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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND  
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
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Item 4 of the provisional  
agenda\*\*  
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION  
IN AFRICA

Special measures for the social and economic development  
of Africa in the 1980s

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. Since the time of submission of the report of the Secretary-General in May 1984, the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and various ECA-sponsored institutions have submitted information on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s.

Centre for Science and Technology for Development

2. The Centre for Science and Technology for Development is co-operating with ECA and OAU in organizing at Mbabane, Swaziland, in October 1984 an expert meeting on the implications of new technologies for Africa in the context of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa. The Centre will provide substantive documentation in micro-electronics, biotechnology, sea-bed resources technology and advanced materials technology.

Activities of ECA-sponsored institutions

3. More than 26 ECA-sponsored institutions have been established to assist

\* A/39/50.

\*\* E/1984/100.

African countries to develop collectively the capabilities and infrastructure essential for social and economic development which individually they are too poor to establish and maintain. Except for a few institutions, most suffer from chronic funding difficulties. In spite of the difficulties, however, some have been able to provide a modest level of specialized technical services. The activities of nine such institutions during 1984 and 1985 in the areas of earth resources services, industrial development and services and social and economic development planning and management are presented below. But even for those institutions, the level of planned activities is entirely dependent on annual flows of resources. Consequently, in some areas, data for 1982 and 1983 are provided as an indicator of the expected magnitude of 1984-1985 activities.

Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania

4. During 1984 and 1985, the Centre will undertake consultancy and advisory services in the United Republic of Tanzania on the exploration and exploitation of gold, diamonds, tin, tungsten, base metals and lobolosoit magnesite and in Ethiopia on the exploration and exploitation of gold, precious metals and industrial minerals, and the updating of rock samples on geochemical exploration. In Uganda, it will evaluate tin, tungsten, colombo-tantalite and beryllium deposits, provide the services of an electronic engineer, set up a geotechnical laboratory and analyse airborne geophysical survey data. The Centre will assess the mineral potential of Mozambique and Djibouti. The Centre has one United Nations Development Programme-funded expert.

Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys (RECTAS), Ile-Ife, Nigeria

5. During 1983 and 1984, the Centre enrolled 48 students for training in photogrammetry and photo interpretation. These courses, each of 10-month duration, will continue during 1984-1985, and new courses in photo interpretation in forestry as well as other short courses in specific subjects will be introduced in 1985. The Centre has a staff of seven experts.

Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS), Nairobi

6. During 1982 and 1983, the Centre conducted courses which were attended by participants from 22 African countries. Courses were offered in geology, hydrology, cartography, geodesy, remote sensing by satellite, applications of remote-sensing data and photographic laboratory techniques. During 1982 and 1983, the Centre provided assistance to seven African countries. The assistance included repairs of 232 electronic and 831 optical instruments, photomapping projects, preparation of thematic maps and aerial photography. Activities for 1984 and 1985 will essentially be a continuation and expansion of those undertaken in 1982 and 1983. Furthermore, the Centre will continue to assist African countries in the African Doppler Survey (ADOS) project, will print the first landsat photo map and will make reprints of topographical maps which are currently in great demand.

Centre régional du télédétection (CRTO), Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

7. During 1982 and 1983, CRTO organized three introductory courses in French and two in English. Eleven countries participated in the courses and 41 trainee engineers and technicians were trained. During 1984 and 1985, the Centre plans to reorient its training programmes to make them more effective and will reconsider their duration, content and end-product. Further, the Centre plans, subject to the availability of adequate staff, to meet more of the increasing requests for assistance.

African Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacture (ARCEDEM), Ibadan, Nigeria

8. The Centre plans to give specialized training to between 75 and 100 African engineers and entrepreneurs annually in machine design and manufacture. The Centre has a staff of seven professionals.

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), Dakar, Senegal

9. The Institute had an enrolment of 70 trainees during the 1983/1984 academic year and intends to maintain that level thereafter. The Institute plans two seminars in 1984, one on the role of socio-political factors in the implementation of development strategies in Africa and the other on African priorities and objectives in the Lomé III negotiations. In addition, the Institute plans to provide advisory services to member States, upon request, as active participants in planning and implementation exercises. The Institute has nine UNDP-funded posts.

Institut de formation et de recherche démographique (IFORD), Yaoundé, Cameroon

10. The Institute expects to enrol 20 degree and 3 research students during the 1984/1985 academic year. The Institute held one training seminar for middle-level personnel in the Comoros in 1984, and one for 25 demographers is planned for late 1984 or early 1985. The Institute has a UNDP-funded teaching staff of six.

Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Accra, Ghana

11. During 1984 and 1985, the Institute plans to enrol 50 students in population studies, 20 in the Master of Arts and 2 in the doctoral programmes in population studies. It further plans to train up to 200 persons through ad hoc and short-term courses during the period. RIPS has a UNDP-funded staff of five.

Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI), Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania

12. On the average, ESAMI conducts 47 courses per year and expects to conduct such courses for 2,050 participants during the 1984-1985 biennium. Of the total teaching staff of 22, only one is UNDP-funded.