropriate institutions for domestic trade, the secretariat initiated during the period under review, three case studies on domestic trade in selected Central, Eastern and Southern African countries. The studies aim at examining and analysing the past and present patterns of domestic trade structure and mechanisms with a view to assessing its contribution to social and economic development particularly of the rural communities.

86. The secretariat provided backstopping to the secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). At the request of the ECCAS secretariat, a mission was undertaken to Burundi and Rwanda in order to identify trade obstacles and prepare technical reports for submission to the meeting of the ECCAS Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration which took place in January 1987.

87. The secretariat completed a study on "Trade legislations, rules, regulations and practices including tariff and non-tariff barriers applied within the Central African countries" intended to assist these countries in identifying existing trade legislations, rules and regulations applied by each country and in formulating proposals aimed at reducing and/or eliminating these trade control measures with a view to increasing intra-subregional trade. The study was submitted to the tenth meeting of the Yaounde-based MULPOC policy organs in March 1987. The secretariat also completed a study on "Trade promotion in North African countries" which was reviewed by the meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the North African MULPOC held in March 1986. Towards the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for the North African countries, the secretariat also prepared and submitted to the meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries a Draft Declaration of Intent and Commitment and proposals for setting up an intergovernmental negotiating team to assist member countries in implementing the decision of the Lagos Plan of Action in that regard.

Trade with non-African countries

88. The work of the secretariat in this field during the period continued to emphasize assistance to the African member States with a view to enhancing their trade and economic prospects with non-African countries. In this connection, the secretariat undertook advisory missions, studies and technical backstopping with a view to ensuring Africa's effective participation in international trade and economic negotiations. These include meetings with a group of PTA countries based in Geneva on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) and a National Seminar on Trade Prospects with Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe for French- and English-speaking High Officials from the Central and West African subregions.

89. A number of studies were completed and made available to African member States which included: (i) Economic co-operation between Socialist countries and African countries of Western and Central African subregions (E/ECA/TRADE/52); (ii) Africa's trade relations: Some major issues (E/ECA/TRADE/53); and (iii) Africa's economic recovery, growth and development: Proposals for UNCTAD VII (E/ECA/TRADE/54). These studies were presented to the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of

Trade (19-21 March 1987) and the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII (16-18 March 1987). These Conferences were preceded by expert group meetings.

90. Pursuant to resolution 568 (XXI), the secretariat organized preparatory meetings for the African ministers responsible for trade and development as part of its assistance to the African region in their effective participation in UNCTAD VII negotiations.

International financial and monetary policies

91. The secretariat, during this period, kept a close watch on the factors which caused financial difficulties to African countries and persisted throughout 1986. Two important developments affecting two of these factors took place in 1986. Firstly the fall in nominal interest rates during 1986 which ought to have had favourable effects on the debt-servicing payments of African countries, especially those which have borrowed heavily from international capital markets on floating interest rates. However, this did not make it easier for African countries in financing their development on cheaper terms. In fact, the real interest rates are still higher than their levels of the 1970s. Secondly, the depreciation of the United States dollar reached an all-time low against such major European currencies as the Deutschmark, the pound sterling and the Japanese yen. This brought about mixed effects on African countries, depending on their trading patterns, the currencies of their portfolio holdings and the currencies of the denomination of their debts.

92. The secretariat focused its efforts during the period under consideration towards the establishment of an African Monetary Fund and preparations for an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness. Draft Articles of Agreement of the proposed Fund were prepared and submitted to the third and fourth meetings of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts held in Yaounde and Libreville respectively. The secretariat also convened a Conference of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks in Libreville, Gabon, in June 1986, to examine (a) the issues on which the experts could not arrive at a consensus; (b) the Draft Articles of Agreement of the Fund; (c) a progress report on the preparations for an international conference on Africa's external indebtedness. The Ministers decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee called the "Committee of Libreville" whose mandate is to resolve the issues outstanding on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund and to make recommendations to the next Conference of Ministers of Finance. The secretariat, together with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank and the African Centre for Monetary Studies, held consultations in Brazzaville in December 1986 to speed up the preparations for the proposed international conference on Africa's external indebtedness. The secretariat also took the initiative to contact the executive heads of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to developing common concepts and data based on Africa's external debt. The responses from these organizations were very positive.

93. In the area of the intra-African monetary and financial co-operation, the secretariat rendered assistance to the Central African Clearing House in the form of a mission to the member States of the Economic Community of

Central African States (ECCAS) to find out the best way of enlarging the clearing house to cover all ECCAS member countries. The secretariat prepared three papers to serve as inputs into the Joint Statement by the African Governors at the annual meetings of World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and memoranda to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the President of the World Bank. The secretariat also serviced the meeting of the Working Party of African Governors at the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund that took place in Addis Ababa in August 1986.

Trade promotion and trade information

94. The eighth session of the Conference of Ministers of Trade held in Brazzaville, the Congo, in October 1985, considered proposals by the ECA secretariat for the establishment and operation of a regional trade information system and set it as a priority task for the secretariats of ECA and ITC/UNCTAD/GATT. Preliminary follow-up activities by ECA consisted in the establishment of a computerized documentation and reference unit within the Africa Trade Centre directly linked to PADIS computer facilities. A request for funds in the form of a project on preparatory activities for the effective creation of the system was submitted by ECA and ITC to UNDP for financing within its Fourth Cycle. In the meantime, the Africa Trade Centre's regular activities in the field of trade information continued in 1986 with the collection and retrieval of information. Six issues of "Flash on Trade Opportunities", and three "African Trade Bulletins" were prepared and distributed to national and subregional trade promotion institutions including chambers of commerce.

95. In the field of training, a joint ECA/ITC/KETA/PRODEC course on trade promotion and export and marketing was organized in Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Geneva and Helsinki during the first half of 1986 for senior and middle-level business executives and officials from Ministries of Trade of Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As usual, the Africa Trade Centre drew programmes and organized the in-service training of Namibian students from the Lusaka-based United Nations Institute for Namibia (8 trainees).

Activities related to transnational corporations in Africa

96. During the period under review, the research work of the ECA/UNCTC Joint Unit was concentrated on the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in technology transfer in Africa with particular emphasis on food processing industries. The main purpose of these studies was to assist African Governments by: (a) analysing the impact and implications of the activities of TNCs in selected African countries through transfer of technology in some specific areas; (b) analysing the effectiveness of contracts and agreements between African countries and TNCs on matters related to transfer of technology; (c) examining policy options related to TNCs in connection with specific issues such as acquisition of technology.

Technical assistance co-ordination and co-operation

97. Utilizing funds provided by United Nations multilateral and bilateral agencies in 1986, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa continued to secure resources for the Commission's technical co-operation activities. Highlights of the resource mobilization efforts are stated below:

98. The United Nations Regular Programme funds amounting to \$US 1,500,800 were utilized to support the activities of 10 regional advisers to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) and also regional and subregional institutions. The regional advisory services covered the fields of economic co-operation, statistics, social development, manpower development, development of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, public administration, public finance, transport and communications, socio-economic research and administration and common services.

99. UNDP funds amounting to \$US 6,488,191 were mobilized and utilized to finance projects in the fields of statistics, industry, national accounts, transport and communications and the integration of women in development. UNDP funds were also utilized to provide support to the MULPOCs and activities of ECA-sponsored regional research centres. Involved in the latter category are the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), the African Regional Centre for Services in Surveying Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), the Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) and the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI).

100. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) made available \$US 3,059,876 which served for supporting ECA's population infrastructure, regional advisory services in demographic statistics, the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques, Regional Institute for Population Studies, the UDEAC/CREP, the Sahel Institute, the World Fertility Survey Data Programme, the population information network (POPIN), the regional workshop on demographic estimates and projections and census training workshop.

101. Donor governments and organizations granted to ECA \$US 1,986,519 for expert services under non-reimbursable loan arrangements and bilateral technical assistance programme in the fields of agriculture, public administration, management and manpower development, natural resources, industry, social development, transport and communications, economic co-operation, socio-economic research and planning, information and statistics.

102. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women provided \$US 142,308 to strengthen national machineries for the integration of women in development and training and support to the infrastructure of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW).

103. The United Nations Environment Programme also provided \$US 108,000 for ECA's Environment Co-ordination Unit.

104. The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) made available \$US 469,017 for the execution of projects in the field of industry, agriculture, natural resources, public administration, trade, economic co-operation and socio-economic research and planning.

Economic co-operation and integration

Assistance to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

105. The secretariat continued to strengthen and support the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) during the period under review.

Thus in pursuance of resolution 552 (XX) of the ECA Conference of Ministers of 29 April 1985, two new substantive Directors were appointed to the Niamey- and Tangier-based MULPOCs and assumed their functions and duties during the year.

106. Further in pursuance of ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 establishing the MULPOCs, 10 meetings of their policy organs (5 Meetings of Officials and 3 meetings of Councils of Ministers) were serviced between February and March 1987. These meetings marking the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the MULPOCs, surveyed the economic and social conditions of each MULPOC subregion, reviewed the implementation of the work programme for 1986-1987, considered the work programme for 1988-1989, and agreed that, in future, meetings of the policy organs should be held biennially rather than annually. That would in addition to saving money, give the secretariat sufficient time to implement previous resolutions.

Assistance to subregional economic groupings

107. The secretariat continued to give ECOWAS, ECCAS, PTA, CEPGL and other subregional organizations and institutions assistance with regard to legal and economic issues. In particular assistance was given both to these economic integration communities and to river and lake basin commissions and authorities to enable them to play an effective and positive role in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos; Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER); and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD). This involved working out medium- and long-term strategies, programmes and activities to be undertaken at the subregional level to implement APPER and UN-PAAERD. Concretely, ECA and UNDP were to collaborate with the economic co-operation groupings and the lake and river basin organizations in drafting project documents for funding by UNDP under the Fourth Programming Cycle, 1987-1991.

Assistance to ECA-sponsored institutions for the promotion of economic and technical co-operation

108. The following are some of the documents prepared for these institutions:

(a) Draft Agreement concerning the establishment of a Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (amendment No. 2);

(b) Appointment and Promotion Committee of the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing;

(c) USAID Project Grant Agreement with the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing;

(d) Draft Rules of Procedures of the Governing Council of the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE);

(e) Draft Constitution for the establishment of an African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD);

(f) Host Country Agreement of the Eastern and Southern Africa Trade Promotion and Training Centre, Nairobi, Kenya;

(g) Draft Tenders Board Order for the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys and Remote Sensing;

(h) Draft Agreement for the establishment of the African Monetary Fund.

Regional co-operation

109. As in previous years, the secretariat serviced the seventh annual Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions for the promotion of economic and technical co-operation. The meeting was held in Tripoli, the Great Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 24 to 27 January 1987. The meeting paid particular attention to the role these institutions should play in the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER); the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD); and the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa, 1987-1991. The meeting also discussed, *inter alia*, items on Tunisia and TCDC in Africa (Tunis, 20-24 April 1987); the report on a general Management Seminar for Chief Executives and the report of the second United Nations Volunteers (UNV) High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting held in Maseru, Lesotho, in December 1986. Far-reaching decisions were taken on the need to strengthen substantive divisions. Equally important were decisions to harmonize the work programmes and activities of these institutions with those of ECOWAS, ECCAS, PTA, CEPGL, UDEAC and similar economic integration groupings for the more effective implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD.

Interregional economic and technical co-operation

110. By way of follow-up to the meetings of executive secretaries held in Addis Ababa in March 1985 and in Geneva in July 1985, the secretariat continued to play a role as lead agency in the preparation of joint TCDC/ECDC projects among regional commissions. The five projects covered are low-cost housing, fertilizers and pesticides, Afro-Arab trade, containerization and multimodal transport, and employment opportunities for women and youth in rural areas. These projects, together with similar interregional projects prepared by ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA and ECE have been submitted to United Nations Headquarters in New York for further consolidation and consideration at future meetings of executive secretaries of regional commissions.

Afro-Arab co-operation

111. Afro-Arab co-operation is conducted in accordance with the ECA/LAS agreement of 4 April 1984 as well as under the ECA/OAU agreement on this subject.

Social development in Africa

Integrated rural development

112. Generally, the economic base of rural development in Africa today is agriculture. The poor performance of this sector is at the root of the region's current socio-economic crisis, and declining food self-sufficiency. In view of this alarming situation, the secretariat, in collaboration with several other organizations, organized a Regional Expert Consultation on the Impact of Technology on Rural Development in Africa. It was held from

4 to 8 August 1986 and was attended among others, by experts from nine member States. The major recommendations of the Consultation were that the member States should:

(a) Formulate explicit overall national technology policies with well-defined objectives. Such objectives may include the development and dissemination of technology which stresses the full utilization of indigenous factor endowments and which are within the reach of average producers and consistent with a country's stage of development and socio-cultural and institutional heritage;

(b) Increase the existing allocation of resources for science and technology to reach the target of one per cent of GDP;

(c) Exploit fully the irrigation potential in the region by efficiently utilizing irrigation facilities and increasing the area under irrigation. There is a need to shift emphasis away from large-scale irrigation projects to building national networks of small- and medium-scale irrigation facilities; and

(d) Take urgent steps to launch national grass-root farm credit schemes that are accessible to all rural income groups, especially the poorest of the poor. This would even out the adverse income disparities resulting from the acquisition of new technology during the transition period.

113. The secretariat published two more issues of Rural Progress. Their themes were: (a) International Year of Peace; and (b) Drought and desertification in Africa.

114. The secretariat continued to participate in the activities of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development and submitted to it a Summary of ECA's Activities in Rural Development during 1985, which was published in FAO's Progress in Rural Development. The secretariat also made two contributions to the Rural Development Newsletter of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. A similar summary for 1986 was prepared and submitted to the ACC Task Force on Rural Development.

Social policy, planning and research

115. The main activities of the secretariat included preparations for the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs due to be held in 1987. Besides organizational activities undertaken in that regard, the secretariat prepared papers including two major documents for the consideration of the Conference: (a) Survey of social trends and major social development problems in Africa; and (b) Developmental social welfare in Africa; which is also required to be submitted as a regional input for the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes scheduled to be held in Vienna, Austria, from 7 to 15 September 1987.

116. In compliance with resolutions 4 (II) of 14 January 1977 and 4 (IV) of 26 March 1985 of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, the secretariat organized and serviced an important intergovernmental committee meeting held from 27 to 31 October 1986 to prepare a draft African Charter for Social Action. The committee studied the secretariat's draft of the

proposed Charter and amended it for submission to the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs. If approved, the Charter would provide a comprehensive guide to policy and action in the social field in Africa. It would also be an important supplement to APPER and UN-PAAERD.

117. The secretariat continued its co-operation with the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD). It participated in and provided substantive services to its Technical Advisory Committee which met for the first time in Tripoli in November 1986.

Youth and social welfare

118. In the field of youth, the secretariat focused its attention primarily on follow-up activities to the International Youth Year (1985), and on the implementation of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth. In this connection, two reports were prepared, one on International Youth Year activities in African countries, and the other on the Implementation of the African Regional Plan of Action on Youth. To assist Governments in the strengthening of youth policies and programmes, two advisory missions were undertaken to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. In the field of disability, the secretariat continued its efforts in promoting the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons (1983-1992) and the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons. In this connection, a report on the implementation of the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons in African countries was prepared, along with a proposed Regional Programme of Action for Disabled Persons in African Countries, which constitutes the general strategy and framework of measures for accelerating the implementation of the World Programme of Action in African countries. To promote technical co-operation among African countries in the field of disability, the secretariat participated actively in the launching of the African Rehabilitation Institute for Disabled Persons (ARI).

119. The secretariat completed and circulated a Survey on family policies and programmes in the context of socio-economic development in African countries. Concerning crime prevention and criminal justice, the secretariat participated in the Expert Meeting on the Establishment of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI), held in Vienna from 17 to 19 March 1986, and in the meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts, held in New York from 10 to 12 September 1986 on the same issue. Following these meetings, and pending the selection of a host country, the interim secretariat of the Institute was set up in ECA in January 1987 and the secretariat has been actively involved in the launching of UNAFRI's work during its nine-month initial phase. A progress report on the establishment of a United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders was prepared and presented to the thirteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1987.

Human settlements in Africa

120. During the period under review, the secretariat published the following documents:

- (a) Integrating human settlements policies and programmes into national socio-economic development planning;

(b) An integrated approach to the evaluation of the building construction needs of the African region;

(c) Programmes for promoting institutionalized public participation systems in human settlements;

(d) Programme for establishing or strengthening training facilities for human settlements personnel at all levels in Africa; and

(e) Institutional mechanism for the formulation and implementation of human settlements policies in Africa.

121. The fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment was organized in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 to 13 February 1987.

Environment in Africa

122. The objectives of this programme (within the context of the Lagos Plan of Action) are to assist African countries to develop national capabilities to minimize the negative impact of environmental problems arising from the development process in Africa. During the one year under review (April 1986 to April 1987), programme activities have been geared towards alleviating the impact of drought and desertification control, in order to mitigate the present social and economic crisis.

123. In the field of environmental education and training activities during the period under review, two workshops were conducted for ECA-sponsored institutions to develop manpower capabilities in environmental matters.

124. To enable the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) located in Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, to incorporate environmental components into the Institute's training programme, the secretariat conducted a two-week joint ECA/UNEP/ESAMI training of trainers' workshop for seven senior instructors of ESAMI. The workshop was conducted at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya, from 8 to 19 December 1986. The participants in the workshop drafted a project document to enable an ESAMI staff member to undergo a year's training as an environmentalist.

Public administration, management and manpower

Education, training, labour management and employment

125. Programme activities in this field focused on the interrelated areas of formal and non-formal educational systems and practices, training for skills development and transfer of technology; career planning, guidance and counselling; institution-building; fellowship administration; manpower, labour and employment planning; the development of institutional machinery for manpower planning, development and utilization; and identification and facilitating the return of people of skill and expertise living outside Africa.

126. In this regard, advisory services were provided to five countries (Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea and Sierra Leone), in identifying and facilitating the return of African experts living outside Africa. Under the Return of Skills Programme for Africa, advisory services were also provided to

institutions of higher learning, viz. the Universities of Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Botswana and Zimbabwe on patterns of and institutional machinery for staff development. Other advisory missions were undertaken to the United Republic of Tanzania on the integration of career guidance and counselling into education, training and employment programmes, and to Botswana on the reorganization and establishment of institutional machinery for the effective management and co-ordination of manpower and employment planning processes.

127. During the period under review, one national training workshop on the principles and methods of educational planning and curriculum development was held in Malawi. Another national workshop on training methodology, training programmes and administration and career enhancement for trainers and staff development officers was held in Zambia. In addition, a subregional workshop on organizational arrangements for occupational testing, career planning and programming, guidance and counselling was held in Nairobi.

128. With regard to grants and fellowships administration, efforts were focused on mobilizing resources for the training and placement of trainees in such critical areas of need as technical, vocational, scientific, socio-economic and management education both within and outside Africa. During the period under review, fellowship offers were extended to member States by donor countries and international organizations. Applications were processed and 68 applicants were placed in the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, France, Poland, and India. Scholarships were also provided by UNDP in the following fields: small-scale industries, food technology, biochemical sciences, social sciences, economics, banking, orthopaedic and thoracic medicine, medical entomology, animal feeding, applied geophysics, geophysical exploitation, applied electronics, telecommunications, computer processing, electronic data processing, town planning, national economic planning, medicine, veterinary medicine, agriculture, engineering, education and solar energy. There was, however, a serious drop in contributions to the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme while more applications continued to be received.

129. In an effort to develop a common approach to the solution of the region's problems, one major conference and one consultative meeting were held during the period. The third ECA/AAU Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, in January 1987 under the theme "The future of higher education in Africa and Africa's long-term development problems, 1988-2000". The Conference considered Africa's strategies for recovery and development and defined the role of the institutions of higher learning in facilitating the implementation of these measures both in the medium and long terms. This role is detailed in the Harare Statement on the Role of Africa's Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa's Economic Recovery and Development. In addition, the ECA/IBRD Consultative Meeting on Strategies for Developing Education in Sub-Saharan Africa was held in Nazareth, Ethiopia, at the end of January 1987. The meeting deliberated on measures, strategies and options for the development of education in sub-Saharan Africa.

130. During the period under review, national training workshops on public financial management and improvement in taxation policies and administration were conducted in Zambia, Malawi and Botswana. The workshops focused attention on efficient allocation of financial resources through improvement in the structure of the government budget and techniques and methods of controlling

public expenditure. The interrelationship of tax policy, law and administration for the mobilization of domestic financial resources was also discussed in the workshops.

131. In addition to the national training workshops, a seminar on public expenditure programming was held in Addis Ababa in collaboration with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank for participants from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The seminar aimed at providing the participants with guidelines and tools for:

(a) Improving their capacity to plan and execute medium-term public investment programmes consistent with national priorities and resources;

(b) Preparing and implementing annual budgets which made proper provision for the funding of recurrent costs and were fully integrated with multi-year investment programmes and speedy adjustment of expenditure levels to reflect changes in both the domestic and foreign economic environment while protecting major development priorities.

133. A technical publication was also prepared on the organization and management of special rural agencies for the provision of basic requirements.

133. During the year, a national training workshop in procurement and supply management was held in Port Louis, Mauritius, at the request of the Government and was heavily attended by senior but mostly middle-level government officials. The Government was so pleased that it asked for a consultancy service to be rendered in the field of procurement and supply management and this was carried out in December 1986.

African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW)

134. Resolution 579 (XXI) called upon ECA to impress upon African planners, statisticians and demographers the need expressed in the Arusha and Nairobi strategies to provide sustained support to women's activities at national, subregional and regional levels, to diversify and increase resources for the women's programmes of the MULPOCs, to ensure that the number of African women on the United Nations regular budget was increased and that African women were promoted to the decision-making level. Resolution 580 (XXI) adopted in relation to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa requested ECA to ensure that the Special Session reiterated the key role of women in African development and that a percentage of the funds made available for the economic recovery of Africa was allocated to meet the socio-economic needs of women as producers.

135. In response to the above resolutions, the secretariat made intensified efforts to ensure that women's issues were incorporated in mainstream development plans, programmes and projects. In this respect, the secretariat provided advisory services and necessary technical backstopping to national machineries for the integration of women in development during national planning and programming exercises. Such assistance ensured the inclusion of women's concerns in IPF country programming, donor round table, National Technical Co-operation Assessments and Programmes (NATCAPs) and other exercises. The following countries benefitted from such assistance: Angola, Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), Comoros, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, the Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

136. In the same context, a national training seminar in project preparation and evaluation was organized at Bujumbura for 25 women with a view to enhancing women's planning capabilities. On the other hand, a seminar on project planning and formulation for Lusophone countries took place in Guinea-Bissau from 10 November to 20 December 1986. During the seminar, participants were exposed to modern approaches of planning for development. In addition, the secretariat sponsored eight officials of national machineries of Botswana, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to attend a training course on planning, management and evaluation for rural development projects at the Pan-African Institute for Development at Kabwe, Zambia. The knowledge and skills acquired at the course are expected to strengthen the capacity of national machineries in the formulation, planning, management and evaluation of development projects in their countries and in the mobilization of financial resources for women's activities. Furthermore, a seminar on national machineries was organized in Rwanda in December 1986 with a view to ensuring that the goals, objectives and structure of the national machinery being set up in Rwanda responded to the concerns of Rwandese women.

137. Meetings of Subregional Committees for the Integration of Women in Development for the Gisenyi, Lusaka, Yaounde and Niamey MULPOCs took place early in 1987 to monitor the progress made by and to set priorities for the subregions. This was also to identify ways of diversifying sources of funding for their activities. Reports of those meetings were presented to the eighth meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee, which took place in Addis Ababa on 10 and 11 April 1987.

138. In accordance with the Arusha and Nairobi strategies, APPER and UN-PAAERD which give high priority to agriculture and food, the secretariat continued highlighting African women's contribution to the food and agriculture sector. In this regard, a subregional seminar on the role of women in marketing of foodstuff was organized in Bangui, the Central African Republic, from 27 to 31 October 1986. It brought together participants from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe. Another seminar on the role of co-operatives in the integration of women in development took place in Cotonou from 1 to 10 December 1986. The two seminars put great emphasis on the promotion of women as food producers and women's co-operatives in the food sector.

139. Special attention was also given to island and drought-affected countries. Data on the participation of women in agricultural development in Madagascar and Mauritius was collected with the assistance of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division (JEFAD). In Ethiopia, the secretariat continued the implementation of the project on training in optimal nutritional use of food donated for relief and food-for-work activities.

140. During the period under review, the secretariat training programmes focused on enhancing women's management and entrepreneurial skills. A training workshop in small-scale business management with emphasis on small agro-industries took place in Nairobi in October 1986 for 12 women from member States of the Eastern and Southern African subregion. Earlier, 16 women and men trainers of the same subregion had been trained at the workshop for trainers of women entrepreneurs in Arusha from 30 June to 11 July 1986 and at a management seminar for women entrepreneurs held in Arusha from 21 July to 1 August 1986 during which 20 women entrepreneurs were trained. A subregional seminar on measures to improve women's management skills was

held in Nairobi from 19 to 23 January 1987. The seminar came up with recommendations for the future management training of women.

141. Apart from training programmes, the secretariat undertook several research activities. Among them were a survey on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; a study on the strengthening of the capabilities of national machineries; and the Information Kit for Machineries on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa. Women's research techniques were improved at a national seminar organized in Bujumbura in December 1986.

142. In accordance with ECA resolution 580 (XXI) the key role of women as food producers has been recognized and reiterated in the Priority Programme for Economic Recovery.

143. Due to the United Nations financial crisis and measures taken to freeze all recruitments on the regular budget, it has not been possible for ECA to increase the number of African women on the regular budget. However, the steering committee for the improvement of the status of women in the secretariat recommended that any exception to the recruitment freeze should be granted only to women candidates.

Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)

144. During the period under review, the secretariat continued its efforts to expand its system for information delivery to member States and to develop national and subregional information centres and their infrastructures.

145. The activities of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System focused on four major areas:

(a) The provision of advisory/technical assistance in information programmes for the benefit of member States and regional/subregional institutions;

(b) The development/enhancement of its main system components, i.e., PADIS-DEV and PADIS-STAT, as well as the strengthening of its user information services;

(c) The establishment of subregional information and documentation centres;

(d) The provision of training for member States and regional/subregional institutions.

DEVINDEX-Africa

146. Work continued in the updating of the PADIS-DEV data base, with 1500 new records added during the period under review. Staff members of PADIS undertook missions connected with the indexing of documents, publication of indexes for centres in Togo and Botswana. Volume 14 of the DEVINDEX-Africa, DEVINDEX-Togo and DEVINDEX-Botswana are currently being printed. Input sheets received from Morocco are being reviewed and processed for the preparation of the next DEVINDEX issue.

Advisory services

147. Advisory services were rendered to Morocco where the PADIS-STAT data base was installed. Staff members of the National Documentation Centre and the Central Statistics Office were trained in the use and development of the statistical data base.

148. A mission to Tunisia was undertaken by PADIS in collaboration with the Statistics Division at the request of the Arab League Documentation Centre (ALDOC) where the PADIS-STAT data base and a mechanism for the exchange of statistical data relating to North Africa between ALDOC and PADIS was installed. Computer staff from ALDOC were trained in the use and development of the statistical data base.

Training

149. Group training at PADIS head office was conducted for staff of documentation centres from member States. The same was done in Nairobi for Eastern and Southern African countries and in Yaounde for Central African countries. Such group training introduced participants to PADIS/DEVSIS methodologies and information processing.

150. In collaboration with ECA's Statistics Division, PADIS organized a workshop on statistical data base development for French-speaking member States at Addis Ababa, from 24 to 28 November 1986, to enable the participants to design, implement and set up statistical data bases in their respective countries.

Meetings

151. PADIS participated in the third ECA/AAU Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa held in Harare, from 19 to 20 January 1987 and introduced ways to establish a technical process for collecting and disseminating theses from African universities. PADIS also drew up a plan for co-operation with African universities in library and information science education.

152. PADIS also participated in the seventh meeting of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions held in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya from 24 to 27 January 1987 and discussed matters arising from the report of the sixth Conference of the Chief Executives. What PADIS had been able to achieve with respect to the harmonization and standardization of the documentation and information systems of the institutions and what it planned to do in the future were both reviewed.

National participating centres/subregional centres

153. The Subregional Technical Committee meeting for the Eastern and Southern African Documentation and Information System (ESADIS), held in Nairobi from 28 to 30 April 1986, discussed the modalities of making the ESADIS centre operational as soon as possible. Later in June 1986 at Lusaka, an agreement was signed to establish ESADIS within the headquarters of the Lusaka-based MULPOC in Zambia.

154. In the period under review, two missions were undertaken to the West African subregion. The first was to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso (November

1986), at the request of the Government, to undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of a national information and documentation centre. The second was to Niamey, the Niger, to continue efforts to have WADIS established in the Niger.

155. For the purpose of establishing the national documentation centres, missions were undertaken to the Sudan, Somalia and Djibouti.

Access to external bibliographical data bases

156. Besides the expansion of PAD-DEV, PADIS acquired the following data bases:

(a) AGRIS - data base containing references on all aspects of agriculture including rural sociology, animal industry and food;

(b) DEVSIS-CANADA - data base containing over 8,000 bibliographic references on socio-economic development;

(c) ISU - data base containing unpublished United Nations reports on economic and social development;

(d) LABORDOC-ILO - a supplementary data base containing 2,584 references on socio-economic development.

Selective dissemination of information (PADIS/SDI)

157. This service was launched in 1986 to channel new items of information to planners, decision-makers and researchers in the field of social and economic development using the data bases installed in the PADIS/CCO. The PADIS/SDI service presently has 38 subscribers.

PADIS Newsletter

158. PADIS launched a quarterly newsletter to facilitate the exchange of experiences between member States and individual organizations and agencies working in the field of information systems. Four issues were published in 1986 and one to date in 1987.

Policy and programme co-ordination

159. A task force of the secretariat of the Commission in close collaboration with the secretariat of OAU assisted member States in drafting Africa's submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly which was held from 27 May to 1 June 1986 and which, on the basis largely of its consideration of this submission, adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD).

160. The secretariat also provided, in collaboration with the secretariat of OAU, substantive services to the various meetings of the Joint ECA/OAU Inter-secretariat Committee and its subsidiary bodies and to the Permanent Steering Committee of the Assembly of African Heads of State and Government responsible for following up the decisions of the Assembly on economic issues and for monitoring the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER).

161. The preliminary phase of the study of the impact of ECA on African development: policy-making, programming and the execution of projects was completed. The study itself will be finalized and made available to member States towards the end of 1987.

162. The secretariat made substantive contributions to global United Nations system activities particularly in respect of the ongoing review of the economic and social, including humanitarian sectors of the United Nations and in cross-organizational programme analyses.

163. The secretariat organized and serviced the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the Commission/twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Conference of Ministers held respectively at Yaounde, Cameroon, and at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meetings were respectively preceded by the seventh and eighth meetings of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

164. In October 1986, the secretariat organized and serviced the second extraordinary session of the ECA Conference of Ministers which was convened at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and which considered, inter alia, the UNDP-assisted Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa.

165. Delivery of the 1986-1987 mandated programme outputs was severely affected by the financial crisis facing the United Nations. Several programmed outputs had to be terminated, deferred or significantly reformulated. Notwithstanding all these constraints, a satisfactory rate of programme implementation was achieved by the secretariat as a whole.

166. The programme budget proposals for the biennium 1988-1989 were prepared and submitted to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers for its consideration before submission by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC).

167. The secretariat prepared ECA's component of the Medium-term Plan 1990-1995 which was considered by the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers before submission to the General Assembly through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

C. Relations with other United Nations programmes

168. As in preceding years, close relations were maintained by the Commission with other United Nations programmes as can be appreciated from the account given below.

169. As mentioned earlier in this chapter dealing with technical assistance co-ordination and co-operation, where the utilization of funds provided by UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UNIFEM and UNCTAD were described, close co-operation was maintained with UNIDO, UNESCO, the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, UNDP, UNCTAD, WMO and UNEP.

170. In close collaboration with the OAU and UNIDO secretariats, the ECA secretariat organized and serviced a meeting of an Intergovernmental Expert Committee of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa at Bujumbura, Burundi, from 10 to 15 September 1986 and the eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry from 17 to 19 September 1986 at the same venue.

171. The secretariat collaborated with UNESCO for the preparation of the second Conference of Ministers of African States Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (CASTAFRICA II). In fact, the secretariat prepared a paper on intra-African and interregional scientific and technical co-operation which was submitted to UNESCO for the meeting.

172. Similarly, the secretariat participated in the eighth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and pronounced on the methodology and scope of the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

173. The development of intra-African trade continued to receive high priority in the activities of the secretariat during the period under review. In December 1985, UNDP approved an ECA project document on assistance to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in the field of trade development. The immediate objectives of the project are, inter alia, to make concrete proposals for the reduction and/or elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers and to propose measures for transforming the Central African Clearing House into an ECCAS Clearing House. A staff member of the secretariat joined the UNDP-funded project team, which is based at ECCAS headquarters in Libreville, and undertook a series of activities including collection and analysis of data on tariff and non-tariff barriers and trade flows among ECCAS member States. With UNCTAD, the secretariat organized jointly an African experts meeting on issues concerning commodity trade and resource flows with a view to helping African policy-makers to deal with the issues of commodities, resource flows and external debt.

174. As far as collaboration with WMO and UNEP was concerned, the activities carried out with the ECA secretariat were on environmental issues.

175. The secretariat carried out three main co-ordination activities with WMO for the establishment of an advanced African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) in response to ECA resolution 585 (XXI) of April 1986.

(a) An Inter-agency Expert Consultation with WMO Permanent Representatives selected on a subregional basis, was held at the WMO Regional Office for Africa, Bujumbura, Burundi, to prepare a draft constitution for ACMAD. The Expert Group meeting also drew up a draft host country agreement and reviewed the objectives of ACMAD in relation to its functions and proposed structure under a preparatory assistance phase project (RAF/86/026);

(b) The ninth session of the WMO intergovernmental body of Permanent Representatives known as Regional Association I (Africa) held at Harare, Zimbabwe, in December 1986, inter alia considered the report of the Inter-agency Expert Consultations and recommended, in resolution 25/RA.1 (IX) that a joint WMO/ECA mission should visit and assess all potential host countries (Senegal, the Niger, Algeria, Kenya and Egypt) using the revised technical criteria approved at the meeting;

(c) As such, a joint WMO/ECA mission assessed the technical capabilities at Niamey, the Niger, and in Oran, Algeria, from 16 to 25 February 1987. Dakar, Senegal, was withdrawn from the assessment. On the basis of the mission and other related activities, ECA had prepared a progress report on the

implementation of resolution 585 (XXI) on ACMAD as document E/ECA/CM.13/29 for the twenty-second session of the ECA Conference of Ministers which considered, inter alia, the hosting of the ACMAD Centre.

176. Environmental co-ordination with UNEP has been carried out mainly through ECA Environment Section staff assisting at the joint secretariat of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), at UNEP, Nairobi, with the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action for African co-operation on environment and economic development.

CHAPTER III

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

A. Attendance and organization of work

177. The twenty-second session of the Commission/thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers was held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 23 to 27 April 1987. The meeting was formally opened by Comrade Addis Tedla, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning. A message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, was read on his behalf by the Executive Secretary of ECA. Statements were also delivered at the opening ceremony by the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of ECA. The representative of Kenya gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants (see section C below).

178. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Commission: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

179. Observers from the following States Members of the United Nations, not members of the Commission were present: Argentina, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

180. Observers from the following States, not Members of the United Nations were also present: the Holy See, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland.

181. In accordance with the Commission's rules of procedure, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) was represented.

182. The following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies were represented: United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Regional Commissions Liaison Office, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Council (WFC), International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO),

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordination (UNDRO), United Nations Institute for Namibia and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

183. Observers were present from the following intergovernmental organizations: Association of African Universities (AAU), African Development Bank (ADB), African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD), African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR), Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC), African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC), Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries (CEPGL), Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), Regional Remote Sensing Centre (CRTO), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), European Economic Community (EEC), Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI), Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRC), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD), International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO), League of Arab States (LAS), Ministerial Conference of West African and Central African States on Maritime Transport (MINCONMAR), Organization of African Unity (OAU), Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (RECTAS), Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Union of African Railways (UAR), and Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC).

184. Observers were present from the following non-governmental organizations: Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), International Association for Water Law (IAWL), International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), International Commission of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

185. The Commission unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Mr. Soumeila Almoustapha (the Niger)
First Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Ragaa Abdel Rasoul (Egypt)
Second Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Michael M. Sefali (Lesotho)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Sambwa Pida N'Bagui (Zaire)

D. Agenda

186. On 23 April 1987, the Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.
3. Election of officers.
4. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
5. General debate on:

- (a) Review and appraisal of the economic situation in Africa during the period 1985-1986 and perspectives for 1987:
 - (i) Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1985-1986;
 - (ii) ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1987;
 - (b) Progress in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990;
 - (c) The situation of food and agriculture in Africa.
6. Report, recommendations and resolutions submitted by the eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole for consideration by the twenty-second session of the Commission/thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers on:
- (a) Natural resources and energy;
 - (i) River basin development in Africa;
 - (ii) Review of the situation with regard to the development of water resources in the drought-stricken countries of the African region;
 - (iii) Report of the intergovernmental meeting on the socio-economic and policy aspects of water resources management in Africa;
 - (iv) Report of the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa;
 - (v) Report on the impact of the commemoration of 1986 as the Year of Cartography and Remote Sensing in Africa;
 - (vi) Report of the Regional Consultative Meeting on the Mobilization of Financial Resources for the Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Africa;
 - (b) Industrial development in Africa:
 - (i) Report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry;
 - (ii) Joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO report on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
 - (iii) Problems and constraints for the implementation of the programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
 - (iv) Report on preparations for UNIDO II;

(c) Transport and communications in Africa:

- (i) United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa - Progress report on the second phase programme;
- (ii) ECA/UNDP/IBRD transport study for Africa, south of the Sahara;
- (iii) Priority transport and communications programme for land-locked African countries;

(d) Promotion of economic co-operation and integration:

- (i) Reports from the MULPOCs Councils of Ministers;
- (ii) Progress report on preparations for the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa;
- (iii) Request for assistance for the organization of a symposium on grass-root development (item proposed by the Republic of Niger);

(e) Issues on social development in Africa:

- (i) Implementation in Africa of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- (ii) Establishment of an African Institute for the prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders;
- (iii) Culture and development (item proposed by the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity);

(f) Development of environmental capabilities in Africa:

- (i) Progress report on the establishment of an African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD);
- (ii) Drought and desertification in Africa [item proposed by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)];
- (iii) Report on the International Scientific Conference on the Lake Nyos Disaster (in the Republic of Cameroon);

(g) Trade and development: Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII;

(h) Reports from the subsidiary organs of the Commission:

- (i) Report on the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks on the African Monetary Fund;

- (ii) Report of the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the African Least Developed countries;
- (iii) Report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Chief Executives of the ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions;
- (iv) Report of the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment;
- (v) Report of the third ECA/AAU Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa and the Harare Statement on the Role of Africa's Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa's Economic Recovery and Development;
- (vi) Report of the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade;
- (vii) Report of the eighth meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development;
- (viii) Report of the third meeting of the Regional Technical Committee for PADIS;
- (ix) Report of the second extraordinary meeting of IDEP;
- (i) Follow-up on resolutions of the Commission and resolutions and decisions adopted by ECOSOC and the General Assembly that are of interest to Africa:
 - (i) Follow-up action on relevant resolutions adopted by the twenty-first session of the Commission/twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers;
 - (ii) Resolutions adopted by ECOSOC at its second session of 1986 and by the General Assembly at its forty-first session in the economic and social sectors that are of interest to Africa;
 - (iii) In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields: Decision 1987/112 adopted by ECOSOC at its fourth meeting on 6 February 1987: A note by the secretariat;
- (j) Programme of work and priorities of the Commission:
 - (i) Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1986-1987;
 - (ii) Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989;

(iii) Proposed Medium-term Plan for the period 1990-1995;

(k) Technical co-operation between UNDP and the regional economic commissions: ECA (report prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit);

(l) Staff and administrative questions;

(m) Preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of ECA - Theme and programme of observance.

7. Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development.
8. Report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries.
9. Any other business.
10. Date, venue and other matters relating to the twenty-third session of the Commission/fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.
11. Consideration and adoption of the report and resolutions of the meeting.
12. Closure of the meeting.

C. Account of proceedings

187. In his opening address, Comrade Addis Tedla, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, welcomed delegates to Addis Ababa and to the twenty-second session of the Commission and thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers on behalf of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Government, the people of Ethiopia and on his own behalf.

188. He stated that the meeting was an important forum where the economic and social conditions of the continent were reviewed, problems identified, solutions recommended, and important decisions made. Thus, in the years since its inception, the Commission had, despite the multifarious problems of the post-independence era, become an important instrument for Africa's collective efforts towards the economic and social development of the continent.

189. He explained that Africa's critical economic and social conditions, as already identified at the twenty-first summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1985, were primarily structural, and were attributable to inappropriate domestic policies which were further exacerbated by a hostile external environment characterized by declining commodity prices, increasing protectionism in the developed countries, and an increasing external debt burden coupled with inadequate transfer of real resources to the developing countries. That summit had adopted and launched Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER), followed a year later by the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD).

190. The available information tended to indicate that whereas African countries were individually and collectively struggling to implement APPER, the support of the international community remained to be expressed in concrete terms. He therefore called upon the meeting to carefully examine the situation and indicate future lines of action for African Governments at national, regional and international levels as well as at such fora as UNCTAD VII and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

191. The implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the least developed countries had, in the six years since its adoption, also suffered from general reluctance on the part of the international community, particularly the developed countries, to live up to their commitments.

192. While he recognized the need for international support for implementing the various regional programmes, he nevertheless emphasized that the ultimate responsibility rested squarely on African countries themselves, as expressed in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000 and the Final Act of Lagos, upon which APPER was based. Satisfactory progress had already been made at the subregional level, towards the attainment of the long-term goal of establishing the African Economic Community. The emphasis placed on food and agriculture by most African countries was in accordance with the objectives of APPER. Thanks mainly to favourable climatic conditions, there had been general increases in food production. However, since there were still shortfalls in food supplies, the objective of food self-sufficiency should continue to be accorded priority.

193. In conclusion, he called upon Africa to continue to strengthen co-operation with other developing countries in the framework of a more dynamic South-South co-operation and join other progressive countries of the world, in striving for just and equitable international economic relations as well as global security and peace.

194. He then declared the meeting open and wished the participants success in their deliberations.

195. In a message read by the Executive Secretary, the Secretary-General of the United Nations said that it had been nearly one year since the General Assembly at its Special Session on Africa's economic crisis adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990. It was therefore meet and right that the theme of the meeting was "Towards economic recovery and development". The meeting provided an excellent opportunity for a review of progress in the implementation of the programme at the national, subregional, continental and international levels.

196. The provision of adequate resources to African countries was in particular very critical to the successful implementation of the programme. While significant improvements had occurred in some areas of international assistance to Africa, the financial situation of most African countries remained precarious, especially in view of the declining commodity prices and mounting external indebtedness. In response to that situation, he had established an advisory group on resource flows for Africa, composed of eminent persons of particular competence to examine ways and means of bringing

about an improvement in the financial situation in the most hard-pressed African countries.

197. The Secretary-General assured the Conference that he would continue to explore all possible channels to ensure that the international community was kept informed of the situation and to mobilize its support for the programme. In that regard he drew the attention of the Conference to two major forthcoming events. The first was the international conference on Africa's challenge of economic recovery and accelerated development to be held in June 1987 at Abuja, Nigeria, and the second was the international conference on the human dimension of Africa's economic recovery and development to be held in October 1987 in Libreville, Gabon. He expressed the hope that those international gatherings would serve as a further impetus to the process of implementing the programme of action. A Steering Committee consisting of the relevant major United Nations entities to ensure a positive and coherent response by the United Nations system had been established. The results to that date had been encouraging. Moreover, all United Nations agencies had been requested to adjust and focus their respective 1988-1989 biennial programmes of work and priorities on the implementation of the programme of action.

198. He paid tribute to the tremendous efforts which African countries were making for economic recovery and development. In several countries, significant signs of recovery were noticeable in the vital sector of food and agriculture. In many other countries, effective measures were being taken to boost agricultural production, mobilize domestic resources, and improve the overall management of the economies.

199. He extended sincere thanks to His Excellency Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, and through him to the people of Ethiopia for their long-standing support to the Economic Commission for Africa. The hosting of the current session, as many previous ones, was clear testimony of their continued faith and devotion to the United Nations.

200. The Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity stated that the common objective of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000 and the Final Act of Lagos, the Substantial New Programme of Action for the least developed countries in the 1980s, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, was to formulate a new strategy, set up new structures and generate a fresh dynamism to enable African countries to revitalize their economies and to relaunch the initiative for long-term growth and development with a better chance of success.

201. Unfortunately, with all those plans and programmes, there were as yet no signs of a definite recovery or an easing of the crisis. If anything, one was tempted to ask whether in the next decade, Africa would emerge out of its permanent state of dependency in which its welfare and progress depended invariably on the charity of other continents.

202. There were two explanations for that disturbing situation. Firstly, while all the plans and programmes might have held good, their implementation had been unwisely neglected. For 25 years, it had been advised that development efforts should be based and focused on the improvement of rural

conditions in order to protect the people from intemperate weather and famine. It had taken the rude shocks of recent disasters to bring about the collective awareness of the pertinence of such advice as evidenced in the decision taken by African States to set aside 20-25 per cent of their public investment for the agricultural sector. Secondly, the gap between the magnitude of Africa's needs and the paucity of its resources was too great; hence, Africa's incessant calls on the international community for assistance; hence also the imprudent postponement of many vital and indispensable development projects.

203. It was a matter of opinion whether African States were fully and rationally exploiting their resources and whether Africa's performance actually reflected its physical, financial and human potential. Whichever way one looked at it, the conclusion was that Africa should continue to place the emphasis on its own efforts, the mobilization of all human resources and improved management of national resources with a view to curtailing foreign assistance and charity. African countries needed to show more imagination, determination, and courage in implementing those plans and programmes which were geared to the mobilization and use of domestic resources and also show greater solidarity and unity in dealing with development partners. Such unity and solidarity should be reflected in common platforms on issues of strategic importance to the development of Africa.

204. A primary task before Africa's Ministers responsible for economic development and planning was therefore to ensure that the commitments solemnly made with regard to Africa and the international community were fully honoured. At the level of the OAU secretariat, the task was to determine the modalities for the application of the measures envisaged for evaluating the implementation of the priority programme and of the programme of action at the continental level. The Permanent Steering Committee was responsible for supervising, following up and evaluating the implementation of those two programmes. Thus, during its eighth session next July, it should prepare for the twenty-third session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, a progress report on the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and set down the modalities and machineries for the preparation of the evaluation report on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action, which would be submitted to the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly.

205. Concerning African debt, the Secretary-General stressed the fact that Africa's external debt had reached alarming levels. He informed the Conference that the current Chairman of OAU, together with the assistance of the OAU Secretary-General was continuing at the political level to clear the ground internationally for the holding of the proposed inter-country conference on Africa's external indebtedness. The OAU secretariat, together with the ECA secretariat, the African Development Bank, and the African Centre for Monetary Studies, was also finalizing the technical documents and the approaches required for a better presentation of the problem.

206. The Executive Secretary said that the current session had been immediately preceded by a series of preparatory meetings which had all been held in Addis Ababa since 6 April 1987. Each of those meetings had been not only unique in its concerns for specific aspects of the development of Africa, but also, collectively, and together with the sectoral ministerial meetings and the MULPOC meetings that had been held previously, had constituted the basis for submitting, in an integrated and co-ordinated

manner, the major issues in the field of economic and social development to the annual session of the Commission. The successful holding of all those meetings had been due, to a large extent, to the congenial atmosphere which had been provided by the Government of Socialist Ethiopia for whose continued support to ECA, the Executive Secretary expressed sincere appreciation to His Excellency Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia.

207. The Executive Secretary recalled that at the opening of the previous session of the Commission, he had made bold to assert that the African economies were at the crossroads and that the most significant and peculiar attribute of being at the crossroads was that one was forced to make a deliberate and calculated decision as to the turning which one should make, and having made the choice, of the imperative necessity to pursue it to its logical conclusion. That choice, he had suggested, must be made by Africa in the form of a package of at least five commitments which African Governments and people must irrevocably undertake. Those were: that highest priority in rehabilitation and recovery programmes should be given to the rural sector in general and to food and agriculture development in particular; that genuine efforts must continue to be made to improve economic management; that appropriate austerity measures should be adopted for the greater mobilization of domestic resources; that the process of undertaking essential policy reforms must be continued; and that Africa must demonstrate its recognition of the need to bear the burden of its development.

208. The main economic indicators as contained in the ECA annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1985-1986 and ECA/ADB Economic Report 1987, had shown that economic performance in the region had moved from the uniformly disastrous situation of previous years to one that was distinctly marginally better. In spite of continuing difficulties in some countries, there was no doubt that Africans and their leaders had accepted the challenge and were determined to take the path of honour and integrity to will the recovery of their economies.

209. The Executive Secretary said that ECA's Preliminary Survey on the Implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) (E/ECA/CM.13/5 of 6 April 1987) had given credence to that emerging trend. ECA's Preliminary Survey was the result of the comprehensive questionnaire sent by ECA secretariat to all member States late in 1986, the responses to which - both in terms of the number of countries and in their geo-political spread as well as in the facts and information provided, had been most encouraging. To that date, 34 out of ECA's total States membership of 50, had completed and returned the questionnaire.

210. It had been obvious from the Survey that country after country had introduced policy reforms and undertaken structural adjustment programmes. 97 per cent of the countries that had responded had adopted the same priorities as APPER and UN-PAAERD; 43 per cent had adopted stabilization programmes, 70 per cent structural adjustment programmes, and 17 per cent overall economic rehabilitation programmes. With regard to immediate measures, 50 per cent had created or maintained national emergency

preparedness mechanism; 47 per cent were instituting early-warning systems, and 50 per cent had established national food security systems while 87 per cent had adopted price incentives for agricultural products. On short- and medium-term measures, 80 per cent of the countries had indicated that they had raised substantially the level of investment; 13 per cent had plans to do that by 1990; 73 per cent had established or strengthened agricultural credit institutions while only 47 per cent had already taken measures to provide incentives to encourage rural savings. Encouraging developments had also taken place in other areas such as in the management of the economy, encouraging the private sector, establishment of national population policies, and measures to mobilize domestic resources. The current survey was a baseline one and it was ECA's intention to update it regularly and to extend its coverage and its depth as part of its monitoring function. It therefore deserved to be closely studied.

211. The Executive Secretary then referred to the response of the international community and wondered what that response had been in the face of the heroic efforts Africa had made. In that connection, he said that, in 1986, the international economic environment had even been more hostile than it had been for many a decade. He recalled what he had said in his end-of-year assessment of the performance of the African economy, namely, that the slump in Africa's export trade in 1986 has been unprecedented resulting in a catastrophic drop in the value of exports and in an escalation in the deficits on current accounts.

212. The external debt problem and debt-servicing obligations had assumed unmanageable proportions. Africa's disbursed and undisbursed foreign debt - which was estimated to be about \$US 200 billion by the end of 1986, had amounted to 44 per cent of its total GDP and 190 per cent of its total export earnings. Debt-service ratio exceeded 30 per cent of GDP on the average and was much higher for many low-income countries. Indeed, the situation was such that unless and until some broad agreement on the debt issue was reached, the prospects of an increasing number of countries defaulting would loom larger. With the debt-servicing obligations of African countries being between \$US 14.6 billion and \$US 23.0 billion, and with export earnings falling by about \$US 19.0 billion in 1986, the African economies had been drained of resources abroad to the tune of between \$US 33.6 billion and \$US 42.00 billion in one year. Therefore, unless the African commodity problems were addressed and unless the continent's debt-servicing obligations were tackled, resource inflows would have little impact and seldom any meaning, and of course the implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD would become well nigh impossible.

213. The Executive Secretary went on to say that in UN-PAAERD, it had been agreed that there was a need for the international community "to deal with commodity issues taking into account the special interest of the African countries". The moment had therefore come for the international community to devise an imaginative package that could address Africa's perennial commodity issues. In that connection, he said that much could be learned from the experience of STADEX and SYSMIN - two sources of compensatory finance which, in spite of their limitations and their deficiencies, were innovative responses by EEC and ACP countries to deal with the commodity problem.

214. The African debt problems also deserved similar innovative approaches and the time was due for the international community to come out with a package of measures that could be addressed uniquely to Africa's debt problem. Some commendable developments were already taking place within the framework of the IMF/IBRD Development Committee and of the Paris Club. However, debt-relief measures addressed to the realistic solution of African problems needed to be comprehensive enough to accommodate the three proposals which had been made in Africa's submission to the United Nations special session on Africa's economic crisis namely, conversion of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) debts and interest obligations into grants; consolidation of non-ODA debts and service payments thereon due over the period 1986-1990 into long-term loans payable over 30-40 years on concessional terms with a 10-year grace period; and improving the existing framework for commercial debt renegotiation.

215. The twin problems of commodity prices and external debt needed to be addressed within the framework of a package which should include, support and stabilization of earnings for commodities and minerals that were of primary interest to Africa at reasonably remunerative levels; comprehensive measures to deal with the debt and debt-servicing problems; measures to ensure that both the World Bank and the IMF could reschedule on a long-term basis, the repayment of the debt and debt-service obligations owed to them by Africa's debt-distressed countries; and, measures to ensure the flow of net concessional resources at a level adequate to cover Africa's requirement for recovery and development.

216. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary said that the forthcoming annual meeting of the Group of 7 in Venice in June 1987 would provide an opportunity for the most advanced Western industrialized countries to put together a package that would address the vital issues of recovery and development in Africa. The African countries had demonstrated their commitment to UN-PAAERD. It was up to the international community to rise to the challenge of sustaining the continent's economic recovery and development that he said, would have a decisive impact not only on the future of Africa but also on the future of the world community.

217. On behalf of the Conference, H.E. Dr. Robert J. Ouko, Minister for National Planning and Development of Kenya, moved a vote of thanks to Comrade Addis Tedla, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, and Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, for his brilliant opening address and for the legendary Ethiopian hospitality that had been reserved for participants. He requested him to convey the deep gratitude of the Conference to His Excellency Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, and the Government and people of Ethiopia.

218. The representative of Kenya paid tribute to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's steadfastness and deep conviction to what needed to be done to attain Africa's development objectives. Comrade Addis Tedla's opening address had, in the same spirit, lucidly highlighted Africa's problems arising from external imbalances, declining resource flows, deepening debt crisis, the impact of drought and other disastrous natural catastrophies.

219. The present meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers was of crucial importance as evidenced by the relevance of the issues before it. Those issues included the secretariat's programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989, and the Medium-term Plan 1990-1995 which would be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations later and for which among other things the Executive Secretary should be congratulated.

220. He said that progress in the implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD would depend more on the gains African countries could make from trade with each other and the rest of the world than from trickles of aid. The world was a small planet, and as such, dismal poverty in one part of it must remain the concern of all countries. Such concern should be backed by practical action. In the final analysis though, Africa's salvation could only come from the Africans themselves. There was therefore no alternative to the principles of self-reliance and self-sustainment.

General debate (agenda item 5)

- (a) Review and appraisal of the economic situation in Africa during the period 1985-1986 and perspectives for 1987
 - (i) Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1985-1986
 - (ii) ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1987
- (b) Progress in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990
- (c) The situation of food and agriculture in Africa

221. The representative of Nigeria said that the African economic situation in 1985-1986 and the perspectives for 1987 had been well analysed in the comprehensive documents of the secretariat, particularly the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa 1985-1986 and the ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa 1987. It was regrettable that the African economy had been so constrained by an unfavourable external environment, despite the commitments of the international community contained in UN-PAAERD. Economic activities that depended primarily on external factors for growth had performed very poorly vis-à-vis those dependent mainly on domestic factors. Thus, agricultural production had risen by 3 per cent higher than the population growth rate, thanks mainly to favourable weather conditions and policy measures undertaken earnestly by governments in line with the recommendations of APPER and UN-PAAERD. In contrast, the manufacturing sector with its higher dependence on external factor inputs had remained constrained. The result had been a reduction in the advantage that could have been gained in agro-industries from the favourable agricultural output in 1986.

222. He drew attention to the fact that a major source of the unfavourable external environment for some countries had been the adverse developments in the oil market. As a result of the collapse in petroleum prices from

about \$US 28 a barrel at the end of 1985 to only \$US 10 per barrel in mid-1986, the rate of growth of the combined output of African oil-exporting countries had declined by about 0.3 per cent compared to a growth rate of 1.2 per cent for the total GDP of the region in 1986.

223. A major area of concern was the issue of external debt on which the Conference had to reflect deeply and evolve viable solutions. In spite of the desired relief obtained through the facilities of the Paris and London Clubs and the rescheduling negotiations with major donors, most African countries had found their level of external indebtedness unmanageable. Indeed, with the debt-service ratio estimated at about 26.4 per cent in 1986 for sub-Saharan Africa, the prospect of meaningful economic recovery envisaged in APPER and UN-PAAERD might well prove to be a mirage. He therefore appealed for the sustained co-operation of donor countries and international agencies with African countries to ensure that the latter did not continue to be net exporters of capital through the sustainment of a higher debt burden. It was noticeable that while African Governments had made efforts to fulfil their commitments by embarking on policy reforms and austerity measures, some of which had great social and political costs, the international community had not taken the necessary steps to increase the flow of assistance to Africa. Consequently, member States were urged to pursue the establishment of effective national follow-up mechanisms to ensure the increased flow of external assistance within the framework of UN-PAAERD consistent with the demands of their circumstances.

224. At the same time, it was imperative for African countries to intensify their efforts towards economic co-operation and integration to overcome their common problems in all the priority sectors in the spirit of collective self-reliance. The MULPOCs had a major role to play in those efforts. The continent should develop a strong industrial base as a dynamic pivot for its structural transformation by designing and implementing viable, regional projects that would benefit from economies of scale. In that connection, the adoption by ECOWAS of a subregional economic recovery programme which included regional projects and which was estimated at about 1 billion dollars, was in the right direction.

225. He noted with satisfaction that the main elements of the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa were in consonance with the priorities and objectives of APPER and UN-PAAERD. He suggested, however, that in future consultations such as those that took place during the second extraordinary session of the ECA Conference of Ministers in October 1986, specific lists of regional projects should be provided to facilitate determination of the links between the programme priorities and concrete projects. He also expressed concern over the removal of the women's programme from the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle. He strongly urged UNDP to review its decision in the light of the manifest role played by women in agriculture, commerce and industry and in other important facets of African socio-economic life.

226. Lastly, he referred to the measures taken by Nigeria towards the restructuring of its economy. It had adopted a Structural Adjustment Programme for the period July 1986-June 1988 aimed at moving macro-economic management policies away from administrative controls to increased reliance on market forces. The country had also undertaken other measures within the framework of APPER and UN-PAAERD including the adoption of a Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market (STFEM) in 1986, the reduction of subsidies

on petroleum products, establishment of a Directorate of Foods, Roads and Rural Infrastructure, adoption of export promotion incentives, and negotiations for relief on the country's international debt-servicing obligations. A vigorous implementation of these measures, coupled with a favourable international oil market, were expected to help the country overcome its immediate problems.

227. The representative of Togo said that Africa was the continent that was most seriously affected by the current economic crisis and that it was absolutely necessary to implement measures likely to generate efficient, rapid and long-lasting development. His country had committed itself to a structural stabilization and adjustment programme designed to improve its public finances and bring about a recovery in economic growth. Togo had also launched a green revolution to achieve food self-sufficiency and increase agricultural production. The new approach to rural development had brought into play all the components necessary for integrated development such as training in the rural areas, agricultural research, environmental and soil protection and rehabilitation, development of co-operatives, agricultural extension, the supply of inputs, agricultural production and livestock credit and support services, higher producer prices, more efficient marketing channels and the development of mining and energy resources.

228. His country would continue its policy of restructuring the industrial sector particularly the State enterprise sector, the promotion of the private sector, streamlining management, promoting tourism, and rehabilitating and maintaining transport and communications infrastructure.

229. It was the firm belief of his country that regional economic co-operation was the most appropriate means of solving Africa's development problems and as such, Togo was striving to promote the establishment of international communications channels such as the Trans-West African Highway, and of a mechanism for settling monetary, financial, trade and external debt issues.

230. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drew the attention of the Conference to the critical economic and social conditions facing Africa the major features of which were, declining rates of growth of GDP, increasing indebtedness, and falling commodity prices. Several factors including the fragmentary nature of African economies accounted for those conditions. Since Africa was the source of most of the world's raw materials, it was imperative that Africans should be involved in the decision-making processes on the utilization of those raw materials. The interests of the African people were indivisible, hence the need for co-operation as that was the only way of ensuring African development. The Conference was the main African organ for the discussion of economic matters. He therefore attached the greatest importance to the recommendations that would emanate from the meeting. He however wished that there were more sectoral meetings.

231. Referring to UN-PAAERD, he emphasized the need for Africans to depend more on their own efforts and cautioned against too much reliance on external assistance on account of the uncertainty that entailed and the protectionist policies of the developed world. Such assistance was often tied to specific conditions which were not conducive to development. He gave the example of his country which had been subjected to external economic and scientific blockade and attacks in which children and women were killed.

232. He appreciated the priority that was given to food and agriculture, and hoped that Governments would continue to maintain that priority. In that connection, he indicated the efforts being made in his country in achieving a Green Revolution. He singled out his country's Great Artificial River Project as a good example of the continuous efforts being deployed by his country to boost food and agriculture and secure food security. Industrial co-operation was also an important instrument for promoting African development, and Libya in co-operation with other African countries had adopted that approach as an instrument for development. He therefore urged UNIDO and other international agencies to help with the implementation and financing of joint ventures in that area. The integration of women constituted a priority area in Libya, and education and training opportunities were provided for women. Also, most primary and preparatory schools and banks were staffed by women.

233. He stressed the importance of regional and subregional co-operation and in that connection, he called for the strengthening of the MULPOCs so that they could play a more effective role in achieving subregional co-operation.

234. His country welcomed the recommendations on measures for streamlining the functioning of the United Nations. However, those measures should not unduly affect the operational capabilities of the Economic Commission for Africa in its task of assisting member States of the region prosecute their socio-economic development problems. Similarly, cost-saving measures should not lead to the reduction of the use of Arabic as an official language of the Commission. Arabic had to be put on an equal footing with all the other working languages of the Commission.

235. The representative of Kenya expressed satisfaction with the secretariat reports and noted their improved quality. He observed that part of the problems facing the continent had been the making of the African countries themselves. While external factors such as oil price increases in the 1970s, collapse of commodity prices in the 1980s as well as recurrent droughts could be justifiably blamed, there was need for African countries to examine their own past economic policies to determine whether they had promoted or hindered the attainment of the continent's goals and objectives.

236. In that regard, he cited some examples. Until the recent drought had exposed the serious imbalance between the demand for food and its supply, not much priority attention had been given to the agricultural sector nor to export-oriented cash crops. That situation had resulted in food importation which had constituted a serious drain on the foreign exchange resources of many countries. Similarly, import substitution policies had encouraged the establishment of inefficient enterprises with limited capacity to create jobs for the rapidly growing populations. Also, many countries had resorted to borrowing from foreign resources without a critical examination of the debilitating conditionalities and rules governing repayment. Thus, a dependency had been created in which countries had continued to borrow more even when their capacity for repayment had been overstretched. He declared that that had been the main cause of the African debt crisis which was so central to the debate on the African economic and social situation. As the problems noted were urgent, he called upon the member States to tackle them with realism, pragmatism and courage.

237. Concerning the report and recommendations of TEPCOW on the implementation of APPER and UN-PAAERD which were before the meeting, he said that several points required priority attention. He highlighted the need to increase budgetary allocations to agriculture in general and to food production in particular. As African countries had decided in APPER to allocate up to 25 per cent of their total national budget to agriculture, it behoved the Ministers of Planning to assist in achieving that goal.

238. The representative of Egypt declared that the meeting was taking place at a crucial time in Africa's development, one year after the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, and two years since the adoption of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER). In that connection, he said that Africa's problems had been well recognized. Indeed the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development in 1980 was a turning point in Africa's efforts to reverse existing unfavourable trends, enable the continent to control its own economic destiny and restructure its economies on the basis of three main principles: the indigenous approach to development; the supplementary role of external assistance and outside contributions; and collective self-reliance. In that spirit, he informed participants that Egypt was fully aware of the challenges in the years ahead, and was working on developing a national strategy to cope with economic realities and to allow for the achievement of the wide range of structural changes that was required.

239. Concerning technical assistance and co-operation programmes, he said that such co-operation had taken the form of sharing Egypt's experience with sister African countries by seconding to them Egyptian experts in various fields, and by offering study and training facilities for students and scholars in specialized institutions. He highlighted by way of illustration technical co-operation activities which Egypt had undertaken through the Arab Academy for Maritime Transportation, the Egyptian Fund for African Technical Assistance, the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture and the Egypt Institute of National Planning.

240. He finally declared that in the face of current difficulties and the threat of scarcity that loomed over Africa's efforts, only solutions that had been worked out on a collective basis seemed viable. To face the challenges successfully, the individual and collective will of each and every African country was called for. In that connection, he concluded by saying that Africa had a special role to play by virtue of its long historical tradition of tolerance and conciliation, based on respect for dignity, freedom and justice.

241. The representative of Zambia reiterated the call for a more effective participation by African countries in the meetings of the Governing Council of UNDP and appealed to UNDP to continue its support for the programmes on the integration of women in development. He emphasized the Conference's desire for the international community to heed its expression of goodwill and sympathy at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa into practical terms. Apart from Canada, the Nordic countries and some United Nations agencies, the international community had still to meet their pledges of support. There was, on the other hand, ample evidence that Africa was fulfilling the promises it made. Policy changes were being introduced in many African countries. Market forces were being

allowed to determine exchange rates, parastatals were being dismantled, and public expenditure was being reduced. The failure of the international community to live up to its commitments therefore would certainly be viewed as a betrayal of Africa in the implementation of UN-PAAERD.

242. His country and other front-line States had also to struggle and find resources to replace those destroyed by raids and other acts of economic sabotage perpetrated by South Africa. Countries like Angola and Mozambique for example, were finding it difficult to attain food self-sufficiency and pursue development objectives because of those very acts which were usually supported by other powerful countries who were also involved in the formulation of IMF conditionalities, which were themselves destroying the very basis of UN-PAAERD and APPER. That, however, should not be a cause for losing hope. The temporary nature of the difficulties constituted challenges to the front-line States and an opportunity for them to keep fighting for sanity to prevail in international politics, economic and social relations. The countries of the North should recognize Africa's plight and live up to their commitments. The world was an interdependent place, since the prosperity of the North depended on the continued availability of markets in the South.

243. The representative of Cameroon informed the meeting that owing to circumstances beyond his control, the outgoing Chairman of the Conference, the Honourable M. Sadou Hayatou of Cameroon had not been able to attend the current meeting. He had apologized for his absence and had wished the meeting every success. He referred to the report of the Executive Secretary on progress made in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development and said that he was gratified to note that action was being taken within the United Nations aimed at ensuring the response expected of the international community particularly in respect of lightening the debt burden, the mobilization of resources, and the restructuring of the terms of trade in order to support the efforts that African countries were making to rehabilitate their economies.

244. He was particularly alarmed at the prospects of substantial reduction in staff resources which might affect ECA. The Commission's role in guiding, leading, following up and evaluating economic endeavours in Africa was crucial. Therefore, in spite of the financial crisis facing the United Nations system and the restructuring measures that were called for, account should be taken on the nature, peculiarity and seriousness of the problems of Africa. At a time when the international community and the United Nations in particular were being called upon to mobilize efforts for African economic recovery and development, it would be contradictory to weaken the operational capability of ECA.

245. Regarding the food and agriculture situation in Africa, he said that several studies on agricultural prospects which had been conducted with bilateral or multilateral financing could not be implemented for lack of funds. In that regard, he suggested that right from the identification phase, the international agencies should involve those funding agencies that might be interested in viable projects. An effort was to be made within the context of science and technology applications to agriculture to collect and circulate information on certain local techniques whose introduction would contribute to improving and increasing agricultural production in

African countries at the same time as they strengthened food security. Such techniques might apply to post-harvest food loss prevention and preservation and processing of tuber crops and other produce which formed the stable diet of several African countries. The appeal made by UNICEF to international financing institutions concerning the adverse effects of certain adjustment programmes on infant nutrition was important. ECA could greatly help by conducting a study on the impact of such programmes on rural development.

246. The observer for the USSR said that the situation in Africa continued to be as serious as ever which could not but be a cause for concern to the world community. The most desperate situation in which African countries had found themselves and the serious difficulties they had encountered in the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development stemmed directly from the mechanism through which developed capitalist countries were squandering the developing countries' national resources.

247. The annual net outflow of financial resources from Africa exceeded \$US 9 billion. Paradoxically African countries needed exactly that same amount in annual external aid in order to solve their urgent problems.

248. It had been estimated that African countries would require at least \$US 150 billion for the period up to the year 2000 in order to stimulate economic growth. Those funds could be secured only if the senseless waste of resources for military purposes was stopped. The Soviet Union was pursuing a consistent and resolute policy aimed at curbing the arms race and ensuring an early implementation of disarmament in the cause of development.

249. By supporting an effective solution of the international economic security problem the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries sought primarily to restructure international economic relations on a democratic basis, to establish a new international economic order ensuring to all States economic fairness and equal political security and the solution of problems that faced developing countries. In their struggle for security and progress the newly independent countries could count as always on the full support of the USSR. The economic ties and trade relations of the Soviet Union with African States were steadily developing and expanding.

250. The observer for the Federal Republic of Germany noted that Africa was confronted with grave problems and was facing those problems with high spirit, courage, increasing flexibility and success. In assessing the magnitude of those difficulties, he drew a distinction between external and internal factors stressing that while the former were beyond the control of Africa, the latter could be changed by political measures. Drought, the deterioration of the terms of trade, the resurgence of interest rates, wider exchange rates fluctuations, technological revolutions with their impact on demand for raw materials, as well as the problems related to exceptionally high population growth, were so diverse that they were for the most part beyond the influence of individual governments and sometimes of whole regions.

251. He however cited the improved level of food production in Africa as a positive step towards recovery, and one which ought to encourage Africans and their development partners in the industrial countries to increase their

joint efforts. The priority given to the food and agriculture and rural development sectors in UN-PAAERD was a welcome one and would accordingly provide the focus of his Government's development assistance to Africa. He recognized the key role to be played by ECA in sustaining the progress made, called for favourable support to the secretariat to carry out its mandate effectively, particularly with regard to the task of co-ordinating regional United Nations economic and social programmes as well as providing advisory services and reliable data.

252. On the question of the African debt, he informed the Conference of steps being taken by his country to ease the burden. In 1987, his Government had decided to convert loans to the LDCs into grants in accordance with UNCTAD resolution 165 (S-IX). That decision had concerned outstanding amounts totalling 3.6 billion marks in redemption payments of which 2.6 billion marks had been from African LDCs. All financial assistance to LDCs since then had taken the form of grants only. His Government had also participated actively in the Paris Club negotiations which were aimed at restructuring commercial debts and liabilities deriving from development assistance loans. Between 1983 and the end of 1985, 19 billion dollars were rescheduled in that way.

253. He appealed to the nations of Africa not to abandon their economic reforms if the hoped-for results did not appear within a short time. Africa's tasks of development, he said, were too complex to respond to quick solutions. Furthermore, it was crucial that Africa played a bigger role in world trade within the framework particularly of Lome III, GATT, etc. He assured the Conference that his Government would continue through all suitable means to supplement Africa's effort towards recovery and development.

254. The observer for Cuba said that the agenda before the meeting was a reflection of the magnitude and complexity of the problems facing African countries. Cuba had long had strong traditional ties of friendship and solidarity with the African peoples and as such, his country had been particularly concerned with the gravity of the crisis facing countries of the region. The causes of that crisis were well known. They stemmed mainly from the substantial reduction in official development assistance, monetary instability due mainly to fluctuations in exchange rates, high interest rates, constant deterioration in the terms of trade, the virtual disintegration of the multilateral trade system, and the rigid policies of the international finance institutions. To make matters worse, Africa and its rest of the developing world were witnessing ever increasing limitations to their access to markets of developed countries as a result of the protectionist policies that those countries were for ever adopting. There were of course also the adverse activities of transnational corporations.

255. With regard to the problem of foreign debt, he said that the astronomical figure of \$US 170 billion which Africa owed was the result of negative aspects stemming from an adulterated and unfair international environment which had continued to cause considerable hardships to African countries and forced them to make enormous sacrifices which limited their possibilities for a better future.

256. The African Governments and people had demonstrated their enormous strength of will in the valiant struggles they had waged over the years for their survival. It was however well nigh impossible for them to solve the thorny problems facing their countries in the prevailing hostile and explosive international environment. In that connection the State terrorism, and the destabilizing and murderous activities carried out by the South African racist regime, as well as its continued illegal occupation of Namibia were to be deplored in no uncertain terms. Africa was in urgent need for all possible co-operation and assistance to enable it create the indispensable conditions required for the peaceful pursuit of its development goals and objectives. That co-operation, needed to be provided in a selfless and disinterested way. Cuba endorsed and would continue to support all initiatives aimed at enhancing such co-operation in the recovery and development process of Africa.

257. The observer for the Netherlands stated that he had gained a strong awareness of the critical economic situation facing Africa from reading the various documents prepared for the Conference. He singled out for special mention the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa 1985-1986, and the ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1987. The food and agriculture situation remained alarming despite the return of normal rainfall. There were still pockets of drought and famine in the region. His country attached great importance to agricultural development and could appreciate the priority given to that sector both in APPER and UN-PAAERD. With regard to the debt problem, his Government had made its position known through the EEC and would continue to make special allowance for the current crisis. The Netherlands attached special importance to the programmes of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and to the forthcoming meetings that ECA would be organizing, in particular, the meeting on the human dimension in Africa's economic recovery.

258. If APPER and UN-PAAERD were to succeed, ECA would have to co-operate and work closely with donor countries and such international financing institutions as the World Bank and the UNDP. His country would do its utmost to assist African countries in their efforts.

259. The observer for Saudi Arabia stated that the problems facing Africa such as drought, demographic issues, declining commodity prices, exchange rate fluctuations and the destabilizing policies of South Africa had indeed been studied in depth. What was required was action to surmount them. In that connection, due recognition should be taken of the experience of some African countries which had already made commendable efforts to overcome those problems.

260. He reaffirmed his country's solidarity with the African peoples and stated that the Government of Saudi Arabia had, through the Saudi Fund for Development, made available soft loans totalling \$US 2.7 billion by the end of June 1985 for the benefit of 38 African countries. In addition, funds were also provided from other sources to which Saudi Arabia was a major contributor. Saudi Arabia also provided grants and fellowships to African countries.

261. The observer for Canada first delivered a message from the Canadian Minister of External Relations expressing regret for not being able to attend the meeting in person. He noted that Canada listened carefully to ECA and

fully appreciated the leadership that the Commission had provided in, among other things, the movement towards a meeting of minds between Africa and the international community and the improvement in the prospects for recovery. The already observed trends towards recovery were due in part, to Africa's realism, strong efforts and fresh thinking. However, the response of the international community had been disappointing although the IDA and ADB replenishments and the IMF Structural Adjustment Facility for Africa were encouraging steps. Much more was however needed since Africa had been a late starter in the development game. Indeed, development in Africa had not really been given a fair chance by the international community through adequate and appropriate investments and the efforts made by the Africans themselves had been hampered by drought, the destabilization policies of South Africa, and the disastrous decline in Africa's commodity exports.

262. It was necessary to make the donor countries aware of the cost of neglecting Africa. In that regard, a political will had to be built up by the African countries in particular and the international community in general to address Africa's needs to parliamentarians, municipal and local representatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the mass media in the developed countries. There would also be other important occasions to put the message across. Those included the Abuja Conference on the challenge of recovery and development, UNCTAD VII, the Conference on the Human Dimension, as well as the very important summit of La Francophonie in Quebec and the Commonwealth meeting in Vancouver later in the year. Canada was one of the donor countries that had actually demonstrated its political will - millions of Canadians had contributed to the emergency relief and the country had focused on projects to sustain Africa's recovery.

263. In outlining the actions taken by his country with regard to the promises made during the Special Session of the General Assembly, the observer for Canada pointed to the fact that Canada's assistance to Africa had reached new levels representing 40 per cent of Canada's assistance to third world countries. A moratorium had been offered to sub-Saharan African countries on loan repayments renewable until the year 2000. A Special Africa 2000 programme had been launched with emphasis on grass-root projects and the role of women, support of Canadian NGO projects, social forestry projects, multilateral initiatives and public awareness on Africa. A five-year \$US 300 million bilateral programme had also been launched to support economic recovery and development in the Sahelian countries covering such important objectives as the creation of a new balance between people and their environment and to halt the march of the desert. In addition, Canada continued to strongly oppose apartheid, and support was being given to the members of SADCC. Also, strong sanctions had been imposed on South Africa to persuade the regime to negotiate with the Black African majority. In conclusion, the observer for Canada emphasized Canada's appreciation of ECA's role as an African voice, an analyst of problems and a catalyst for solutions.

264. The observer for the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) remarked that the activities of ECA were closely connected with the struggle of African countries to achieve and strengthen their economic independence and stressed that the tension and distrust which characterized the relations between countries had increased while the world economy and trade were getting disorganized. The monetary and financial crisis continued, and protectionism was on the increase in developed capitalist countries. That situation was

a source of concern both to African countries and CMEA and had been the main reason behind the idea advanced by countries of CMEA for the creation of an overall system of international security whose principal aim would be to achieve international economic security. The normalization of international economic relations would necessarily depend on disarmament and the consolidation of peace. The halt to the arms race and the reduction of military spending could contribute to resolving Africa's economic problems.

265. He informed the meeting that in 1986, the national income in member countries of CMEA had increased by 4.2 per cent compared with an annual average growth rate of 3.3 per cent between 1981 and 1985. Industrial output had increased by 4.7 per cent while agricultural production registered an increase of 5 per cent. The socio-economic development plans for the period 1985-1990 adopted by the member countries of CMEA provided for a considerable growth in their economic potential, and an intensification of production on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

266. He finally referred to the co-operation between the countries of CMEA and the developing countries, and stressed that that co-operation was developing with respect to the training of cadres and the building of schools and universities on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements.

267. The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the follow-up to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), Ambassador Stephen Lewis, reviewed progress made and the constraints on the implementation of the recovery programme. He reaffirmed his commitment to the success of the programme and informed the Conference that adequate follow-up actions within the United Nations system were being taken. Several United Nations agencies had reviewed their programmes as pertained to Africa and had made necessary adjustments and adaptations. The Steering Committee and the Inter-Agency Task Force were meeting regularly to consider respectively the conceptual and the operational plans for implementing the programme. Other encouraging events had also taken place: the status of resource flows and debt replenishment were beginning to show signs of improvement. Plans were near completion to establish, in New York, a small permanent core secretariat to pursue the day-to-day follow-up activities. Measures were under way to establish viable system of information flow with the aim of facilitating proper monitoring of the implementation of the programme and the active participation of the international community.

268. With regard to Africa's response, Ambassador Lewis observed, with satisfaction that Africa was making an Herculean effort to respond to the imperatives imposed upon the continent. He further observed that from his fact-finding tours of a number of African countries, Africa was maintaining its share of the bargain, and noted that African Governments were doing more than was thought possible a year earlier at the time of the adoption of UN-PAAERD, in meeting their commitments.

269. With regard to the response of the international community itself, Ambassador Lewis said that thus far it was obvious that Africa had been let down and betrayed. He highlighted a number of factors that could retard Africa's efforts in the recovery programme. Those related to: falling commodity prices, which had reached their lowest level in the last fifty years; the growing debt burden; the use of borrowed funds from the World

Bank and the IMF to liquidate other obligations from those institutions which was contributing to a net outflow of resources from Africa; the inadequacy of concessional resources to meet the \$US 2 billion shortfall identified at the Special Session of the General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa; social and human cost of structural adjustment programmes; and the destabilization policies of South Africa.

270. He concluded by urging Africa not to give up. Africa must bring to bear untiring pressure on relevant multilateral and bilateral donors and should reject any international delinquency.

271. The Chairman of the meeting thanked Ambassador Lewis and commended his efforts adding that he had Africa's confidence in the performance of his task. He noted that the fundamental issue at hand went beyond the question of development in Africa; it concerned the future of humanity itself.

272. The Chairperson of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC) informed the meeting about two crucial issues of importance not only to African women but also to African Governments and policy-makers which had engaged the attention of the eighth meeting of ARCC held from 10 to 11 April 1987: implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the status of women's projects under the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle. She said that both ARCC and TEPCOW had identified weaknesses in the implementation of the Convention and had proposed measures to remedy them. Those measures included wide dissemination of the Convention and revision of national laws to accord with its provisions.

273. With respect to the women's projects, she stated that there had been unanimous appreciation of the efforts made by UNDP which had been a major supporter of the programme for women and development in Africa. In particular, UNDP had financed the subregional activities in the MULPOCs, the training programmes on women and development planning at the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI), and the policy-level activities of ARCC itself. However, for the future, UNDP was undertaking a comprehensive programme policy review to ensure two essential principles, namely, that there was greater commitment by African Governments to the entire women's programme, and that the programme had implementable projects which would benefit African women.

274. She said that following the very positive and supportive debate during the eighth meeting of TEPCOW and subsequent consultations, an understanding had been reached between UNDP, ARCC and ECA on the future assistance of UNDP to the projects. She therefore appealed to all African Governments to pledge and give support to the subregional and regional structures to augment the UNDP technical assistance.

275. The observer for the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) said that his organization wished to make the best possible contribution to the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery. UNDRO had been established to assist developing countries in two particular areas; co-ordinating and mobilizing disaster relief requirements; and planning to prevent disasters and limit their destructive impact.

276. His organization had provided emergency assistance to African countries affected by disasters particularly drought. Mozambique was one such country and UNDR0 had, at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, just organized an international conference on Mozambique.

277. UNDR0 had initiated a number of disaster planning and prevention projects in several African countries. It had jointly organized with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), a seminar aimed at drawing lessons from the drought and strengthening regional co-operation in drought control. A similar seminar would be jointly organized with the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD). UNDR0 had also accepted the invitation of the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) to participate in a seminar on the problems created by disasters. He concluded by calling for the establishment of an African institute responsible for the problems associated with natural disasters.

278. The observer for UNIDO referred to the sixth progress report prepared by UNIDO secretariat in close co-operation with the ECA and OAU secretariats on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA). The report described the close co-operation existing among the three secretariats and gave an overview of activities undertaken as part of the programme for the Decade. He reminded the meeting about the recommendations of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry which had called for the proclamation of a second Industrial Development Decade, an extraordinary meeting of the Conference to be held to prepare a common African position for the Second General Conference of UNIDO, and for celebration annually of an industrialization day in Africa.

279. He informed the meeting that despite considerable efforts made by African countries, UNIDO, ECA, OAU and various African intergovernmental organizations, the results achieved to date under the Decade programme were still modest in relation to the needs of the region. A whole array of external and internal constraints were holding back the implementation of the programme. The most serious of such constraint was the lack of funds. The World Bank had begun building up a fund for extending development assistance to certain countries. In co-operation with UNDP and ADB, the International Finance Co-operation had launched an African project preparation and implementation scheme. UNIDO was intensifying its investment promotion activities by holding more investment meetings, organizing solidarity meetings and establishing closer working relationship with the funding agencies.

280. In the face of the financial difficulties being experienced by UNIDO, remedial action had been taken. In particular, some Decade activities to be financed under the regular budget had been suspended. An appeal had been made to those member States which had not yet honoured their financial obligations to do so. UNIDO was determined to assist Africa in order to enable it to overcome the crisis which threatened to engulf its whole populations. Such assistance could be provided only if the political commitment of Africa to UNIDO was backed with the appropriate clout. He invited member States to allocate to the industrial sector a share of their national IPF which was commensurate with the importance of the sector to their national development. UNIDO expected African countries to continue to support it and to meet their financial obligations. In their national programmes, they were to accord pride of place to industry. On its part,

UNIDO was prepared to intensify its efforts and, within the limits of its resources, to expand its programmes in Africa.

281. The observer for the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) informed the Conference that 23 out of 44 of its members were African countries and that since its establishment in 1975, IDB had been keenly interested in the economic development problems of Africa. IDB was especially concerned with the critical economic situation in the region and was making every effort within its limited resources to assist African countries to prosecute their transformation and accelerated economic growth problems. It was to that end that his organization had provided African countries with a total amount of \$US 2.6 billion in aid between 1976 and 1986 which represented 41.2 per cent of total IDB financing.

282. He pointed out that Africa was given priority in IDB concessionary assistance and that the region had received 58.5 per cent of all interest-free loans, 75.8 per cent of technical assistance grants with most of the assistance channelled to the priority sectors of industry and mining, transport and communications, agriculture, public utilities, and social services. A special programme for the Sahel region had provided countries of that region with \$US 50 million in loans and grants mainly for animal feed, vaccines and irrigation projects.

283. He emphasized that while the signs of economic recovery in 1986 were to be noted with satisfaction, IDB was determined to boost the recovery and development process through the mobilization of more resources for African countries; channelling more concessionary assistance to African LDCs; increasing technical and economic co-operation assistance; and acting as catalyst in mobilizing resources from other institutions.

284. The observer informed the Conference that IDB fully agreed with APPER and UN-PAAERD and their sectoral focus, priorities and strategies, and that his organization's future assistance would be influenced by those programmes. He said that IDB would strengthen co-operation with ECA in the following areas: economic sectoral studies; training; project identification; and economic co-operation; and that the two organizations would meet in July 1987 to work out practical modalities of co-operation.

285. The representative of UNDP confirmed the understanding reached with the Chairperson of ARCC on UNDP's policy with regard to women in development in Africa and intentions of his organization regarding the women components of the activities of four MULPOCs during the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa, 1987-1991. He pointed out that UNDP's modest inputs were intended to supplement African Governments' own efforts and that the \$US 10 million already being considered in favour of women concerns in the region though small, was a step in the right direction.

286. He informed the Conference that since the approval of the framework of the programme by the Commission at its second extraordinary session in October 1986, the programme had been redrafted to incorporate the directives of the Ministers. Joint ECA/UNDP missions had been carried out to subregional economic integration groupings and river/lake/basin organizations. Further consultations had been held with United Nations system, African intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations on a number of projects. A meeting had been scheduled towards the end of April

1987 with the economic integration groupings and the river/lake/basin organizations to review the report on the missions and the project proposals based on them.

287. He informed the Conference that the UNDP Governing Council was scheduled to approve the Fourth Programming Cycle in June 1987 and urged African members of the Governing Council to participate actively in the proceedings of the meeting, particularly since some 22 country programmes and the regional programme would be considered for approval. He expressed concern that in some cases, African members of the Governing Council did not know that they were members and promised to circulate the current list of members of the Council. He regretted the lack of effective intervention by African members of the Governing Council in the past and suggested that a strong and co-ordinated position of Africa in the Council and proper briefing of African missions in Geneva and New York could contribute to a better debate.

288. In conclusion, he reassured the Conference that UNDP attached much importance to Africa and was devoting 40 per cent of its resources to the region, mainly in catalytic activities designed to assist Africa to do much more for itself.

289. The observer for the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) said the meeting was taking place at a time when ITU had just established a regional office for Africa. He emphasized the important role of telecommunications in development and how a number of United Nations agencies had started to build communication elements in their programmes. Improved telecommunications would be useful in many areas such as improvement and growth in many aspects of food availability, improving health and protection of life, substitution for travel in business transactions, etc. It was in that context that a number of telecommunication projects had been initiated. Those included PANAFTTEL, RASCOM, the subregional programme for the development of broadcasting and human resources development for telecommunication systems. The observer drew the attention of the Conference to the African Telecommunications Development Conference that had been held in Tunisia, in January 1987, the recommendations of which were of special significance for Africa which still lagged behind other regions in the communications sector. Of particular significance was the need to agree on African tariff structures and transit arrangement to promote intra-African telecommunications traffic. There was also need for African countries to formulate national communication policies properly integrated in national development programmes.

290. The observer for the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) said that it was very heartening to note that a number of national delegations to the meeting which was essentially on economic matters included experts from national meteorological and hydrological services since the contribution of those fields to a country's economy was sometimes overlooked. He pointed out that those national agencies and WMO had much to contribute on a number of items on the agenda. He said that with the support of UNDP and international donors, WMO's Hydrology and Water Resources Programme had strengthened essential hydrological networks for assessing and forecasting water resources in many countries in Africa. With regard to renewable resources, he stated that national and international experts had assessed, in some countries, the climatological potential for wind and solar energy,

and the hydrological potential for power projects, and in the field of transportation, weather services had long served to improve the safety and economy of air and marine transport.

291. WMO was particularly interested in the proposed African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) underlying the concept that the Centre was imaginative, practical and timely. The project envisaged a well-equipped continental centre for weather prediction and warnings, strengthened specialized regional centres, and improved capability of national meteorological services.

292. He pointed out that a recent international review had concluded that the top three natural disasters responsible for large-scale devastation and loss of life were droughts, floods and tropical cyclones, all meteorological in origin. He added that better prediction and earlier warnings of the onset of those disasters in Africa were scientifically possible and would make disaster-preparedness much more effective. ACMAD was designed to directly strengthen the capabilities of national weather services and regional centres like the AGRHYMET Centre in the Niger, and to back them up with a state-of-the-art continental centre that would help improve their overall performance.

293. He urged the meeting to take a decision on the location of the Centre, from among the four countries which had kindly offered to host it and on the composition of its Board of Governors. In his view, the report of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole on that matter was a sound basis for the Ministers to make those important decisions. Failure to take a decision at that time might lead to a loss of interest in the establishment of the Centre on the part of potential donors. He emphasized the important contribution that all of the four candidate host countries could make, and indeed must make, if the ACMAD concept was to work. Each of those countries was among the main pillars of meteorology in Africa, and must play important sub-continental roles even if it was not selected as host country. He hoped that those countries not selected would continue to play their traditional leadership roles in the field. WMO and ECA awaited eagerly the decisions of the Ministers so that they could work together to meet with prospective donors and to begin making ACMAD a reality before the next cycle of droughts, floods and tropical cyclones.

294. The observer for the African Development Bank (ADB) acknowledged the importance which the Bank attached to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and stated that the deliberations of the Conference would not only guide the programming of the Bank's activities, but would also assist it in aligning the Bank's operations with the development programmes of African member countries. He reiterated ADB's continued commitment to Africa's socio-economic recovery and development. The Bank had intensified efforts to mobilize resources and was currently engaged in two major resource mobilization exercises to enhance its lending capacity. First, negotiations for increasing the Bank's capital base from \$US 6 billion to about \$US 10 billion had been concluded and the process of submitting the recommendations to the Bank's Board of Governors put into motion. Secondly, negotiations for the fifth replenishment of the soft window - the African Development Fund - were well under way and were expected to be concluded by the end of 1987.

295. He emphasized the necessity of mobilizing domestic savings and ensuring efficiency in resource allocation in the processes of capital formation, economic recovery, and the attainment of self-reliance. He noted, with satisfaction, the progress made by many African countries in readjusting their economies and pointed out the need for special assistance to sustain those efforts. On its part, the Bank was reorienting its activities to make them policy-based, in response to that need.

296. He concluded by hailing the close collaboration which existed between ADD, ECA, OAU and other organizations and expressed the idea that the close co-operation between the Bank and ECA would go a long way in assisting member States to realize the objectives of APPER and UN-PAAERD. He informed the Conference that the Bank and the ECA secretariat had decided the previous year to convert their standing understanding of co-operation into a formal Co-operation Agreement. Following that Agreement, the Bank had established a Representative Office in Addis Ababa to, among other functions, reinforce co-operation and collaboration with ECA and OAU.

297. The observer for the Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries (CEPGL) informed the participants that at its ninth ordinary meeting, the Conference of Heads of State of CEPGL had decided on a pluriannual programme that covered roughly the same period as Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD).

298. The member States of the Community would have to surmount a series of obstacles and constraints in order to implement the pluriannual programme, namely, the continuing decline in their financial resources, the shortage of qualified supervisory staff and technicians, and the increasingly unbearable external debt-servicing burden.

299. The States members of the CEPGL were willing to make substantial efforts both at the national and at the community level to implement the pluriannual programme and thus contribute to the implementation of the Priority Programme and to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development at the subregional level. The need to strengthen technical and financial co-operation between CEPGL and international organizations, in particular UNDP and ECA, was particularly important in that respect.

300. The observer for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) informed the meeting that preparations were well under way for UNCTAD VII scheduled to be held in Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987. Interregional consultations had resulted in a consensus on the following central issues that would constitute the agenda of that Conference: resources for development; commodities; international trade; trade relations between the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the developing countries; and LDCs and the SNPA for the 1980s. The African position had already been articulated in the Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII adopted in Addis Ababa on 18 March 1987. That position would be an input into the meeting of the Group of 77 to be held in Havana, Cuba, prior to UNCTAD VII.

301. He stated that UNCTAD VII would provide an opportunity for a dialogue between the developing, especially the African countries, and developed countries considering that it would take place at a period when the African

continent was going through its worst economic and social crisis ever and went on to elaborate on the major aspects of each of the agenda items for UNCTAD VII as they related to the prevailing conditions in Africa.

302. He underlined the formidable responsibility that African member States would have at UNCTAD VII of ensuring that the objectives of the region's positions were achieved. He further observed that although the negotiations were not going to be easy, failure to achieve a breakthrough in areas of critical importance to Africa would constitute a serious set-back in international economic relations and would deal a serious blow to efforts of the third world countries which were aimed at disentangling them from the vicious circle of widespread poverty and misery.

303. The observer for the World Food Council (WFC) noted that the theme of the current session of the Conference, "Towards recovery and development", especially as it related to the implementation of the food aspects of UN-PAAERD, was of great importance to his organization. In that regard, he informed the meeting about the several activities undertaken or to be taken by WFC especially to promote South-South co-operation in the area of food and agriculture. Those activities had included three subregional meetings on co-operation in food and agriculture organized by UNDP in collaboration with WFC in Dakar, Lusaka and Yaounde, and a joint WFC/UNDP interregional meeting on the same subject which was scheduled for 11 to 14 May 1987 at Lome, Togo, in which African participants would exchange experiences with their counterparts from Asia and Latin America. He also informed the meeting about the Ministerial Round Table held in Berlin, the Federal Republic of Germany, in January 1987 which had focused on food security in Africa. That meeting had recognized the tremendous efforts being made by African Governments to implement APPER and UN-PAAERD, noted the inadequacy of inflows of external resources, and called for a solution to the debt problem.

304. He drew the attention of the meeting to the forthcoming thirteenth ministerial session of the World Food Council to be held in Beijing, China, from 8 to 11 June 1987. Of the 36 Ministers of Agriculture who were members of WFC, nine came from African countries, namely, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Rwanda, Somalia, Tunisia and Zambia. He urged the African Ministers to make their voice heard at the Beijing meeting by upholding Africa's priorities in the discussion of the substantive agenda items which were highly relevant to APPER and UN-PAAERD. Those agenda items were: (i) global state of hunger and malnutrition and the impact of economic adjustment policies; (ii) impact of agricultural trade policies on the solution of food and development problems; and (iii) regional co-operation and South-South co-operation.

305. The observer for the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) stated that from its inception AAPSO had been helping to alert and to mobilize international opinion in favour of the legitimate struggle of the people of Africa and Asia for freedom, independence, justice and socio-economic progress. Even in the continuing fight against the remaining bastions of colonialism and against the monstrous regime of apartheid in Southern Africa, AAPSO stood shoulder-to-shoulder with the emergent States of Asia and Africa.

306. In his view, even though international assistance was necessary, its use must be strictly determined in relation to the need for setting up a

domestic base for capital formation. In that regard, African countries should develop their regional and subregional co-operation arrangements. The many seminars, round tables and conferences which AAPSO organized every year in Africa as well as in Asia focused on topics such as the definition of development strategies, measures towards the creation of a new international economic order, food self-sufficiency, indebtedness, and disarmament and development in Africa. The imperialist policies of destabilization had demonstrated that AAPSO had been right to place economic development at the centre of its activities. AAPSO stood ready to assist African countries in their struggle for economic emancipation.

307. The observer for the International Labour Organisation (ILO) informed the Conference that his organization was not only concerned with making work more humane but also with the development of human capabilities, creating employment in the various sectors, skills development with special emphasis on the grass-root population, and improvement of working conditions. He declared that poverty was not only a scourge on humanity but the cause of social unrest and a threat to peace, and alluded to the fact that some 1 billion people were existing in a state of deprivation and poverty.

308. He informed the Conference about the activities of his organization which were directly related to the implementation of the UN-PAAERD in the short-, medium- and long-term periods, namely, structural adjustment policies; integrated rural development; manpower and employment, including basic needs fulfilment; managerial skills development; labour-intensive schemes; statistics and demography; improvement of working conditions; as well as activities in the areas of women, youth, the elderly and handicapped. He said that 49 per cent of ILO's technical co-operation activities, estimated at \$US 45 million were in progress in Africa in 1986 and referred to the close collaboration between ILO and ECA in several areas.

309. He further informed the Conference about the ongoing tripartite preparations for a meeting on employment and structural adjustments as groundwork for a high-level meeting in Geneva in November 1987 to assess world-wide economic growth prospects through better co-ordination of economic, fiscal and monetary policies, so as to reduce the impact of adjustment measures on severely indebted countries. He emphasized that the aim of that meeting was to increase the productivity of the poor population groups, enable a more equitable distribution of the benefits of growth, and reduce unemployment.

310. In conclusion, he stressed the importance of the social sector and appealed to the Conference to give due emphasis to it in development planning, and reiterated ILO's support to national, subregional and regional development efforts in that crucial area.

311. The observer for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) said that the world agricultural situation was in general, at that time, dominated by more than ample supplies. However, conditions in individual countries varied widely from surpluses to serious shortages. In 1987, 12 countries in Africa needed donor support for triangular and "swap" arrangements to dispose of cereal surpluses, while five countries required substantial emergency food aid. Many food-deficit countries in Africa had finally resolved to devote more resources to agriculture. However, reduced export earnings, foreign debt problems, and limited aid flows were

making it more and more difficult for them to translate that decision into practice.

312. Aid in kind had always consisted mostly of food. Indeed, food aid was currently running at over 20 per cent of official commitments of assistance to agriculture. While there was a general recognition of the great importance of fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and appropriate machinery, such inputs had been provided as aid in kind on a much smaller scale than food. There was therefore a serious case for increasing input aid in kind, especially in those African countries facing great problems of agricultural production and balance of payments. FAO had embarked on a detailed study of that idea in the light of discussions at the FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Côte d'Ivoire in September 1986. The first substantive results of that study would be available towards the end of 1987.

313. The Contracting Parties to the GATT had agreed to bring more discipline to world agricultural trade by correcting and preventing restrictions and distortions, and in the New Uruguay Round of GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, agricultural products would for the first time receive a comprehensive treatment.

314. In view of the link between the problems of over-production and those of underproduction in food deficit countries, FAO's programmes would give more attention to raising production in dry land areas. The often neglected roots, tubers and plantains would receive special attention in FAO's work, along with land tenure problems. Increased development assistance for agriculture was especially vital at that time. It was gratifying therefore, that IDA 3 (International Development Association) had achieved its target of \$US 12.4 billion. The agricultural scene was in perpetual evolution. It was in view of that, that discussions were under way on the need for fundamental review of FAO's longer-term priorities and objectives.

Report, recommendations and draft resolutions of the eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole for adoption by the Conference of Ministers (agenda item 6)

315. The Chairman of the eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole presented the report of the Committee (E/ECA/CM.13/58). In doing so, he reviewed the Committee's deliberations, conclusions, and recommendations on the various issues that were before the Ministers at their thirteenth meeting. He in particular drew the attention of the Conference to those issues on which the Conference was expected to take definitive decisions. Those included the composition of the Board of Governors for the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and the location and the constitution of the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD). With respect to ACMAD, a resolution that could not be examined by TEPCOW and was therefore not included in the set of resolutions which TEPCOW was submitting for the consideration of the Ministers was being submitted for direct examination by the Ministers themselves. The report included annexes which contained statements by the delegations of Morocco, Algeria and Burundi on the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry held in Bujumbura from 17 to 19 September 1986, and a statement by Morocco on the programme of

the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. Those statements had not been brought before the Conference of Ministers for its approval. The report of the Ad Hoc Committee on ACMAD including the draft constitution of the Centre was also attached as annex to the report.

316. With respect to an amendment to paragraph 141 of the TEPCOW report, he said that the amendment reflected the discussions on transport and communications and that after the first sentence the rest of the paragraph should read "With respect to the questions raised by some delegations, the representative of the secretariat read out the relevant paragraphs of the report of the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport held in March 1986 which had been endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Yaounde in April 1986".

General observations

317. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania commented on the entire report and expressed satisfaction with the work of the experts. She emphasized the place of food and agriculture and the need to ensure that programmes initiated in that area were adequately funded. Programmes in transport and communications should also be accorded priority, next to food and agriculture. She highlighted the special position of the front-line States and the member States of SADCC whose transport system had to be enhanced if sanctions against South Africa were to be effective. In that connection, she emphasized the special position of land-locked countries and pointed to the need to mobilize resources for the transport and communications sector.

318. In the area of social development, she appealed to the Executive Secretary of ECA to ensure that social development was given adequate attention, with particular emphasis on the integration of women in development. She informed the meeting of the decision of the Lusaka MULPOC to allocate 10 per cent of that MULPOC's total pledges to UNTFAD towards the funding of the women's programme in the Lusaka MULPOC.

319. Referring to population issues, she pointed to the central role of population in the development planning process and added that the meeting should not lose sight of that issue especially as population was growing at a faster rate than food production.

320. In conclusion, she hoped that the international community would keep its promises and that the partnership initiated during the Special Session of the United Nations on Africa would materialize and push Africa towards economic recovery and development.

Review and appraisal of the economic situation in Africa during the period 1985-1986 and perspectives for 1987

321. One representative proposed that the phrase "road project" in paragraph 44 of the report should read "railway project" and that the word "error" in both paragraphs 44 and 46 should read "errors". Another representative maintained that those paragraphs should remain as drafted. The Executive Secretary explained that, in the original document (E/ECA/CM.13/3, paragraph 354), the project concerned had indeed been a railway project and the "geographical error" in question had been made in two places in that document, and the Conference decided that the corrections should be in

line with the explanation given by the Executive Secretary. The representative of Morocco repeated his country's request that Morocco's statement on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa which was annex I of the TEPCOW report should be included in the report of the Conference of Ministers.

Progress in the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER)

322. The representative of Gabon referred to the proposed Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development, scheduled to take place in Libreville, Gabon, from 12 to 15 October 1987 and mentioned in paragraph 54 of TEPCOW's report. He confirmed his Government's willingness to host the Conference but explained that in view of the financial constraints facing his country, it was difficult at that time to confirm if the meeting would be held as scheduled. The meeting expressed the wish that everything would be done by all concerned so that the meeting would be held on schedule in Libreville.

Natural resources and energy

323. The representative of Ethiopia expressed reservation on paragraph 95 of TEPCOW's report concerning river basin development in Africa. He noted, with regret, that in the case of the Nile basin, in which Ethiopia was a co-basin State and despite Ethiopia's reservations, ECA and UNDP had gone ahead to implement their study project. Since Ethiopia was not involved in the study, it could not accept the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report.

324. The representative of Egypt stated that in view of the complexity of the issues involved relating to different sections of shared water resources, consultations with concerned countries were essential in order to ensure mutual benefits.

325. The Executive Secretary stated that the recommendations and conclusions contained in paragraphs 83-87 of document E/ECA/CM.13/14 focused on existing river and lake basin authorities and the Nile river referred to in the document was in fact the White and not the Blue Nile. He acknowledged that initiatives concerning the Nile in its entirety indeed required consultations with all concerned.

326. The representative of the Congo, referring to paragraph 94 on the Congo/Zaire and Zambezi river basins, said that the new initiatives on those basins should wait until the technical issues had been considered by experts at a meeting of the Commission scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 October 1987.

327. In his reaction to the explanation given by the Executive Secretary, the representative of Ethiopia said that while he appreciated that explanation, his fears were not allayed.

Industrial development in Africa

328. Referring to the report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry held in Bujumbura, Burundi, in September

1986, the representative of Morocco deplored the participation in that meeting of an entity which was not a member of the United Nations. He stated that the rules of procedure for conducting United Nations meetings had been violated and to support that claim he read an extract of a communication from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations on the need to apply United Nations rules and regulations. He declared that his delegation rejected the entire report which he said did not even make any reference to the withdrawal of Morocco from that meeting. A serious precedent had been created and in his view, the ECA and UNIDO secretariats had played a passive role. His delegation was going to submit a statement on that issue; the statement can be found in annex I of the present report.

329. The representative of Algeria said that he supported the idea of declaring a second Industrial Development Decade for Africa provided the first one was fully evaluated and careful preparations were begun immediately on the second one. The Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was the "pseudo entity" to which the Moroccan delegation had alluded. The SADR had participated in the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry as a full member of OAU. Morocco had the right to make reservations, but every time such reservations had political overtones, the Algerian delegation reserved the right to make political statements. Algeria's position stemmed from its feeling that the current Conference was not the appropriate arena for discussing the credentials of an OAU member State. Algeria would also submit a statement on the question; that statement is found in annex II.

330. The representative of Burundi reiterated that the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in question had been jointly organized by those three organizations. He also proposed that the last sentence of paragraph 120 of TEPCOW's report should read "... In reaction to that reservation, the delegations of Burundi and Algeria had submitted statements which are also attached as annexes III and IV respectively." If the statement of the Moroccan delegation was accepted, Burundi had reservations about the terms "deplorable circumstances" and "manoeuvring".

331. The UNIDO observer stated that it was neither OAU nor ECA nor UNIDO for that matter which decided on the participation of the SADR. The decision was made by the African Ministers of Industry who were representing sovereign States.

332. The representative of the Congo recalled that TEPCOW had recommended that industrial indebtedness be included in the agenda for UNIDO II. He therefore proposed and the Conference agreed that industrial indebtedness be added as a seventh item to the list of issues appearing in paragraph 117 of the report of TEPCOW that had been proposed by the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Industry for inclusion in the agenda for UNIDO II.

Promotion of economic co-operation and integration

333. The representative of Zaire informed the meeting that the Gisenyi MULPOC had celebrated its tenth anniversary in March 1987. The representative of Zambia, referring to the discussions on the Lusaka MULPOC, pointed out that the Council of Ministers of that MULPOC had decided to

allocate at least 10 per cent of pledged contributions to the women's programme. That fact should be reflected in paragraph 156 of TEPCOW's report.

334. The Chairman of the Yaounde MULPOC Council of Ministers said that at the tenth meeting of the Council of Ministers it had been decided, inter alia, that: the documents submitted to the Committee of Officials should be accompanied by summaries; the study on unrecorded border trade should be carried out in 1987; the regular meetings of the MULPOC would now be held every two years; the Chairman of the Council of Ministers should contact the Executive Secretary to see how the post of agronomist at the MULPOC could be reinstated. The Council of Ministers had also adopted five resolutions.

335. The observer for UNIDO said that UNIDO had established ties of co-operation with the MULPOCs particularly with respect to identifying projects and preparing the subregional industrial promotion programme as part of the programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The resolution that had been adopted by the North African MULPOC on the Decade had caught the attention of the Director-General of UNIDO. Appropriate provisions had been made under the regular budget of UNIDO for the 1988-1989 biennium to enable UNIDO to cover the request of the North African countries.

336. The observer for UNDP was of the opinion that paragraphs 173 and 177 were inconsistent and should be harmonized in the light of the continuing consultations between ECA, ARCC and UNDP. He referred to the MULPOC projects involving four co-ordinators for the integration of women in the development process. He said that activities carried out under those projects had not changed much in the previous seven years and that UNDP's Action Committee would find it difficult to approve the continuation of those same activities during the Fourth Cycle. The issue would be resolved after the proposed evaluation of those projects and in the light of the recommendations resulting from the evaluation.

337. The ARCC chairperson, reacting to the intervention of the representative of UNDP, pointed out that there were in fact no inconsistencies because paragraphs 175 to 183 reflected the debate of TEPCOW on the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle before the considerations referred to by the observer of UNDP had taken place.

Request for assistance from the Niger with respect to the organization of the Symposium on Grass-root Development

338. The representative of the Niger referred the meeting to paragraph 185 of the report of TEPCOW and said that the dates mentioned therein for the Symposium on Grass-root Development which his Government was to hold in Niamey should be revised to read "8 to 13 June 1987" instead of "8 to 14 June 1937" to reflect the discussion in TEPCOW's meeting.

339. The representative of the Congo informed the Conference that the first Congress of African Scientists would be held from 25 to 30 June 1987 in Brazzaville and that the symposium of anti-apartheid writers scheduled for May 1987 in Brazzaville should be mentioned in paragraph 186 of TEPCOW's report as part of the meetings and conferences that were planned for the

specific purpose of furthering the goals and objectives of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD).

Issues in social development

340. The Conference decided that the Board of Governors for the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be composed of representatives of the following countries representing the different subregions: West Africa, Ghana; Central Africa, Equatorial Guinea; Southern Africa, Botswana; East Africa, Uganda; and North Africa, Egypt. It was agreed that if Uganda which was one of the countries which had offered to host the Centre, were selected, then the United Republic of Tanzania would represent East Africa on the Board. Similarly, it was agreed that if it was verified later that Egypt was already representing the subregion on the Follow-up Committee of 10, of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization, then Morocco should represent North Africa on the Council.

Development of environmental capabilities in Africa

341. The representative of Kenya informed the Conference about the outcome of the consultations among the four member States interested in hosting ACMAD. He stated that although on the basis of a comprehensive set of criteria, Kenya had been rated first among the potential host countries, namely, Algeria, Egypt, Kenya and the Niger, it had been agreed, in the spirit of African solidarity and brotherhood, that the Niger should host the Centre. He accordingly renewed his country's commitment and support to the Centre.

342. The representative of the Niger thanked the other candidate countries for their understanding during the consultations and the Conference for choosing the Niger as host country for the Centre. He reaffirmed the undertaking made by the Niger not only to facilitate the establishment of the Centre but also to ensure its proper and effective functioning.

343. The representative of WMO expressed his appreciation to the Conference for resolving the problem of host country. He further renewed the commitments of ECA and WMO to assist the Centre, including assistance in the mobilization of financial resources.

344. The Executive Secretary underscored the statement of WMO and stated that since the most important decision on the site of the Centre had been reached, all member States should contribute to sustain the Centre.

345. The representative of Algeria congratulated the Niger. He expressed his gratitude to Kenya for accepting the choice of the Niger despite being rated first and requested the Conference to decide on the constitution of the Centre as called for in the resolution.

346. The representative of Egypt reaffirmed the support of his country to the decision on the choice of the Niger as host country and its pledge to contribute to the proper functioning of the Centre.

347. The Chairman thanked sincerely the four potential candidates for arriving at a positive conclusion on the choice of the Centre in a spirit of African solidarity and unity. He appealed to all interested parties especially ECA and WMO to take appropriate measures for a speedy establishment and operation of the Centre.

348. He then opened the discussion on the constitution of ACMAD by giving the floor to the representative of Algeria. In his statement, the representative of Algeria proposed that article 2 of the Centre's constitution should be harmonized with similar articles in the constitutions of other African centres and institutions sponsored jointly by ECA and OAU.

349. In the ensuing discussion, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on ACMAD informed the Conference that, based on the advice of the Legal Adviser from ECA, the present formulation was correct. Thereafter, the Chairman of the Conference appealed to the representative of Algeria to accept article 2 as it was. The representative of Algeria said that he emphasized the fact that the principle of co-operation should always be respected between OAU and ECA; that principle had not been respected in article 2 of the ACMAD constitution, hence Algeria's reservation with respect to articles 2, 10 and 17.

350. The constitution was adopted with the following amendments: (i) The word "Excellence" to be replaced by the word "Reference" in (c) of article 3; (ii) The words "to bridge" in article 3 paragraph 2 (d) to be replaced by the words "the bridging of"; (iii) The word "the" in article 4 (b) to be replaced by the word "A"; (iv) The words "the activities of the Centre" in article 5 paragraph (6) to be replaced by the words "meteorology"; and (v) The word "legal" in article 7 paragraph 3 to be replaced by the word "official". The Constitution as amended is annexed to resolution 621 (XXII).

Trade and development: Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII

351. Referring to paragraph 237 concerning the report on the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks on the African Monetary Fund, the representative of the Congo stated that there had been no substantive progress on both the establishment of the African Monetary Fund and the proposed international conference on Africa's indebtedness. With respect to the conference on Africa's indebtedness, the new approach worked out by the Permanent Steering Committee of OAU should be mentioned, i.e., a seminar on indebtedness should be held prior to the holding of a Conference of African Ministers of Trade which would be preceded by a meeting of experts.

Reports from the subsidiary organs of the Commission

352. The representative of Mauritania referred to his country's admission as a member of the least developed countries by the General Assembly of the United Nations and emphasized the need for ECA to pay greater attention to the special concerns of the LDCs.

353. The representative of Morocco expressed reservations on paragraph 265 of the TEPCOW report concerning the report of the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade.

354. The representative of Gabon suggested and the Conference accepted that the first sentence of paragraph 269 of the report of TEPCOW should be deleted. He pointed out that the report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was yet to be sent by his country.

Follow-up on resolutions of the Commission and resolutions and decisions adopted by ECOSOC and the General Assembly that are of interest to Africa

355. The representative of Togo, intervening on the item on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, proposed and the Conference accepted that the last sentences of paragraphs 290 and 292 respectively should be deleted.

356. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that the United Nations financial crisis should not affect the Arabic language alone. Any financial crisis ought to affect all the working languages of the Commission equally and proposed that paragraph 361 of the TEPCOW report should be deleted. The Conference accepted the proposal.

Preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of ECA: Theme and programme of observance

357. The representative of Zaire proposed that the theme for the thirtieth anniversary of ECA should be "Solidarity for recovery and development of Africa". There being no objection, the theme was adopted.

Draft resolutions submitted by the seventh meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole for consideration by the twenty-second session of the Commission/thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

358. The 32 draft resolutions submitted by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole at its eighth meeting for consideration by the Conference of Ministers were adopted subject to the following amendments:

Draft resolution 1 (VIII): Industrial development in Africa

359. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on the entire resolution.

Draft resolution 2 (VIII): Funding of African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF)

360. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on the entire resolution.

Draft resolution 3 (VIII): Fourth All-Africa Trade Fair and preparations for the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair

361. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on part I and on part II paragraph 7 of the resolution.

362. The representative of Togo proposed the addition of "Lome" to the French text for proper identification of the venue for the fourth All-Africa Trade Fair.

363. The representative of Nigeria wanted to know why his country had not been included in the Organizing Committee of the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair considering that Nigeria was one of the largest markets in Africa. In response, the Executive Secretary explained that the composition of the Organizing Committee had been decided at the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade on the basis of subregional considerations. The representative of Nigeria said that he would investigate.

Draft resolution 4 (VIII): Africa's trade with Socialist countries of Eastern Europe

364. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on this resolution.

Draft resolution 5 (VIII): Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO)

365. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on this resolution.

Draft resolution 7 (VIII): Measures for the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries in Africa

366. The representative of Ghana pointed out that there were inconsistencies between the resolution and the discussions at the meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries. In particular, the preambular paragraph reading "Deeply concerned about the continued and persistent downslide in economic growth ..." was not correct since an improvement in the performance of the economies of the LDCs had been recorded as shown in the TEPCOW report.

367. In response, the Executive Secretary proposed and the Conference agreed that the resolution should be replaced by the two resolutions which had been adopted by the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries.

Draft resolution 9 (VIII): Integration of women in development

368. The representative of UNDP observed that, given the consultation that had taken place among his organization, ECA and the chairperson of ARCC on UNDP support to the subregional components of ECA's programme on women in development, there were inconsistencies in the resolution. He indicated that further support would be determined by the outcome of an evaluation exercise concerning the seven years' experience of those components. He informed the meeting that in the first four months of the Fourth Programming Cycle UNDP had already agreed to make available \$US 9.4 million for women in development in Africa in the 1987-1991 Programming Cycle. More projects were under consideration. Although four MULPOC projects providing for four co-ordinators for the integration of women in the development process constituted a very small component of the UNDP assistance to women's activities in Africa, it would nevertheless be difficult to persuade the UNDP Action Committee to accept a mere extension of what had been going on for the last seven years.

369. The ARCC chairperson appreciated the concept of viewing the issue of women in development from a sectoral perspective and reiterated that there was a strong need for a platform for women at the MULPOC level and the co-ordinators were playing that role.

370. One representative expressed support for the ARCC position.

371. The Executive Secretary emphasized the importance of the women's programme and proposed that in view of the ongoing consultations, operative paragraphs 4 and 9 of the resolution should be deleted in order to accommodate the opinion expressed by the representative of UNDP while at the same time taking into account the position of the chairperson of ARCC.

372. The Conference accepted the proposal.

373. In summing up, the Chairman underscored the need for the continuation of the subregional components of the Commission's programme on women in development and noted the commitment of the meeting to the women's programme and the need for women to take an active part in development.

Draft resolution 10 (VIII): The international mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa

374. One representative of Ghana proposed and the Conference accepted that paragraph 2 of the preamble should be amended by:

- (i) deleting the words "in any case" in the second line;
- (ii) adding the words "pragmatic policies and" after the word "due" in the same line.

375. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on the fifth paragraph of the preamble of this resolution.

Draft resolution 11 (VIII): Convening of the meeting of African experts prior to the Diplomatic Conference to review the Code of Conduct of Maritime Conferences

376. The Chairman of TEPCOW informed the meeting that the title of the resolution should be revised to be in line with the French text.

Draft resolution 13 (VIII): The African social situation

377. One representative proposed and the Conference accepted that operative paragraphs 6 and 7 should be amended as follows:

"6. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to provide member States with the necessary support in the formulation of their programmes for the social development of Africa;

7. Requests also the Executive Secretary of ECA to report to the Conference of Ministers every two years on the African social situation and the support ECA has provided to interested countries in the design of their programmes on social development."

Draft resolution 14 (VIII): Development of cartography and remote sensing services in Africa

378. One representative proposed and the Conference accepted that operative paragraph 3 should be revised to read as follows:

"3. Requests the Executive Secretary to take appropriate measures towards the effective establishment of the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing on the basis of the agreement already reached between the African Remote Sensing Council and the African Association of Cartography at their joint meeting held in Kinshasa, Zaire, from 9 to 14 March 1987 and to submit a progress report to the ECA Conference of Ministers at its fourteenth meeting in 1988."

Draft resolution 15 (VIII): Monitoring the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990

379. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on this resolution.

Draft resolution 16 (VIII): United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

380. The representative of Morocco expressed a reservation on this resolution.

Draft resolution 18 (VIII): Support to the African regional river and lake basin organizations

381. One representative proposed and the Conference accepted that operative paragraph 1 should be revised to read as follows:

"Takes note of the ECA report on river basin development in Africa".

The same representative also proposed a new operative paragraph 3 and the Conference accepted it to read as follows:

"Requests also UNDP and ECA to embark upon river basin development studies only after receiving the consent, in principle, of all co-basin States on such a study".

382. The same representative further proposed that an additional operative paragraph should be formulated by the secretariat to take into account the need for prior consultations before embarking on new initiatives and studies. The new draft operative paragraph is as follows:

"Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Administrator of UNDP to ensure that prior consultations are undertaken with the basin States concerned before embarking on new initiatives and studies connected with river and lake basin development".

383. Another representative proposed and the Conference accepted that the word "and" between the word "financially" and the word "materially" should be deleted and the word "and politically" should be inserted after the word "materially" in the second line of operative paragraph 4.

384. The representative of Rwanda stated that the authorship of the river basin report should be indicated in operative paragraph 1.

Draft resolution 19 (VIII): Request for assistance submitted by the Niger on the organization of a seminar on grass-root development

385. Morocco expressed reservation on operative paragraph 2.

Draft resolution 20 (VIII): Culture and development

386. Morocco expressed reservation on preambular paragraph 7 and operative paragraph 4.

Draft resolution 22 (VIII): Development of telecommunications

387. Morocco expressed reservation on the first preambular paragraph.

Draft resolution 24 (VIII): African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

388. One representative observed that the French version of the penultimate part of operative paragraph 4 of the resolution does not agree with the English version and he proposed and the Conference accepted that the French version should be aligned with the English version which is the correct one.

389. The observer for UNDP proposed and the Conference accepted that in operative paragraph 9, the words "Calls upon" should read "Also appeals" and in operative paragraph 10, the words "Further calls" should read "Requests UNDP".

390. One representative proposed and the Conference accepted that the word "co-operation" in the last but one line of operative paragraph 10 should be replaced by the word "co-ordination".

Draft resolution 25 (VIII): Sustaining Africa's initiative and international support for economic recovery and development, including the deepening of understanding of the challenge for long-term development

391. The representative of Gabon observed that in paragraph 9 of the preamble of the resolution it was stated that UNDP and other donors had donated generously for the Abuja and Libreville Conferences and would like to know if such resources would be enough to cover all the costs of the Libreville Conference.

392. In his reply, the Executive Secretary assured the representative of Gabon that UNDP had actually contributed funds for the Libreville Conference and that efforts would be made to obtain more resources from other sources.

393. Following that reply, the representative of Gabon proposed and the Conference accepted that paragraph 8 of the preamble of the resolution should be amended to read as follows:

"Also noting with appreciation the willingness of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Gabon to host the two Conferences, if the financial means would be available,".

Draft resolution 30 (VIII): In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

394. The representative of Morocco expressed reservations on section B, part I items b (i) through (iii) of this resolution.

395. The Chairperson of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries recalled the recommendation of the Conference that the Conference and its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts should continue at present but that it should be left to the secretariat to determine whether they should meet annually or biennially. It was decided that the resolution should be amended accordingly.

Draft resolution 31 (VIII): Mobilization of domestic financial resources for economic and social development

396. The representative of Algeria proposed a revision to the French text of operative paragraph 2, so as to align that paragraph with the English text.

Draft resolution 32 (VIII): Support to the island countries of the South Western Indian Ocean in their efforts to forecast cyclones and to reduce the adverse effects of such disasters

397. The representative of UNCTAD proposed and the Conference accepted that in view of the work of his organization on the island developing countries, the name of his organization should be included in operative paragraph 1 of the resolution. Another representative proposed and the Conference accepted that in order to reflect what was said in paragraph 3 of the preamble in operative paragraph 4, the words "and OAU" should be deleted. It was also agreed that the word "consider" should be deleted and the word "earmarking" should read "earmark".

398. Finally, operative paragraph 3 in the French version should be edited.

399. In his summing up of the discussion, the Chairman of the Conference of Ministers said that the Conference had recognized that Africa's economic situation was still precarious. African countries had made a firm political commitment to rehabilitate their economies individually and collectively. The international community had also committed itself to assisting African countries in their attempts to rehabilitate their economies. The Conference felt that there was a need to appeal to Africa's external partners to honour their commitments. The Conference had appealed to UNDP to continue its support to the women's programme of the MULPOCs and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure that ECA was least affected in the measures envisaged to reduce staff and other resources of the secretariat.

400. The Conference took note of the report of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and adopted the resolutions subject to the amendments proposed and accepted.

Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (agenda item 7)

401. The Chairman of the thirteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers said that he was pleased that his country had been given the

honour of chairing the sixth Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) and recalled that the Fund had been created by resolution 288 (XIII) of the ECA Conference of Ministers. Despite the difficult economic situation that African countries were going through, it was becoming increasingly urgent to continue providing UNTFAD with resources and even increasing the various voluntary contributions.

402. With respect to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's Critical Economic Situation, he recalled that African plenipotentiaries had unequivocally committed themselves to developing their respective countries and that the international community had committed itself to supporting their efforts. As a result of the commitment of African countries, the sixth UNTFAD Pledging Conference should give tangible financial effect to the decisions which African countries had been fully involved in making.

403. The meeting was being held at a critical time when the willingness of African countries to act was being tested by the international community, and statements of faith should be followed by firm commitments on the part of African countries in spite of their economic difficulties.

404. In conclusion, he thanked African and non-African countries and international institutions which would be contributing to UNTFAD and urged them to continue showing interest in the activities of ECA. He also appealed to those African countries that had not yet contributed to UNTFAD to do so and thus indicate their determination to promote the collective and self-sustaining development of the African continent.

405. In his statement, the Executive Secretary reminded the Conference that the sixth Pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development was the first to be held since the Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations discussed the critical economic situation prevailing in Africa. In that Special Session, representatives of African countries recognized that the development of Africa was primarily theirs and that they should consequently commit both their human and material resources to it. That was indeed a confirmation of Africa's serious concern about implementing the Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) adopted earlier by African Heads of State and Government. The Pledging Conference therefore provided an opportunity for Africa to give concrete meaning to the promise which it had made to itself, and to the international community.

406. He drew the attention of the Conference to the deepening financial crisis facing the United Nations in general and the ECA secretariat in particular and noted that the secretariat was left with no choice but to strive hard in order to secure more extrabudgetary resources through bilateral sources, as well as through generous contributions to UNTFAD. In that connection, he informed the Conference that the implementation of the next ECA biennial programme of work (1988-1989) would require not less than \$US 70 million, out of which only about \$US 50 million would, hopefully, be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, leaving \$US 20 million to be provided from extrabudgetary sources. Endeavours towards mobilizing such an amount had resulted so far in firm commitments made by UNDP and other bilateral donors to finance ECA technical co-operation activities up to the tune of \$US 17 million. That meant in clear terms

that there was still a shortfall of not less than \$US 3 million which he earnestly hoped would be met through contributions to UNTFAD.

407. The Conference was reminded that the UNTFAD was established so that the Commission's members could participate in the promotion of collective self-reliance in the region and as such, he urged all African countries not only to make pledges to the UNTFAD but also to honour the commitments they would have made. He observed that 34 out of the 50 member States of the Commission either had not contributed at all to UNTFAD or they had pledged contributions which they had not paid. In view of the deep involvement of ECA in the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) as well as the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), the Commission's 1988-1990 programme of work and priorities had been closely based on APPER and UN-PAAERD. Regarding the programmed technical co-operation activities during the biennium 1988-1989, the Executive Secretary mentioned that those had been formulated bearing in mind the main objectives of APPER and UN-PAAERD, and were accordingly focused on the development of skills, self-reliance and integration of activities and the undertaking of specific, prefeasibility and feasibility studies.

408. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary expressed his sincere gratitude and appreciation to those non-African countries and international organizations which had demonstrated their friendship to Africa and had shown concern about its plight by making important financial contributions in the last Pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development. He expressed the hope that they would pledge once again for the promotion of international solidarity which was one of the key conditions for development in Africa.

409. Following those introductory statements, the Chairman declared the sixth Pledging Conference of UNTFAD open.

410. The Chairman of the ECA Staff Association pointed out that it was unusual for ECA staff members to address the Conference of Ministers and that he brought a message renewing the commitment of the ECA Staff Association to the cause of the African peoples.

411. For about 30 years, ECA and its staff had been spearheading reflection and action on the development of Africa and all the staff had been available for those purposes. The meeting was informed that the staff had decided to formalize its commitment and to follow it up through a fund to which ECA staff and other persons of goodwill wishing to express their solidarity to Africa would contribute. It was estimated that by the end of 1987, contributions to that fund would amount to about \$US 100,000. The fund would be used to finance development projects in African countries.

412. With regard to the financial crisis in the United Nations system, the Chairman of the ECA Staff Council said that it was particularly acute for ECA since it had had to function during the past two years with 24 per cent of vacant posts. It had been possible to hold the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers in proper conditions thanks to the abnegation and sacrifices of a mobilized staff. The Chairman also called for a strengthening of the regional order so that Africa could assume its destiny on its own.

413. He also said that the future was bleak since a further reduction of ECA staff was envisaged in spite of the difficult economic situation in Africa and in spite of the priorities indicated in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), and in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER).

414. In conclusion, he pledged into the fund a contribution of \$US 40,000 on behalf of the ECA staff and gave a cheque of \$US 15,000 to the ECA Executive Secretary, as the first instalment.

415. The representative of Zaire said that despite the difficult economic situation his country was facing, Zaire would pledge \$US 50,000 out of which a sum of \$US 35,000 was earmarked for the promotion of economic integration in the Gisenyi MULPOC subregion and \$US 15,000 for the UNTFAD general fund.

416. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed his Government's pleasure and continued delight in taking part in the Pledging Conference. Although Libya was going through an equally serious financial crisis, the Jamahiriya was pleased to pledge 30,000 Libyan dinars in the equivalent amount of \$US 100,000 to be used partly for completing the study on agricultural production being undertaken by the North African MULPOC, and the establishment of the PTA in North Africa.

417. The representative of Malawi noted with regret that Malawi was among 10 other countries that had never made contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund. He however expressed his Government's delight to make its first pledge, the amount of which would be communicated to the secretariat following budgetary approval by the Malawian parliament.

418. The representative of Nigeria informed the Conference that the secretariat had received communication to the effect that his country had liquidated the outstanding pledge made by it as reflected in document E/ECA/CM.13/42. In the light of that development and given the economic crisis and the change in the value of the Naira, he was pleased, on behalf of his Government, to pledge \$US 50,000 out of which the sum of \$US 25,000 was to be used to support the activities of the West African MULPOC.

419. The representative of Kenya stressed the importance of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development and pointed out his Government's active participation in the Fund over the years. He further stressed that the need for the Fund was more valid at present than before, given the need to implement Africa's recovery programme. He also drew the attention of the Conference to the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Fund which had focused on the desire to become self-reliant, and observed that though that dream was not yet realized, the Government of Kenya was encouraged by developments that were taking place. He thanked those non-member States particularly the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of China and India, and ADB for their support to the Fund and expressed satisfaction in the use of the funds. Accordingly, the Government was pleased to pledge Ksh 184,000 payable in convertible currency.

420. The representative of Senegal said that the summary document indicated that since the creation of the United Nations Trust Fund for African

Developemnt (UNTFAD), Senegal had pledged \$US 157,407 to the Fund out of which only \$US 10,000 still remained to be paid. The arrears had already been obligated under the current budget and would be paid as soon as possible. Senegal was still committed to ECA in general and to the West African MULPOC in particular and for that reason Senegal was declaring its intention of pledging a sum to the Fund that would be decided by the appropriate authorities. That sum would not be lower, in any case, than its previous contribution.

421. The representative of the Congo said that his Government was very concerned about the decline in the financial resources of ECA which it had always considered as a valuable instrument for Africa's economic development. It was urgent and necessary to provide the Commission with the resources it needed to enable it to accomplish its duties in the service of Africa. His country was facing a difficult economic situation and had had to spend more funds as a result of its African commitments. Despite that situation, his Government was considering ways and means of paying its arrears. However, his country was currently not in a position to pledge any specific amount of money; that sum would be communicated later to ECA.

422. The representative of the Niger said that his country owed arrears of \$US 16,529 to UNTFAD and that his Government would take the appropriate steps to pay those arrears. He then announced a pledge of \$US 10,000.

423. The representative of Rwanda said that his country had always contributed to UNTFAD since its establishment as far as its very modest resources permitted. He then announced a pledge of \$US 15,000 for use by the Gisenyi MULPOC to carry out its programme of activities in the subregion.

424. The representative of Gabon said that his country's arrears to UNTFAD amounted to \$US 21,052, but arrangements were being made to pay those arrears. The general budget of Gabon had been reduced and so his country could not announce the amount of its pledge; that would be done through the diplomatic channels as soon as possible.

425. The representative of Zimbabwe reaffirmed his Government's commitment to Africa's development and to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development. He indicated his Government's intention to make a pledge. As soon as the technicalities in determining the amount were completed, the secretariat would be informed accordingly.

426. The representative of Togo said that his country had made all the arrangements required to pay its arrears to UNTFAD and urged ECA member States to contribute to the Fund. He then announced a pledge of \$US 10,000 half of which was earmarked for the West African MULPOC.

427. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania indicated that her Government realized the objective of collective self-reliance and assured the Conference that all efforts were being made to liquidate outstanding arrears before the next Pledging Conference. She underscored the great importance the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania attached to African women's programmes and development and consequently pledged the sum of \$US 20,000 to be used in support of the women's programme in the Lusaka-based MULPOC.

428. The representative of Ethiopia congratulated ECA for the commendable achievements made towards programming and programme implementation and expressed his hope and confidence that the dynamism and hard work of the ECA staff would continue both in terms of quantity and quality. He informed the Conference about the continuous material, political, and financial support the Ethiopian Government had been giving to ECA and noted with regret that the destabilizing effects of the recent drought had constrained the Government in making its usual pledge during the last two Pledging Conferences. Though the root causes were not yet removed, he was pleased to announce that consultations were going on between the ECA secretariat and the Ethiopian Government with the aim of initiating joint programmes and projects within the framework of ECA's work programme for implementation by the two parties. He indicated that upon completion of the joint programmes and projects, the Government of Ethiopia would communicate the amount of its pledge to the secretariat.

429. The Chairman thanked the member States who expressed their intentions to take appropriate measures to liquidate outstanding arrears, as well as those member States who had made new pledges, and acknowledged that their acts were a manifestation of their commitment particularly at a time when the continent was going through a difficult financial crisis. He called on all member States to continue to exert efforts to support UNTFAD and appealed to non-member States to lend their support. He concluded by reassuring the ECA staff of the Conference's desire and willingness to work along with them in calling upon the United Nations Secretary-General to give additional support to the ECA secretariat so as to enable it to implement approved activities.

Report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries (agenda item 8)

430. The Chairperson of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Minister of State of Foreign Affairs in charge of International Co-operation of the United Republic of Tanzania, presented the report of that meeting to the Conference (E/ECA/CM.13/59). The seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African LDCs had been held in Addis Ababa on 21 and 22 April 1987 and had been preceded from 9 to 11 April 1987, by the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the African LDCs. The meeting had reviewed the economic and social conditions of the African LDCs in 1985-1986; progress achieved in implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) in African LDCs; the implications of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes on the long-term growth and development of the African LDCs; and the activities of ECA in the previous year and those programmed for 1988-1989 in favour of the African LDCs.

431. She said that the review of economic and social conditions in Africa in 1985-1986 had made clear that the recovery that had been signalled in developing Africa as a whole in 1985 had slowed down in 1986 with GDP growth rate dropping from 3.0 per cent in 1985 at 1980 constant prices, to 1.2 per cent in 1986. Although total financial flows to African LDCs had risen from \$US 5.3 billion in 1984 to \$US 6.1 billion in 1986, they fell far short of the external financing requirement of \$US 8.6 billion per year fixed under the SNPA. In order to offset growing budget deficit and external public debts which had increased from \$US 28 billion in 1985 to \$US 39

billion in 1986, the African LDCs had made considerable efforts both within the context of the IMF and World Bank structural adjustment and stabilization programmes without the aid of such financing. They had held 17 Round Tables and Consultative Group meetings but the aid flows had not matched expectations. The results of the recovery measures had also largely been compromised by the fact that they had been focused on short-term problems. Furthermore, natural disasters such as droughts, floods and cyclones as well as an unfavourable economic environment had contributed to the problems of the African LDCs.

432. She informed the meeting that the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries had requested the ECA secretariat to undertake a study to evaluate the efficiency of each of the economic policy instruments recommended by the IMF and World Bank. The findings of the study had shown that the external payments problems of the African LDCs in the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s had been caused mainly by the inherent structural weaknesses in the economies of those countries which had been compounded by natural disasters and other exogenous factors such as oil price increase, protectionist measures of the industrialized countries, deteriorating terms of trade and mounting debt obligations. Policy measures undertaken in adjustment and stabilization programmes had been aimed at redressing the root causes of the imbalances, but those were structural and required longer-term measures.

433. With respect to the proposal by the secretariat that the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries and its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts should be abolished as part of the measures for streamlining and rationalizing the institutional machinery of the Commission in response to ECOSOC decision 1987/112 which requested all its subsidiary bodies to undertake such an exercise with a view to implementing recommendations of the Group of High-level Experts to review the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations, she said that the general feeling of the Conference was that no substantial reasons had been given by the secretariat to justify such a proposal.

434. In view of the significance of the Conference as the only forum for the African LDCs to define their common positions, the Conference had felt that the issue to be considered should be the periodicity of its meetings and not its outright abolition. Therefore, it had decided that the Conference of Ministers of African LDCs should continue to be held and that the ECA secretariat should arrange for its meetings to convene either annually or biennially.

435. In conclusion, she drew the attention of the Conference to the two resolutions contained in the report for its consideration; one, on proposals on the developmental problems of African least developed countries for the consideration of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (resolution 594 (XXII) in this report), and the other on measures for the effective implementation of the SNPA in African least developed countries (resolution 595 (XXII) in this report).

436. In the ensuing discussion, one representative proposed, and the Conference approved, that the second and third sentences of paragraph 32 of the report (E/ECA/CM.13/59) should respectively read as follows: "It would have wished to see in the study an evaluation of the impact of each of the economic policy instruments recommended by the IMF and the World

Bank on the long-term growth and development of these countries"; and "This would enable the African least developed countries to negotiate better with these two institutions and facilitate the exchange of experiences between them". The same representative also suggested and the Conference accepted, that the first sentence of paragraph 39 of the French version of the report should begin as follows: "In his intervention, a delegate stated that..".

437. One representative proposed and the Conference approved that preambular paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution on measures for the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African Least Developed Countries should be replaced respectively by the following:

"Deeply concerned that in spite of the major efforts at policy reform, the pace of improvement in economic growth and development performance of the least developed countries has been modest largely as a consequence of the long period of economic decline caused by inappropriate internal economic policies, compounded by such exogenous factors as ...

Noting the fact that the adoption of adjustment and stabilization programmes supported by the IMF and/or IDA has become a sine qua non for mobilizing international assistance in terms of financial flows and debt relief and urging member States, in the design of such programmes, to incorporate policies aimed at correcting structural deficiencies which are known to be the root cause of economic imbalance."

438. The Conference took note of the report and decided that the two resolutions contained therein should replace resolution 7 (VIII) in document E/ECA/CM.13/58.

Any other business (agenda item 9)

439. The representative of Zaire said that since the agenda items of the various Conferences of Ministers were almost identical every year and that documents were often distributed late in spite of the laudable efforts made by the ECA secretariat and that more time was required for the States members to implement the development plans based on Africa's Priority Programme, his delegation felt that serious consideration should be given to reverting to the system of biennial meetings of the ECA Conference of Ministers after the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Commission.

440. The representative of Ethiopia said that his Government was concerned about the reduction of staff through the termination of contracts. He further said that such termination of contracts particularly of those employees who worked for more than ten years, although imposed on ECA due to budgetary cuts, was morally unacceptable. He urged the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to mobilize extrabudgetary resources including UNTFAD and ensure that projects started were brought to completion and maintain ECA's trained and experienced staff.

Date and venue of the twenty-third session of the Commission and fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers (agenda item 10)

441. The representative of the Niger informed the Conference that despite the current crisis that African countries particularly the Niger were going

through, President Seyni Kountche and his Government had invited the ECA Conference of Ministers to hold its twenty-third session/fourteenth meeting and celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Commission in Niamey, the Niger, in 1988.

442. The Conference accepted the invitation with acclamation and decided that its next meeting will be held from 26 to 29 April 1988 to be preceded by the ninth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole from 18 to 25 April 1988.

Consideration and adoption of the report and resolutions of the meeting (agenda item 11)

443. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation recalled the meeting he had had with the Bureau of the current session and reassured the Conference that Africa's concerns would be taken into account during the restructuring and streamlining process of the United Nations. While there were no absolute priorities, the United Nations would continue to give special attention to the problems facing the region within the framework of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD). Indeed, at a recent meeting held in Rome, Italy, of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, all heads of the United Nations agencies reaffirmed their commitment to the Programme. He hoped that the response of the rest of the international community would become increasingly more positive.

444. The Director-General reviewed the steps the United Nations had taken and intended to take towards the implementation of UN-PAAERD and referred to the report of the Secretary-General on the review of progress made so far which would be submitted to the General Assembly at its next session.

445. The Conference adopted the present report and the resolutions contained in the present document.

Closure of the meeting (agenda item 12)

446. The Executive Secretary thanked the Bureau of the Conference for its purposeful leadership and congratulated all participants for the success of the meeting. He stressed that meetings of that kind should not be viewed as ends in themselves. Follow-up action especially at the national level was particularly important. Economic performance in Africa in the previous year was encouraging. One year's performance was however only the beginning of a trend. He therefore hoped that by the time the Conference met again, significant improvements would have been realized on that performance. He called for greater regional and subregional co-operation to complement national efforts. Sustaining the efforts of the previous year was particularly essential if Africa was to win greater credibility within the international community.

447. The Executive Secretary finally paid tribute to two of his senior colleagues who would be retiring before the next session of the Commission. They were Mr. Max Falade, Chief, Socio- Development, Environment and Human Settlements Division, and Mr. Maurice Makramalla, Chief, Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division.

448. In his closing statement, the Chairman once again thanked the Government and people of Ethiopia. The deliberations of the meeting which had centred round the Conference theme "Towards recovery and development", had been sublime, serious and in depth. The Conference had on the whole demonstrated that there were definite reasons to be optimistic about Africa's future.

449. On behalf of all participants, he thanked the secretariat staff for their assistance in making the meeting a success. He then declared the meeting closed.

D. Programme of work and priorities

450. In 1987, the secretariat prepared and submitted proposals to the Planning, Programming and Budgeting Board for inclusion in the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the 1988-1989 biennium. The programme aspects of the proposals were reproduced in document E/ECA/CM.13/40 and submitted to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers held at Addis Ababa in April 1987 so that the Conference could make observations and recommendations for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination when it discussed the Secretary-General's report at its twentieth session in April/May 1987.

451. The proposed programme budget for 1988-1989 represents the third and last biennial programme to be prepared within the framework of the United Nations Medium-term Plan, 1984-1989. The proposals were formulated not only on the basis of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, but also on Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) (A/40/666), the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) (A/S-13/2) and the "The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women" adopted by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 15 to 26 July 1985.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE
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589 (XXII)	Funding of the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF)--	
590 (XXII)	Fourth All-Africa Trade Fair and preparations for the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair-----	
591 (XXII)	Africa's trade with socialist countries of Eastern Europe-----	
592 (XXII)	Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO)-----	
593 (XXII)	Establishment of a preferential trade area in North Africa-----	
594 (XXII)	Proposals on the development problems of African least developed countries for the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development-----	
595 (XXII)	Measures for the effective implementation of the Sub- stantial New Programme of Action in African least developed countries-----	
596 (XXII)	Role of the building and construction sector in the development process-----	
597 (XXII)	The integration of women in development in Africa-----	
598 (XXII)	The international mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa-----	
599 (XXII)	Convening of a meeting of African experts prior to the diplomatic conference to review the Code of Conduct of Maritime Conferences-----	
600 (XXII)	Information systems development in Africa-----	
601 (XXII)	The African social situation-----	
602 (XXII)	Development of cartography and remote sensing services in Africa-----	
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<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
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605 (XXII)	Data needs in the context of the assessment of social impact of structural adjustment programmes in Africa-----	
606 (XXII)	Support to the African regional river and lake basin organizations-----	
607 (XXII)	Request for assistance submitted by the Niger on the organization of a seminar on grassroots development-----	
608 (XXII)	Culture and development-----	
609 (XXII)	The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)-----	
610 (XXII)	Development of telecommunications-----	
611 (XXII)	Acceleration of subregional economic integration in Africa and the new role of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs)-----	
612 (XXII)	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)-----	
613 (XXII)	Sustaining Africa's initiative and international support for economic recovery and development, including the deepening of understanding of the challenge for long- term development-----	
614 (XXII)	Strengthening the role of Africa's institutions of higher learning in Africa's economic recovery and development-----	
615 (XXII)	United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)---	
616 (XXII)	Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989-----	
617 (XXII)	Draft medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995-----	
618 (XXII)	In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields---	
619 (XXII)	Mobilization of domestic financial resources for economic and social development-----	
620 (XXII)	Support to the island countries of the south-western Indian Ocean in their efforts to forecast cyclones and to reduce the adverse effects of such disasters-----	
621 (XXII)	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Develop- ment (ACMAD)-----	

ANNEX to Res.621 (XXII): Constitution of ACMAD

CHAPTER IV

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
AT ITS THIRTEENTH MEETING

588 (XXII). Industrial development in Africa 1/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling resolution 1 (VII) of 23 March 1984 of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling further resolution ID/CONF.5/Res.8 adopted by the first General Conference of UNIDO in Vienna on 19 August 1984 and resolution ID/B/Res.57 (XVIII) adopted by the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO in Vienna on 28 May 1984 both on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Guided by the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000 and the Final Act of Lagos 2/ adopted in 1980 by the OAU Economic Summit as well as ECA resolution 442 (XVII) of 30 April 1982 and United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/66 (B), both on the formulation and implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Taking note of the decision of the Industrial Development Board to allocate to UNIDO \$US 8.6 million instead of the \$US 10 million approved by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, as contained in resolution A/Res.29/233 in its 1986-1987 regular budget, and concerned with the financial constraints being experienced by the organizations of the United Nations system, which would make it difficult for the allocation of resources in the respective regular budgets of UNIDO and ECA for the implementation of their Decade-related activities,

Guided by resolution CM/Res.1039-1074 (XLIV) adopted by the forty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers and endorsed by the OAU Summit at Addis Ababa in July 1986 and by resolution 564 (XXI) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its twelfth meeting and twenty-first session of the Commission at Yaounde, Cameroon, in April 1986,

Considering Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, adopted by the twenty-first Summit of OAU in resolution AHG/Res.136 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, adopted by the thirteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in resolution S-13/2, both of which critically reviewed the socio-economic problems of Africa, and presented specific measures for restructuring and rehabilitating the economies of African countries,

1/ Morocco expressed reservation on the entire resolution.

2/ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II.

Recognizing the crucial role that the industrial sector, as a supplier of major factor inputs, has to play within the context of the Decade programme, in Africa's economic recovery and development as emphasized in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development,

Noting with satisfaction the mechanisms set up by the Heads of State and Government of OAU for the implementation of and follow-up to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and by the United Nations Secretary-General for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development,

Reiterating the region's commitment to transform, through the process of industrialization, the structure of its economies which are currently externally oriented and heavily dependent on external factor inputs,

Conscious of the need for African countries and organizations, as well as international organizations to intensify efforts to promote, on a priority basis, the local development of industrial and entrepreneurial capabilities, strengthening, establishment and management as appropriate of small- and medium-scale enterprises; and the development of strategic core industries and support projects with adequate intra- and intersectoral linkages providing essential inputs for agriculture and food production,

Concerned with the persistent economic crisis facing the continent and the serious constraints which hamper the industrial development of the region, encompassing the shortage of required skills and technological capabilities, inadequate financial resources and a lack of well-integrated network of strategic and core industries necessary for the implementation of the Decade programme,

Emphasizing the need for member States and African and international organizations to undertake concerted measures to mobilize local and external financial resources for both technical assistance and investment projects,

Welcoming the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations system and the decision to convene its second General Conference at Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1987,

Stressing the need to provide UNIDO and ECA with adequate resources to support the programme for the Decade,

A. Implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA)

(a) Takes note of the Joint Progress Reports presented by the three secretariats and the information presented by member States as well as by African and international organizations on actions taken to implement the Decade programme;

(b) Notes with appreciation the information provided by specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations, and appeals to their respective governing bodies to make due provision in their programmes and budgets for activities that will further enhance the industrial development of Africa;

(c) Further takes note of the co-operative efforts between the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO and urges them to intensify such co-operation with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the programme for the industrialization of Africa;

(d) Requests, with regard to the next meetings, that the three secretariats:

- (i) Prepare a financial statement on the implementation of the programme for the Decade;
- (ii) Describe the progress and impact of projects in that programme, as well as the difficulties encountered during their execution;
- (iii) Provide estimates of the magnitude of resources required to implement the programme for the Decade as well as the breakdown per sector; and
- (iv) Ensure that the allocation of resources for the biennium 1988-1989 correspond to the requirements of the Decade programme;

(e) Urges member States, African and international organizations and the three secretariats to intensify their efforts towards the accelerated implementation of the programme for the Decade during the remaining four years taking into consideration Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 of OAU and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, the implementation of which will require a substantial contribution from the industrial sector;

(f) Appeals to the United Nations General Assembly to provide ECA with adequate financial resources that will enable it to carry out its activities related to the programme for the Decade, in accordance with ECOSOC resolution E/1985/61 of 26 July 1985;

(g) Further appeals to the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO to increase the resources made available to UNIDO for the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the Decade programme;

(h) Invites financial and investment institutions, especially the African Development Bank and the World Bank to increase the flow of technical assistance and investment resources to the industrial sector in Africa;

(i) Invites further the United Nations Development Programme, bilateral and other multilateral donor agencies to increase the flow of technical assistance resources to facilitate the implementation of the Decade programme;

(j) Proposes that in view of the high priority accorded to the industrialization of Africa in the Lagos Plan of Action and the programme for the Decade, member States, subregional and regional organizations as well as international organizations should endeavour to ensure that the regional IPF for the fourth cycle contributes substantially to the accelerated implementation of Decade-related activities;

(k) Calls for an independent mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the Decade programme as decided by the Conference of African Ministers

of Industry in resolution 1 (VI) of its sixth meeting and invites UNDP to consider financing that evaluation and participate in its implementation in collaboration with the three secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO;

(l) Calls for an examination of the activities of the regional institutions such as the African Regional Organization for Standardization, the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing and the African Regional Centre for Technology, involved in industrial development in order to streamline their work programmes, minimize any duplication and maximize the use of scarce resources;

(m) Reiterates the importance of the African Industrial Development Fund and urges all member States to join and contribute to the Fund so as to facilitate its early operation in line with previous resolutions of the ECA Conference of Ministers, and invites international and bilateral donor agencies to contribute generously so as to enable the Fund to become operational, and in this regard requests the three secretariats to carry out a study on other means of mobilizing resources for the Fund;

(n) Reiterates the need to limit the variety of products and to employ standardization and quality control practices so as to rationalize and improve the quality of production.

B. Implementation of the OAU Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990

(a) Takes note of the report presented at the twentieth session of the Commission on the African economic crisis and African industry and measures for industrial rehabilitation and revitalization;

(b) Stresses the importance of the survival measures recommended for the economic recovery and development of Africa, especially in relation to the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990; and in this connection urges African countries to adopt appropriate economic development policies and strategies that correspond to their particular situations and take account of the agreed objectives, principles and activities of the Decade within the overall priorities of the two programmes cited above;

(c) Urges all member States, as a priority, to embark on or step up short-term rehabilitation measures, including restructuring the industrial sector, rationalizing existing industries in various subsectors, recycling industrial wastes, improving subcontracting to small-scale industries, improving the criteria for allocation of resources, especially foreign exchange resources for industrialization, and to include the above measures in global structural adjustment programmes;

(d) Recommends that member States should accord high priority to existing key industries and provide them with additional assistance in order to achieve full capacity utilization, and calls on UNIDO, ECA, the World Bank and ADB to provide whatever necessary assistance is requested by member States to this end;

(e) Recommends that medium- and long-term measures at the national, subregional and regional levels should primarily focus on resource-based industries, especially those directly linked to agriculture such as those producing fertilizers, pesticides, metal products, as well as irrigation equipment, agricultural tools and implements, and the associated spare parts and components;

(f) Welcomes the advance in laboratory research and development activities related to food processing based on local raw materials, and urges member States and institutions to make every effort to ensure that subsequent steps necessary for the diffusion and commercialization of results of such activities are taken;

(g) Appeals to all member States to intensify their support for the relevant regional institutions by providing them with adequate financial resources and ensuring effective utilization of their services;

(h) Requests the secretariat of OAU, in association with UNIDO and ECA, to undertake actions aimed at making member States aware of the financial and other resources needed to implement the objectives of the Decade as defined in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos.

C. Activities for the implementation phase, 1985-1990
of the programme for the Decade

I. Preparation and promotion of investment projects

(a) Takes note with appreciation of the report prepared by UNIDO as well as information presented by other organizations on their activities relating to the preparation and promotion of investment projects, endorses the recommendations contained in the UNIDO document and invites African countries and organizations to take greater advantage of those activities;

(b) Stresses the importance of proper project preparation which is essential to the mobilization of investment resources. To that end, UNIDO, UNDP, the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), ADB, the World Bank and other relevant international and African organizations, including non-governmental organizations, should intensify and increase their assistance to African countries and organizations. With regard to the process of selection and quality of experts and consultants, UNIDO is urged to give special attention to the particular needs of African countries;

(c) Calls upon UNIDO to revise its manual on the preparation of industrial feasibility studies with a view to simplifying and integrating it with the manual for industrial project evaluation prepared jointly with AIDO and to make the revised version available to relevant institutions in Africa; furthermore, to convene a working group of all international and regional institutions providing assistance to African countries in project identification and preparation, especially the World Bank, ADB and AIDO, in order to harmonize the approaches and techniques adopted by those organizations;

(d) Urges all member States and African organizations to strengthen their capabilities for project preparation, management and monitoring with a view to facilitating the utilization of technical assistance and investment resources for the implementation of industrial projects;

(e) Urges further all member States to strengthen or establish new national mechanisms to ensure a more effective promotion of industrial investment and support projects, and calls upon UNIDO to intensify its investment promotion activities in Africa, including the provision of assistance in the preparation of investment project profiles;

(f) Appeals to the international community, multilateral funding agencies, especially ADB and the World Bank, as well as other bilateral and multilateral financing institutions and development foundations to increase the flow of investment and technical assistance resources to the industrial sector in Africa on concessional terms;

(g) Welcomes with appreciation the positive contribution of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade in the development of the metallurgical industry in Africa and urges all African countries to participate in AFROMET 1987. In this regard, calls upon UNIDO and the authorities of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade to facilitate the participation of experts from African countries and organizations, by providing them with the necessary assistance;

(h) Welcomes the facilities currently available in the African Development Bank and the World Bank with regard to the provision of lines of credit and project preparation assistance to small- and medium-scale indigenous agents of production and distribution, and requests these institutions to provide member States with comprehensive information on the content and use of such facilities.

II. Measures to enhance the role of indigenous agents of production, distribution and support services, as well as non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme for the Decade

(a) Takes note with appreciation of the reports prepared by ECA as well as of the information presented by member States and some organizations on measures to enhance the role of indigenous agents of production, distribution and support services for the implementation of the programme for the Decade;

(b) Takes note of the report of the first African symposium on small- and medium-scale enterprises organized by Association of African Development Fund Institutions (AADFI) and World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME) at Morocco in 1986, endorses the recommendations of the symposium and calls upon African countries and organizations to undertake, with the assistance of UNIDO, ECA, ADB, the World Bank and other relevant donor agencies and international non-governmental organizations, the necessary measures, including fiscal and financial policies and incentives and creation of training facilities, for the development and promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprises and entrepreneurial capabilities;

(c) Takes note also of the report of the forum on the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme for the Decade convened by AADFI and UNIDO at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, in August 1985, and endorses the recommendations of that forum;

(d) Endorses the recommendations of the regional workshop on the role of indigenous agents of production and distribution and support services in the accelerated implementation of the Decade and calls upon member States to translate those recommendations into concrete actions;

(e) Stresses the paramount role of the indigenous agents of production and distribution and support services in the implementation phase of the Decade, as these agents are involved in every aspect of industrial activities, including project preparation, production technology, financing and marketing;

(f) Stresses the importance of standardization and quality control as well as the need to integrate industrial marketing and trade policies in the promotion of industrial co-operation among member States, and invites member States to pay special attention to improving the quality of industrial products, especially those originating from medium- and small-scale industries, by creating adequate machinery for quality control and product certification so as to improve their competitiveness and maximize foreign exchange earnings. In this regard, stresses the need for the adoption of relevant African regional standards and of measures to improve local technologies, especially in intensifying applied research;

(g) Urges African Governments and organizations to increase the involvement of national, subregional and regional non-governmental organizations in the preparation and execution of their industrial programmes and projects;

(h) Urges UNIDO and UNDP as well as ADB, the World Bank, and other relevant African and international financial institutions to increase the use of African non-governmental organizations and consultancy organizations, as appropriate, in the preparation and execution of the projects they finance in Africa.

III. Strengthening of African industrial co-operation

(a) Endorses the revised integrated industrial promotion programmes for Central and West Africa along with the proposed measures for their implementation, decides to include the project relating to the rehabilitation of the sugar industry in Angola in the revised programme for Central Africa, and urges UNIDO to ensure that the subregional meetings planned for the Eastern/Southern African and Northern African subregions are held so as to permit the review and revision of the initial integrated industrial promotion programme for those subregions and to make resources available for the organization of future subregional meetings;

(b) Takes note of the joint UNIDO, International Telecommunication Union and Pan-African Telecommunications Union programme for the manufacture of telecommunications equipment in Africa, encourages African countries to co-operate in the implementation of that programme and appeals to financial institutions, donors and United Nations development agencies to support the development of the telecommunications industry in Africa;

(c) Stresses the need to accord priority to projects involving the rehabilitation and restructuring of key industries and to integrate further the projects within the framework of national policies and programmes, industrial and sectoral surveys, which should be harmonized in order to minimize duplication;

(d) Urges member States to accord particular importance to the creation and/or strengthening of African engineering and technical capacities which constitute one of the fundamental prerequisites for the successful implementation of industrial projects;

(e) Calls upon OAU, ECA and UNIDO to provide member States with all the necessary assistance for harmonizing, on subregional and regional bases, industrialization policies so as to avoid unnecessary competition and to benefit from complementarities in the industrial field.

IV. Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) and the implementation of the programme for the Decade

(a) Takes note of the reports by ECA and UNIDO highlighting the importance of TCDC in the implementation of the Decade programme; welcomes the efforts made by member States and the secretariats to promote TCDC/ECDC in the industrial field among African countries and their regional institutions as well as between them and developing countries and their associated regional institutions, to facilitate the implementation of the programme for the Decade, and endorses the recommendations proposed by the secretariats in the background documents;

(b) Stresses the importance of the TCDC/ECDC approach in developing industrial capacities and capabilities required for self-reliant and self-sustained growth and development, and recommends it to the African Ministers of Industry as an essential strategy for implementing the programme for the Decade;

(c) Stresses further the importance and usefulness of solidarity and round-table ministerial meetings, calls upon UNIDO to intensify and expand the programme in favour of more countries in Africa and to carry out an evaluation of the programme, with a view to introducing appropriate improvements, including the establishment of suitable follow-up mechanisms not only in the donor and recipient countries, but also in UNIDO;

(d) Welcomes the convening of the Afro-Asian co-operation meeting, urges all African countries to participate actively in the meeting and requests UNIDO to provide information to all participating countries on the final arrangements, including the meeting of the African participants in New Delhi a few days before the meeting, as recommended by the OAU Council of Ministers, that being considered an important aspect of the meeting;

(e) Appeals to donor countries, financial institutions and relevant international organizations, especially UNDP, to provide the necessary resources to African Governments, subregional and regional institutions and economic groupings dealing with industrial matters so as to facilitate TCDC/ECDC arrangements which will assist in the implementation of the Decade;

(f) Urges African Governments, the relevant subregional/regional institutions and economic groupings to take the necessary initiatives to promote South-South co-operation in the industrial field within the priorities of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, and in line with the provisions of the programme for the Decade.

D. UNIDO as a specialized agency

(a) Endorses the new orientation being given to UNIDO as a result of its conversion into a specialized agency, thus enhancing its central co-ordinating role within the United Nations system on matters related to

industry, in particular, the priority being accorded to technical co-operation activities, development of industrial manpower, the system of consultations, small- and medium-scale industries, industrial rehabilitation, investment promotion, development of technological capabilities, technical co-operation among developing countries and the greater involvement of non-governmental organizations and integration of women in the industrialization process;

(b) Reiterates the priority accorded to the UNIDO system of consultations and urges all African countries and organizations to participate actively in the meetings organized within the framework of that system. In this connection, UNIDO is urged to organize regional consultation meetings in Africa relating to capital goods, industrial training and industrial financing over the period 1987-1989. UNIDO is further requested to facilitate the participation of African participants in the consultation meetings. In this regard, takes note of the ILO programme of industrial and related sectoral activities and encourages the Ministers of Industry to actively participate in that programme;

(c) Welcomes the UNIDO special programme of technical advisory services developed within the framework of the Decade and calls upon UNIDO to accord priority to that programme in its programme for the Decade. The meeting urges all African countries and organizations to take full advantage of that programme and invites donor countries and organizations to give technical and financial support to UNIDO for the expansion and implementation of that programme;

(d) Takes note of the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Women in Agro-industries held in Vienna in November 1985 as part of UNIDO's programme to promote the integration and participation of women in industrial development, endorses the recommendations of that meeting, and calls on UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA and other relevant United Nations organizations, to take all necessary steps to implement those recommendations, including the organization of an African regional meeting to define a practical programme specifically aimed at helping African women to overcome the constraints inhibiting their full contribution to industrial development, especially in agro-industries;

(e) Calls upon UNIDO to pay particular attention to the needs of the African countries, especially the least developed countries, and to continue to accord priority to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(f) Attaches particular importance to the second General Conference of UNIDO as a specialized agency, the agenda of which should include:

- (i) The Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
- (ii) The contribution of UNIDO to the restructuring and rehabilitation of African industry, as well as the negotiation of new industrial projects;
- (iii) Development of human resources and technological capabilities for industrial development;
- (iv) Industrial financing;

(v) The system of consultations; and

(vi) Institutional arrangements;

(g) Recommends that the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO establish a working group of member States to prepare, with the assistance of the UNIDO secretariat, each of the agenda items of the Conference;

(h) Recommends that a special session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, preceded by a meeting of intergovernmental experts, be held to prepare the African common position for the second General Conference of UNIDO (November 1987), at a date to be determined following consultations among the three secretariats and the Chairman of the Conference of Ministers;

(i) Requests the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO to prepare and present to the meeting of intergovernmental experts proposals on the basis of the agenda for the second General Conference to be established by the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO.

E. Publicity and promotion of the Industrial Development
Decade for Africa

(a) Notes with appreciation measure to publicize the Decade for the Decade not only within Africa but also without and calls upon UNIDO as well as ECA and OAU to intensify their Decade-related promotional activities, directing them towards well-defined target groups and basing them on properly prepared programmes, and requests UNIDO to reproduce and distribute widely to African countries, organizations, educational institutions and other target groups the film on the Decade;

(b) Calls upon African countries and organizations to undertake appropriate measures in order to mobilize radio, television and other mass media for the promotion of the Decade among decision-makers not only in governments, industries and the business community, but also in educational institutions and the population at large including the rural areas. In this connection, UNIDO, ECA and OAU should provide the necessary assistance to the African countries and organizations;

(c) Recommends the proclamation of an "African Industrialization Day" which should be commemorated each year by all African countries and requests the secretariats of ECA, UNIDO and OAU to carry out a study on the implementation of the recommendation, taking into consideration the experience of FAO in the commemoration of its "World Food Day", and to present a report to the ninth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the matter, including the detailed financial implications for member States and the three organizations. The three secretariats should also study the possibility of issuing special postage stamps commemorating the Decade;

(d) In view of the paramount importance of creating greater awareness both within Africa and without on the contribution of industry to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, appeals to UNDP to allocate, within the framework of the proposals submitted by UNIDO for a support programme

for the Decade, funds from the regional indicative planning figure (IPF) for publicizing the Decade.

F. General recommendations

(a) Recognizes the important role of public enterprises in the implementation of the Decade programme and calls upon member States to undertake appropriate measures for strengthening those enterprises in order to enhance their efficiency, including their capacities for planning, management, production and marketing;

(b) Stresses the need for effective follow-up and monitoring of the decisions and recommendations of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and requests the secretariats of UNIDO, OAU and ECA to continue to prepare annual progress reports which should include an indication of the results achieved and constraints encountered in the implementation of the programme for the Decade, and those reports should be presented to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry for evaluation and further directives;

(c) Reaffirms the need for the Conference of African Ministers of Industry to meet every two years and recommends that the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa be replaced by an Intergovernmental Committee of Experts in view of the financial constraints encountered in organizing meetings of the Follow-up Committee;

(d) Recommends the proclamation of a second Decade in order to accelerate further the industrialization of Africa launched during the first Decade, and requests the secretariats of UNIDO, ECA and OAU, after appropriate evaluation of the first Decade, to undertake, in consultation with member States, African organizations and relevant United Nations agencies, the preparation of a programme for that Decade which should be submitted to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and to provide a progress report to the ninth meeting of the Conference.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

589 (XXII). Funding of the African Industrial Development Fund 3/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling resolution 8 (V) of the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry inviting the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank to co-operate in the design and organization of the African Industrial Development Fund,

3/ Morocco expressed reservation on the entire resolution.

Noting that member States have already ratified the Agreement on establishing the Fund,

Concerned that the Fund has not started operations for want of contributions on the part of member States,

Considering the need for funding the pre-investment studies of subregional core projects identified under the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) necessary to achieve the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action,

Requests the African Development Bank to explore possibilities of mobilizing from multilateral and bilateral sources an initial amount of \$US 15 million so as to enable the Fund to become operational.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

590 (XXII). Fourth All-Africa Trade Fair and preparations for the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair 4/

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the previous OAU Council of Ministers resolutions since 1967 especially its CM/Res.277(XIX) institutionalizing the All-Africa Trade Fairs and the decision of the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in April 1980 contained in the Lagos Plan of Action to, inter alia, launch a permanent "Buy African Goods" campaign within the framework of the All-Africa Trade Fairs,

Recalling the decision of the third meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the Whole on Trade and Finance held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 9 to 14 May 1984 to accept the offer of the Republic of Togo to host the Fourth All-Africa Trade Fair,

Taking note with deep appreciation, of part I of the report of the OAU secretariat on the Fourth All-Africa Trade Fair which took place in Lome, Togo, from 18 November to 8 December 1985,

Recognizing the special attention demonstrated and contribution made by the President of the Republic of Togo, H.E. General Gnassingbe Eyadema in enabling a successful outcome of the fourth All-Africa Trade Fair,

Further recognizing the functional role that the All-Africa Trade Fair could play in developing intra-African trade, judging from the results of the Lome Fair in terms of the level of participation, the structure and wide range of goods and the production capacity and potential exhibited,

4/ Morocco expressed reservation on part I and on part II paragraph 7 of this resolution.

Recalling the decision of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade adopted at its eighth meeting in Brazzaville, the Congo, in October 1985 to accept the offer of Zaire to host the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair,

Part I: Fourth All-Africa Trade Fair

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to transmit, on behalf of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, a special message of congratulations and thanks to the President of the Republic of Togo, H.E. General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Government and people of Togo for the exceptional efforts deployed to make the fourth All-Africa Trade Fair a success;

2. Directs the Secretary-General of OAU, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, the International Trade Centre and all relevant intergovernmental organizations, especially the Economic Community of West African States, the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, the Economic Community of Central African States and the Indian Ocean Commission, to conduct a thorough assessment of the impact of all the previous All-Africa Trade Fairs and to report to the next meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade.

Part II: Fifth All-Africa Trade Fair

1. Takes note of the preparatory activities so far undertaken by all concerned;

2. Notes and approves 16-31 July 1988 as the duration of the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair;

3. Urges all member States to refrain from organizing national trade fairs on dates which coincide with the date announced for the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair;

4. Urges donors to provide financial assistance to collaborating agencies, such as ITC, the Regional Fund of the ACP-EEC of the Lome Convention, UNDP, UNCTAD, etc., in order to enable them lend financial assistance and technical support to make the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair a success;

5. Endorses the choice of "Promotion of intra-African trade: A factor for the integration of African economies" as the theme for the fifth Fair;

6. Takes note with deep appreciation of the subvention of \$US 500,000 granted to the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity;

7. Directs the OAU secretariat, in collaboration with ITC and other relevant agencies, to undertake a market survey prior to the fifth Fair and carry out a technical assessment of the impact of the Fair;

8. Approves the composition of the Organizing Committee of the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair as follows: Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire (Chairman), Cameroon, the Congo, Angola, Botswana and Zimbabwe;

9. Further approves the terms of reference of the Organizing Committee of the fifth All-Africa Trade Fair as contained in the report of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade on its ninth meeting.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

591 (XXII). Africa's trade with Socialist countries of Eastern Europe 5/

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that the necessity of promoting and diversifying Africa's external trade with non-traditional partners, in particular, with the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe, requires intensive and continuous efforts through multilateral organizations,

Noting with satisfaction that ECA and UNCTAD had already initiated activities in this field in conformity with the various decisions of the Trade and Development Board as well as of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade at its eighth session in Brazzaville, the Congo,

Considering the need of African countries in this field,

1. Requests OAU, ECA and UNCTAD secretariats and the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe to intensify their technical assistance activities in this area and consequently requests UNDP and the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe to allocate necessary resources to the OAU, ECA and UNCTAD secretariats in order to fully implement their programme of training, dissemination of information and advisory services on national, regional and interregional levels;

2. Further requests the Secretary-General of OAU, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report on this subject to the Conference of African Ministers of Trade at its tenth session.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

592 (XXII). Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations 6/

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the report on the critical financial and administrative situation of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO),

5/ Morocco expressed reservation on this resolution.

6/ Morocco expressed reservation on this resolution.

Recalling that the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000 7/ assigns to AATPO an important role in the development of intra-African trade,

Cognizant of AATPO's potential to discharge its responsibilities provided it is furnished with the necessary wherewithal,

Noting however that the Association has not been availed with the necessary resources to the extent required by its responsibilities and commitments, and in particular that many of the Association's members are in arrears with their contributions to the Association's budget, and that this threatens the very existence of the Association,

1. Urges the States members of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations to pay to the Association their current assessed contributions as well as arrears of their assessed contributions to the Association,

2. Appeals to all OAU and ECA member States who are not yet members of AATPO to join the Association at the earliest opportunity,

3. Calls on the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to give all possible financial and technical support to AATPO and to carry out the studies on the harmonization of the activities of AATPO with those of ECA and the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce requested by the Conference of African Ministers of Trade at its eighth session;

4. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme and the European Development Fund to give all possible financial assistance and other support to AATPO.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

593 (XXII). Establishment of a preferential trade area in North Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the provisions of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000 and the Final Act of Lagos 8/ which call for the establishment of a preferential trade area for the countries of North Africa,

Recalling further the resolutions on trade promotion in North Africa adopted by the Council of Plenipotentiaries at its meetings held in April 1985 and March 1986,

7/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

8/ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II.

Reiterating its resolution 568 (XXI) of April 1986 inviting member States to accelerate the process of economic integration within the existing subregional groupings,

1. Notes with satisfaction the acceptance by and the commitment of the respective governments to the establishment of a preferential trade area for North African countries;

2. Undertakes to create between member States of the subregion a preferential trade area and a payments and clearing arrangement;

3. Decides to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to define actions in view of establishing the preferential trade area,

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to institute measures to convene the first meeting of the intergovernmental negotiating team to discuss the modalities for the establishment of the proposed preferential trade area and to submit a progress report to the next meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the Tangier-based MULPOC and to its own next meeting;

5. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to support the intergovernmental group of experts in their efforts to define actions for the establishment of the preferential trade area.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

594 (XXII). Proposals on the development problems of African least developed countries for consideration by the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 397 (XV) of 12 April 1980 with which it entrusted the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries with the responsibility for ensuring the co-ordination of efforts, establishing priorities, monitoring and evaluating progress under the Comprehensive New Programme of Action and the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) in African least developed countries,

Noting that the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VII) is scheduled to take place in Geneva from 9 to 31 July 1987 and will consider the problems of the least developed countries bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries; and that the Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII of 18 March 1987 had, inter alia, reiterated the recommendations of the Mid-term Global Review on behalf of the least developed countries as part of the proposals for negotiations at the sixth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Havana, Cuba, from 20 to 25 April 1987 and at UNCTAD VII in Geneva,

1. Reaffirms the Substantial New Programme of Action as the basis for continued mutual co-operation between the least developed countries and the international community and that the programme should be fully and effectively implemented;

2. Decides to endorse the proposals contained in the Addis Ababa Declaration of the African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII of 18 March 1987 with respect to the problems of the African least developed countries and the corresponding measures recommended to be taken at the national and international levels to ensure the effective implementation of the SNPA;

3. Requests the seventh session of UNCTAD to explore the possibilities for fully compensating the export earning shortfalls of the least developed countries and in this regard, special measures should be taken to strengthen the commodity markets and enhance export receipts of the least developed countries from such commodities;

4. Further requests that special arrangements be considered for the least developed countries in the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility Scheme by providing for full coverage of their export shortfalls, for the subsidization of their interest payments on outstanding drawings and for longer repayment and grace periods than hitherto;

5. Urges donors to provide substantially enlarged volume of financial assistance in real terms to the least developed countries on terms which correspond to their immediate- and long-term development needs; and in that respect, donor countries, which have not yet done so, should endeavour to attain 0.15 per cent of their GNP as official development assistance (ODA) to the least developed countries before the end of the decade or should attain, on a priority basis, a doubling of their ODA by 1990;

6. Further urges developed countries to fully implement UNCTAD Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) expeditiously and to convert all outstanding bilateral ODA loans of all African least developed countries into grants without discrimination;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of this resolution to the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries and twenty-third session of the Commission/fourteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

595 (XXII). Measures for the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the LDCs in the 1980s, in African Least Developed Countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/205 of 17 December 1985 in which the Assembly reaffirmed the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, as "the basis for continuing

co-operation between the least developed countries and their development partners, as well as the commitment to the full and effective implementation of the programme" and also endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries on the Mid-term Global Review of the SNPA,

Recalling also the decision of the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to adopt Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) which was subsequently endorsed by the thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly in resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 and elaborated in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD),

Deeply concerned that in spite of the major efforts at policy reform, the pace of improvement in economic growth and development performance of the African least developed countries has been modest largely as a consequence of the long period of economic decline caused by inappropriate internal economic policies, compounded by such exogenous factors as drought and cyclones, collapse in world prices for primary commodities, considerable deterioration in their terms of trade, protectionist measures of industrialized countries, and mounting debt-service obligations,

Noting the fact that the adoption of adjustment and stabilization programmes supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and/or the International Development Association (IDA) has become a sine qua non for mobilizing international assistance in terms of financial flows and debt relief and urging member States, in the design of such programmes, to incorporate policies aimed at correcting structural deficiencies which are known to be the root cause of economic imbalance,

Noting also with satisfaction the enormous efforts made by the African least developed countries to improve their economic and social conditions, especially the painful austerity measures taken which were expected to lead to adequate economic recovery as a foundation for sustained economic growth and development,

1. Strongly urges African least developed countries to intensify their economic recovery efforts through the mobilization and efficient utilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990) which would enhance the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

2. Appeals to donors to provide increased and quick-disbursing balance-of-payments support as well as commodity aid, programme aid, including sector assistance and general import financing;

3. Requests that such balance-of-payments support in general must not be used to exercise political pressure on the African least developed countries and should not be dependent on acceptance by these countries, of International Monetary Fund and/or the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) structural adjustment and stabilization programmes which involve social costs that hinder their basic aims, objectives and priorities;

4. Urges IMF to undertake a fundamental review of the principles on which its conditionality rests in such a way as to reflect the peculiar social, economic and political problems of the least developed countries;

5. Further urges IMF and the World Bank to provide an effective mechanism in support of African least developed countries' currencies while they implement structural adjustment and stabilization programmes; otherwise these currencies will be subject to rapid exchange rate depreciation which in turn will aggravate already acute inflationary pressures, reduce growth and development in general;

6. Urges organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international institutions, regional and subregional organizations to intensify their efforts in mobilizing increased technical, financial and material resources for the least developed countries in a concerted manner;

7. Requests ECA, in collaboration with UNDP and UNCTAD, to provide resources on priority basis for in-depth case studies to be carried out on the overall impact of structural adjustment and stabilization programmes in African least developed countries;

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of this resolution to the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries and twenty-third session of the Commission/fourteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

596 (XXII). Role of the building construction sector in the development process

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that rural transformation based on sound regional and physical planning is vital to the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER), 9/

Conscious of the rich experiences available in Africa and the need to promote exchanges of these experiences among its member States,

Aware of the limited resources available for the development of member States,

Recognizing that the building and construction sector plays a crucial role in other sectors such as agriculture, industry, transport and communications and in the provision of physical infrastructure in human settlements,

Recognizing also that effective human settlements development requires close co-operation between the public and private sectors as well as community participation at the local level,

Recognizing further that the development of the human settlements sector requires the availability of trained human resources at all levels,

Noting the high priority given to training in the field of human settlements by Governments, ECA and UNCHS (HABITAT) in their respective work programmes,

Noting also that the 1988-1989 draft programme of work and priorities and the draft 1990-1995 medium-term plan of the Commission have been prepared in collaboration with UNCHS (HABITAT) in order to ensure effective co-ordination and harmonization of activities in the area of human settlements in the region,

1. Appeals to member States to give higher priority to physical planning, development and management of their human settlements;

2. Further appeals to member States to give special attention to the creation of an appropriate environment for the homeless, the poor and the disadvantaged groups to improve their own shelter and neighbourhoods;

3. Immediately urges member States to take necessary measures to integrate physical planning and rural transformation policies and programmes into national socio-economic development planning;

4. Requests ECA, in co-operation with UNCHS (HABITAT), Shelter-Afrique, UNDP and the World Bank and other aid agencies to mobilize resources for the provision of technical assistance, upon request, from member States in the formulation and implementation of shelter and human settlements policies and programmes;

5. Urges member States to promote policies conducive to the development of the construction sector along the following lines:

(a) Strengthening building materials as well as its utilization and to train local technicians and artisans for the construction of infrastructure and implementation of rural transformation;

(b) Revision of the building codes and standards in consonance with the prevailing circumstances in member States;

(c) Promoting the development of small-scale contractors and building co-operatives as they are labour-intensive enterprises producing multiplier effects for all sectors of the economy at low capital intensity;

(d) Developing of low-cost solutions for all building types and needs; this could be done by the design and execution of pilot projects which establish clear precedents for large-scale projects;

(e) Establishing and/or strengthening existing housing finance institutions catering for the poorest section of the society;

6. Commends the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Executive Director of UNCHS (HABITAT) and the Managing Director of Shelter-Afrique for their efforts to formulate a major regional project designed to assist African Governments in the development and production of indigenous building materials to meet the immediate needs of low-cost shelter and infrastructure construction;

7. Appeals to Shelter-Afrique, UNDP and other aid agencies to give favourable consideration to the provision of the necessary financial resources for the effective implementation of the building and construction projects;

8. Urges member States to remove institutional barriers to the efforts of the poor and disadvantaged groups to improve their own shelter and neighbourhoods;

9. Recommends that member States explicitly promote community participation in human settlements planning, development and management and adopt policies and programmes that would enable the people to fully participate in meeting their own shelter and related needs;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNCHS (HABITAT) to assist member States in promoting human resources development to meet the requirements of urban and rural settlements, inter alia, through: (a) development of training materials; (b) organization of training courses and workshops; (c) establishment of networks of human settlements training institutions; (d) continuous assessment and evaluation of human settlements training in Africa; and (e) mobilization of resources and co-ordination of the programmes of various aid organizations concerned with human settlements training in Africa;

11. Endorses the 1988-1989 work programme and priorities and the draft 1990-1995 medium-term plan of the Commission in the human settlements sector, as proposed by the Executive Secretary.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

597 (XXII). Integration of women in development in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the findings of the ECA ATRCW study on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Considering also the importance of planning women's activities within the United Nations and through the medium-term plan to relate such planning to women and development system-wide, among other things,

Recalling resolution 579 (XXI) on women and development adopted at its twelfth meeting,

Considering the new restrictions regarding the programme for the integration of women in development in the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle,

Stressing the need for UNDP to continue financing programmes for the integration of women in development within the MULPOCs,

Taking note of the recommendations made by the meetings of the subregional Committees for the Integration of Women in Development,

Stressing the need for ECA and the regional and subregional machineries for the integration of women in development to co-ordinate their activities and consult each other,

Bearing in mind the recommendations contained in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 10/ and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 11/ in whose implementation women have an important role to play,

1. Recommends to those States which have not yet done so, to sign, ratify and implement the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular those parts which have to do with education, employment, political and economic activities; at the same time, women themselves are urged to co-operate with their governments in publicizing the Convention and including it in educational programmes;

2. Recommends also to take note of the study on the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and endorse the recommendations of that study;

3. Supports the planning of activities for the integration of women in development taking place within the United Nations system;

4. Appeals to member States of the Governing Council of UNDP to do all in their power to ensure that the UNDP continues its support to the women's programmes in the MULPOCs and to the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development through the Fourth Programming Cycle;

5. Appeals also to African States, working in conjunction with the Executive Secretary of ECA, to approach bilateral, African and non-African governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide funds for the implementation and follow up of the priority subregional programmes deriving from the Arusha and Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by contribution in cash or in kind at the Pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

6. Calls upon African States to support the participation of their delegations to meetings of the Subregional Committees and those of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee so as to consolidate the gains of the subregional and regional programmes of ECA;

10/ A/40/666.

11/ A/S-13/2, annex.

7. Calls also upon African Governments as well as international institutions to include the issue of the integration of women in development in the national priorities set within the context of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to lift the freeze on the posts of women experts responsible for implementing the work programme of regional and subregional machineries for the integration of women in development and have such experts recruited on ECA regular budget posts;

9. Requests also the Executive Secretary to adopt or modify all projects related to the integration of women in development in consultation and co-ordination with the meeting of plenipotentiaries as well as the Council of Ministers meetings of the MULPOCs and the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

598 (XXII). International mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply concerned with the critical food and agriculture situation in Africa in the past two decades as evidenced by the drastic decline in self-reliance in food,

Aware, however, of the improvement in the food situation in some countries in the last two years which has been dual pragmatic policies and to improvement in weather conditions in these countries,

Convinced of the need to rehabilitate African agriculture, especially through strengthening the foundation for a solid development of the food sector,

Noting the success in food production achieved by some countries and wishing this trend to proceed towards the total elimination of hunger from the African continent as soon as possible,

Recalling Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 12/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session, which accords high priority to the food and agriculture sector, 13/

12/ A/40/666

13/ Morocco expressed reservation on the fifth paragraph of the preamble of this resolution.

Recalling also the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development adopted in May 1986 by the United Nations special session on the African economic crisis,

Recognizing further the critical financial gap which seriously hinders the growth of the agricultural sector in Africa,

Recognizing also that the technological gap in Africa has a direct relationship with declining agricultural productivity, which is aggravated by natural factors such as drought, desertification, flood and cyclones,

Recognizing further the role of agricultural research and scientific training in the development of appropriate technology for the food and agricultural sector in Africa,

Aware of the fact that some modest breakthroughs achieved in agricultural research in some parts of Africa have not been widely publicized for the information and necessary action of other African countries,

Having considered the report of the secretariat on the International Mobilization of financial and technological resources for food and agriculture in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the decision of the General Assembly by its resolution 38/198 of 20 December 1983 to designate the year 1991 as the International Year for the Mobilization of Financial and Technological Resources to Increase Food and Agricultural Production in Africa bearing in mind the relevant criteria set forth in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980,.

1. Takes note of the report;
2. Reaffirms the individual and collective commitment of African Governments to the full implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 which focuses on food and agriculture; 14/
3. Reaffirms also the collective commitment to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, which also focuses on food and agriculture;
4. Urges member States to continue to translate into concrete programmes and projects the recommendations on food and agriculture contained in the Priority Programme and the United Nations Programme of Action and especially to:
 - (a) Increase the share of public expenditure allocated to agriculture to attain a target of 20-25 per cent of aggregate public investment by the year 1989 where this has not already been done;

14/ Morocco expressed reservation on operative paragraph 2 of this resolution.

(b) Intensify efforts in agricultural research and training with a view to developing appropriate technology for food and agriculture in Africa and in this regard, allocate on a sustained basis between 10 and 20 per cent of the total public expenditure to agriculture, agricultural development research training and extension;

(c) Publicize in the scientific literature and other relevant media, information regarding research breakthroughs in their countries or other parts of Africa for the interest of member countries and subregional and international research organizations;

5. Urges national, subregional and regional agricultural research institutes to co-ordinate their activities and to co-operate with each other in the exchange of information regarding their research activities;

6. Requests the Economic Commission for Africa in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to take all necessary measures to facilitate and ensure effective co-operation among national, subregional and international research institutions in Africa;

7. Calls on the International Community to give high priority in their aid programme to the agriculture sector in Africa and in particular to agricultural research and technology development;

8. Urges the Secretary-General to put forward concrete proposals to the General Assembly which would ensure the success of the International Year for Africa and effectively mobilize the necessary financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

599 (XXII). Convening of a meeting of African experts prior to the Diplomatic Conference to review the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the important contribution made by foreign trade to the development of African countries,

Desirous of ensuring an increase in this foreign trade,

Conscious of the fact that almost 90 per cent of the value of this trade is effected through maritime transport,

Taking into account the fact that from 1980 till now, African countries control only 1 per cent of the world maritime tonnage, whereas the ideal percentage according to a realistic interpretation of the objectives of the

United Nations International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade 15/ (1981-1990) is 3.92 per cent, 16/

Noting on the one hand that liner shipping absorbs the bulk of maritime traffic of value to African countries, and on the other hand, that the efficiency of maritime services in Africa has been severely affected by the abusive practices of foreign monopolies which still control of good part of this transport subsector,

Noting also with satisfaction that since 1974 the international community has regulated almost all maritime liner services with a view to eliminating its numerous abusive conference practices and has made it possible for developing countries, desirous of establishing a merchant liner fleet, to secure a reasonable proportion of this traffic for their shipping companies,

Aware of Africa's interest in this agreement in which 28 African countries are contracting parties,

Bearing in mind the fact that the Code of Conduct of Maritime Conferences, as an instrument for ending these conference practices, is in fact likely to lose its real significance on account of the radical differences of interpretation observed in its implementation among developed and underdeveloped countries in terms of maritime services,

Aware that the weakening of the Code is detrimental to African interests in this sector,

Desirous on the one hand to safeguard African solidarity during the next Diplomatic Conference to review this international agreement which is scheduled to take place towards the end of 1988; and on the other hand to ensure that the revised instrument includes, inter alia, an African dimension,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary-General of the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport and the Secretary-General of the Intergovernmental Standing Committee on Shipping, and other interested organizations to organize, early in 1988, an intergovernmental meeting of African experts, prior to the Diplomatic Conference to review the Code scheduled for 1989 and to present a report on the meeting to the next session of the Conference of Ministers;

2. Invites member States to actively participate at the highest possible level in the preparatory meeting.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

15/ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 24 October 1980, annex.

16/ ECA's estimate.

600 (XXII). Information systems development in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 359 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the establishment of a Data Bank,

Recalling also its resolution 366 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS),

Noting the importance for member States of the need to generate comparative data and information on economic recovery and development for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, 17/

Recognizing the ever-pressing need for member States to have immediate access to national and comparative data and information on economic and social development for planning and decision-making,

Cognizant of the problems hindering the efficient organization and delivery of information services at national, subregional and regional levels,

Recognizing that incompatible information collection and classification methods and poor communications mechanisms have hampered inter-country exchange of development information and experience,

Noting the recommendation of the PADIS Regional Technical Committee concerning a study on the adaptation of PADIS to changing realities,

Noting also with satisfaction the steps taken towards the establishment of subregional documentation and information centres in Central, Eastern and Southern and North Africa,

Noting further with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the PADIS programme,

1. Adopts the report of the third meeting of the PADIS Regional Technical Committee and takes note of its recommendations as well as the PADIS work plan for 1987-1988 and strategies for the period 1987-1991 contained therein;

2. Calls upon the Government of the Niger and the ECA secretariat to intensify their efforts to launch as soon as possible the West African Documentation and Information System;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme and the International Development Research Centre of Canada for their continued support of PADIS as it enters its third phase;

4. Commends the continuously evolving co-operation between ECA/PADIS and UNESCO/PGI in assisting African member States in the areas of documentation and information, particularly the programme being developed in the context of the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle;

17/ A/S-13/2, annex.

5. Commends also Zaire and Zambia for their financial contributions to the development of the PADIS system and network, in particular, to the establishment of the Central African Documentation and Information System (CADIS) and the Eastern and Southern African Documentation and Information System (ESADIS) respectively;

6. Calls upon member States and the international community to include PADIS in their pledging to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

7. Calls upon PADIS to continue its ongoing activities in systems and network development and to extend its activities to the development of advisory services in information systems development and policy, innovative user services, training in information systems, promotion of horizontal co-operation in information exchange in the region, provision of access to its data bases for African member States and undertaking research on improved methodologies for statistical and non-numerical data base development;

8. Requests the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their support to PADIS, particularly by making available the data bases and information products they generate to allow for wider dissemination in the region;

9. Requests also the Executive Secretary to assist member States in this vital area by taking the necessary measures to make information systems development and user services as part of the activities to be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations, beginning with the Medium-term Plan for the period 1990-1995;

10. Requests further that the Executive Secretary should explore ways and means of including more technical co-operation activities on information systems development in the ECA work programme and budget for 1988-1989;

11. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the twenty-third session of the Commission.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

601 (XXII). The African social situation

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 423 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 on the social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action and the measures annexed thereto,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 25 and 26 March 1985,

Noting with concern that the recent economic crisis in the region has had severe social consequences, with millions of the African populations suffering from displacement, famine, starvation and death,

Aware that the majority of the African populations live in rural areas where development efforts have still not succeeded in eliminating poverty and marginalization,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/99 of 13 December 1985 on popular participation as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights,

Convinced that economic recovery and growth must be achieved simultaneously with the social objectives of equity, participation and social justice for all population groups, especially youth, women and any disadvantaged groups,

Concerned that many social development and social welfare programmes have been marginal and not received the necessary priority and resources,

1. Calls upon member States to give high priority in their national development plans, to social development policies and programmes;

2. Urges all member States to promote popular participation in the development process;

3. Invites member States and relevant development agencies at the regional and international levels to accord higher priority to the formulation, development, implementation and evaluation of integrated rural development projects and activities;

4. Emphasizes the importance of making analyses of, and exchanging information on, the social impact of the recent economic crisis in order to formulate and implement policy measures in the fields of employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, crime prevention, the well-being of children, equal opportunities for the disabled and the aged, refugee and displaced persons, full participation of youth in the development process and the full integration and participation of women in development;

5. Urges all contracting member States to honour their commitments to the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD), the only regional centre concerned with social development problems, and appeals to African Governments which are not yet members to accede to the agreement establishing the Centre;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide member States with the necessary support in the formulation of their programmes for the social development of Africa;

7. Requests also the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of Ministers every year on the African social situation and the support ECA has provided to interested countries on the design of their programmes on social development.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

602 (XXII). Development of cartography and remote sensing services in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, held in Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 November 1986 and the resolutions contained therein,

Mindful of the close affinity between cartography and remote sensing and the need for their integration and strengthening in order that the composite disciplines may be in the position to provide member States with essential geographic information, scientific data and maps needed for the development of their national economies,

Noting that there is great need to increase awareness of cartography and remote sensing as tools for the development of natural resources, control of desertification and protection of the environment so as to contribute valuable inputs into the measures for the rapid implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos as well as Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD),

Bearing in mind that United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa provide the unique forum for discussing modern trends in the development of cartography and remote sensing for the rapid production of information and data for economic planning, and offer an invaluable opportunity for the exchange and cross-fertilization of ideas between African experts on the one hand and between them and their foreign counterparts on the other,

1. Endorses the report of the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa and the resolutions contained therein;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene the seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa in 1989;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to take appropriate measures towards the effective establishment of the African organization for cartography and remote sensing on the basis of the agreement reached between the African Remote Sensing Council and the African Association of Cartography at their joint meeting held in Kinshasa, Zaire, from 9 to 14 March 1987 and to submit a progress report to the Conference at its fourteenth meeting in 1988;

4. Urges the Executive Secretary to continue to sustain his efforts towards:

(a) Better co-ordination of institutional cartographic and remote sensing activities in so far as they concern the attainment of standardized specifications for topographical maps in Africa and the establishment of a common geodetic datum for Africa;

(b) Supporting Africa's regional efforts to establish an African Standardization Gravity Net (ASGN) and a common geodetic datum for Africa;

(c) Taking measures to promote the science and technology of cartography and remote sensing through the organization of seminars and workshops on topics

relevant to Africa's economic development for the dissemination of information on the region's activities in these fields to the member States;

5. Urges all member States to apply the Standardized Specifications for Africa (SSA) as endorsed by the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa and to ensure that topographical maps series at the scale of 1:50,000 published for their territories after 1988 conform to the SSA specification.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

603 (XXII). Monitoring the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 18/ and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 19/ 20/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) in which, inter alia, all Governments are urged to take effective action for the rapid and full implementation of the Programme and the United Nations Secretary-General was requested to monitor the implementation process,

Recalling also its resolution ES-2/4 of 15 October 1986 on the review and assessment of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, operative paragraph 11 of which requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to submit periodic reports to the Conference of Ministers on the status of and progress in the implementation of UN-PAAERD and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER),

Noting with appreciation that a majority of member States have completed the ECA 1986 questionnaire on the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER,

Having considered with satisfaction the results of ECA's preliminary survey on the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER,

Noting with satisfaction that appreciable progress has been made by member States in the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER,

Convinced of the need to update the information contained in the 1986 Survey on a yearly basis, including additional information on the impact of

18/ A/S-13/2, annex.

19/ A/40/666.

20/ Morocco expressed reservation on this resolution.

the various policy measures and reforms that have been adopted, and also of the need for member States to improve the flow of information, quantitatively as well as qualitatively, for monitoring their implementation of the UN-PAAERD and APPER,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Secretary of the Commission and his staff for the commendable effort in preparing a preliminary survey on the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER;

2. Strongly urges member States that have not completed the 1986 questionnaire to do so as soon as possible, in any case not later than 15 May 1987, to enable the revised survey to serve as one of the inputs for the draft 1987 report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the forty-second session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the UN-PAAERD, as called for in resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986;

3. Invites member States to create and/or strengthen the mechanisms for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of all information required for the monitoring of UN-PAAERD and APPER;

4. Urges member States to complete the questionnaire to be sent out by ECA in 1987 and subsequent years on the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER by the stated deadlines;

5. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Commission to assist member States to improve the flow of information for monitoring their development plans;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a more comprehensive report on the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER in 1987 including an assessment of the contribution of the international community and submit it to the twenty-third session of the Commission and fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

7. Requests further the Administrator of UNDP to provide resources to the ECA secretariat to strengthen the secretariat's capacity to monitor the implementation of UN-PAAERD and APPER at the national, subregional and regional levels.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

604 (XXII). United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa 21/

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 291 (XIII) of 29 February 1977, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 proclaiming the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

21/ Morocco expressed reservation on this resolution.

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/62 of 22 July 1986 on the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa which, inter alia, endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its fifth meeting held on 11 March 1986 at Harare, Zimbabwe,

Referring to its resolution 563 (XXI) of 19 April 1986 by which the Secretary-General was requested to provide the Economic Commission for Africa with resources to enable it to organize co-financing meetings and carry out an in-depth evaluation of the Transport and Communications Decade programme,

Referring also to the report 22/ of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 and to the General Assembly at its forty-first session,

Taking note of the progress report 23/ on the implementation of the second phase Decade programme, the report 24/ of the fifth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning referring to the report 25/ of the first combined meeting of the Trans-African Highway Authorities and especially its resolution requesting the reactivation of the Trans-African Highways Bureau of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Appreciating the efforts made by the Executive Secretary in mobilizing resources and securing international assistance for implementing the second phase Decade programme,

Aware of the financial burden on African countries in maintaining individual Bureaux and particularly for many countries belonging to more than one Bureau and therefore subject to multiple contributions,

Convinced that a single Bureau would adequately serve the needs of African countries in intensifying and consolidating the efforts already made towards the rapid development of the trans-African highway network at a very low cost compared with individual Bureau for each Trans-African Highway Authority,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 563 (XXI) of 19 April 1986 on the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

2. Notes with satisfaction the actions taken by the Executive Secretary in response to its resolution 563 (XXI) of 19 April 1986 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/62 of 20 July 1986;

3. Welcomes the role played by the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, under the Economic Commission for Africa as "lead agency", in co-ordinating the activities towards the attainment of the Decade objectives;

22/ A/41/382; E/1986/99.

23/ E/ECA/CM.13/23.

24/ E/ECA/CM.12/43.

25/ E/ECA/TRANS/42.

4. Appreciates the continued financial support which the General Assembly has provided for the activities of the Decade;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for his steadfast support of the Decade through the financing of the Decade Co-ordination Unit and other Decade activities and requests him to continue this support through the termination and post-evaluation of the programme;

6. Thanks donor countries and financing institutions for the financial and technical assistance they have provided for the implementation of the Decade programme, and urges them to continue and intensify their support for the Decade programme to its successful termination in 1988;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to urgently reactivate the Trans-African Highways Bureau in ECA and to provide it with the necessary office space, basic equipment and technical support for its smooth and efficient functioning;

8. Requests also UNDP to provide financial assistance during its Fourth Programming Cycle for the establishment and operation of the Bureau;

9. Requests further the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts in the implementation of the Decade programme as it comes to an end in 1988, to ensure the implementation of the activities referred to above, and to submit a report on the progress in the implementation of the second phase Decade programme and the implementation of this resolution to the fourteenth meeting of this Conference.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

605 (XXII). Data needs in the context of the assessment of social impact of structural adjustment programmes in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting the efforts of a growing number of African countries to bring about structural adjustment of their economies through a variety of policy measures, development programmes, and institutional programmes,

Considering that the above-mentioned activities have significant social implications, both short and long term, particularly in terms of their impact on the income levels and living conditions of different sections of the population, especially the poor,

Convinced that in order to monitor and assess the social impact of structural adjustment and to design and implement complementary programmes aimed at alleviating poverty, it is necessary to generate a continuing flow of integrated demographic and socio-economic data which will enable a comprehensive study of the living conditions of different sections of the population and the changes over time in those conditions,

Recalling that the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) is designed to help member States to obtain, through a systematic programme

of household surveys and in conjunction with data from censuses and administrative records, integrated statistical data required for formulating, implementing and monitoring development plans, policies and administration as well as building national household survey capabilities,

Noting that a number of African countries are participating in AHSCP and have already generated a wide range of demographic and socio-economic data and that many more countries intend to participate in AHSCP,

Recalling its resolution 430 (XVII) of April 1982 on the African Household Survey Capability Programme which emphasized the importance of AHSCP and the need to give it high priority by member States as means of improving their statistical data base,

Taking note of the World Bank proposal on the assessment of the social dimensions of structural adjustment, using a detailed household surveys programme entitled Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS),

Convinced of the necessity of ensuring a proper co-ordination in the household surveys programme undertaken in the African region in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote an optimal use of the scarce resources available,

1. Calls upon member States to take maximum advantage of AHSCP as means of meeting their data needs for assessing the social implications of structural adjustment programmes and where necessary strengthen AHSCP activities for this purpose, especially by expediting, processing and analysing the survey results;

2. Urges the international agencies to make use of AHSCP framework as a tool for developing the information systems in African countries for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of their development activities;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the heads of the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund to convene, as soon as possible, a regional meeting of African experts to discuss an overall plan, including AHSCP, for meeting the emerging data needs of the African countries in the context of the assessment of the social dimensions of structural adjustment.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

606 (XXII). Support to the African regional river and lake basin organizations

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution ES-2/1 of 16 October 1986 which requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to continue their close co-operation in all activities concerning the preparation, formulation and implementation of the Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa,

Recalling further its resolution ES-2/7 of 16 October 1986 which requests the United Nations Development Programme to give technical and financial

assistance to African regional and subregional economic integration organizations and to give priority to projects and programmes submitted by the latter in so far as they reflect the priority needs of the member States, in accordance with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, 26/ and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, 27/

Considering the fact that the regional river and lake basin organizations are suitable vehicles for promoting and accelerating economic integration in their various subregions,

1. Takes note of the ECA report on river basin development in Africa, 28/

2. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to consider further assistance to the existing river and lake basin organizations during the Fourth Programming Cycle and to consider extending such assistance to the creation of new viable regional river and lake basin organizations to further the process of economic integration in Africa;

3. Requests also UNDP and ECA to embark upon river basin development studies only after receiving the consent, in principle, of all co-basin States on such a study;

4. Further requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide to the Economic Commission for Africa the necessary financial resources to enable it to assist in:

(a) The strengthening of existing, and creation of new viable river/lake basin organizations;

(b) The development of programmes and in the monitoring of the implementation of the activities of the organizations;

5. Urges member States within these river/lake basins to support such organizations both financially, materially and politically in order to ensure their success and effectiveness with regard to their efficient implementation of programmes and their other functions as centres for the planning, development and co-ordination of multi-sectoral activities in the subregions;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Administrator of UNDP to ensure that prior consultations are undertaken with the basin States concerned before embarking on new initiatives and studies connected with river and lake basin development.

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24 April 1987.

26/ A/S-11/2, annex.

27/ A/40/666.

28/ E/ECA/CM.13/14.

607 (XXII). Request for assistance submitted by the Niger on the organization of a seminar on grass-root development

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that economic and social progress in African States depends on endogenous and self-sustained development,

Convinced that there can be no endogenous and self-sustained development without the participation of the population,

Convinced also that access to basic grass-root development is becoming increasingly difficult, or compromised due to the current crisis affecting the economy of African countries in general and that of the least developed countries in particular,

Conscious of the role that basic communities play and continue to play in the field of agriculture and food production with a view to reducing the effects of this crisis,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the interest and priority that African countries show and give to the rural community due to its crucial importance regarding the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990, and the achievement of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in close collaboration with the OAU Secretary-General, to encourage African countries to send competent representatives to the forthcoming seminar on grass-root development scheduled to take place from 8 to 13 june 1987 in Niamey, the Republic of the Niger; 29/

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to provide financial and technical assistance to the organizing committee in order to make it possible for it to organize this seminar.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

608 (XXII). Culture and development

The Conference of Ministers,

Stressing the importance of culture in development,

Recalling the conclusions of various African and international meetings on the cultural aspects of development,

Reaffirming the terms of the declaration on the cultural aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action,

29/ Morocco expressed reservation on operative paragraph 2 of this resolution.

Convinced that culture should be promoted as one of the key aspects of development,

Confident that it is necessary and urgent to include social and cultural factors in development strategies and plans,

Equally confident that the standard of living and social development of people could be improved among other things by developing their creativity and participation in the various aspects of development,

Having heard the report presented by the OAU General Secretariat on culture and development, 30/

1. Welcomes both the establishment in April 1986 in Port Louis, Mauritius, of the Conference of African Ministers of Culture and the Conference's objectives as well as the offer of the Government of Burkina Faso to host the second meeting of the Conference in 1988;

2. Further welcomes the proclamation by the General Assembly of the United Nations of a World Cultural Development Decade (1988-1997) under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO;

3. Invites member States:

(a) To reflect the needs, potential and social and cultural status of the people concerned when designing and implementing development programmes and projects;

(b) To take appropriate steps to provide information and publicity on the role of culture in development;

(c) To adapt the process of development to positive socio-cultural elements and to safeguard fundamental cultural values that promote equity and social justice;

(d) To encourage cultural exchanges and co-operation among themselves;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Secretary-General of OAU and the Director-General of UNESCO to formulate specific activities focusing on the role of culture in development. 31/

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

30/ Morocco expressed reservation on paragraph 7 of the preamble of this resolution.

31/ Morocco expressed reservation on operative paragraph 4 of this resolution.

609 (XXII). The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the numerous resolutions since 1975 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, calling upon the United Nations Secretary-General to establish an African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and requesting the United Nations Development Programme to provide the necessary financial resources to assist the Institute in effectively discharging its duties to member States,

Recalling further resolution 392 (XV) of April 1980, which requested the Executive Secretary of ECA, in consultation with the relevant international and regional organizations, to take the appropriate steps to establish a United Nations regional institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in the region,

Also recalling resolution 4 adopted by the seventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders, which urgently requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consider the establishment of an African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders as a matter of highest priority,

Concerned about the escalation of crime, violence and juvenile delinquency in African countries, and particularly the new dimensions of criminality which threaten to nullify developmental efforts and economic and social gains hard-won by African countries,

1. Takes note of the efforts made by the United Nations Secretary-General and the ECA Executive Secretary which, in December 1986, culminated in the establishment of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Africa, which is temporarily located in the ECA secretariat, and the launching of its initial phase of operation;

2. Expresses its profound gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme for financing the preparatory activities and initial phase of the Institute, and appeals to UNDP and other United Nations financing agencies to continue providing the Institute with the necessary financial support during its first five years of operation, in line with established practices as regards the other similar institutes in other developing regions of the world;

3. Reaffirms the importance and the role the Institute is called upon to play in assisting member States in assessing criminality trends in the region and their impacts on national development, in the formulation of policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, in the promotion of criminal justice reforms in the context of development and in encouraging technical co-operation among African countries in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

4. Urgently calls upon governments of member States interested in offering host facilities for the Institute to indicate their interest soonest to enable the Institute to move to its permanent site;

5. Appeals to governments of member States to contribute financially to the Institute in order to enable it to carry out its programme of activities, and to co-operate fully in promoting its objectives;

6. Requests the ECA secretariat to fully collaborate with the Organization of African Unity and other United Nations agencies in the promotion of the objectives of the Institute and in the mobilization of the necessary resources so that member States could obtain the maximum benefit from the Institute;

7. Appeals to governments, non-governmental and international organizations outside the region, to co-operate fully with the Institute and provide technical and financial support to its activities to enable it to effectively achieve its objectives, in the spirit of international co-operation, in accordance with the Milan Plan of Action and the guiding principles for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development and the New International Economic Order;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to submit a report to the Conference of Ministers at its fourteenth meeting on the implementation of this resolution.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

610 (XXII). Development of telecommunications

The Conference of Ministers,

Having noted the UNTACDA progress report 32/ on the second phase programme as well as the complementary oral report on the African Telecommunications Development Conference held in Tunis, in January 1987, 33/

Recalling resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.86/64 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on telecommunications for socio-economic development which invited the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee to convene the conference of African telecommunications administrations to follow up, inter alia, the work of the World Telecommunications Development Conference and adapt recommendations to meet priority needs of the region,

Recalling also resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.86/65 of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the Regional African Satellite Communications Systems (RASCOS) which, inter alia, called on member States to continue to give high priority to the study project in order to realize the goals and objectives of the African community in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action,

32/ E/ECA/CM.13/23.

33/ Morocco expressed reservation on the first paragraph of the preamble of this resolution.

Aware that telecommunications including broadcasting play an essential role in commerce, cultural and the economic activities and in many public and social services and hence telecommunications should be regarded as a complement to other investments and an essential component in the development process,

Noting that in spite of the achievements made in the implementation of PANAFTTEL Network, the Network is grossly under-utilized due to, inter alia, lack of operational agreements on tariffs and transit arrangements and poor maintenance on parts of the network,

1. Urges the African countries to expedite action to:

(a) Set up local manufacture of telecommunication equipment as appropriate on a collective basis at subregional or regional levels;

(b) Formulate common specifications aimed at evolving combined procurement on subregional or regional basis in order to derive economies of scale and logistic support for ease of operations and maintenance,

(c) Formulate agreements on tariffs and transit arrangements and implement them on PANAFTTEL Network with a view to promoting transit traffic within Africa;

(d) Formulate effective national maintenance plans to obviate the unreliability of the PANAFTTEL Network due to poor maintenance;

2. Commends the PANAFTTEL Co-ordinating Committee for convening a successful Conference on African Telecommunications Development which made important wide-ranging recommendations for development of telecommunications up to the year 2000;

3. Requests the PANAFTTEL Co-ordinating Committee to institute necessary active follow-up mechanism on both the recommendations of the World Telecommunications Development Conference and the African Telecommunications Development Conference, Tunis, from 12 to 16 January 1987;

4. Calls upon Governments of member countries of ECA to urgently set up multidisciplinary sectoral national co-ordination committees for the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM) feasibility study project;

5. Calls upon also the member countries of ECA to formulate national communication policies properly integrated within the national development objectives;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the United Nations and international agencies, development and donor agencies, for the assistance they have provided for development of telecommunications including broadcasting in the region, and urges them to intensify their assistance for accelerated implementation of telecommunications, including broadcasting in Africa;

7. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of ECA as the co-ordinator for UNTACDA to co-ordinate, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, the activities arising from the recommendations of the African Telecommunications Development Conference, Tunis, in January 1987, and report to the ECA Conference of Ministers as well as the Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

611 (XXII). Acceleration of subregional economic integration in Africa and the new role of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 296 (XIII) of March 1977 on economic co-operation and 311 (XIII) also of March 1977 on the establishment of the MULPOCs,

Recalling also resolution 566 (XXI) of April 1986 on the role of the MULPOCs in promoting subregional economic co-operation,

Noting that 10 years after their creation, the MULPOCs have creditably executed their mandate,

Aware that while some progress has been made in the economic integration of the subregions, there is a need for the re-evaluation of the subregional integration strategy with a view to correcting inadequacies in the co-ordination of the activities of economic integration groupings,

Desirous of accelerating subregional economic integration which is one of the means whereby the economic development of African countries can be speeded up,

Anxious to establish an economic integration grouping in North Africa so as to complete the coverage of the entire continent,

Noting that the market integration approach adopted with regard to insufficiently developed African subregions cannot generate economic integration and that, at this juncture, the need is to adopt an approach which accords priority to the building of subregional infrastructures and subregional production capacities with a view to effecting the fundamental structural changes of which African economies stand in need,

Considering the fact that market integration should be synchronized with the strengthening of subregional infrastructures and the establishment of subregional production capacities and that for this reason, the removal of customs barriers should take into account the effect which such removal would have on the economies of States members of economic integration groupings since common external tariffs can be established only within an economic space over which production centres are equitably distributed,

Noting that the presence of the MULPOCs in the subregions should continue to help in improving the co-ordination of integration activities conducted within the economic communities as well as the river and lake basin development organizations,

Desirous also of improving the performance of the MULPOCs in the implementation of their work programmes and of harmonizing the periodicity of their meetings with the programming cycle of the ECA secretariat,

Welcoming the fruitful collaboration between ECA and UNDP which resulted in the fielding of a mission to assist African integration groupings in the preparation of their fourth cycle project documents,

1. Supports the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Programme in their effort to adopt an economic integration approach which gives priority to structural transformation in Africa's subregions;

2. Requests UNDP, within its Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa to approve economic integration projects that further the new integration strategy;

3. Reaffirms the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of resolution 566 (XXI) in which the MULPOCs were called upon to increase their assistance to the intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of economic integration projects and the co-ordination of the activities of various economic integration groupings with a view to avoiding duplication and smoothly instituting the process of subregional economic integration;

4. Requests the MULPOCs to bring all available subregional expertise to bear on the effective implementation of subregional economic integration programmes;

5. Requests also both the ECA secretariat and UNDP to strengthen the MULPOCs in the respective subregions with a view to making them economic integration project executing agencies that can bring the expertise of ECA's substantive divisions and the United Nations specialized agencies to bear on the implementation of the aforementioned project activities and attract the necessary funds for the effective implementation of the pre-investment studies which the process requires;

6. Decides, in the two-fold concern for economy and efficiency, that the MULPOC policy organs should henceforth hold their meetings every other year beginning from 1989 so as to bring their programming cycle in line with that of the ECA secretariat. In between biennial meetings, a follow-up committee of officials would meet to evaluate interim reports on the implementation of work programmes;

7. Expresses its appreciation to those member States that have constantly supported the MULPOCs and invites all member States to increase their financial and technical assistance by placing at the disposal of the MULPOCs consultants to carry out specific tasks and thereby helping the MULPOCs to play fully their role as catalysts for subregional economic integration;

8. Notes with satisfaction the commitment of member States of the North African MULPOC to the establishment of a preferential trade area in their subregion and requests both ECA and UNDP to do their utmost in order to ensure that the studies needed for the establishment of such a preferential trade area are made available to member States of the North African MULPOC within a reasonable period of time.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

612 (XXII). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling ECA resolution 93 (VI) of February 1964 which established the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning as a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa with the paramount goal of promoting and safeguarding the economic independence of the African countries and the General Assembly decision 35/454 of 20 December 1979 with which the Assembly approved the statute of the Institute as adopted by the Commission in its resolution 350 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 and revised in the light of the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the advice of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution 537 (XX) of April 1985 and ECOSOC resolution 1985/62 which, among other things requested regular posts for IDEP and resolution 574 (XXI) of April 1986 on the future development and the financing of IDEP,

Appreciative of the joint efforts made by UNDP, ECA and the African Governments to undertake an evaluation of UNDP assistance to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Noting with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations of the mission highlighting IDEP's specific role in the development of human resources and capacities required for the socio-economic development of the continent and in particular its potential role in the implementation of United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development,

1. Endorses the mission's recommendations as approved by the Governing Council of IDEP regarding the restructuring of the Institute with a view to (a) achieving balanced growth and development of its four main activities - training, research, conferences and advisory services; (b) re-orienting its current pattern of resource allocation in such a way as to gradually phase out UNDP's support for management and training staff to be taken over by contributions of Governments; and (c) simultaneously channelling of UNDP's anticipated contribution to IDEP towards operational activities and in particular to research and advisory services;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the UNDP for having provided vital assistance to IDEP since its inception and for indicating its positive reaction to the recommendations of the Evaluation Mission;

3. Appeals to all member States to recognize that the continued existence and success to IDEP, endorsed by all parties concerned, implies

a new commitment to their responsibility to IDEP which calls first and foremost for the regular and prompt payment of their contribution;

4. Calls upon all member States therefore to make every effort to pay regularly and promptly their annual assessed contributions and requests those countries which are still in arrears to endeavour to pay these by instalments until they are cleared completely in line with ECA resolution 574 (XXI) and further appeals to the host Government to continue its efforts to fully implement its obligations in the spirit of its Agreement with the Commission;

5. Requests the Governing Council of IDEP to closely monitor the implementation of the recommendations and in particular those requiring action on the part of IDEP in its annual reviews of the activities of the Institute and to ensure that the new Medium-term Plan of IDEP is approved as soon as possible and is in line with the recommendations of the Evaluation Mission;

6. Requests also the Governing Council of IDEP to ensure that its new Medium-term Plan is in line with the recommendations of the Evaluation Mission subject to any relevant modifications to be made by the Advisory Board of Studies to take appropriate steps to implement cost-saving measures recommended by the Evaluation Mission;

7. Further requests the Governing Council to take all measures to ensure that the Advisory Board of Studies is duly constituted and becomes operational without further delay;

8. Requests UNDP to continue to provide the necessary assistance over the next five years in line with the recommendations of the Evaluation Mission with particular focus on the establishment of a viable income-generating consultancy service;

9. Requests also UNDP, in view of the fact that the funding of fellowships for training from national IPFs has not been working effectively since its introduction, to seriously consider making provision for fellowships under its future assistance to IDEP for selective/incentive training for activities in the field of economic co-operation and integration;

10. Requests so further UNDP to ensure the effective monitoring of its future assistance at the country level through the respective UNDP field offices and in this respect also promote greater co-ordination between the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa and UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States;

11. Requests the Executive Secretary to ensure the appropriate follow-up of the recommendations with the UNDP and submit an official request embodied in a project document covering the period of UNDP's Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa;

12. Further requests the Executive Secretary to take appropriate steps to implement those recommendations which call for joint implementation by the United Nations and ECA. In this connection, steps should be taken to:

(a) Transfer to IDEP the posts of ECA staff members currently on assignment to IDEP;

(b) Ensure that appropriate action is taken to present ECOSOC resolution 1985/62 to the United Nations General Assembly for the provision of regular posts to IDEP;

(c) Follow up on possible arrangements in the spirit of TCDC to second or assign staff from IDEP's sister institutions in Latin America and Asia to IDEP.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

613 (XXII). Sustaining Africa's initiative and international support for economic recovery and development, including the deepening of understanding of the challenge for long-term development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-13/2 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) adopted at the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution ES-2/4 adopted at the second extraordinary session of the Commission on the Review and Assessment of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa,

Aware of the need to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the UN-PAAERD so as to ensure that a truly sound foundation is laid for recovery and development in Africa as well as the need to assess the real prospects for such recovery and development,

Also aware of the need to sustain the momentum generated by the special session for the implementation of the programme,

Conscious of the important role that grass-root and community development play in the development process in Africa,

Also conscious of the need to deepen the understanding of African Governments and the international community on the continent's long-term development challenge,

Taking note with appreciation of the initiatives of the Executive Secretary of ECA, the United Nations Steering Committee and the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Follow-up on the UN-PAAERD at the regional level to organize two international conferences on the UN-PAAERD in 1987, one in Abuja, Nigeria, on "Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development" in collaboration with OAU and ADB; and the other in Libreville, Gabon, on "The Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development" in co-operation with the agencies of the United Nations system,

Also noting with appreciation the willingness of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Gabon to host the two conferences if financial resources would be made available,

Appreciative of the generous financial assistance given to the Abuja and Libreville conferences by the United Nations Development Programme and by other governments and donors, particularly the Governments of Canada and Sweden, and the Ford Foundation,

Further noting that the Government of the Republic of the Niger intends to organize a symposium on grass-root development,

1. Welcomes the effort to maintain the momentum generated by the special session and to promote a deepening of the knowledge and understanding of the challenges of long-term development in Africa;

2. Supports the proposed Abuja and Libreville conferences;

3. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Government of the Republic of Gabon for having graciously consented to host both conferences;

4. Commends the Government of the Republic of Niger for its initiative to organize the Niamey Symposium on Grassroot Development;

5. Urges member States to support and actively participate in the proposed Abuja and Libreville conferences and the Niamey Symposium;

6. Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme and the governments and other donors particularly Canada, Sweden and the Ford Foundation, who provided generous financial support for the Abuja and Libreville conferences;

7. Calls on the international community and the United Nations system to substantially support and participate in the two conferences;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Secretary of ECA, the United Nations Steering Committee and the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force for organizing the two conferences;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to submit the reports of Abuja and Libreville conferences and the Niamey symposium to the fourteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

614 (XXII). Strengthening the role of Africa's institutions of higher learning in Africa's economic recovery and development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 546 (XX) adopted in support of the Mbabane Programme of Action on the Response of the African Institutions of Higher Learning to Africa's rapidly deteriorating economic and social conditions,

Conscious of the fundamental role the institutions of higher learning play in providing support to Africa's development efforts,

Appreciating the renewed commitment which the institutions of higher learning made to put at the disposal of African Governments their teaching, research and consultancy capabilities for the speedy implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) as contained in the Harare Statement on the Role of the Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa's Recovery and Development, 34/

1. Urges the African institutions of higher learning to implement urgently and effectively the decisions and recommendations of the Harare Statement and the report of the third ECA/AAU Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of the Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa;

2. Calls upon all African Governments to provide greater financial support to the African institutions of higher learning so as to enhance their capacities to provide a higher quality of manpower, research and consultancy services for Africa's recovery and development;

3. Calls also upon all member States to provide special incentives to minimize the increase of the brain drain from African institutions of higher learning;

4. Urges African Governments to intensify their efforts to create for their institutions of higher learning an environment that would be more conducive to the pursuit of development-oriented manpower training and research as well as involving their institutions in the solution of national development problems;

5. Requests the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the international community at large to increase their assistance to higher education in Africa so as to enable the institutions of higher learning to become more effective and make more relevant contributions to Africa's development efforts;

6. Requests also the Executive Secretary of ECA to continue to provide support to the institutions of higher learning and to assist in the implementation of the Harare Statement and the decisions of the third ECA/AAU Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and Rectors of Institutions of Higher Learning in Africa.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

615 (XXII). United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling resolution 288 (XIII) of 26 February 1977 which, inter alia, endorsed the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) and urged member States to contribute substantial

resources required for the implementation of the Commission's medium-term plans and work programmes,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 37/139 of 17 December 1982 inviting all its member States as well as international organizations to generously contribute to the UNTFAD thereby assisting African countries in their endeavour to face the world economic crisis whose effects on the African vulnerable economies are more severe,

Having examined the report on pledges and payments by member States since 1977 when UNTFAD was established and the progress on project implementation and expenditures for the period 1985-1986,

Noting with satisfaction that 16 African countries have paid fully their contributions pledged to UNTFAD,

Noting also that 23 African countries have paid part of their pledged contributions to UNTFAD,

Noting further that 11 African countries have never made any contributions to UNTFAD,

Recalling Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD) adopted respectively by the African Heads of State and Government and the General Assembly of the United Nations and the lead role that the Commission is expected to play,

Aware that resources from the regular budget of the United Nations available to the Commission have been declining and the situation is not likely to improve in the near future; hence the importance of extrabudgetary resources in the implementation of the two programmes,

Mindful of the efforts made by the Executive Secretary of ECA to increase the resources available to the Fund and the number of countries participating as well as ensure the collection of pledged contributions, particularly as non-payment has been the subject of regular audit queries,

1. Urges African member States and financial institutions that have not yet pledged to UNTFAD to do so and those that have pledged to deposit as soon as possible their unpaid contributions;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to spare no effort in mobilizing the support of non-African Member States of the United Nations as well as international financial institutions to contribute generously to the Fund.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

616 (XXII). Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the proposed activities 35/ by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for the Economic Commission for Africa for the biennium 1988-1989 which the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination will examine at its twenty-seventh session in New York from 27 April to 29 May 1987,

Convinced that the proposals reflect the requirements of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD), 36/ Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 (APPER) 37/ and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 38/

Having examined however the first progress report 39/ on the implementation of the Commission's work programme and priorities for the biennium 1986-1987,

Alarmed at the number of deferrals, curtailments, terminations and postponements due to the savings measures taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1986 including freeze on recruitment and reduction in travel and consultancy funds and which are continuing in 1987,

Taking note of the recommendation 40/ of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations that the overall number of regular budget posts of the United Nations should be reduced by 15 per cent within a period of three years, the approval of the recommendation by the General Assembly, and the steps already taken by the Secretary-General to implement the recommendation,

Mindful of the need to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the organization with a view to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues,

Realizing however that Africa is the least developed of all the regions of the world and that the recent economic and social crisis had further weakened the countries of the region to cope alone with their economic development and growth problems,

Realizing further that ECA as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region has a crucial role to play in assisting its member States in dealing with these problems,

35/ E/ECA/CM.13/40.

36/ A/S-13/2, annex.

37/ A/40/666.

38/ UN DPI 86-44, 198 - April 1986.

39/ E/ECA/CM.13/39.

40/ A/41/49 recommendation 15.

1. Endorses the work programme and priorities of the Commission for the biennium, 1988-1989 as contained in document E/ECA/CM.13/40;

2. Calls upon the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to:

(a) Consider these proposals favourably at its twenty-seventh session and recommend, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in July 1987, their adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-second session in September-December 1987;

(b) Take, together with all the other organs of the United Nations (particularly the General Assembly, its Second and Fifth Committees and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions), all necessary steps to ensure that adequate resources are made available to ECA for the implementation of this programme;

3. Appeals to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give special consideration to the Economic Commission for Africa in implementing his savings measures particularly by allowing more posts to be filled by recruitment, and increasing the allocation for travel and consultancy services;

4. Calls upon African representatives at CPC, ECOSOC and the Special Commission of ECOSOC on the Indepth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields to pay special attention to the needs of the ECA secretariat in the light of Africa's current economic crisis and the secretariat's role in the implementation of both APPER and UN-PAAERD;

5. Further calls upon all States members of the Commission to instruct their permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and their delegations to the forty-second session of the General Assembly to do all that lies in their power to ensure that the case of the Commission, as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations for the Africa region and the associated need for adequate resources for it to play effectively that role, is strongly put forward and the objective of obtaining more resources for the Commission is actually achieved;

6. Requests the Chairman of the twenty-second session of the Commission in collaboration with his Bureau to take this matter up directly with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to take all other necessary measures in pursuance of this resolution at CPC, ECOSOC including its Special Commission and the General Assembly;

7. Requests further the Chairman of the twenty-second session of the Commission to report on the implementation of this resolution to the Conference of Ministers at its next session in 1988.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

617 (XXII). Draft medium-term plan of the period 1990-1995

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware that a Medium-term Plan shall be proposed by the Secretary-General,

Aware also that the Medium-term Plan shall be a translation of legislative mandates into programmes and that its objectives and strategies shall be derived from the policy orientations and goals set by the intergovernmental organs and shall reflect member States' priorities as set out in legislation adopted by functional and regional intergovernmental bodies within their spheres of competence, and by the General Assembly on advice from the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Aware further that the chapters of the proposed Medium-term Plan shall be reviewed by the relevant sectoral, functional and regional intergovernmental bodies, if possible during the regular cycle of their meetings prior to their review by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly,

Noting that the ECA draft Medium-term Plan for the period, 1990-1995 prepared by the Executive Secretary was a zero draft that required closer examination so that member States could appropriate comments and guidelines,

1. Decides to appoint an open-ended Ad Hoc Committee based on the present Bureau to look into the draft Plan and prepare the recommendations to be sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on its behalf before the end of 1987;

2. Calls upon member States to submit their views on the draft Plan to the Ad Hoc Committee through the secretariat of the Commission so as to enable the Ad Hoc Committee perform its task in a timely manner;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide the Ad Hoc Committee all necessary technical support;

4. Appeals to the Secretary-General to endorse the draft Medium-term Plan taking the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee for submission to the Committee for programme and co-ordination;

5. Calls upon the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to recommend, through the Economic and Social Council, the draft Medium-term Plan to the General Assembly for approval;

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report on its work to the Conference of Ministers at its fourteenth session in 1988.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

618 (XXII). In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958 which established the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and determined its terms of reference,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, and its annex, section IV on structures for regional and interregional co-operation in which the General Assembly formally designated the regional commissions as the main general economic and social centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions and instructs them to exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level; and resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system in which the General Assembly decided that the regional commission shall have the status of executing agencies, in their own right, in respect of the categories of projects described in and in conformity with paragraph 23 of the annex to resolution 32/197,

Recalling further Commission resolutions 1988 (IX) of 10 February 1969 on institutional machinery of the Commission which established the Conference of Ministers; 191 (XI) of 12 February 1969 on transitional provisions which provided for interim arrangements until the Conference started its work and which contains the list of items to be included in the agenda of every session of the Commission; 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on the creation of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres; 328 (XIII) of 3 March 1977 on restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and co-operation in Africa; 330 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and co-operation in Africa with which it approved the present structure of the institutional machinery of the Commission according to which there are organs dealing with overall development issues at the ministerial level and their technical committees of experts, organs dealing with sectoral issues at the ministerial level and their committees of officials, and technical subsidiary bodies; and resolution 521 (XIX) on sessions of the Commission with which it decided to continue to meet on an annual basis subject to the practice being reviewed at the twenty-third session of the Commission and fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers in 1988,

Further recalling resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985 on review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations with which the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations with a term of one year, to carry out, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the charter, the task of conducting a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social matters; and resolution 41/231 of 19 December 1986 on review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations with which the Assembly, inter alia, decided that the

recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations 41/ should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee and subject to other specific conditions,

Taking note of the opinion of the Fifth Committee 42/ that suitability of the activities of the regional commissions is a matter to be determined primarily by the member States concerned and that the regional commissions should be consulted on any action to be taken in that regard,

Welcoming the decision 43/ of the General Assembly that the Economic and Social Council assisted as and when required by relevant organs and bodies, in particular the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, should carry out the careful and in-depth study of the intergovernmental structure in the economic and social fields proposed by the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations in its recommendation 8,

Welcoming also the decision 44/ of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Special Commission on the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, which will be open to the full participation of all States members of the United Nations on an equal basis and whose proceedings will be governed in all other respects by the relevant rules of procedure of the Council and to request 45/ all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and all subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Special Commission, within thirty days of the conclusion of their next session, their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts regarding their functioning and that of their subsidiary machinery,

Mindful that the purpose of the study is, inter alia, to (a) identify measures to rationalize and simplify the intergovernmental structure, avoid duplication and consider consolidating and co-ordinating overlapping activities and merging existing bodies in order to improve their work and make the structure more responsive to present needs; (b) develop criteria for the establishment and duration of subsidiary bodies, including periodic reviews of their work and mechanisms for implementing their decisions; (c) define in precise terms areas of responsibilities for the various bodies, with particular attention being given to strengthening coherence and integrity of the structure and facilitating the formulation of a comprehensive approach to development issues and to the necessity of putting more emphasis on regional and subregional co-operation; (d) improving the system of reporting from subsidiary to principal organs, thereby reducing the number of reports and avoiding duplication of documentation,

41/ A/41/49.

42/ A/41/795, para. 43.

43/ A/Res./41/213 (I)1(e).

44/ Decision 1987/112 (a).

45/ Ibid. (i).

Having examined critically the existing intergovernmental machinery of the Commission including their agendas, calendars and programmes of work,

Conscious of the crucial role of the Commission in the region in general, and as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system in the region in particular,

Convinced of the continuous relevance of a unified approach to development analysis and planning,

1. Reaffirms the primary role of the Commission as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for Africa, and as executing agency in its own right of operational projects;

2. Confirms that the activities of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa are increasingly reflecting and responding positively to the current and future needs of the African region;

3. Decides as follows:

I. Intergovernmental machinery of the Commission

A. Organizations dealing with overall development issues at ministerial level

(a) Conference of African Ministers responsible for economic development and planning

Given the status of the Conference as the supreme organ of the Commission it should continue to function as at present, assisted by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

(b) Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries and its Technical Committee of Experts

Given the increasing number of African least developed countries and the worsening trend of their situation, the Conference of Ministers and its Technical Committee of Experts should continue to function as they were established to do and it is left to the secretariat to determine whether they should meet annually or biennially.

(c) Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres and their Committees of Officials

In view of the fact that economic co-operation and integration will continue to be the foundation of the African common market and the African Economic Community, the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs and their committees of officials should remain.

B. Organs dealing with sectoral issues at the ministerial level and their technical committees of experts

(a) Sectoral Conferences of Ministers wholly serviced by the secretariat of the Commission

(i) Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning and its technical committee of officials;

- (ii) Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Resources Development, Planning and Utilization and its technical committee of officials;
- (iii) Conference of African Ministers of Finance and its technical committee of experts; and
- (iv) Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Mineral Exploration, Development and Utilization and its technical committee of experts.

In view of the continuing need for the specialized views and recommendations of the sectoral Conferences of Ministers in whose work the Organization of African Unity is increasingly participating, all the sectoral Conferences of Ministers in this category should continue to function. 46/

(b) Sectoral Conferences of Ministers serviced in co-operation with other organizations

- (i) Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and its technical committee of officials [with the Organization of African Unity (OAU)]; 47/
- (ii) Conference of African Ministers of Industry and its technical committee of officials [with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and OAU]; 48/ and
- (iii) Conference of African Ministers of Trade and its technical committee of officials [with OAU and ECA the active support of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)]. 49/

In view of the continuing need for the specialized views and recommendations of this category of sectoral Conferences of Ministers, they should continue to function. The method of sharing costs should continue.

C. Technical subsidiary bodies

- (a) Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers;
- (b) Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development;
- (c) Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology Development;

46/ Morocco expressed reservation on these items of the resolution.

47/ Ibid.

48/ Ibid.

49/ Ibid.

(d) Intergovernmental Regional Committee for Human Settlements and Environment; and

(e) Technical Committee of the Pan-African Development Information System (PADIS).

These bodies report directly to the Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning through the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and their services will continue to be invaluable to its work. Therefore they should continue to function.

II. Methods of work including periodicity of meetings and agenda of the institutional machinery of the Commission

(a) The Conference of Ministers responsible for economic development and planning

Given the continuing economic crisis in Africa and the necessity to monitor it continuously, the role which the Conference plays in the activities of the Organization of African Unity, related to economic matters, of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations all of which meet annually, the Commission should continue to meet annually subject to the practice being reviewed in 1992.

(b) The Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs

To approve the decisions of the Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs including the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the North African MULPOC to meet henceforth on a biennial basis. The work of the MULPOCs should be supervised in intersessional years by small committees of their member States. The lengths of the documents to be submitted to them and of those of their own reports should conform to the standards set by the United Nations. Both at official and ministerial levels, the meetings of the MULPOCs should not take more than six days.

(c) Sectoral Conferences of Ministers (those serviced wholly by the secretariat of the Commission and those serviced in co-operation with other organizations)

The meetings of the sectoral conferences should continue to be held on a biennial basis. The agenda should be short and well focused. The lengths of documents to be submitted to them and of those of their own reports should conform to the standards set by the United Nations. Both at the official and ministerial levels, these sectoral meetings should not take more than six days.

(d) Technical subsidiary bodies

The technical subsidiary bodies should continue to meet on a biennial basis. The duration of their meetings should be short and business-like. The lengths of documents to be submitted to them and of those of their own reports should conform to the standards set by the United Nations.

4. Appeals to the Special Commission to consider these decisions favourably for incorporation into its recommendations;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit this resolution to the Special Commission not later than 27 May 1987.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

619 (XXII). Mobilization of domestic financial resources for economic and social development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the commitments made by African Governments at the United Nations Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation facing Africa demanding that African Governments raise 64.4 per cent of the \$US 128.0 billion or \$US 82.5 billion of the resources required for the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD),

Taking note of Part II of the ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa, 1987,

1. Urges African Governments to intensify their efforts to increase domestic resource mobilization through both private and public savings and to adopt the necessary fiscal and monetary reforms that will create a healthy environment for achieving this objective;

2. Recommends that these reforms in the fiscal and monetary systems lead to an acceleration of financial intermediation, tapping of rural savings, penetrating the informal financial sectors, modernizing post office savings banks, strengthening the insurance industry, improving the social security systems, and any other measures deemed appropriate by each State in line with its domestic legislation;

3. Requests ECA and ADB to carry out in-depth studies on appropriate instruments and policies for accelerating the mobilization of domestic resources for accelerated development and economic growth and submit the report on such studies to the ninth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, and the twenty-third session of the Commission/fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers in 1988.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

620 (XXII). Support to the island countries of the south-western Indian Ocean in their efforts to forecast cyclones and to reduce the adverse effects of such disasters

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the disastrous consequences of cyclones, floods and tidal waves on the economies of the island countries of the south-western Indian Ocean,

Recalling resolution 353 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected African countries,

Recalling also resolution 288 (XIII) of March 1977 which endorses the establishment of a United Nations Trust Fund for African Development,

Recalling further the principles and guidelines of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000 50/ on the development of African countries particularly the poorest countries,

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration over the past few years, of the food and agriculture situation in Africa, aggravated each year by natural disaster such as drought, tropical cyclones and floods and by the prolonged world economic crisis,

Recalling Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first regular session,

Recalling also the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 51/ adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its special session devoted to Africa's critical economic situation,

Aware that although the countries of the African continent have some common economic and social characteristics which make Africa an entity, it should be recognized that the continent is also heterogeneous and diversified in some aspects,

Aware also that the island countries particularly those of the Indian Ocean are regularly affected by natural disasters such as cyclones and floods that destroy agricultural production, the houses of the coastal and rural inhabitants and roads, completely wiping out investments already made,

1. Calls upon the Economic Commission for Africa and all the United Nations specialized agencies especially the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordination (UNDRO), the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development carrying out activities with respect to the forecasting and control of natural disasters and the preservation of the environment in Africa to take into account natural disasters and ecological hazards peculiar to the Indian Ocean zone such as cyclones, floods, tidal waves, volcanic eruptions and gas leaks and marine pollution when designing and implementing their programmes;

2. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to include in the priorities selected for its Fourth Programming Cycle in Africa the forecasting and reduction of the harmful effects of cyclones, floods and tidal waves;

50/ A/S-11/14, annex I.

51/ A/S-13/2, annex.

3. Appeals to the international community to increase its financial and technical assistance to countries regularly affected by cyclones;

4. Requests ECA member States to earmark for the island countries of the south western Indian Ocean funds from the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development for African countries most seriously affected by natural disasters such drought, tropical cyclones and floods.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

621 (XXII). African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
(ACMAD)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 540 (XX) of 29 April 1985 which called for the establishment of an advanced African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (hereinafter referred to as ACMAD) in order to deal with all weather-related phenomena such as drought, desertification and tropical cyclones and to strengthen national capabilities in the processing and application of meteorological and hydrological data and information to critical human activities such as agriculture, food production, energy and water resources management,

Recalling further its resolution 585 (XXI) of 19 April 1986 requesting the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a draft constitution of the ACMAD and submit it through the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment to the Conference of Ministers at its thirteenth meeting,

Taking note of resolution 25 (IX-RA.I) adopted by the ninth session of WMO Regional Association I (Africa) Harare, Zimbabwe, from 8 to 19 December 1986, which expressed full support to the ECA Conference of Ministers for the establishment of ACMAD and requested the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of WMO to take the necessary measures to ensure the establishment of ACMAD,

Acknowledging the preparatory activities so far undertaken by the World Meteorological Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa towards the establishment of ACMAD,

Having considered the progress reports 52/ and the proposals 53/ concerning the establishment of the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development,

52/ E/ECA/CM.13/29 and E/ECA/CM.13/29/Add.1.

53/ E/ECA/CM.13/29/Add.2 and E/ECA/CM.13/33.

1. Adopts the Constitution establishing ACMAD;
2. Decides that the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) be located in Niamey, the Niger;
3. Urges member States to strengthen and/or develop their national meteorological services so that they can (a) benefit from the outputs of ACMAD; (b) transmit data and information in a timely manner for the efficient functioning of ACMAD;
4. Further decides that (a) for the first two years when ACMAD is established, the following member States will be members of the Board of Governors, after which time the Board of Governors will be constituted as outlined in the Constitution: Gisenyi subregion - Zaire and Burundi; Lusaka subregion - Kenya and Madagascar; Niamey subregion - the Niger, Senegal and Nigeria; Tangier subregion - Algeria and Egypt; Yaounde subregion - the Congo and Cameroon; (b) member States nominated to the Board of Governors should communicate to the ECA secretariat by 31 August 1987 the names of their representatives on the Board;
5. Requests the Board of Governors, in collaboration with the secretariats of ECA and WMO, to establish a budget for the operation of ACMAD and a formula for contributions by member States and submit them to the Conference of Ministers at its fourteenth meeting;
6. Further requests the Executive Secretary of ECA, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of WMO, to finalize hosting arrangements with the host country in order to make the Centre operational as soon as possible;
7. Further requests the Executive Secretary of ECA, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of WMO, to mobilize financial, technical and other support from bilateral and multilateral donors as well as from the United Nations system in order to facilitate the implementation and functioning of ACMAD;
8. Also requests the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of WMO to take appropriate measures for the speedy implementation of the present resolution and report to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

251st meeting,
24 April 1987.

ANNEX TO RESOLUTION 621 (XXII)

CONSTITUTION OF THE AFRICAN CENTRE OF METEOROLOGICAL
APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT (ACMAD)*

WHEREAS by its resolution 540 (XX) the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on behalf of the member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, resolved that an African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development should be established for the purpose of improving the understanding of atmospheric and climatic processes over Africa, collecting, analysing and disseminating meteorological and hydrological information, providing a meteorological watch and early warning system over Africa and promoting the training of African scientists and technicians in the application of meteorology for development,

WHEREAS practical and useful actions can presently be taken to alleviate the effects of drought, atmospheric phenomena, tropical cyclones by applying methodologies based on a thorough knowledge of the impact of meteorological factors on food production, on the availability of water resources and on new and renewable sources of energy,

WHEREAS by the said resolution 540 (XX) the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development is to be operated with the support of the member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and to the World Meteorological Organization,

AND WHEREAS by virtue of the said resolution 540 (XX) the member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa have agreed to establish the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development for the purpose and in the manner set out in the preceding paragraphs,

NOW THEREFORE and on behalf of the member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the Conference of Ministers HEREBY AGREES AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

Establishment of the Centre

The African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre"), is hereby established.

ARTICLE 2

Membership

All the member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the member States") who comply with the provisions of article 17 of this Constitution shall be members of the Centre.

* The delegation of Algeria expressed reservations on articles 2, 10 and 17 of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 3

Objectives and functions of the Centre

1. The objectives of the Centre shall be to:

(a) Promote and develop the application of meteorological data and information so as to enhance the economic and social development of the member States, assist in the investigation and mitigation of the effects of weather phenomena, improve the knowledge of the anomalies of the weather and climate of the member States and foster the proper conservation of the natural resources of the member States;

(b) To assist the member States to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, water resources management, and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

(c) To act as an African Centre of reference in meteorology and its application to development, and as a resource centre to stimulate applied scientific research, especially in tropical meteorology and in rain-producing system, and to enrich existing training and development programmes;

(d) To strengthen national weather services to enable them to take full advantage of development opportunities offered by the Centre in support of the respective national economies in order to ensure the total development of the whole meteorological system of the African region in a harmonious manner;

(e) To develop those aspects of meteorology which are not catered for by the national and subregional centres, particularly in the areas of acquiring and adapting agro-meteorological techniques successfully applied elsewhere in aid of self-sufficiency in food production and energy; and to address the many pressing issues of drought, tropical cyclones and other climate or weather-related disasters.

2. For the purposes set out in paragraph 1 of this article, the Centre shall in particular, perform the following functions:

(a) Strengthen the capabilities of national meteorological services in the application and use of meteorological/climatological data;

(b) Provide a meteorological/climatological early warning watch system based on the state-of-the art for analysis and prediction, to combat and mitigate the effects of drought, tropical cyclones and other climate-related natural disasters;

(c) Develop new and practical methodologies for meteorological applications in order to:

- (i) Reduce variability and risk of losses in food crop production;
- (ii) Reduce costs and energy inputs in food crop production;
- (iii) Increase production and strengthen food security;

- (iv) Improve water resources management, especially in drought-prone and drought-stricken areas;
- (v) Develop alternative renewable sources of energy;
- (vi) Provide a better understanding of the atmospheric conditions prevailing in the African region which affect critical human activities;

(d) To perform on a continental scale the bridging of the gaps between subregional and national units through supporting activities in applications development, meteorological/climatological watch operations, numerical analysis and prediction development, and in informatics and satellite meteorology technology in order to identify and solve urgent regional climatic problems;

(e) The archiving of all historical and current data, provision of uniform data format, ensuring of efficient data/product exchange on existing Global Telecommunications System (GTS) and assisting in defining new requirements;

(f) Provide regularly appropriate forecast of crop yields, identify appropriate methodologies for operational proposals, and meteorological conditions for the occurrence of migratory pests and diseases, and monitoring of continental drought and climatic anomalies;

(g) Provide training, including the organization of workshops, seminars, training missions and similar activities for African scientists and technicians in the applications of meteorological data and information to economic and social development;

(h) Undertake research for the better understanding of the atmospheric and climatic processes which cause rains, drought, tropical cyclones and floods, storms and other significant meteorological phenomena; and

(i) Undertake such other activities as may be designed to further the objectives of the Centre.

ARTICLE 4

Organs of the Centre

The Centre shall have the following organs:

- (a) A Board of Governors;
- (b) A General Directorate; and

(c) Such other technical, scientific, financial and administrative bodies as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions.

ARTICLE 5

The Board of Governors: Composition, functions and meetings

1. The Board of Governors shall be the supreme policy-making organ of the Centre.

2. The Board of Governors shall be composed as follows:

(a) A representative each of two member States from each of the five subregions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa selected by the Conference of Ministers; each such representative shall be selected on the basis of his or her expertise and experience in meteorology;

(b) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman who shall be elected from among the members of the Board representing the member States;

(c) A representative of the Government of the Republic of the Niger;

(d) In the initial phase and before the Chairman is elected, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa shall be Chairman of the Board of Governors;

(e) A representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), without the right to vote;

(f) A representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), without the right to vote;

(g) A representative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) without the right to vote;

(h) Representatives of international organizations or institutions interested in the activities of the Centre such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), by invitation of the Board of Governors without the right to vote;

(i) Donor agencies and eminent experts may also attend meetings of the Board of Governors by invitation of the Board as observers without the right to vote.

3. The Director-General of the Centre shall act as Secretary of the Board of Governors.

4. In selecting the members of the Board of Governors referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of this article, the Conference of Ministers shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the member States.

5. The members of the Board of Governors selected under subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of this article shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for re-election only once, provided, however, that in making selections for the first time, the Conference of Ministers shall direct that one-half of the member States selected by them shall retire two years after they have been selected and shall be replaced by the same number of member States selected by the Conference of Ministers for the purpose.

6. The members of the Board of Governors referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of this article, shall be persons who are competent and experienced in meteorology.

7. The Board of Governors shall:

(a) Prescribe the general principles and policies governing the operations of the Centre and give directives of a general nature as to the implementation of such principles and policies;

(b) Propose the work programmes of the Centre and their corresponding budgets, subject to the approval of the Conference of Ministers;

(c) Prescribe conditions for the admission of persons to undergo training provided by the Centre;

(d) Review and approve the annual reports of the Director-General of the Centre on the activities of the Centre;

(e) Appoint professionally qualified auditors to audit the accounts of the Centre;

(f) Examine and approve the financial report and accounts of the Centre for the preceding year;

(g) Prescribe the financial, staff and other rules and regulations governing the administration of the Centre;

(h) Adopt its own rules of procedure;

(i) Determine, apart from the office of the Director-General of the Centre, the other offices of the Centre;

(j) Submit through its Chairman a report to the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Joint Committee"), for its consideration, approval and presentation to the Conference of Ministers, annual reports on the activities of the Centre;

(k) Appoint the Director-General and other senior staff of the Centre;

(l) Establish such technical, scientific, financial and administration committees as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Centre;

(m) Convene periodically meetings of donors to consider the funding of the activities of the Centre; and

(n) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Centre.

8. The Board of Governors shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its Chairman or of one-third of its members.

ARTICLE 6

The Chairman of the Board of Governors

1. The Chairman of the Board of Governors shall:

(a) Cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Board of Governors;

(b) Convene and preside over the meetings of the Board of Governors;

(c) With the approval of the Board of Governors solicit financial and other resources from the United Nations and its specialized agencies or other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, governments and other sources.

2. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the functions set out in paragraph 1 of this article shall be performed by the Vice-Chairman.

ARTICLE 7

The General Directorate

1. The Centre shall be headed by the Director-General who shall be the Chief Executive and Administrative Officer of the Centre.

2. The Director-General of the Centre shall be appointed as provided for in this Constitution for a period of four years subject to renewal for succeeding periods of four years each.

3. The Director-General of the Centre shall act as the official representative of the Centre.

4. Subject to such directions of a general nature as the Board of Governors may give, the Director-General of the Centre shall have responsibility for the planning, organization and direction of the technical activities, scientific research, training, advisory and other activities of the Centre. He shall in particular:

(a) Be responsible for the organization and administration of the Centre;

(b) Submit for consideration of the Board of Governors the work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Centre;

(c) Be responsible for the carrying out of the activities of the Centre in accordance with the approved work programme and corresponding budgets of the Centre;

(d) Submit for the approval of the Board of Governors annual reports on the activities and the accounts of the Centre;

(e) Subject to the staff and administrative rules and regulations of the Centre and to such directions as the Board of Governors may give, select and appoint staff other than those provided for under subparagraph (k) of paragraph 7 of article 5 of this Constitution;

(f) Establish and maintain such contacts with governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations or institutions as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Centre; and

(g) Undertake such other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Board of Governors.

5. The Director-General and the other staff of the Centre shall neither seek nor accept any instructions, remunerations or gifts from any government or authority or from any source external to the Centre and shall refrain from any other action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

6. The member States shall undertake to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and other staff of the Centre and not to seek to influence any of their nationals in the discharge of such responsibilities; provided that this shall not preclude the secondment to the Centre of staff by governments and organizations.

ARTICLE 8

Headquarters of the Centre

1. The headquarters of the Centre shall be located at Niamey, the Republic of the Niger.

2. The Centre shall enter into an agreement with the Government of the Republic of the Niger concerning the provision and grant, as the case may be, by the Government of such adequate premises, facilities and services and privileges and immunities as may be required by the Centre to operate effectively and efficiently.

ARTICLE 9

Status, capacity, privileges and immunities

1. To enable it to achieve its objectives and perform the functions with which it is entrusted, the Centre shall possess in the territory of each member State juridical personality in international law. To these ends, the status, capacity, privileges, immunities and exemptions set forth in paragraphs 2 to 12 of this article shall be accorded to the Centre in the territory of each member State.

2. The Centre shall for the purpose of this Constitution have the capacity:

- (a) To enter into contracts;
- (b) To acquire and dispose of immovable or movable property; and
- (c) To institute legal proceedings.

3. The Centre, its property and assets shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except in so far as in any particular case it has, through the Director-General of the Centre, expressly waived its immunity:

Provided however that no measure of execution shall be taken against the property and assets of the Centre without the consent of the Director-General of the Centre.

4. The headquarters of the Centre shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the Centre shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation, and any other form of interference whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.

5. The archives of the Centre, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable.

6. The Centre, its property, assets, income and transactions shall be exempted from all taxation and from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports necessary for the exercise of its functions. The Centre however shall not be exempted from the payment of charges for services rendered.

7. The members of the Board of Governors and representatives of the member States who are not otherwise officials of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are provided for mutatis mutandis by article IV of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

8. The staff of the Centre who are not otherwise officials of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies of the United Nations shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are provided for in article V of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

9. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the member States shall undertake to accord to all representatives of the member States, all the staff of the Centre and experts providing advice or assistance to the Centre, such facilities and courtesies as are necessary for the exercise of their functions in connection with the Centre.

10. The Director-General of the Centre shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any staff of the Centre who is not an official of the United Nations or of a specialized agency of the United Nations, in cases where in his opinion the immunity would impede the cause of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Centre.

11. All persons undergoing training or taking part in scheme for the exchange of personnel at the Centre in pursuance of the provisions of this Constitution and who are not nationals of the member States concerned, shall have the right of entry into, sojourn in, transit through and exit from the territory of each member State when such entry, sojourn, transit or exit is necessary for their assignment. They shall be granted facilities for speedy travel; visas, where required, shall be granted promptly and free of charge.

12. The Centre shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of the member States to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of national laws and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE 10

Rights and obligations of the member States

All the member States shall enjoy the same rights and obligations with regard to the Centre; in particular the member States shall:

- (a) Facilitate the timely collection, exchange and dissemination of climatic and meteorological data and information;
- (b) Submit such reports, data and information as may be required by the competent organs of the Centre;
- (c) Make available to the Centre training and research facilities on such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed with the appropriate organs of the Centre;
- (d) Make available to the Centre national personnel on such conditions as may be agreed upon with the appropriate organs of the Centre;
- (e) Pay their annual contributions as assessed by the Conference of Ministers;
- (f) Accord such facilities, privileges and immunities as may be required under the provisions of article 8 of this Constitution; and
- (g) Have free access to all the services of the Centre.

ARTICLE 11

Assistance by the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and of the World Meteorological Organization

1. The secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the World Meteorological Organization shall assist the Centre in every possible way in order to facilitate its work.
2. The secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization shall in particular have the responsibility of providing scientific and technical guidance and direction to the Centre with a view to assisting the Centre to achieve its objectives; it shall also supervise the co-ordination and co-operation of the Centre with other specialized, regional and world centres within the framework of the relevant programme of the World Meteorological Organization, in particular the World Weather Watch and the World Climate Programme.

ARTICLE 12

Co-operation with other organizations

The Centre shall establish such relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and such other organizations and institutions as may be interested in the achievement of the objectives of the Centre.

ARTICLE 13

Resources of the Centre

1. The financial resources of the Centre shall be derived from contributions made by the member States in accordance with a formula recommended by the Board of Governors to the ECA Conference of Ministers.
2. The Centre may, in addition to the resources referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, receive donations from any member State.
3. The Centre may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, bilateral and unilateral donors, and such other institutions and organizations as may be interested in the activities of the Centre. Acceptance by the Centre of offers of such further assistance shall be consistent with the objectives of the Centre, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Centre.

ARTICLE 14

Amendments

This Constitution may, on the recommendation of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment be amended by the Conference of Ministers.

ARTICLE 15

Settlement of disputes

Any question in dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of any provision of this Constitution which cannot be settled by the parties concerned, shall be determined by the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE 16

Duration and termination

1. This Constitution shall be of indefinite duration except that it may be terminated by a decision of the Conference of Ministers whereupon the Centre shall be deemed to have been dissolved.
2. In the case of the dissolution of the Centre in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the Board of Governors shall make provisions for the orderly liquidation of the Centre.

ARTICLE 17

Entry into force

This Constitution shall enter into force upon its adoption by the Conference of Ministers and approval by the member States in accordance with the procedures in force in their respective countries.

DONE at Addis Ababa, Socialist Ethiopia, on the twenty-seventh day of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Seven in the Arabic, English and French languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

ANNEX I

STATEMENT MADE BY THE MOROCCAN DELEGATION AT THE THIRTEENTH MEETING
OF THE ECA CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS CONCERNING THE REPORT OF
THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS
OF INDUSTRY HELD AT BUJUMBURA, BURUNDI,
FROM 17 TO 19 SEPTEMBER 1986

The Moroccan delegation recalls that the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry held from 17 to 19 September 1986 at Bujumbura, Burundi, was organized by ECA and serviced in conjunction with UNIDO and OAU.

The delegation also recalls the deplorable circumstances in which that Conference was held and at which a so-called entity, not a member of the United Nations, participated, resulting in the withdrawal of the Moroccan delegation.

The delegation draws attention to the seriousness of this event and to the passive role played by ECA and UNIDO secretariats, both of which must respect United Nations rules of procedure.

The delegation of Morocco further deplores the lack of reference in the Conference's report to its withdrawal and the manoeuvring which enabled the so-called entity to participate in the work of the Conference.

Consequently, the Moroccan delegation rejects the report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in its entirety together with the relevant resolution and requests the ECA and UNIDO secretariats to assume their responsibility in this matter.

Furthermore, Morocco reserves the right to denounce within other United Nations fora, the circumstances and reporting previously alluded to and which constitute a precedent serious enough to compromise the credibility of the Organization.

Sgd. (RACHIDI GHAZOUANI)
Head of the Moroccan delegation

ANNEX II

STATEMENT BY THE ALGERIAN DELEGATION

Contrary to the erroneous affirmation of the Moroccan delegation, the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (RASD) which it labels a "so-called entity" did infringe upon no rules of procedure in attending the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry held at Bujumbura, Burundi.

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry was created by African Heads of State and Government members of OAU. Accordingly, any African State member of OAU has the right to participate in its deliberations.

The RASD participated in the work of the Conference in its capacity as full member of the OAU.

This was in exercise of its most legitimate right.

ANNEX III

MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD
DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW
(22 APRIL 1986 - 27 APRIL 1987)

Body and officers	Meeting or Session	Document Symbol
<u>Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry</u>	Eighth meeting Bujumbura (Burundi) 17-19 September 1986	E/ECA/CM.13/20
Chairman : Burundi		
Rapporteur : Lesotho		
<u>Meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment</u>	Fourth meeting Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) 9-13 February 1987	E/ECA/CM.13/33
Chairman : Hon. Herve Duval (Mauritius)		
Rapporteur : Mr. Emmanuel Ofopi-Anyinan (Ghana)		
<u>Conference of African Ministers of Trade</u>	Ninth session Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) 19-20 April 1987	E/ECA/CM.13/35
Chairman : Sierra Leone		
Rapporteur : Zambia		
<u>Meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole</u>	Eighth meeting Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) 13-20 April 1987	E/ECA/CM.13/58
Chairman : The Niger		
Rapporteur : Zaire		
<u>Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries</u>	Seventh meeting Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) 21-22 April 1987	E/ECA/CM.13/59
Chairperson: Hon. Mrs. Amina Salam Alli (United Republic of Tanzania)		
Rapporteur : Mr. Akreba Ghaldon (Lesotho)		

ANNEX IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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| 1. | E/ECA/TPCW.8/1/Rev.2
E/ECA/CM.13/1/Rev.3 | Provisional agenda
Provisional agenda |
| 2. | E/ECA/TPCW.8/2
E/ECA/CM.13/2 | Annotated provisional agenda
Annotated provisional agenda |
| 3. | E/ECA/CM.13/3
E/ECA/CM.13/3/Corr.1
E/ECA/CM.13/Corr.2 | Survey of Economic and Social Conditions
in Africa, 1985-1986 |
| 4. | E/ECA/CM.13/4 | ECA/ADB Economic Report on Africa,
1987 |
| 5. | E/ECA/CM.13/5 | Progress in the implementation of the
United Nations Programme of Action
for African Economic Recovery and
Development and Africa's Priority
Programme for Economic Recovery and
Development, 1986-1990.

Part I: ECA's preliminary survey on
the implementation of Africa's Priority
Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-
1990 (APPER) and the United Nations
Programme of Action for African Economic
Recovery and Development, 1986-1990
(UN-PAAERD)

Part II: A note on the activities
undertaken by the United Nations system |
| 6. | E/ECA/CM.13/6
E/ECA/CM.13/6/Summary | Report on the implementation of the
food and agricultural aspects of the
Lagos Plan of Action (1980-1985) |
| 7. | E/ECA/CM.13/7
E/ECA/CM.13/7/Summary | Policy measures and institutions for
improved forest conservation, management
and development in Africa |
| 8. | E/ECA/CM.13/8
E/ECA/CM.13/8/Summary | Report on a survey of agricultural
research and programmes for livestock
development in the African region |
| 9. | E/ECA/CM.13/9
E/ECA/CM.13/9/Summary
E/ECA/CM.13/9/Corr.1 | Report on the implementation of the
recommendations of the World Conference
on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
in the Lusaka-based MULPOC subregion |
| 10. | E/ECA/CM.13/10
E/ECA/CM.13/10/Summary | International Year for the Mobilization
of Financial and Technical Resources
to Increase Food and Agricultural
Production in Africa |

11. E/ECA/CM.13/11
E/ECA/CM.13/11/Summary
Report on measures taken by African countries to reduce post-harvest food losses over the period 1975-1985
12. E/ECA/CM.13/12
E/ECA/CM.13/12/Summary
A comparative study and analysis of ongoing food security programmes in Africa
13. E/ECA/CM.13/13
E/ECA/CM.13/13/Summary
Report on land-use policies and farming systems: The case of Somalia and the Sudan
14. E/ECA/CM.13/14
E/ECA/CM.13/14/Summary
River basin development in Africa
15. E/ECA/CM.13/15
E/ECA/CM.13/15/Summary
Water resources: Progress in the implementation of the Mar Del Plata Action Plan
Review of the Situation with regard to the development of water resources in the drought-stricken countries of the African Region
16. E/ECA/CM.13/16
E/ECA/CM.13/16/Summary
Report of the Regional Meeting on Socio-economic and Policy Aspects of Water Resources Management in Africa
17. E/ECA/CM.13/17
E/ECA/CM.13/17/Summary
E/ECA/CM.13/17/Corr.1
Report of the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa
18. E/ECA/CM.13/18
E/ECA/CM.13/18/Summary
Report on the impact of the commemoration of 1986 as the Year of Cartography and Remote Sensing in Africa
19. E/ECA/CM.13/19
E/ECA/CM.13/19/Summary
Report on the Regional Consultative Meeting on the Mobilization of Financial Resources for the Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Africa
20. E/ECA/CM.13/20
Report of the eighth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry
21. E/ECA/CM.13/21
Problems and constraints for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa
22. E/ECA/CM.13/22
Report on the preparations for UNIDO II

23. E/ECA/CM.13/23
E/ECA/CM.13/23/Summary
E/ECA/CM.13/23/Add.1
United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: Progress report on the second phase programme
24. E/ECA/CM.13/24
E/ECA/CM.13/24/Summary
Report of the ECA/UNDP/IBRD transport study for Africa, south of the Sahara
25. E/ECA/CM.13/25
Report of the MULPOC Council of Ministers
26. E/ECA/CM.13/26
Progress report on preparations for the UNDP Fourth Programming Cycle for Africa (1987-1991)
27. E/ECA/CM.13/27
E/ECA/CM.13/27/Summary
Implementation in Africa of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
28. E/ECA/CM.13/28
Establishment of a United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)
29. E/ECA/CM.13/29
E/ECA/CM.13/29/Add.1
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E/ECA/CM.13/29/Add.2
E/ECA/CM.13/29/Add.3
Progress Report on the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)
30. E/ECA/CM.13/30
Report on the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Governors of Central Banks on the African Monetary Fund
31. E/ECA/CM.13/31
Report of the sixth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries
32. E/ECA/CM.13/32
E/ECA/CM.13/32/Summary
Report and decisions of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions
E/ECA/CM.13/32/Add.1
Report of the meeting of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Institutions and ECA Chiefs of Division and Project Officers
33. E/ECA/CM.13/33
E/ECA/CM.13/33/Summary
Report of the fourth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements and Environment
34. E/ECA/CM.13/34
Report on the International Scientific Conference on the Causes of the Lake Nyos Disaster

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| 35. E/ECA/CM.13/35 | Report on the ninth meeting of the Joint ECA/OAU Conference of African Ministers of Trade |
| 36. E/ECA/CM.13/36 | Report of the eighth meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development Process |
| 37. E/ECA/CM.13/37 | Report of the third meeting of the Regional Technical Committee for PADIS |
| 38. E/ECA/CM.13/38 | Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 and by the United Nations General Assembly at its forty-first session in the economic and social sectors that are of interest to Africa |
| 39. E/ECA/CM.13/39 | Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1986-1987 |
| 40. E/ECA/CM.13/40 | Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1988-1989 |
| 41. E/ECA/CM.13/41 | Draft Medium-term Plan for the period 1990-1995 |
| 42. E/ECA/CM.13/42 | Progress report on the utilization of pledges for 1985 and 1986 |
| 43. E/ECA/CM.13/43 | Programme of work and complementary resources required for the biennium 1988-1989 |
| 44. E/ECA/CM.13/44 | Staff and administrative questions |
| 45. E/ECA/CM.13/45 | Preparations for the thirtieth anniversary of ECA: Theme and programme of observance |
| 46. E/ECA/CM.13/46
E/ECA/CM.13/46/Corr.1 | Follow-up action on relevant resolutions adopted by the twenty-first session of the Commission/twelfth meeting of the Conference of Ministers |
| 47. E/ECA/CM.13/47 | Addis Ababa Declaration of African Ministers Responsible for Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII |
| 48. E/ECA/CM.13/48
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| 49. E/ECA/CM.13/49
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| 50. E/ECA/CM.13/50 | Culture and development |
| 51. E/ECA/CM.13/51 | Technical co-operation between UNDP and the regional economic commissions: ECA (Report prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit) |
| 52. E/ECA/CM.13/52 | African Symposium on Development (Paper submitted by the Government of the Republic of the Niger) |
| 54. E/ECA/CM.13/54 | In-Depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields: Decision 1987/112 adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth meeting on 6 February 1987: A note by the Executive Secretary |
| 55. E/ECA/CM.13/55 | Joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO report on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade programme in Africa |
| 56. E/ECA/CM.13/56 | Report of the extraordinary meeting of the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) |
| 57. E/ECA/CM.13/57 | An information note on international conferences on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development and its implementation |
| 58. E/ECA/CM.13/58 | Report of the eighth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole |
| 59. E/ECA/CM.13/59 | Report of the seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries |

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