



**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

(4 March 1977 - 3 March 1978)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

{Official records of 1978 }

**SUPPLEMENT No. 10**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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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. The designation E / CN.14/... indicates that the documents are issued under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa.

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- II. PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

## ABBREVIATIONS

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| ADB     | African Development Bank   |
| ARSO    | African Regional Organization for Standardization                      |
| A\$WEA  | Association for Social Work Education in Africa                        |
| CILSS   | Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel       |
| ECCOWAS | Economic Community of West African States                              |
| ECWA    | Economic Commission for Western Asia                                   |
| EEC     | European Economic Community  |
| ESCAP   | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific                |
| FAO     | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                |
| IBRD    | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development                  |
| IDEP    | African Institute for Economic Development and Planning                |
| ILCA    | International Livestock Centre for Africa                              |
| ILO     | International Labour Organisation                                      |
| IMF     | International Monetary Fund  |
| ITU     | International Telecommunication Union                                  |
| IUCW    | International Union for Child Welfare                                  |
| MULPOC  | Multinational Programming and Operational Centre<br>(replaces UNDAT)   |
| OAU     | Organization of African Unity  |
| OMVS    | Organization for the Development of the Senegal River                  |
| UDEAC   | Central African Customs and Economic Union                             |
| UNCSTD  | United Nations Conference on Science and Technology<br>for Development |
| UNCTAD  | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development                     |
| UNDP    | United Nations Development Programme                                   |
| UNEP    | United Nations Environment Programme                                   |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA  | United Nations Fund for Population Activities                    |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund                                   |
| UNIDO  | United Nations Industrial Development Organization               |
| URTNA  | Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa   |
| USAID  | United States Agency for International Development               |
| WARDA  | West African Rice Development Association                        |
| 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 from 4 March 1977 to 3 March 1978. <sup>1/</sup> It is submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-fifth session in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference.

### I. ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY, OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

2. During the period under review, no session of the Conference of Ministers was held.

3. With regard to its terms of reference, the Commission feels that the spirit and intent of Commission resolution 42 (IV) would be reflected more accurately if the phrase "provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission" in paragraph 5 of the terms of reference were deleted since that phrase was intended to apply to colonial powers. It therefore requests the Council to take the necessary action.

4. The Commission also wishes to bring to the attention the fact that Djibouti, having become a Member of the United Nations since the Commission last submitted a report to the Council, has automatically become a full member of the Commission. The Council is accordingly requested to add Djibouti to the list of countries in paragraph 5 of the Commission's terms of reference.

## II. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

### A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

5. During the period from 4 March 1977 to 3 March 1978, the Commission organized meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Conference of African Statisticians. A list of the meetings held by those bodies, together with further information concerning their officers and their reports, is contained in annex I to this report.

### B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

6. The activities carried out under the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1978 and 1979 (E/5941/Add.1 - E/CN.14/683/Add.1) and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the ECA Conference of Ministers, are described below.

#### Agriculture

7. During the period under review, the secretariat's approach to the problems facing the agricultural sector has continued to focus as much as possible on subregional organizations and has become increasingly action-oriented.

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<sup>1/</sup> For the previous report of the Commission, covering the period 1 March 1976 to 3 March 1977, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 7.

8. With regard to the promotion of regional and subregional co-operation in the field of agriculture, at the request of the UDEAC secretariat, a mission was carried out for the preparation of a study of the possibilities of co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture among UDEAC member States and contracts were made with FAO headquarters and its Regional Office in order to have the study started.

9. At the request of the Lake Chad Basin Commission a two-man team from the secretariat participated in the mission that was sent to evaluate ongoing agricultural and livestock projects in the Lake Chad basin. As a follow-up to the study, four experts were sent by the secretariat as its contribution to a multinational interdisciplinary team financed by UNDP and various bilateral donors to prepare feasibility studies for rural development projects in the area.

10. The secretariat of the newly established Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has approached the Commission to request its assistance in the series of studies for increasing co-operation and trade within the Community. In the field of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry, the secretariat is actively engaged in preparing two major studies on production and trade potentials.

11. The secretariat is also preparing programmes of work for the five multinational programming and operational centres (MULPOCs); agriculture will be a major component of these work programmes. In collaboration with the Lusaka MULPOC (formerly known as the Lusaka UNDAT), assistance was given in the field of multinational integrated rural development to Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

12. In co-operation with the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA), a study on the possibilities of the West African subregion attaining self-sufficiency in rice production is being undertaken. Particular attention is being paid to the integration of women in the production and marketing of rice.

13. The secretariat was represented at the preliminary meeting of the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) on the co-ordination of activities in the livestock industry. Particular areas of common interest were identified and the principle of co-operation and harmonization of programmes was established.

14. The secretariat was represented at the United Nations **interagency** meeting in Paris on the establishment of the Sahelian Institute.

15. The second major topic has been the promotion of production, trade and self-sufficiency in food in Africa pursuant to the Freetown Declaration of 1976. As a first step, the secretariat prepared a document entitled "Regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organizations in Africa for the development of food and agriculture". This now forms the basis of the secretariat's detailed analysis of supply and demand projections up to 1990 and trade matrices at the subregional level to be completed by the end of February 1978. This in turn will form part of the secretariat's contribution to the first phase of the Regional Food Plan for Africa to be submitted to the FAO/ECA Regional Conference of Ministers of Agriculture to be held at Arusha in September 1978, where formal approval for the next line of action will be given.



16. In attempting to find solutions to the food problems in Africa, and pursuant to a request by the OAU/FAO/ECA Interministerial Committee on Food, the secretariat also made a preliminary study of the agricultural sector of the development plans of eight countries of the region.

17. Under the programme on food availability and in consistency with the mandate of the African Interministerial Committee on Food, preparatory work was undertaken and areas of intervention identified in the West African subregion. The secretariat continued its analyses of food losses in West Africa. A study on waste of food in the West African subregion based on the report of the subregional consultation held in Monrovia (Liberia) in 1976 was prepared and circulated among the countries concerned. In order to assess the state of food wastages in the whole region, an information paper was prepared and circulated among the countries of the region.

18. Another important sector has been integrated rural development. The secretariat, in collaboration with the Panafrican Institute for Development organized a Seminar on Integrated Rural Development in the Province of Rutare (Rwanda). The Seminar was attended by all senior officers of the Rwandese Government working in the field of rural development.

19. The secretariat also paid special attention to the supply and marketing of agricultural inputs in the region. A mission visited several countries in the East African subregion and a report was made on the conditions of production, supply and marketing in two countries, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

20. The activities of the secretariat with regard to the collection and organization of statistical data ~~centred~~ on a livestock statistics development project. A field study was carried out by two consultants in four selected countries of the West African subregion to provide information for developing methodology for obtaining livestock statistics.

21. The secretariat intensified its activities in preparation of the next meeting of the FAO African Commission on Agricultural Statistics. For this purpose, a mission visited Sierra Leone to explore the possibility of holding the meeting in that country.

22. During the same period, the secretariat provided assistance to various countries in their preparatory activities for the next FAO World Census of Agriculture Programme.

23. As far as training is concerned, the secretariat co-ordinated, in different countries of the region, the recruitment activities for the second International Training Course in Remote Sensing Applications for Agriculture.

#### Development planning, projections and policies

24. With regard to development trends and requirements (surveys and reviews), the secretariat completed the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1977. Part I, section I, discussed international economic condition, the search for a new international economic order and economic development in the ECA region during 1976/1977. In part I, **section II**, the Survey presented an in-depth analysis of education and employment in Africa. Part II of the Survey consisted of a review of current economic developments and policies in 41 individual African countries.

25. The main thrust of work in the field of socio-economic research, planning and projections has been in two areas, the first of which is the preparation of the documentation for the seventh session of the Conference of African Planners scheduled to take place from 6 to 15 November 1978. Preliminary work including visits to African countries, was completed on a paper entitled "Evaluation of the experiences of selected African countries in the implementation of indigenization policies". Under a joint ECA/UNEP project, work started on two papers discussing the integration into comprehensive planning of work for improving the environment. Jointly with ILO, work started on the unified approach to development planning and planning for basic needs under African conditions.

26. The second major areas of work is that dealing with projections for African economies for the next decade. A preliminary assessment of long-term development trends and prospects in developing Africa was completed in early 1977 and published as annex III of the Secretary General's report to the sixty-third session of the Economic and Social Council on long-term trends in the economic development of the regions of the world.

27. The secretariat completed a paper entitled "Methodological guidelines for further examination of long-term trends in the economic development of the ECA region" together with a paper entitled "Long-term studies and projections carried out or under way in the ECA secretariat and some development issues for the 1980s". The work on projections is continuing in consultation with UNCTAD and FAO.

28. In the field of fiscal, monetary and financial issues at the national level, work on the growth and structure of financial institutions in two countries was also completed. This will be followed by specialized studies on the contribution of national development banks, commercial banks, insurance companies etc., to the mobilization of savings and development financing.

#### Promotion of economic co-operation and integration

29. The main thrust of the secretariat's work in the field of economic co-operation was in the reorganization of the ECA field offices and the integration of their work programmes with the existing intergovernmental organizations. In addition, the secretariat continued its assistance to African intergovernmental organizations and the identification of areas of co-operation among the African countries on the one hand and between Africa and other developing regions of the world.

30. In line with the restructuring of ECA field offices (MULPOCs), several meetings were held in collaboration with the intergovernmental organizations. The Gisenyi-based MULPOC held an inaugural meeting with the Economic Community of the Great Lakes in October 1977 and the Yaounde MULPOC held its meeting in February 1978.

31. The Niamey MULPOC continued to work closely with OAS and undertook measures to strengthen co-operation with ECOWAS, UDEAC and the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). In addition, the Niamey MULPOC carried out studies on price components of imported goods for the Upper Volta and the Niger.

32. Technical Assistance was given to various intergovernmental organizations, especially to ECOWAS which benefited from technical assistance in the establishment of its secretariat. The secretariat also assisted the States members of the Lake Chad Basin Commission with ongoing programmes and helped in the preparation of an integrated development plan. Moreover, consultations were carried out in the North African subregion with a view to establishing the same working relations between the secretariat and the existing intergovernmental institutions in North Africa.

33. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Lusaka MULPOC policy organs, the secretariat prepared a seven-part document on trade promotion among the countries of East and southern Africa, which was submitted to the MULPOC meeting of experts and to the third Ministerial Conference, which took place in October and November respectively. The study called for the creation of a preferential trade area and a clearing and payments system for the area. This recommendation was adopted and an Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning was scheduled to be held in March 1973 to consider the draft Declaration of intent and commitment to the establishment of the above-mentioned institutions.

34. In the field of co-operation with other developing regions, the secretariat participated in a meeting of the regional commissions on technical co-operation among developing countries held at Geneva in July 1977. It also contributed to a paper prepared jointly by the regional commissions on a plan of action for technical co-operation among developing countries. In addition, the secretariat contributed a document to a position paper prepared jointly by the regional commissions on the role of the regional commissions in technical co-operation among developing countries and participated in a meeting on that subject held in New York in January 1978.

#### Education and training

35. During the period under review preparatory studies, including the issue of an aide-mémoire for fund-raising, have been made for holding a symposium on non-formal education and manpower training for rural development in Africa in 1973.

36. In furtherance of institution building and the development of training facilities, the secretariat dispatched to all member States a set of three questionnaires to seek information on specialized training facilities, trainee places and scholarship opportunities. Responses have been received gradually and an analysis of results is scheduled for early 1978.

37. Workshops on training methods and the use of instructional materials were held at the subregional and national levels and covered 10 African countries. In addition, training programmes for management educators and accountancy teachers were organized at Lagos and Arusha respectively in collaboration with African host institutions. Regarding the promotion, strengthening and establishment of specialized training institutions, the secretariat has concentrated on two projects, namely, the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research as well as the subregional graduate schools of business management and finance. Pre-feasibility studies on the two institutions are being supported by financial grants from Nigeria.

38. Advisory and consultative missions concerning correspondence education course writers were undertaken to Egypt, the Sudan, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia at their request.

39. Under the localization of professional training and qualifications in African States, the secretariat undertook a follow-up mission to southern African countries during the third quarter of 1977.

40. Publications by the secretariat in the field of education and training for development included one monograph on "Manpower approach to human resources planning in developing countries", the bulletin on ECA training activities and a booklet on distant education.

#### Human settlements

41. During the period under review, the secretariat concentrated on the joint ECA/UNIDO/OAU building materials and construction industries development programme. On the basis of a project document prepared by the secretariat, a field mission composed of a team of African experts was mounted to cover eight African countries from August to October 1977. The team of experts completed the first sectoral review and project identification in the building materials subsector which was approved by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

42. The secretariat participated at the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Human Settlements at Geneva from 7 to 11 March 1977 and at the Meeting of the Organization of Arab Towns and Cities which took place at Rabat, (Morocco) from 6 to 11 June 1977. It also participated at the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Criteria for the Selection of Appropriate Building Technologies and contributed a paper entitled "Reflexions on elements of a national choice of appropriate technology for construction and building in Africa".

#### Industrial development

43. During the period under review, the secretariat devoted its efforts to the reformulation and implementation of certain projects and programmes approved by and/or implied in the decisions of the third Conference of African Ministers of Industry of December 1975 and in the Lima Plan of Action. Arrangements were also made to convene third and fourth meetings of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa as well as the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, which took place in Kaduna in November 1977.

44. On the basis of the conclusions reached at the third meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa in November 1976, the secretariat was provided with guidelines on the implementation of the following projects: African Regional Centre for the Transfer, Adaptation and Development of Technology, which embraced the programme on industrial technology; the Regional Centre for Industrial Plant Design and Manufacturing; the African Regional Centre for Consulting Engineering and Management; and the African Industrial Development Fund.

45. The secretariat has reformulated other proposals approved by the third Conference into comprehensive industrial development programmes in the following industrial branches: building materials, engineering, basic metals, chemical,

and agro-allied and forest-based industries. These programmes were subsequently endorsed by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in November 1977, which gave additional guidelines on their implementation.

46. At the third Conference of African Ministers of Industry, priority was given to the development of industrial technology. The secretariat, in co-operation with UNIDO, UNCTAD, WIPO, ILO, UNESCO and FAO mounted a field mission on the basis of the reformulated project on the African Centre for the Transfer, Adaptation and Development of Technology, which visited a number of African countries. The final reports were considered by an intergovernmental meeting of African experts held at Arusha in the United Republic of Tanzania. The meeting of African Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of the Centre was held at Kaduna (Nigeria) in November 1977. The required number of countries for the establishment of the Centre have already signed the Constitution and an inaugural meeting of the Council of the Centre is scheduled to be convened in the United Republic of Tanzania early in 1978.

47. Work is continuing in connexion with the field mission to determine the best arrangements for the implementation of the project on the African Regional Centre for Industrial Plant Design and Manufacturing.

48. A team of African experts completed a first sectoral review and project identification in the building materials development programme in October 1977. This programme, which cuts across industry and human settlements, has a high priority. A first report on both the current problems and the possibilities for the integrated development of building materials in the African region was approved by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

49. With regard to the engineering, metals and chemicals industry branch development programmes, preparations are under way for initial field team activities early in 1978. A UNIDO/ECA workshop on technical co-operation among the developing countries in the field of metal-working industry was organized in Addis Ababa in November 1977 and issued recommendations for the participating countries.

50. As regards the food, agro-based and forest-based industries programme, the secretariat has, in collaboration with UNDP and FAO, concentrated since July 1977 on reformulating the programme so as to take into account not only of the techniques but also the mechanisms of implementation. Several experts are under recruitment for this purpose.

51. The secretariat's programme on small-scale industries took the form of advisory services which aimed at identifying new opportunities and developing industrial potential. In this connexion, advisory services were rendered to a number of countries as well as in the area of intermediate technology.

52. In pursuance of the ongoing consultations for the development of world industrial productive capacity on an experimental basis, UNIDO and ECA jointly organized preparatory meetings to formulate a common African position on issues of primary interest to Africa in the leather and leather products sector and the oils and fats sector. These meetings took place in Addis Ababa from 27 June to 6 July 1977.

### International trade

53. As concerns intra-African trade, the secretariat completed a two-phase project regarding trade promotion between the East and southern African sub-regions. The first phase included carrying out missions and studies with respect to four countries while the second involved nine other countries in the same subregion. The reports were submitted to a meeting of officials of the Lusaka MULPOC which adopted practically all the recommendations contained therein.

54. At the request of the Government of the Upper Volta, an exploratory mission was undertaken to assist the Government in identifying training needs in the trade field as well as trade promotion needs with respect to a number of neighbouring countries. The mission made specific recommendations concerning the need for training in various fields, including marketing of agricultural commodities.

55. The secretariat participated in the first phase of a multidisciplinary mission whose objective was to assist the Lake Chad Basin Commission in the evaluation and identification of a number of projects and in a joint ECA/UNCTAD mission to ECOWAS member countries to assist in the preparation of studies of intra-ECOWAS trade flows.

56. Lastly, a field mission was undertaken to Algeria, Tunisia, the Ivory Coast, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire to supplement the desk research carried out in respect of existing and potential products for trade among African countries.

57. The secretariat serviced a number of meetings relating to intra-African trade including the meeting of the General Assembly of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations and the meetings of officials and ministers of the Gisenyi MULPOC which took place from 25 to 29 October 1977.

58. Regarding trade with developed countries, the second African Regional Seminar on Multilateral Trade Negotiations was held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 16 December 1977. It was organized jointly by ECA and the UNCTAD/MTN Interregional Project. The purpose of the Seminar was to review current issues in the multinational trade negotiations and their implications for African countries, to discuss subjects of special interest to African countries and to assist developing African countries to harmonize their policies and strategies with regard to the negotiations. The participants made a number of recommendations regarding the objectives, strategy and future action which African countries should adopt in the forthcoming decisive stage of the negotiations.

59. Pursuant to Conference of Ministers resolution 202 (XIII) on UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities, the secretariat assisted member States both in their preparations for the related meetings and during the actual meetings with a view to enabling them to derive maximum advantage from the implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

60. The secretariat was involved in the preparation and the servicing of two meetings organized by UNCTAD on cotton and tropical woods and attended two sessions of UNCTAD's Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities. During the meetings much use was

made of the ECA paper on the "Establishment of a common fund to finance commodity stocks: some possible consequence for African countries" (E/CN.14/MP.1/197), which was prepared at the request of the African Group at Geneva.

61. In addition, ECA staff serviced the African Group meetings which were held in conjunction with the two sessions of the Negotiating Conference.

62. Furthermore, jointly with OAU and UNCTAD, the secretariat organized an African Regional meeting on the Common Fund. The meeting took place at Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) from 6 to 8 October 1977. Its main purpose was to discuss and work out an African stand on the proposed Common Fund in preparation for the meetings of the Group of 77 and the global Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund.

63. In connexion with trade and financial relations with Third world countries, a member of the secretariat participated in the meeting of a working group on payments arrangements among developing countries which was organized jointly by the Central Bank of Venezuela and UNCTAD. In addition, pursuant to Conference of Ministers resolution 325 (XIII), a member of the secretariat attended both the first and the second sessions of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries which were held in Geneva in February and May 1977 respectively to assist African delegations. In collaboration with OAU, the secretariat also serviced the African group meetings which were held in conjunction with the sessions of the Committee.

64. The secretariat completed first drafts of the following studies: (a) Study on existing and potential trade between African countries and Latin American countries; (b) study on the development of joint import procurement policies for African countries and Latin American countries; (c) studies on monetary and financial co-operation among developing countries, including interregional payments arrangements.

65. The Joint ECA/Centre for Transnational **Corporations** Unit on Transnational Corporations, although still only partially staffed, started operating. Steps are being taken to exploit the material and data collected by a mission of consultants which was sent out in early 1977. ECA was represented at a meeting held in New York from 26 January to 2 February among the Centre for Transnational Corporations and representatives of the various joint units. The purpose of the meeting was to co-ordinate the work programme of the Centre and the joint units.

66. Along with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) the secretariat also participated in the design of the conceptual framework for the interregional project on ways of improving the bargaining position of countries exporting primary commodities vis-à-vis transnational corporations with a view to finalizing the project. To this end, a member of the secretariat attended a meeting of the chiefs of joint units which was held at Santiago from 3 to 7 February 1978.

#### Manpower

67. Arrangements were made for the identification of competent experts to undertake industrial manpower assessment and preparation of manpower profiles. One expert was identified to join the engineering and metals industries study mission in early 1978.

68. A case study of the development of indigenous consultancy services in African countries in West Africa was undertaken and study report issued. A follow-up meeting was also held and it resulted in the launching of the Association of West African Consultancy Organizations. Arrangements for a similar study in East and southern African countries were made and the mission started on 12 December 1977.

#### Natural resources development and conservation

69. In connexion with the remote sensing project, a technical committee composed of USAID, Canada, France, the Upper Volta and the secretariat was convened first in Ann Arbor, Michigan (United States of America) and then in Paris in July 1977 to agree on modalities for the operation and financing of the Ouagadougou Station.

70. The Senior Regional Adviser in Remote Sensing gave advice on remote sensing to the following countries: Kenya, Egypt, the Upper Volta, Nigeria, Zaire, the Sudan, the Niger, Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania and Burundi.

71. Preparations were made and documents were prepared for the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on Remote Sensing which was scheduled for April 1978. The Senior Regional Adviser prepared project submission data for bilateral technical assistance for the African Remote Sensing Programme and participated in a meeting for national decision makers at the Council of Scientific Research, Nairobi (Kenya). He also paid visits and had discussions with potential donor agencies in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

#### Mineral resources development

72. Assistance was extended to the countries of the East African subregion towards the establishment of the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre in Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania. An inaugural Governing Council meeting was convened in Dar es Salaam and approved the basic documents constituting the legal framework for the activities of the Centre, the objectives, programmes and budget.

73. At a meeting of potential donors held at Dar es-Salaam, the secretariat was requested to assist in obtaining the resources for the Centre that countries were requesting from donors. To this end, the secretariat contacted potential donors, took action to identify a Project Manager from UNDP for the Centre and a Director-General of the Centre from the African region.

74. Some progress was made in the collection and compilation of economic data regarding mineral production and exports, main indexes characterizing mining industries and new minerals developments, both on the country level and on the subregional level.

75. The seminar and study tour for African geologists on new exploration methods were successfully undertaken in Tashkent in co-operation with the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Participants from 19 African countries and five non-African countries discussed modern methods and techniques and the future trends in prospecting for and the exploration of mineral deposits, with particular reference to the African continent, as presented in 34 lectures and 12 occasional papers.



### Water resources development

76. As a follow-up to the hydrometeorological work that ceased with the departure of the bilateral expert, WMO drafted a project for UNDP financing. With respect to advisory services, surveys and studies, the hydrogeologist visited a number of countries and carried out studies concerned with groundwater resources.

77. The Regional Water Conference was successfully held in 1976 and the regional report, with action recommendations, was prepared for the World Conference at Mar del Plata.

### Energy

78. As far as the development of African energy resources as a whole was concerned, an inventory of African energy resources was initiated. In this context, the collection of data for the preparation of an atlas of African energy resources started, so that at the end of the period, five sheets out of 16 were finalized. A write up for a study on "Survey of existing facilities and future needs in Africa for education, training and research in the field of fuels, science and technology with special reference to petroleum and its derivatives" was prepared. The third phase of project ED/1368 (integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma Area) was prepared by the Senior Regional Adviser in Energy.

79. In the field of electrical energy development, the collection of data for the preparation of a study on methods of improving the organizational and operational aspects of electrical energy development continued. Assistance was provided to member States and, in this connexion, the Senior Regional Adviser in Energy took an active part in a series of meetings such as the Abidjan meeting on the interconnexion of grids in West and Central Africa, the Inaugural Meeting of the Gisenyi MULPOC, etc.

80. In the field of non-conventional sources of energy, the secretariat's activities were expanded by recruiting a Regional Adviser in Solar Energy and this led to the collection and dissemination of data and the establishment of a solar energy library and country files; technical and commercial data on solar energy were assembled and an exhibition on solar energy techniques was organized. A list of institutions offering training courses in solar energy was prepared. The promotion of solar energy utilization in Africa was started and contacts with manufacturers were established and pledges obtained for the establishment of a demonstration centre for solar energy at the Commission headquarters. A five-year project on the promotion of solar energy in Africa was prepared by the Senior Regional Adviser in Energy.

81. A series of congresses and seminars on solar energy was attended during the year (at Cargese, Tunis and Dakar) and assistance in development of solar energy was given to three member States (United Republic of Cameroon, Liberia and the Sudan) pursuant to 15 requests received during the period under review. A write up for a project relating to a feasibility study on the establishment of a Manufacturing Demonstration Centre for Solar Energy Equipment in Africa was prepared and assistance was given in the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

### Cartography

82. Support was given to the African Association of Cartography during the preparations for its second session which was held in Algiers in November 1977, at which ECA was represented. Important decisions were taken for closer co-operation between the Association and the secretariat.

83. The ninth meeting of the Governing Council of the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys at Ile-Ife, Nigeria, was held in April. The graduation ceremony for successful students in photogrammetry and ~~photo-interpretation~~ at the technician level took place at the Centre in July. The fourth meeting of the Governing Council of the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping in Nairobi (Kenya) was chaired by a member of the secretariat.

84. During the year the Map Documentation and Reference Centre in the secretariat received 870 maps and other cartographic publications and published four quarterly addenda to the 1969 Catalogue of maps and charts. Six hundred map sheets of maps published by the secretariat were sent as exchange material to organizations both inside and outside Africa.

### Human environment

85. The secretariat participated in the regional preparatory meeting for the Desertification Conference for sub-Saharan Africa in Nairobi in April 1977 and in the sixth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme. It also attended the global Conference on Desertification which was held in Nairobi in August 1977 where emphasis was laid on the role of the regional commissions in implementing the plan of action to combat desertification.

86. In the last quarter of 1977, a member of the secretariat led a study tour of African environmentalists to countries in West and North Africa. This tour was intended to enable participants to study the workings of existing environmental organs so that they could start new environmental machineries once back in their countries. Prior to this study tour, a one-week orientation seminar was held in Addis Ababa where participants exchanged experiences in the management of their national environmental concerns.

### Population

87. During the period under review, country case studies on the relationship between population and socio-economic development were completed for Kenya, Zaire, the Niger and Benin. The studies on Zaire, Benin and the Niger are still being reviewed by the secretariat. The secretariat also organized, in collaboration with Mauritius, a national seminar on the relationship between population and economic and social development.

88. In the area of advisory services, the secretariat provided assistance to the Governments of Rwanda, Zaire and the Congo in the analysis of demographic data on the request of these Governments. A mission was undertaken to the Upper Volta, the Ivory Coast and Senegal in connexion with the analysis of census data.

89. Assistance was given to Liberia in the formulation of a project on a demographic survey planned by that country under the UNFPA programme and to the Government of Mauritius in the analysis of fertility data from the country's 1972 census.

90. Assistance was also provided to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for a monograph on the growth of urban areas in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya at the request of the Libyan Government and to Nigeria in the conduct of a number of demographic surveys to provide information for the planning of the country's new capital.

91. During the period under review, work continued on the publication of the African Population Newsletter. Collation of data for the African Directory of Demographers was completed and the Directory will be published in the course of 1978. Work also continued on the collection of data for the revision of the Demographic Handbook for Africa and a draft of the Manual on demographic concepts and definitions suitable for Africa has been completed and sent to experts in the countries of the region for comments.

92. The secretariat continued to backstop the training and research activities of the Regional Institute for Population Studies at Accra and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques at Yaounde. The secretariat participated in the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Cairo Demographic Centre and in a seminar on rural population and social change in some African and Asian countries organized by that Centre.

#### Public administration, management and finance

93. During the period under review, the secretariat provided advisory and consultative services to member States on request. Advisory missions were undertaken to Zambia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Chad to advise on such matters as administrative training, public administration and administrative reform problems. A mission visited the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the purpose of discussing with and advising the officials on appropriate curricula for training the various types of administrative cadres which Namibia would need upon its accession to independence.

94. Discussions were held with the relevant MULPOCs on sending a fact-finding mission to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland to draw up a plan for manpower development in those countries.

95. In the field of purchasing and supply management, the secretariat provided extensive advisory missions to 14 member States. Those missions dealt inter alia with surveying existing practices and procedures in supply management, training courses and consultancy services for purchasing and supply management.

96. In the field of central and local government structures a field study mission was sent to Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Gambia in order to collect data for the case studies. Some more case studies **are** planned to be carried out in other subregions.

97. Owing to understaffing and a lack of funds, a number of projects and missions on budgetary and financial management scheduled for 1977 were not

carried out. However, two studies were initiated, namely "Improvements in budgetary systems and management in African countries" and "Case studies of African countries' experience in using presumptive tax assessment techniques in taxing small traders".

98. With regard to training in budgetary and taxation policies and management, one subregional training workshop for 13 tax officers from East and southern Africa was held at Lusaka (Zambia) at the request of the fourth Taxation Liaison Conference of countries in East and southern Africa.

#### Fiscal, monetary and financial policies and institutions

99. During the period under review the following studies were completed:  
(a) Study on the establishment of a clearing and payment scheme for the east and southern African subregion; (b) Study on the modalities of an agreement for the establishment of a clearing house for the Central African subregion; (c) Study on international financial and monetary problems and related matters: Implications for African countries and consideration of recent developments in respect of these problems.

100. The secretariat continues to act as secretariat for the Association of African Central Banks and to participate actively in its work. To this end, the secretariat assisted in servicing the meetings of the East, Central and West African subregional committees of the Association.

101. The annual meeting of the Working Party of the African Governors of IBRD/IMF took place at ECA headquarters in August 1977 to assist African Governors to arrive at a common stand on various international monetary and financial issues prior to the annual meetings of the World Bank Group.

102. In addition, the secretariat made substantive preparations and acted as co-ordinator for a study tour organized in co-operation with UNCTAD for the West African Clearing House. Officials of the Clearing House were briefed at ECA headquarters before continuing their visits to Asia, South and Central America.

#### Science and technology

103. With respect to the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), the secretariat sponsored an Intergovernmental Meeting of African Experts on Aspects of Technology which was convened in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 3 to 8 October 1977. The meeting considered background papers prepared by the secretariat covering subject areas, proposed preparatory activities for 1977 and 1978 and proposed arrangements for the Regional Meeting to be held in Cairo in July 1978.

104. The secretariat participated in five of the many preparatory meetings for UNCSTD organized during 1977, and conducted dialogues with African focal points regarding preparations for UNCSTD through correspondence and by visits. It also undertook preparatory activities for the Regional Meeting.

105. Concerning the activities relating to the establishment of an African Centre for the Transfer, Adaptation and Development of Technology, an interagency

mission visited 17 African countries between April and June 1977 to seek Governments' views about the Centre and to identify the problems and issues pertaining to the Centre; it convened an interagency meeting in Addis Ababa from 5 to 10 September 1977 to review the mission's report; and it convened an intergovernmental meeting of African experts in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) from 3 to 8 October 1977 to review the report and prepared final recommendations on the Centre.

106. The recommendations of the intergovernmental meeting of African Experts were considered by a meeting of African Plenipotentiaries held from 10 to 15 November 1977 at Kaduna, Nigeria. The meeting took the final decision on all aspects relating to the establishment of the Centre, except its location. The plenipotentiaries decided to establish the African Regional Centre for the Transfer, Adaptation and Development of Technology and approved its constitution which has already been acceded to by 21 African countries. Preparations were made to send out a mission to the nine countries which are candidates for the hosting of the Centre and to evaluate the facilities and services they propose to make available to the Centre. The report of this mission will assist in the selection of the location of the Centre.

107. The final documents of the founding Conference on the Creation of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), the first session of its General Assembly and the first meeting of its Council were circulated to members of ARSO and other African countries in April 1977 and to other international and national organizations in May 1977. By the end of 1977 four countries (Ethiopia, Nigeria, Ghana and Malawi) had deposited their instruments of ratification for the ARSO Constitution; three countries (Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya) had approved the Constitution, and ratification was awaited from the Governments.

#### Social development

108. The secretariat continued its activities in connexion with the establishment of the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the second Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs held at Alexandria (Egypt) in January 1977. Five countries (Egypt, Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and the Sudan) indicated their interest in hosting the Centre and a decision will be taken by the thirtieth session of OAU Council of Ministers, scheduled to be held in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) in February 1978.

109. The secretariat undertook a review of social trends and major social development problems as a basis for the Commission's contribution to the United Nations Report on the World Social Situation. The consultant who was commissioned for this purpose visited the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Sudan and Ethiopia in connexion with the preparation of the report, which is also expected to serve as the main working document for the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs in 1979.

110. The secretariat participated in a mission to Lesotho, in response to a request from United Nations Headquarters, to study the social and economic situation in that country following the closure by South Africa of various border posts. The mission identified essential needs pending the organization of an effective international programme of financial, technical and material assistance.

111. In response to another request from United Nations Headquarters, the secretariat participated in an appraisal of the problems raised by the influx of South African student refugees into Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland and in a mission to Botswana to assess the country's needs as a result of the Government's having to divert its funds for development projects to security arrangements.

112. In the field of youth and social welfare, work continued on the survey of youth policies, programmes and training requirements in Africa. During the period under review, the collection of data on national youth policies was completed for Rwanda, the Congo, the Gambia, Togo, Chad, the United Republic of Cameroon and Kenya. The study of the organization and functioning of national youth service schemes and their impact on development was completed in draft form. The secretariat also completed, for publication, a study on family welfare and development in Africa, as one in the Social welfare services in Africa series.

113. The secretariat continued to provide advisory services to the Association for Social Work Education in Africa (ASWEA) with regard to its work programme and to its attempts to implement its ongoing projects relating to indigenous teaching materials. Consultations took place for a tripartite ECA/IUCW/ASWEA staff exchange and training programme in the field of social development.

114. At the request of United Nations Headquarters, a report on ECA's over-all activities in the field of youth for the period July 1976 to September 1977 was prepared for inclusion in the United Nations Annual review of current and future activities related to youth. A review was also undertaken of the activities of the proposed Inter-Agency Task Force on Youth, and the secretariat's observations thereon were forwarded to the Inter-Agency Meeting held in Paris on 11 October 1977. A report on activities was also sent to United Nations Headquarters pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/113 relating to specific measures to meet the needs for a decent living environment for the most vulnerable groups of society. Another report was prepared on activities related to the International Year of the Child and new proposals were made on the secretariat's participation in that year.

115. The secretariat established an Interdivisional Working Group on Integrated Rural Development which met seven times in order to consider project proposals under the secretariat's special programme in integrated rural development. It also took necessary steps to convene, in the first quarter of 1978, the Africa Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development, comprising ECA, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO and OAU, with a view to promoting co-ordination of the activities of those organizations in the field of rural development.

116. The secretariat participated in a mission to Senegal, the Upper Volta and Mali in order to undertake a study on the participation of Sahel population in the development of their area. The mission made an inventory of Sahelian Governments' policies in this regard and advised the Governments on ways and means of increasing popular participation in development, in co-operation with CILSS/Club des Amis du Sahel. The secretariat also elaborated a programme of civic action in the rural areas, in response to a request received from the Government of Chad.

117. Following the formulation of operational plans with the Swiss Technical Co-operation Agency and the Panafrikan Institute for Development for a joint

programme for training senior rural development personnel, a national seminar on the methodology and practice of integrated rural development jointly organized in Rwanda in June 1977 by the secretariat and the Panafrican Institute for Development. A regional workshop on the problems of the effective use of radio forums/clubs in rural Africa was held in Addis Ababa in December 1977. The workshop was attended by 39 participants representing 23 member States and observers from seven intergovernmental organizations and five international voluntary agencies.

118. The comparative study of the organization, administration and financing of rural development programmes in African countries and an analysis and evaluation of rural development programmes in Africa was completed in draft form and circulated for comments and updating, after which it will be revised for use at the Intergovernmental Conference on Policy, Planning, Organization, Administration and Financing of Integrated Rural Development scheduled to be held in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) in October 1978 for senior-level (national) rural development personnel.

119. In connexion with the Training and Research Centre for Women the secretariat serviced the Regional Conference on the implementation of National, Regional and World Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development which was held in Nouakchott (Mauritania) in September 1977. The Conference was attended by 71 participants from 35 African member States and 41 observers representing 25 international organizations and the Governments of Belgium, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. The Conference adopted resolutions relating to the creation or strengthening of national machineries; priority needs of rural women; and the establishment of an African Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the integration of women in development.

120. Itinerant (national) training workshops for trainers in programmes to improve the quality of rural life were held in the United Republic of Cameroon, Mauritania and Senegal. Seminars on national commissions on women and development and women's bureaux were conducted in Mauritania and Mali. Contacts were established with Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Mozambique and the Upper Volta to discuss the needs of women and their advancement as well as the creation and/or strengthening of national machineries. The secretariat assisted the Government of Swaziland in the evaluation and development of a project on women in rural development and the Government of Mauritania in the formulation of a five-year project proposal for training women field workers.

121. The secretariat continued its activities under the village technology programme, which started in 1975. During the period under review, the following specific activities were undertaken: socio-economic studies of existing projects aimed at introducing new technologies; surveys of traditional technologies and existing technology projects; and pilot projects aimed at introducing new equipment.

122. The secretariat participated in and contributed to various meetings organized by United Nations agencies and international organizations. Apart from several working documents prepared for its own meetings and other contributions made to meetings at which it was represented, it published a manual on child development, family life and nutrition.

### Statistics

123. A central feature of the year under review was the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians which met at ECA headquarters in October 1977. The Conference considered the means by which it could become more responsive to the changing economic and social situation of the region. In general the Conference envisaged a more operational role for itself by exploiting possibilities for regional technical co-operation in statistics, particularly through intergovernmental advisory services, taking more direct responsibility for some aspects of statistical development and redefining statistical priorities.

124. During the year under review, the secretariat convened and serviced a working group to review statistical training needs in Africa which met in August 1977. It based its deliberations on a report prepared by African consultants and the outcome was a proposal for a comprehensive statistical training programme for Africa.

125. In the field of national accounts, there were increasing demands for advisory services which could not all be fulfilled owing to a shortage of travel funds; however the secretariat provided such services to a certain number of countries.

126. The secretariat completed its work on methodological documents to supplement the United Nations National Accounts Handbook. Reasonably good progress was made in incorporating sectoral deflators in the ECA annual national accounts estimates for all countries of the region. Compilation of available balance-of-payments data continued and work on their integration with the computerized national accounts file was taken in hand.

127. In price statistics, the secretariat made progress in developing sectoral deflators and these incorporate most of the scanty price data available in the region. It also undertook a country mission in support of the International Comparison Project and continued work on the compilation of more analytical price data for selected countries.

128. A regional inquiry into African external trade statistics practices was completed with the aim of providing guidelines for improving the timeliness, coverage, comparability and quality of these data.

129. The secretariat also produced the draft of the first issue of series C, Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa which contains analytical summary tables.

130. Other economic statistics activities of the secretariat during the reporting period included the production of preliminary methodology guidelines, data compilation on tourism and transport statistics and on industrial and energy statistics in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office.

131. The African Census Programme, which was initiated in 1971, officially terminated at the end of 1977. The secretariat assisted 22 African countries which found it difficult to participate in the 1970 round of population census. The secretariat also completed a study on methods and problems of the 1970 round of African population censuses and surveys which enabled the Conference of African Statisticians to formulate provisional recommendations for the 1980 censuses.



132. To ensure an exchange of statistical information and co-operation in the development of methodology and the co-ordination of field activities, the secretariat collaborates with the United Nations Statistical Office and its Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD and ICF. It collaborates also with African intergovernmental agencies and the statistical development agencies of countries who provide assistance to Africa.

Transport, communications and tourism

133. In the field of road transport, at the request of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon the secretariat undertook a mission in the Province du Littoral to study rural feeder roads in that province. The study was published and forwarded to the Government concerned.

134. A representative of the secretariat participated in a mission to the Lake Chad Basin area on the request of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and submitted a report covering the prospects for the development of surface transport in the Lake Chad conventional basin area.

135. A ministerial meeting sponsored by the secretariat was held in Ndjamena (Chad) in March 1977 on the establishment of permanent machinery for the co-ordination of transport policies in Central African subregion. It endorsed the recommendations of a subregional meeting and established its secretariat at Ndjamena.

136. Under the Trans-African Highways Programme, the secretariat continued to co-ordinate activities with co-operating countries for the financing of engineering studies and feasibility studies for the sections of the Trans-African Highway in Zaire, the Central African Empire and the United Republic of Cameroon respectively. It also drew the attention of the relevant Governments to the need to implement Conference of Ministers resolution 293 (XIII) of 23 February 1977 on economic co-operation in the trans-African highway projects.

137. The secretariat has prepared special reports on the major trans-African highways to serve as background documents for negotiations with prospective financing institutions and co-operating countries.

138. The Pan-African Conference on Highway Maintenance and Rehabilitation, organized by the secretariat in co-operation with the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, was held from 22 to 29 November 1977 in Accra. Highway engineers from 36 African countries as well as from the three co-operating countries and the World Bank attended. The recommendations adopted by the Conference include: harmonization of road maintenance standards; preparation of a road maintenance manual for Africa taking account of the geographical diversity of the countries of the region; establishment of a documentation centre responsible for the collection and dissemination of research results; the establishment of regional training centres and the strengthening of existing ones; and the establishment of regional institutes for highway research in each of the four subregions.

139. In the field of inland water, maritime and port activities, preparatory arrangements for the seminar on port management and operations continued. Agreement has been reached with the Soviet authorities that the seminar will take place from 7 to 19 August 1978 and will be organized jointly by ECA and UNCTAD. Basic arrangements for the seminar were to be finalized early in 1978. At the request of the Ethiopian Government, a mission was undertaken by an ECA port expert to the Ethiopian ports of Massawa and Assab in January and March 1977 respectively. The prime objective of the mission was to identify the present position of the ports, their management and operational deficiencies and to recommend policies and means for their improvement.

140. Technical assistance has been provided on a continuous basis to African port management associations.

141. With regard to communications, as a result of two meetings at the plenipotentiary level in May and December 1977, both organized at Addis Ababa and in which the secretariat participated as a member of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network, the Pan-African Telecommunications Union has been established with its headquarters at Kinshasa (Zaire) and its principal officers appointed. The secretariat is looking forward to close collaboration with the Union.

142. The Co-ordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network project also reviewed progress on the construction of the first stage of the network which comprises some 24,000 kilometres of route and 18 international switching centres. The Committee, which is composed of ECA, OAU, ITU and ADB, also held discussions with financing sources, notably Afro-Arab ones, on a few sectors of the first stage of the network for which funds were still to be mobilized. Similar efforts were undertaken by the secretariat to mobilize resources for feasibility studies on the second stage of the network comprising some 35,000 km of route added on to the original project at the request of a few countries of the region including the newly independent ones. A project document for a feasibility study on stage II of the Network was prepared. It now seems likely that adequate financing will be available for the completion of construction work for the first stage of the network.

143. The secretariat initiated preparatory arrangements for the study and experiment on satellite communications called for in Conference of Ministers resolution 310 (XIII) and project document was prepared.

144. It also initiated plans for a seminar to be organized jointly with the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) and the International Institute of Communications on the World Administrative Radio Conference scheduled for 1979.

145. In tourism, at the request of the Government of Seychelles, the Regional Adviser in Tourism went on mission to Seychelles to make recommendations for its future tourism development and to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to prepare a pre-feasibility study on the establishment of a hotel training centre. The secretariat also co-operated in the preparation of documentation connected with the ECOWAS project on transport and trade co-ordination whose execution has been entrusted to the Commission.

146. Several studies on the costs and benefits of tourism in African countries have been undertaken by the secretariat. The studies on Seychelles, Tunisia and Kenya have already been completed while those on the Ivory Coast, the Gambia and the United Republic of Tanzania are scheduled for completion in the second quarter of 1978.

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

147. During the period under review, relations between the secretariat, the specialized agencies and other institutions have strengthened continuously. Such relations mainly took the form of participation in meetings of common interest, project implementation and communications and exchange of information.

148. Co-operation gained new momentum at the fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of ECA with the adoption of resolution 328 (XIII) on the restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and co-operation in Africa. In implementation of that resolution, the Executive Secretary signed memorandums of understanding between ECA and UNEP, ECA and FAO and ECA and ITCO.

149. Arrangements are in hand for the conclusion of a co-operation agreement between ECA and UNESCO.

150. In the field of social development, the secretariat continued to keep in touch regularly with FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, etc. with respect to the activities of the Training and Research Centre for Women. The joint FAO/UNFPA/ECA programme in better family living and the joint UNICEF/ECA programme in various aspects of social welfare etc., were implemented under the Training and Research Centre for Women's regional programme.

151. As regards industrial development, the secretariat, in collaboration with UNIDO and OAU, organized the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry. Moreover in collaboration with UNDP and FAO, the secretariat has concentrated since July 1977 on reformulating the food, agro-based and forest-based industries programme.

152. Through the ECA/FAO Joint Division of Agriculture, the secretariat has organic relations with FAO and contributed to the preparation of FAO's State of Food and Agriculture for 1977. The secretariat was represented at the FAO Conference, held in Rome from 2 November to 5 December 1977. The work to be undertaken for ECOWAS will be carried out in full collaboration with UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre. Work on food availability is conducted under the leadership of the Interministerial Committee on Food of OAU.

153. In the field of human settlements, the secretariat, in collaboration with UNEP and UNHSP, signed an agreement for an interregional programme in human settlements technology.

154. During the period under review, the secretariat carried out a number of activities in co-operation with UNCTAD. These included field missions in preparation for studies of intra-ECOWAS trade flows; organization and servicing of meetings relating to UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities; and convening and servicing of the second African Seminar on Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

155. It should also be mentioned that a substantial part of the activities carried out in the field of intra-African trade during the period under review were financed out of funds made available by UNDP.

156. So far as OAU is concerned, both the African Regional Meeting on the Common Fund and UNCTAD's Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund were jointly serviced with the organizations in question.

Annex I. MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

| Body and officers                                  | Meeting or session   | Document symbol of report        |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>Executive Committee</b>                         |  |                                  |
| <u>Chairman</u> : Mr. Lukoji Mulumba<br>(Zaire)    | Seventeenth meeting,<br>Arusha (United<br>Republic of Tanzania),<br>10-12 October 1977 | E/CN.14/688<br>E/CN.14/ECO/130   |
| <u>Rapporteur</u> : Mr. Alaoui Kacimi<br>(Morocco) |  |                                  |
| <b>Conference of African Statisticians</b>         |  |                                  |
| <u>Chairman</u> : Mr. Singh (Kenya)                | Tenth session,<br>Addis Ababa<br>(Ethiopia)<br>17-22 October 1977                      | E/CN.14/687<br>E/CN.14/CAS.10/21 |
| <u>Rapporteur</u> : Mr. S.O. Adeyinka<br>(Nigeria) |  |                                  |

Annex II

Publications and principal documents issued during the period under review

| <u>Symbol</u>                                    | <u>Title</u>  |
|--|---|
| E/CN.14/684                                      | Report of the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa |
| E/CN.14/685                                      | Economic Bulletin for Africa Vol. XI, No. 2   |
| E/CN.14/686/Rev.1<br>ECA/PLDG/PWP/77/F.Rpt/Rev.1 | Report of the Pledging Conference of African Government Plenipotentiaries   |
| E/CN.14/687<br>E/CN.14/CAS.10/21                 | Report of the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians  |
| E/CN.14/688<br>E/CN.14/ECO/130                   | Report of the seventeenth meeting of the Executive Committee  |
| E/CN.14/689<br>E/CN.14/INR/221                   | Report of the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry  |
| E/CN.14/690 (Part I)                             | Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1976-1977 (Part I)  |
| E/CN.14/690 (Part II)                            | Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1976-1977 (Part II) - Country Economic Surveys                          |