



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(15 February 1970 – 13 February 1971)

VOLUME II

**PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1971–1973,
WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1976**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIRST SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 5

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.**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAASA	Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa	IASSW	International Association of Schools of Social Work
ADB	African Development Bank	IATA	International Air Transport Association
AAFRA	Association of African Airlines	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
AFCAC	African Civil Aviation Commission	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
CAFRAD	African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development	ICHDA	International Co-operative Housing Development Association
CCC	Customs Cooperation Council	IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
CEC	Centre for Economic Co-operation	ILO	International Labour Organisation
CESD	Centre européen de formation des statisticiens économistes des pays en voie de développement	IMF	International Monetary Fund
CIEH	Comité Inter-Africain d'études hydrauliques	ISS	Institute of Social Studies, the Hague
CDPPP	Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies	ITC	International Trade Centre
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	IUOTO	International Union of Official Travel Organisations
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	OAU	Organization of African Unity
EEC	European Economic Community	OCAM	Common Organization of African and Malagasy States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	ODTA	Organisation for the Development of Tourism in Africa
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	OTC	Office of Technical Co-operation

ABBREVIATIONS (cont'd)

UIC	Union Internationale des chemins de fer	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Develop- ment Programme	UNRTD	United Nations Resources and Transport Division
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Com- missioner for Refugees	WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Part V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1971 - 1973, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1976

i) INTRODUCTION

497. The programme of work and priorities for 1971-1973, with projections to 1976, has been prepared in consultation with the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts of the Economic Commission for Africa, and in the light of the recommendations of other relevant bodies of the United Nations.

Basic directives

498. In the preparation of the programme of work and priorities, the Executive Secretary, the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts have taken into account the basic directives and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with regard to: concentration and co-ordination, decentralization, planning and programming in the economic and social fields, control and limitation of documentation, as well as the recent relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in particular, the international development strategy for the United Nations Second Development Decade, and the Economic and Social Council.

499. Account has also been taken of the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Administrative Management Service (Review of management and manpower utilization in the Economic Commission for Africa - September 1970), set up by the Secretary-General in response to: the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the General Assembly at its twenty-third session (A/7207), the report of the Commission on the Reorganization of the Secretariat (A/7359), and the report of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly (A/7476).

500. Particular attention has been given to the recommendations of the United Nations Administrative Management Service regarding planning and implementing the work programme and, specifically, to the recommendation that the Commission should relate the high priorities within its work programmes to available resources, as well as advance its current programming ~~exercise~~ by one year, so that the Commission's programming cycles could be rationally adjusted to the budgeting cycles of the United Nations system.

501. As a result of the findings of the manpower utilization survey undertaken in the Secretariat of the Commission by the Administrative Management Service, recommendations were made for the provision of staff resources in 1971 for the Commission's secretariat. The Programme of Work and Priorities has been prepared, therefore, on the basis of the resources requested by the United Nations Sec-

retary General, in the revised budget estimates for 1971 (A/C.5/1322), which reflect the outcome of the manpower utilization survey. For the implementation of the work programmes envisaged for 1972 and 1973, and the projections for subsequent years up to 1976, estimates have been provided (within reasonable limits) of the additional resources required, including those which may be needed for new projects or expansion of the Commission's activities.

Concerted action, concentration and co-ordination

502. In recent years, the Commission has emphasized at its sessions the need to accord importance to regional co-operation and have also stressed the role of the Commission in the field of national, sub-regional, regional and other multinational efforts at economic co-operation. Furthermore, the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central Africa held in Lusaka (1969) gave added support to this question. The crucial role of the Economic Commission for Africa, in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, was also endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1442(XLVII) and by the General Assembly in its resolution 2563(XXIV).

503. The Commission's work programme for 1971-1976 aims at the practical accomplishment of the objectives set out under individual projects and within the framework of a development strategy for Africa during the United Nations Second Development Decade. Emphasis is to be placed on certain areas of activities which require special attention during the 1970s, namely: research, surveys and planning, trade, industry, agriculture, rural transformation, human resources development, including manpower development and training, and economic co-operation. The detailed particulars of the individual projects involved are provided in the work programme.

504. With regard to the content of the programme, special attention is to be given to more action-oriented projects of multi-national significance in economic co-operation, such as: utilization of hydro-electric energy in groups of countries; the West African Rice Development Association and Research Centre; African livestock development; the promotion of new scientific and technological centres, including strengthening and expansion of existing centres; improvement and development of the West African transportation network; the proposed trans-Saharan route and the proposed East to West African highway. Assistance will also be given to governments in the preparation of studies on co-operation in the linking of railway systems of different technical specifications, maritime shipping, multinational tourist promotion centres, development of international water resources, and identifying problems requiring collective action by member States, as well as in promoting other arrangements for economic co-operation where necessary.

505. Within the secretariat itself, the Regional Trade Promotion Centre (Africa Trade Centre) was established early in 1970. The activities of this Centre will be directed towards inter-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture and other locally manufactured products; training of Africans in trade promotion techniques; and assisting governments to harmonize their views and adopt a common position on trade and development issues in forums organized by UNCTAD and other interested agencies.

506. An attempt has been made in the work programme to strike a balance between multi-national activities of economic co-operation and those at the national level requiring urgent attention. With regard to activities at the national level, the programme makes provision for concentrated efforts in such key areas as: integrated approach to rural development; assistance to governments in the formulation of policies and measures required for rural transformation; assistance in the restructuring and building up of efficient public administration services, including management of public enterprises; assistance in the establishment of appropriate institutions for inventory, management and planned use of natural resources; identifying manpower deficiencies in crucial areas of development and assisting member States in providing the appropriate solutions in regard to the necessary training requirements; and in relating national development efforts to sub-regional and other multinational development activities. Advisory services will also be provided for innovations and structural changes in industry and agriculture; mobilization of domestic resources through institutional reforms; and in other measures required for the transformation and rapid growth of African economies.

507. In addition to action-oriented programmes, attention will also be focussed, on a limited scale, on conferences, seminars, training courses and study tours designed to disseminate ideas, set the necessary standards and provide training opportunities for key personnel in crucial areas of development within member States.

508. With regard to its co-ordinating role within the region, the secretariat will continue to give active support to, as well as identify areas for co-ordination in, the activities of inter-governmental organizations for economic co-operation, such as: the Organization of the Senegal River States, the Entente group, OCAM, the Niger River and Chad Basin Commissions, the intra-African Committee for Hydraulic Research and other intergovernmental organizations for economic co-operation.

509. Within the area of operational activities undertaken by the various regional structures of the United Nations system, the secretariat will continue its efforts in ensuring that more rational arrangements and procedures are adopted for effective co-ordination of all United Nations development activities within the region, as well

as within the framework of the overall targets and objectives established in the development strategy for Africa during the United Nations Second Development Decade. The secretariat will actively co-operate in the activities of the multi-national interdisciplinary development advisory teams recently established by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and, where necessary, will also co-operate in the planning and programming activities of the United Nations Development Programme as well as those of the specialized and other agencies of the United Nations and bilateral organizations operating at the national, intergovernmental and regional levels.

510. The establishment of the Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams, within the region, has been made possible as a result of the co-operative effort of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariat and member States of the Commission. Efforts will also be made to ensure that the United Nations development strategy established for the region will constitute the basis for a co-ordinated approach by all United Nations agencies to the planning, programming and implementation of United Nations technical assistance activities at the country, regional and sub-regional levels within the context of an overall development objective for Africa.

511. The rate of progress in securing the necessary staff and financial resources for the implementation of the Commission's work programme has been slow. Although efforts have been made to adjust the work programme to available resources, a lot of work will need to be done by the secretariat in enlisting the support of bilateral assistance from the more developed countries, in order to augment the resources required to implement projects of equally high priority for which resources cannot be provided within United Nations budgetary allocations. Wherever appropriate, the Commission will continue to make use of the services of consultants and such bodies as universities and other private or public institutions for carrying out part of its programme of work.

512. While every effort has been made to relate the Commission's programme of work to available and anticipated resources as much as possible, there is no certainty that all the projects within the work programme will be implemented within the timetable fixed for their execution, due to inadequate provision of the necessary staff and other resources. The Commission has therefore entrusted the Executive Secretary with the appropriate authority to modify or postpone the implementation of certain projects in the work programme, or to establish a different order of priorities, within the framework of the present integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting.

513. At present, the Commission's biennial programme of work and priorities are considered and adopted at sessions of the Commission which are held after the General Assembly of the United Nations has approved the budgetary resources for the various United Nations organs in the preceding year. It is therefore necessary to evolve a procedure whereby the programming cycles of the Commission and the budgeting cycles of the General Assembly could be made to fit into a rational timetable within an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting. In order to place the programming and budgeting cycles of the Commission and the General Assembly, respectively, on a more convenient time-phase within the United Nations budgeting system, as well as achieve a more rational relationship between the programming and budgeting cycles, the Commission's programme of work and priorities (together with the relevant budgetary requirements) has been prepared for a three years' period from 1971 to 1973, with projections to 1976. This arrangement would enable the General Assembly to consider precise and definitive programme proposals up to the end of 1973 before the close of its twenty-sixth session in 1971. In effect, the resource requirements of the Commission's programme of work and priorities, up to the end of 1973, would have been considered by ECOSOC and the General Assembly in advance during 1971.

514. As from 1973 onwards, the Commission's precise and definitive work programme will be prepared on a biennial basis (within the framework of an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting) commencing with the programme for 1974-1975, and adjusted to a timetable which will immediately precede further consideration of the programme and its budgetary implications at the succeeding sessions of ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

Decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat

515. At its ninth session, the Commission adopted resolutions 187(IX), 188(IX), 189(IX), 190(IX), 211(IX), and 212(IX) which are designed to strengthen the role and functions of the Commission and its secretariat, as well as the activities of the secretariat in accelerating the social and economic progress of the member States of the African region. These resolutions also take account of the need to strengthen the staff and financial resources of the secretariat, to enable it to provide the necessary administrative and substantive support for the effective implementation of the more extensive programme of work envisaged by member States as basically essential for the accelerated transformation of the economies of African countries during the United Nations Second Development Decade. They contained provisions which should ensure more effective decentralization of some of the operational activities of the United Nations to the Commission's secretariat, in support of General Assembly resolutions 1709(XVI), 1823(XVII) and ECOSOC resolutions 793(XXX), 823(XXXII) and 879(XXXIV).

516. Proposals for meeting the objectives of the resolutions of the ninth session of the Commission and those of the General Assembly were considered by the Executive Committee of ECA at its meetings held in 1969. At a subsequent meeting held at United Nations Headquarters with the Secretary-General and during the forty-seventh session of ECOSOC, representations were made on behalf of the Commission by the Chairman of the Executive Committee in support of the far-reaching resolutions adopted at the Commission's ninth session. In its resolution 1442(XLVII), dealing with the role of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the Second United Nations Development Decade, ECOSOC specifically endorsed the proposals for the reorganization and strengthening of the Economic Commission for Africa and its secretariat and urged more effective and substantial decentralization of United Nations operational activities to the regional economic commissions. Subsequent endorsement was given by the General Assembly in its resolution 2563(XXIV).

517. The detailed proposals and recommendations of the Executive Committee of ECA, regarding decentralization and strengthening of the secretariat, are contained in the reports of the four meetings of the Executive Committee held in 1969 and 1970 which were considered by the Conference of Ministers at the tenth session of the Commission (see E/CN.14/ECO/10, E/CN.14/ECO/11, E/CN.14/ECO/18 and E/CN.14/ECO/22). The effect of the proposals for decentralization will involve two types of decentralization namely: decentralization from the United Nations Headquarters to the Commission secretariat, and decentralization from the Commission secretariat to its sub-regional offices. Pending decision on the question of decentralization from United Nations Headquarters to the regional economic commissions and provision of the necessary resources, the secretariat intends to proceed with its own arrangements for decentralization to its sub-regional offices, utilizing part of its existing resources for this purpose. It is expected that some backstopping will be provided for the secretariat's activities at the sub-regional level by the recently established multi-national inter-disciplinary development advisory teams set up by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in keeping with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV).

518. Action has also been taken to strengthen the headquarters of the Commission secretariat, pending the availability of additional resources, by bringing into operation measures for internal reorganization with effect from 1 January 1970. The Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit and the Programme Co-ordination Unit have been brought together under a reorganized Technical Assistance and Programme Co-ordination Office, within the Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary. This reorganization is designed to provide a more rational arrangement of related functions and economic deployment of limited staffing and financial resources, and to ensure more effective co-ordination of the work programmes of the substantive divisions with the regional programmes

of technical assistance under the approved United Nations regular programme as well as the approved programmes of the governing council of the UNDP. In addition, co-ordination of bilateral technical assistance provided by the more developed countries is being undertaken to augment the present inadequate resources of the Commission secretariat.

519. The Trade and Economic Co-operation Division has been split into two divisions, namely: Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division; and Centre for Economic Co-operation. This arrangement is designed to reduce the burden of the work-load in the former combined division; improve the efficiency of the sections dealing with international trade as well as intra-African trade and fiscal and monetary affairs; ensure that greater concentration than hitherto is given to the many and varied problems relating to economic co-operation at the sub-regional and other multinational levels, as well as provide more efficient advisory services for development programmes involving sub-regional and other inter-governmental action for economic co-operation. In addition, the newly established Centre for Economic Co-operation has been given responsibility for co-ordinating the work of other divisions of ECA relating to sub-regional and other multinational economic co-operation efforts, as well as for providing a co-ordinating link between the activities of the sub-regional offices of ECA and multinational inter-disciplinary development advisory teams.

520. A fiscal advisory service is also to be created within the Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division in 1971.

521. A special adviser to the Executive Secretary has been appointed to deal with intricate problems relating to sub-regional, regional and other inter-governmental arrangements for economic co-operation; assist in strengthening and facilitating working relations and co-ordination with OAU; establish close contacts with African governments and the presidents of African multinational institutions and attempt to secure, wherever possible, quasi-organic links between African governments and ECA. He will also deal with matters relating to the improvement of the co-ordination of operations of UNDP and United Nations specialized agencies in Africa with those of the secretariat.

522. The Research and Statistics Division has been split into two Divisions, namely: Economic Research and Planning Division; and Statistics Division. It is considered that the creation of a separate Division for Economic Research and Planning should enable the secretariat to give greater concentration, during the United Nations Second Development Decade, to a variety of problems relating to economic research and planning, periodic reviews of economic trends and development in the region, as well as studies of major problems of importance at the national, regional, sub-regional and other multinational levels. The Statistics Division will also be able to concentrate attention in such activities as: providing the necessary

assistance to Governments in the development of national and multi-national statistical services; promotion and development of schemes for statistical training; standardization of statistical methodology; implementation of the UN system of national accounts; and the production of statistical manuals.

523. The ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division has been reorganized, to provide for the distribution of activities between two main sectors, namely:

- (a) An Agricultural Economics and Planning Section, which will be responsible for agricultural surveys, planning and agricultural marketing and trade, and will deal with such problems as: analysis and evaluation of the performance of agriculture in particular countries and sub-regions; review and evaluation of implementation and achievement of targets of the agricultural sections of national development plans; analysis and evaluation of agricultural trade, including trade promotion between African countries; the institutional and economic aspects of agricultural marketing, including organization of marketing facilities, prices, storage and transportation; and methodological problems relating to the planning of the agricultural sector.
- (b) An Agricultural Development and Services Section, which will be responsible for rural institutions and agricultural services and will deal with such problems as: organization and administration of agricultural services; agricultural extension, research and education; co-operatives; credit and land tenure; home economics and nutrition problems; agro-allied industries; advisory services to member States in project formulation, identification and technical evaluation.

524. A Population Programme Centre has also been established, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI), supported mainly by extra-budgetary resources made available from the Trust Fund for Population Activities administered by United Nations Headquarters. The present programme and activities of this Centre, which has been developed with the co-operation of the Population Division at United Nations Headquarters, is based on the recommendation of the ninth session of ECA, the Executive Committee, various sessions of the Conference of African Statisticians, the Technical Committee of Experts and various meetings sponsored by ECA. The aim of the Centre is to create an awareness of the demographic situation in Africa, help governments establish offices for handling population problems, assist in the training of personnel for such offices, as well as in the formulation and implementation of the population policies of member States.

Review of the 1971-1973 work programme

525. Apart from the basic directives of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly, the directives given by the Commission at its ninth session and the recommendations of the Executive Committee have provided the guidelines in preparing the work programme for 1971-1973.

526. The form of the work programme has been altered considerably this year to reflect specifically the work content of each project, the steps intended to be taken in its implementation, and the results expected from the project. The programme is presented in three parts:

- (1) The work programme proper;
- (2) A time-table of project development for selected projects;
- (3) The presentation of long-term planning, including perspectives for the Second Development Decade.

The principal object of the work programme is to assist African governments to develop concepts, policies and instruments for promoting socio-economic development, and for relating national activities to multinational co-operation. The central theme which emerges from an analysis of resolutions and decisions of the Commission for the 1970s, is "rural transformation", and the justification for its prominence stems from the fact that over 75 per cent of the population of the entire region is still confined to the rural subsistence sector.

527. The inter-relationship between or among research studies, e.g. 8C:1(b)(i), 8C:1(b)(ii), 15A:2(b)(iii), 15A:2(b)(v), 15A:2(b)(ix), 15A:4(b)(iv) and 17B:1(b)(iv) etc., is recognized and the point is brought out in the introduction, in order to focus on problem areas. However, for the purpose of rational execution of the work programme by separate administrative units and accurate budgeting, it is deemed necessary to present the different facets of the same problem under separate project headings while indicating their close relationship by means of cross-references as has been done. Above all, there will be constant co-operation and co-ordination of work programme between and among Divisions and Sections of the secretariat.

Research, surveys and planning

528. The work programme places special emphasis on the need to develop techniques of planning suitable to African conditions, including model-building and the adaptation of methods of regional planning; and the collection and analysis of appropriate statistical data. It recognizes the need for specialized statistical studies, especially demographic data for planning and techniques for incorporating social

factors in planning models; the improvement of methods of project selection and preparation; the role of market studies in planning, and methodologies and machinery for programming the scientific and technological components of national plans. Special attention is given to problems of urban growth, sectoral planning and the factors which inhibit or facilitate linkages within the economy. The 1970-1971 economic survey will concentrate on a study of the use of national accounts in African development planning.

Rural transformation and urban growth

529. The programme provides for assistance to member States in the formulation of policies for rural transformation and urban development. Such assistance is to be based on comparative studies of organization, administration and financing of rural and urban development programmes, and of their priorities in national programmes. The main feature of this programme is deliberate emphasis on self-reliance together with collaboration with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations dealing with the development of human environment. For the first time, the approach to rural development is seen as an attempt to deal with the economic problems of the rural environment such as low productivity in the subsistence sector and under-employment and unemployment, particularly among rural youth and school leavers. In collaboration with all divisions of ECA, and particularly those dealing with physical planning and industry, an attempt will be made to establish reciprocities between industry and agriculture, and promote the enlargement of the market for domestic industries based on the integration of rural and urban development.

530. The programme for the development of urban areas includes assistance to governments in promoting settlement schemes, where necessary, with provision for employment planning in the form of the establishment of industrial neighbourhoods, associated with vocational selection and training; the opening up of new land for housing and related community facilities as well as the establishment of transport links with existing urban areas.

Economic co-operation

531. Attempts are made in this programme to facilitate advance in the economic co-operation efforts of African countries. Specific areas of concentration include the identification of opportunities for co-operation and technical support to international drainage basin organizations, the exploration of natural resources and the promotion of transport and communications. Operational projects which have been merged include schemes for sharing of hydro-electric energy, international agricultural projects such as the West African rice research scheme and regional livestock development. In co-operation with the Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division,

special examination of the problems of payments and transfer is to be made and, jointly with the Research and Industry Divisions, the costs and benefits to participating countries in international co-operation are to be identified as the basis of negotiation among participants. Particular attention is to be given to the strengthening of inter-governmental groupings and the rationalization of their activities.

Trade

532. The principal objective is to assist African governments in restructuring their trade, so as to enable it to play a more meaningful role in the economic and social development of the region. The emphasis is on promoting and expanding intra-African trade, while at the same time consolidating existing markets, and identifying new trade opportunities in non-traditional markets such as those in Eastern Europe and in the other developing regions.

533. With regard to intra-African trade, efforts will be concentrated on identifying and promoting new areas of trade between African countries, through the activities of Africa Trade Centre and the Trade Section. Assistance will also be provided to member States in formulating proposals and in conducting negotiations leading to agreements for the development and expansion of intra-African trade between producing and consuming countries; effecting measures for trade liberalization, including measures for equitable distribution of benefits; in the improvement of transport and communications; and in overcoming problems associated with transit trade as well as those peculiar to land-locked countries.

534. As regards developed market economy countries, which at present constitute Africa's major trading partners, emphasis is to be placed on improving the conditions under which trade is conducted with them. Assistance will be given in connexion with negotiations for the removal of obstacles to imports of African products into these markets, in helping African countries to gain maximum benefits from the scheme of general preferences; providing African countries with expert assistance and advice on commodity problems and policies, including those related to commodity negotiations, negotiations among themselves, or with other interested countries, so as to enable them to maximize their earnings from their trade in primary commodities; and training their officials in export promotion techniques.

Mobilization of domestic and external resources

535. In devising measures for overcoming the financial and monetary obstacles to development in African countries, special attention is given in the work programme to the mobilization of domestic finance, including improvements in taxation policies, administrative machinery

and techniques, as well as institutions for mobilization of financial resources so as to reduce excessive dependence on budget support for current expenditure. The improvement of intra-African monetary relations is to be achieved through measures for overcoming existing currency obstacles, to be devised and agreed upon by the sub-regional committees of the Association of African Central Banks in co-operation with ECA. Associated with these measures is the creation of a special trust fund for African development under the auspices of the African Development Bank (ADB).

536. An evaluation of the contribution of external aid to African development has already been undertaken, aimed at the creation of an African development fund. In co-operation with the Industry Division, steps for increasing and husbanding foreign exchange earnings will also be formulated for member States at their request.

Budget and plan harmonization

537. The need for African countries to develop and strengthen their budgetary systems as an effective instrument for development planning and plan implementation is to be given greater recognition during the Second Development Decade. The work programme therefore provides for advisory services to governments in regard to the formulation of budgetary policies and procedures as well as in budget-plan harmonization. For this purpose, attention is to be focussed on: country studies relating to the improvement of budgetary and fiscal policies; adjustment of accounting and audit systems to programme and performance budgeting; and the provision of training courses for officials of ministries of finance.

The least-developed among the developing countries

538. The work programme gives particular attention to identifying and improving the basic infrastructural needs of the least-developed among the developing countries, as well as ways and means by which assistance could best be provided from United Nations and other sources to intensify their development efforts and accelerate their economic growth. Areas of concentration include manpower training; improvement of local government and public administration systems; transport and communications; water and electricity supply; integrated rural development, and the transit trade problems of land-locked countries.

Inter-action between industry and agriculture

539. The central projects in the work programme deal with the problems of rural transformation and include studies of income distribution, consumption, savings and investment; the problems of small and medium-scale businesses, and the kind of support services they need. Industrial

and trade promotion are to be central elements in this process. The role of foreign private enterprise is also to be examined not only in terms of costs and benefits in general, but also in terms of its contribution to the process of socio-economic transformation. Associated with the improvement of the role of the African entrepreneur, are projects dealing with the establishment of physical links between urban and rural markets through transport, rural electrification, housing, water supply and a number of back-stopping services. Provision is made for the design and operation of these services, as well as the management of rural transformation which involves the development of local government in these processes. A survey is also to be undertaken on methods for involving rural populations in this process as well as on methods of inducing social changes, including the use of mass media.

Human resources development

540. The programme gives recognition to the importance of human resources and provides for the development of manpower for rural development and industrialization, management development, a study of the effect of the choice of techniques on productivity and employment as well as educational innovations at the secondary and post-secondary levels in relation to manpower needs. The programme is, therefore, designed to overcome the critical manpower constraints and pays due attention to the need to develop greater capability in training and research institutions, the transfer of scientific and technological skills and the training of personnel for the different branches of the public service, including the training of manpower planners and the training of trainers.

Management of natural resources

541. The main features of the work programme for the development of Africa's natural resources attempt to provide solutions to the problems posed by the insufficient knowledge about the natural resources endowment of African countries; shortage of trained manpower and inadequacy of institutional facilities to undertake exploration for and evaluation of natural resources; ineffective integration of natural resources development into overall development planning; and inadequate familiarity with the technological and economic developments affecting the exploration, evaluation, domestic utilization and trade in natural resources.

542. Action is to be concentrated on advisory services to governments for the establishment of institutes for natural resources inventory, planning and management; inter-governmental centres for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and air-borne geophysical surveys; planning and development of international river basins; mineral exploration and exploitation and their economic

aspects, including trends in international trade in minerals; establishment of high-level educational institutes for geology and mining, as well as the establishment of mineral resources development centres at the sub-regional or other multinational levels.

Management of public enterprises

543. In the area of public administration, provision is included in the work programme for assistance to be given to member States to develop and improve the level of capacity, structures and practices for efficient administration of public enterprises and to enable such enterprises to play a more effective role in planning and plan implementation. Special attention is to be directed to the building up of efficient administration for statutory bodies, with emphasis on the improvement of personnel, finance, general administration and management; the preparation of a manual on the administrative problems of public enterprises; and the running of seminars on personnel administration and training in public enterprises. A survey is also to be conducted in selected African countries, on the organization and procedures of government purchasing and supply establishments which will lead to the production of a manual to serve as guidelines to African countries.

Technical assistance and programme co-ordination

544. The work programme of technical assistance will be to provide advisory services to governments, at their request, on short-term assignments in order to meet new development requirements; to assist in the formulation of requests for long-term technical assistance under the United Nations system as well as to undertake surveys relevant to the basic needs of African countries. The range of assistance will cover activities relating to statistics, demography, transport, communications and tourism, public finance, agriculture, economic co-operation and planning, development of natural and human resources, trade and export promotion, low-cost housing, social welfare, public administration and industrial development including industrial promotion.

545. As a result of increasing pressure from member States for more assistance to be provided in order to accelerate the pace of development within the African region, efforts have to be made to enlist direct bilateral technical assistance from the more developed countries for national, sub-regional and multinational projects in order to augment the inadequate resources at present being provided within the United Nations system. Arrangements will also be made to work out the details for the establishment of a special trust fund for African development in collaboration with the African Development Bank.

546. Co-ordination of the work programme has been undertaken and will be subject to periodic review to ensure that the programmes of the various substantive divisions fit into the overall development strategy for the African region; respond to the development needs and priorities of member States; reflect the targets and objectives of the programme and projects proposed for each sector of economic development; that the programmes of all the divisions are co-ordinated towards the objective of raising the level of the total economy whether national, sub-regional, regional or other multinational levels. Each programme of work has been tailored in accordance with the staff and financial resources made available by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Governing Council of UNDP or anticipated from bilateral or other extra-budgetary arrangements.

Programme changes

547. Some changes were introduced in the programme of work and priorities during the biennium 1969-1971. The First Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts of ECA held in 1970, reviewed progress made in the implementation of the work programme and proposed a few changes. The implementation of some other programmes has been postponed or modified due to inadequate resources, or until sufficient response could be obtained from participating governments.

Pattern of conferences

548. As in the last two years, the number of meetings during the biennium February 1971 to February 1973 reflect the effort towards action-oriented programmes, and physical projects and their number will increase slightly above those in the previous corresponding period. The number of expert group type meetings will also increase while that of seminars are expected to remain pretty much the same as in the last biennium. On the other hand, however, there has been remarkable effort to step up selected training courses whose number is expected to double that for the period 1969/70. The over-crowding of meetings, seminars and other activities within particular months, however, is sheer coincidence rather than a deliberate choice, but basically the over-crowding reflects conditions more favourable to the holding of the meetings at particular times of the year.

Control and limitation of documentation

549. In pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 2247(XXI), 2292(XII) and 2538(XXIV) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), measures have been taken to control and limit the production of documents relating to various activities of the Commission.

550. In order to reduce the cost of printing, all the recurrent publications of the Commission are being produced internally with considerable saving in external printing costs. Action has also been taken to reduce the volume of publications by omitting, from the official reports, the full text of speeches or introductory statements made at meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. Efforts are being made to reduce, to a reasonable proportion, the number of pages in all reports and other documents on the activities of the Commission published by the secretariat. Procedures have been introduced to ensure that documents already produced by the secretariat will not be duplicated in subsequent publications, and steps have also been taken to eliminate duplication in the despatch of the Commission's documents to recipients who are already on the mailing list of Headquarters Distribution Section or the UN Office in Geneva for the same publications.

551. The units previously dealing with the production and distribution of documents in the secretariat have recently been reorganized and integrated within a newly created Documents and Publishing Section which has now been entrusted with overall responsibility for the control and limitation of the Commission's documentation.

Implementation of the work programme

552. The programme of work and priorities of the Commission has been formulated within the limits of resources to be made available by the United Nations and with particular attention given to activities of high priority. It is expected that, for those activities of equally high priority for which resources cannot be provided by the United Nations, efforts will be intensified to secure bilateral technical assistance. Accordingly, the Commission, as in the past, left it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary to modify or defer projects, or to establish different priorities within the framework of the approved programme of work, should he deem it necessary. In exercising such authority, the Executive Secretary will be guided by the Development Strategy for Africa established by the Commission, taking into account the present integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting.

Financial implications of the work programme

553. In Annex I of the programme of work and priorities, is a statement showing the budgetary requirements in respect of the work programmes of each of the various Divisions of the Secretariat. In the cost estimates provided, account has been taken of the total resources which will be made available under the United Nations Regular Budget, UNDP Technical Assistance, and Trust Funds managed by United Nations Headquarters. It is proposed to enlist bilateral technical assistance for the implementation of projects for which resources cannot be made available from United Nations budgetary provisions.

ii) PROGRAMME OF WORK

Explanatory notes

554. The programme of work is presented by sectoral groupings 1 to 20.

Following the request of the Economic and Social Council ^{1/} to indicate the functional classification of activities, the relevant broad Council classifications are indicated under each division or section as follows:

- A. Broad issues and techniques relating to development;
- B. Development and utilization of human resources;
- C. Development and conservation of physical resources;
- D. Development of essential services.

555. Project listing within each Division or Section is then listed in an ascending order and, where necessary, cross-references indicate specific research studies which call for collaboration as between or among substantive Divisions or Sections of the Secretariat.

556. The work contents of the projects are listed in three Priority categories, according to the classifications recommended by the Council in resolution 1367(XLV): Category A - work of high priority; category B - work of priority; Category C - work of lesser priority.

557. The work programme of each substantive Division has two elements. The first is a timetable of project development for selected major projects and the second, long-term planning proposals for major programme fields, 1971-1976, including Second Development Decade perspectives.

558. The long-range proposals of the work programme have been prepared in pursuance of ECOSOC resolutions 1264(XLIII) and 1356(XLV) and of the request by the Executive Committee in May and November 1970 respectively, that the Executive Secretary should outline a strategy for the Second Development Decade in Africa, and a programme of work for the realization of the strategy in all major sectors of development.

559. Within the context of anticipated critical sectoral development and problem areas during the 1970s, these long-term proposals are intended to facilitate consideration of the potential areas for concerted action at the national and regional levels by member States,

^{1/} See document E/3928 "Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields, Report by the Secretary-General", submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the Council, summer 1964.

the Commission and interested agencies. Similarly, this long-term programme planning will also facilitate consideration in broad terms of the Commission's likely involvement in the various development sectors and the type and level of support in terms of resources that should be planned during the coming years.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

1A:1 Development trends, requirements and possibilities; in collaboration with 3A:1(b)(i)

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, first session report.

Project aims:

To present an analysis and a review of economic trends and developments and an annual appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade, in the context of implementing the regional development strategy.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Providing advisory services and undertaking advisory missions to member States, on request, in the field of economic surveys;

(ii) Giving assistance to, and maintaining liaison with universities, economic and social research institutes and national organizations responsible for national economic surveys;

(iii) Advising on, and assisting in the training of personnel and organization of a regular programme for the conduct of economic surveys.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study on criteria for evaluation of progress attained in the transformation of socio-economic structures and overall integration of African economies (1971).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

"Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa" - Annual publication reviewing economic trends and developments in the regional context with emphasis on the process of growth and transformation, multi-national co-operation and the behaviour of the external sector (1971-1976).

Related programmes:

CDPPT and all ECA Divisions and Sections. Economic Bulletin for Africa (annual). Execution of (a)(i) will require close collaboration with ECA's Centre for Economic Co-operation.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project.
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

A. 1970 Survey - Part I

(a) Elaborating statistical data and drafting (November 1970-March 1971).

(b) Drafting summary of Part I (March 1971).

(c) Introducing latest statistical data, correcting and final editing (May 1971 - October 1971).

B. 1971 Survey - Part I

(a) Study on criteria for evaluation of progress attained in the transformation of socio-economic structures and overall integration of African economies (Project 1A:1(b)(i)) (April 1971 - October 1971).

(b) Elaborating statistical data and drafting (June 1971 - February 1972).

(c) Drafting summary of Part I (March 1972).

(d) Introducing latest statistical data, correcting and final editing (May 1972 - October 1972).

C. 1972 Survey

(a) Elaborating statistical data and drafting Part II (June 1972 - February 1973).

(b) Establishing, discussing and approving the outline of Part I (April 1972 - May 1972).

(c) Drafting chapters of Part I (May 1972 - January 1973).

(d) Summary of the Survey (March 1973).

(e) Introducing latest statistical data, correcting and final editing (May 1973 - October 1973).

1A:2 Research in the social and economic problems of major development policy importance.

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2082(XX) and 2312(XVII), ECOSOC resolutions 829(XXXII), 887(XXXIV), 975(XXXVI), 1078(XXXIX) and 1083(XXXIX), Commission terms of reference, First Session Report, Commission resolutions 18(II), 55(IV), 108(VI), 110(VI), 112(VI), 127(VII), 141(VII), 152(VIII), 158(VIII), 197(IX) and 200(IX).

Project aim:

To submit for the consideration of member States an analysis of some major aspects of the social and economic development of the African countries with a view to providing perspective and guidance on development policy.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) A survey of the factors of greatest significance to investors in making assessments of investment opportunities (1971);

(ii) Studies on the role of small and medium-scale indigenous business in the process of socio-economic transformation and development. This will include an analysis of weaknesses and patterns, as well as policy measures and expansion (1971-1972); - in collaboration with 4C:5;

(iii) Studies of the problems of choice of technology (1972-1973);

(iv) Studies of employment and productivity in relation to choice of technology (1973-1974).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The studies will be published either as separate documents or in the "Economic Bulletin for Africa".

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1972-1976):

(i) ECA/ILO Joint seminar on choice of technology (1972);

(ii) Conference on the role of foreign private enterprise in African development (1973).

Related programmes:

UNCTAD, CDFPP, Close collaboration with the relevant ECA Divisions, Economic Bulletin for Africa, Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

A. Study 1A:2(b)(i): A survey of the factors of greatest significance to investors in making assessment of investment opportunities:

(a) Preparation of survey plan (April 1971).

(b) Identification and classification of factors (April - May 1971).

(c) Elaboration and sending of questionnaire to selected major investors in Africa (May 1971).

(d) Field investigation, interviews, completion of questionnaires (June - July 1971).

(e) Evaluation of the relative importance of individual factors (August - September 1971).

(f) Evaluation of actual policy measures in the field of investment and proposals of changes (September - October 1971).

(g) Drafting report (October - November 1971).

B. Study 1A:2(b)(ii): Studies on the role of small-scale and medium-scale indigenous business in the process of socio-economic transformation and development:

(a) Preparation of plan of investigation (August 1971).

(b) Collection of materials and data for the study (September - October 1971).

(c) Plan of field investigation (October 1971).

(d) Field investigation (November 1971 - February 1972).

(e) Sectoral analysis, identification of trends and obstacles (March - August 1972).

(f) Analysis of existing policy measures and institutional arrangements, and elaboration of proposals for changes (September - October 1972).

(g) Drafting report (November - December 1972).

C. Study 1A:2(b)(iii): Studies of the problems of choice of technology:

(a) Collecting of source material, its review and evaluation (May - September 1972).

(b) Identification and classification of major factors influencing the choice of techniques in Africa (September - October 1972).

(c) Elaboration of methodology for analysing the impact of factor price distortion on the choice of techniques (October - November 1972)

(d) Elaboration of methodology for analysing the impact of the factor manpower quality on the choice of techniques (November 1972 - January 1973)

(e) General appraisal of the appropriateness of the currently employed technologies in Africa (October 1972 - February 1973).

(f) Establishing of sectoral priorities and detailed plans for sectoral studies (March 1973).

(g) Drafting report (February - April 1973).

2nd Study: Choice of techniques in agriculture (1973).

3rd Study: Choice of techniques in mining (1974).

4th Study: Choice of techniques in construction (1974).

Remark: Detailed planning of the above studies as well as for other studies in the field will be defined by the 1st Study (above).

D. Study 1A:2(b)(iv): Studies of employment productivity in relation to choice of technology:

(a) Establishment of definition of productivity of employment and the means and ways of its measurement (May - June 1973).

(b) Preparation of the plan of investigation (July 1973).

(c) Collection and evaluation of material and data for macro-study (August - October 1973).

(d) Macro-analysis - drafting of report on macro-study (November 1973 - February 1974).

(e) Sectoral studies - collection and analysis of material - drafting sectoral reports (March - October 1974).

(f) Conclusions and summary report-drafting and dissemination (November - December 1974).

1A:3 Integrated approach to socio-economic transformation in Africa.

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, first session report, Commission resolutions 15(II), 18(II), 37(III), 48(IV), 88(V), 117(VI) and 197(IX).

Project aim:

To determine the most effective policies and measures for harnessing the resources of African countries for accelerating the socio-economic transformation of their rural communities. Particular stress will be laid in this period on rural communities.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Study into the methodology of regional physical planning in Africa (1972) - in collaboration with 8C:1; 13A:4 and 4C:1(b)(i).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Through either separate documents or Economic Bulletin for Africa.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976).

Related programmes:

ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Human Resources Development Division, Industry and Housing Division, Natural Resources Section, Transport Section, Energy Section, IDEP, Planners' Conference (1972).

1A:4 Planning and programming

Origin:

ECOSOC resolutions 916(XXXIV), 924(XXXIV), 979(XXXVI), 1035(XXXVII), 1079(XLI) and 1175(XLI); Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 18(II), 48(IV), 49(IV), 80(V), 105(VI), 111(VI) and 145(VII), Planners' Conference Reports.

Project aims:

To assist governments to improve their planning machinery and techniques, and thereby enhance the overall performance of their economies.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

- (i) Providing advisory services to member countries, on request, in the field of development planning and projections;
- (ii) Giving assistance to and maintaining liaison with central planning organs, universities and other planning institutions and organizations;
- (iii) Studying the requirements of ECA member States for specialized staff for projections, planning and economic surveys, and the training and other resources required to meet these needs;
- (iv) Assisting governments to organize, at the national and sub-regional levels, courses on projections, planning and in establishing, as required, regional training centres.

(b) Studies:

- (i) Studies on programming of the science and technology component in national development plans (1971-1972);
- (ii) Study on the treatment of social factors in development planning (1971-1973);
- (iii) Study on problems of co-ordination of the public and private sectors (1972-1973);
- (iv) A Planning Manual for Africa region (1974-1975);
- (v) Development of overall and sectoral planning techniques and models suitable for African conditions in the light of country practices (1971-1976);
- (vi) Sectoral planning in African development programmes (1972-1975);

(vii) Determining the special circumstances required for efficient planning in Africa, bearing in mind the pattern of resources and needs in the African countries, and preparing a basic minimum pattern suitable to African conditions;

(viii) Studying the results of economic projections prepared by national and international organizations for African countries and analysing the results, regionally and internationally, of the long-term projections for the African economies;

(ix) Evaluating the possibilities for long-term economic growth and co-operation of the countries of the region, and determining the basic elements for economic co-operation and policy development;

(x) Co-operating with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, to improve world economic projection models bearing in mind needs and circumstances of the Africa region;

(xi) Collecting, analysing and harmonizing the development plans of the African countries, studying the obstacles to their implementation, and considering measures to be adopted to improve development plan preparation and supervise implementation.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Through separate documents, and Economic Bulletin for Africa, and the Planning Newsletter.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Working group of experts on planning techniques and models (1972-1976);

(ii) Seminars on social cost-benefit analysis (1973, 1974, 1975) - in collaboration with 4C:1(b)(ii), 14A:6(d)(vii);

(iii) Seminar on treatment of social factors in development planning (1973);

(iv) Conference of African Planners (1972, 1974, 1976).

Related programmes:

Specialized agencies, CDP, IDEP, all ECA divisions and sections, Review of current economic trends and developments, Planning Newsletter, Economic Bulletin for Africa.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed :

A. Study 1A:4(b)(i): Study on programming the science and technology component in national development plans.

(a) Analysis of the criteria and methods for establishing priorities in development for science and technology (September-November 1971).

(b) Identification and classification of the science and technology component in national development plans (December 1971-February 1972).

(c) Methodology of planning for science development including resource allocation (March-July 1972).

(d) Methods of follow-up and evaluation (August-September 1972).

(e) Drafting and dissemination of the report (October-December 1972).

B. Study 1A:4(b)(ii): Study on the treatment of social factors in development planning.

(a) Major social objectives and strategies of current African development plans (April-September 1971).

(b) Analysis of methodologies and programming techniques for social planning used in the African region (October-December 1971).

(c) Analysis of techniques of cost-benefit analysis with respect to the major social indicators (January-May 1972).

(d) Identification and classification of major social development planning in Africa (June-October 1972).

(e) Analysis of the techniques of manpower planning, education and income distribution (November 1972-February 1973).

(f) Conclusions, summary drafting and disseminating of report (March-June 1973).

C. Study 1A:4(b)(iii): Study on problems of co-ordination of the public and private sectors.

(a) Evaluation of the relative importance of the public and private sectors in the African region (July-September 1972).

(b) Investigation into the programming techniques used in public sector planning in the African region (October-December 1972).

(c) Estimation of the anticipated trends of the growth of the public sector (January-March 1973).

(d) Present techniques and evaluation methods for co-ordinating growth of the public sector (April-May 1973).

(e) Drafting of the report and its dissemination (June-August 1973).

D. Study 1A:4(b)(iv) : A Planning Manual for Africa (1974-1975).

E. Study 1A:4(b) (v): Development of overall and sectoral planning techniques and models suitable for African conditions in the light of country practices.

Remarks: This group of studies will be composed out of two distinguished types of studies: namely, (a) ad hoc studies undertaken following the current needs as disclosed in connection with the assistance given to African countries, and (b) basic studies which are listed below (without detailed planning and training which in view of the present understaffing of the Section cannot be fixed).

1st Study: Preparation of detailed study on planning the general rate of development (1971) 1/.

2nd Study: Preparation of a study on main sector models which will describe some of the major features of the African economy within the African region (1972)1/.

3rd Study: Study of the integration of a programme of projects into an investment plan, and the use and estimation of accounting or shadow prices (1973)1/.

4th Study: Studies on the methodologies of projecting levels of national output and target setting (1974)1/.

5th Study: Studies on the techniques of plan regionalization (1975)1/.

1/ Tentative

F. Study 1A:4(b)(vi): Sectoral planning in African development programmes (1972-1975).

Remark: The project will be composed of several studies of which the major are as follows:

1st Study: Current techniques used in sectoral planning in the African region (1972)¹/₋.

2nd Study: Study on the interdependence among industrial sectors and the structure of final demand; supplier user relationship within industry and competing claims for scarce capital, foreign exchange and skilled labour (1973/4)¹/₋.

3rd Study: Study on the techniques of agricultural planning with respect to the structure of final demand, capital availabilities and skills (1973/75)¹/₋.

1A:5 Planning for economic co-operation - in collaboration with 2A:1 and 2A:2.

Origin:

Reports of Conference of African Planners, Commission resolutions 19(II), 31(III), 80(V), 100(VI), 142(VII), 145(VII), 168/169(VIII), 175(VIII), 176(VIII) and 177(VIII).

Project aim:

To assist inter-governmental groupings in formulating multinational development programmes.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Review of existing multinational programmes (1972-76). In the field of economic co-operation for development case studies of the approach to and problems of planning by multinational agencies such as the Lake Chad, Senegal River and Niger River Basin Commissions will be undertaken.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Through separate documents and the Economic Bulletin for Africa.

Related programmes:

CDPPP and all ECA Divisions and Sections.

1/ Tentative

1A:6 Development prospects and the special problems of the least developed African countries and the measures to promote their development (1971-1976) - in collaboration with all ECA Divisions.

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 1564(XXIV), UNCTAD resolution 24(II), Commission resolution 210(IX).

Project aim:

Study and evaluate possible ways and means of assisting the least developed countries in Africa to overcome the hindrances to their development and thereby to accelerate their rate of growth.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Conduct missions designed to identify the special problems of least developed African countries and provide advisory services;

(ii) Prepare relevant studies, surveys and documentation;

(iii) Formulate proposals and recommendations on measures for overcoming the major impediments to their economic development.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of the socio-economic characteristics of the least developed countries and their specific needs (1971-1976);

(ii) Examination and recommendation measures for improving the development opportunities of the least developed African countries (1971-1976).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development and other interested bodies.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNCTAD, CDPFP, OAU, multinational African groupings, Economic Research and Planning Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Industry and Housing Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Natural Resources and Transport Sections and Human Resources Development Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

A. Study 1A:6(b)(i): Studies of the socio-economic characteristics of the least developed countries and their specific needs.

1st Study: Identification and classification of the least developed countries of Africa.

(a) Qualitative and quantitative criteria for identification of the least developed countries (May - July 1971).

(b) Analysis of distortion of identification criteria in mineral exporting countries (August - September 1971).

(c) The impact of the foreign enclave on the development and economic growth of least developed countries - a study in methodology of evaluation (October - November 1971).

(d) Study in methodology of measuring the impact of country geographic location on its development and economic growth (land-locked countries) (October - November 1971).

(e) Preliminary identification and classification of least developed countries in Africa (December 1971 - January 1972).

(f) Framework guidelines for least developed country analysis (February - March 1972).

(g) Drafting and editing of the report (March - April 1972).

2nd Study: Case study (tentatively - Upper Volta) (May - November 1972).

3rd Study: Case study (tentatively - Somalia) (May - November 1973).

Remark: Several country studies are planned: namely, one in 1972, one in 1973, two in 1974, two in 1975, and three in 1976.

B. Study 1A:6(b)(ii): Examination and recommendation of measures for improving the development opportunities of the least developed African countries.

1st Study: Preliminary statement on the common features of the least developed countries in Africa, their major obstacles to development and possible and immediate implementable ad hoc actions.

(a) Identification and classification of the most common features (November - December 1971).

(b) Preliminary analysis of the major obstacles to development (January - February 1972).

(c) Possible impact of multinational economic co-operation schemes on the development of the least developed countries (January - March 1972).

(d) Proposals for immediately implementable actions (February - April 1972).

Remark: Further studies can be planned in detail only after the 1st study under 3A above is completed. It is intended to perform each year an interim study which will combine the information and experience gathered through country studies with annual survey of the progress made by the least developed countries.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976 INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Economic research planning and surveys

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) The need to modify excessive reliance on external factors.
- (b) The long-term downward trend in the demand for traditional extra-African exports of primary commodities from the region, associated with persistent adverse terms of trade.
- (c) The rapidly approaching limits to industrialization by import substitution based mainly on narrow and fragmented urban demand.
- (d) High population growth rates associated with rural-urban migration and rising unemployment.

Regional level

-

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

Most of the potential areas of action are explicitly set out under 1 above. The extensive reliance hitherto on external factors has meant a considerable neglect of socio-economic research and the formulation of planning techniques designed to promote over-all internal development and economic growth. This deficiency must now be made up. In particular, the main elements in the plural character of African socio-economic systems must be identified and evaluated with a view to the formulation of appropriate policies and measures for their modification or removal.

Regional level

Most development difficulties are common to all African countries, although differences should not be overlooked. Major difficulties are related to the smallness of African national markets, which already cause serious misallocation of resources and duplication of efforts. More meaningful concepts and methods of economic co-operation at multi-national levels aimed at the optimum use of resources for accelerated development and economic growth of participating countries need to be developed.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is continuous but requires considerable intensification.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

A. On research

- (a) Intensive research into socio-economic structures and integration of African societies and economies;
- (b) Research into the investment conditions with special emphasis on developing African entrepreneurship inter alia through small and medium-scale business promotion;

- (c) Research into the field of choice of techniques, with special emphasis on development of appropriate technologies for Africa, and their employment impact;
- (d) Research into integrated rural development planning;
- (e) Research into social cost-benefit analysis methodology applicable in African conditions both on a country and multinational level (for evaluation of multinational projects);
- (f) Publication of research findings.

B. On planning

- (a) Intensive research on planning techniques and models suitable for Africa's plural economies. Special attention will be given to the social component of planning;
- (b) Intensive research on development and planning problems, with special emphasis on plan-budget co-ordination, plan implementation and performance evaluation, public sector planning, co-ordination of private and public sector activities, and programming of the science and technology component of national development plans;
- (c) Group activities (conferences, working groups of experts, seminars, missions and discussions) and publications;
- (d) Advisory services.

C. On economic co-operation for development

Case studies of the approach to and problems of planning by multinational agencies such as the Lake Chad, Senegal River and Niger River Basin Commissions will be undertaken.

D. On least developed countries

- (a) Research into criteria for identification and classification of the least developed countries;
- (b) Studies of least developed countries, identification of development obstacles and finding of remedies.

Regional level

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Major programme fields: Appraisal of progress during the Second
Development Decade

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) The setting up of targets which may prove too unrealistic leading to unbalanced development and waste of resources or to under-estimation of development potentialities.
- (b) The trade and saving gap is likely to widen initially with accelerated growth; debt burden may grow faster than expected.

Regional level

- (a) Remote chances of accelerating growth during the first half of the decade because of the slow progress achieved in the field of multinational economic co-operation for development in the past decade;
- (b) Linking the UN agencies action with the speeding up of the pace of economic co-operation for development.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Improvement of national development planning.
- (b) Promotion of exports in general and their diversification in particular.
- (c) Improvement of techniques of project identification and appraisal.

Regional level

- (a) Expansion of intra-regional trade.
- (b) Co-ordination of investment policies within the sub-region and in the region as a whole.
- (c) Promotion of multinational economic co-operation for development.
- (d) Promotion of multinational programming and development planning.
- (e) Co-ordination of technical assistance, with particular emphasis on UN family activities.
- (f) Co-ordination of aid.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuous project.

Regional level

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3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Country-wide analysis and appraisal of progress. (Other actions are proposed above under the heading: "Economic development and planning".)

Regional level

- (a) Regional analysis and appraisal of progress (preparation of current economic survey of the ECA region).
- (b) System of mutual discussions, confrontations and recommendations of policies.

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

2A:1 Identification of economic co-operation opportunities (1971-1976)

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV), ECOSOC resolution 1442(XLVII), UNCTAD resolution 23(II), Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 19(III) and 211(IX).

Project aim:

To apprise governments of the widest possible range of options that may be adopted in the promotion of co-operative partnership schemes of varying scope in all the economic sectors, and thus to encourage the pursuit of accelerated growth through multinational action under optimum conditions.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Preparation of documentation, and offer of technical assistance to inter-governmental groupings in connexion with meetings, conferences, seminars, etc.;

(ii) Assistance in the harmonization of work programmes of inter-governmental groupings, among themselves, and between them and ECA;

(iii) Reorganization and strengthening of ECA sub-regional offices and establishment of United Nations multinational inter-disciplinary development advisory teams as vehicles for rendering technical assistance to the governments both individually and collectively;

(iv) Advisory services to governments on the negotiation and implementation of benefit-sharing schemes in inter-governmental groupings and projects;

(v) Assist governments to focus attention within a ten-year perspective (1970-1980) on industrial and agricultural production possibilities primarily within a sub-regional framework, and the intra-trade as well as general world trade opportunities they present. The various phases of the studies already partly begun with CDEFP participation are: East Africa (completion)(1971); West Africa (last phases) (1971-1972); North Africa (all phases) (1971-1973); and Central Africa (all phases) (1972-1974).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information (1971-1976):

The findings made in the ECA studies will be publicized in reports to guide discussion and action on development through co-operative partnership schemes by interested countries.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976) - in collaboration with 3A:1, 4C:2(b)(ii), 16A:2:

(i) Expert meetings on economic co-operation for government officials, inter-governmental groupings, representatives and independent experts to examine the findings and recommendations on each sub-region, and prepare policy-oriented documents for inter-governmental negotiation: East Africa (1971); West Africa (1972); North Africa (1973); Central Africa (1974);

(ii) Inter-governmental meetings on economic co-operation in East Africa (1971); West Africa (1972); North Africa (1973); Central Africa (1974).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNCTAD, UNIDO, CDPFP, ITC, other United Nations agencies, ADB, OAU, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Human Resources Development Division, Economic Research and Planning Division, Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, Industry and Housing Division, and Energy, Natural Resources and Transport Sections.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion:

Projects 2A:1(a) and (b) to be completed in 1971; (e), (g) and (h) to be completed in 1974; (c), (d) and (f) are continuing tasks.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Preparation of documentation and offer of technical assistance to inter-governmental groupings in connexion with meetings, conferences, seminars, etc. (Project 2A:1a(i)).

(i) Preliminary investigation into the problem for consideration by the governments (January - April 1971);

(ii) Preparation of the outline of the study and its consideration by members of the Centre (May-June 1971);

(iii) Collection of information from the various governments (July-September 1971);

(iv) Drafting of the preliminary reports (September-October 1971);

(v) Comments from the Divisions and the Centre for re-drafting (November 1971);

- (vi) Servicing of the meeting (December 1971).
- (b) Assistance in the harmonization of the work programme of inter-governmental groupings among members and between them and ECA (Project 2A:1 a (ii)).
- (i) Study of the work programme from the various inter-governmental groupings (January-March 1971);
- (ii) Circulation of ECA Work Programme in economic co-operation to the various inter-governmental groupings and receiving their comments (April-August 1971);
- (iii) Preliminary draft proposal for harmonization of work programmes of inter-governmental organizations and ECA (September 1971)
- (iv) Meeting of Centre staff to consider draft proposal (October 1971)
- (v) Convening of meeting of the various inter-governmental groupings to consider their work programmes and ECA (November - December 1971).
- (c) Reorganization and strengthening of ECA sub-regional offices and establishment of United Nations multinational inter-disciplinary development advisory teams (UNDATS) as vehicles for rendering technical assistance to governments both collectively and individually (Project 2A:1 a (iii)).
- (i) One sub-regional office will be staffed to full strength to provide technical assistance to a small number of countries within the sub-region (1971-1974);
- (ii) There will be seven UNDATS - the first two will be established in 1971, the third in 1971-1972, the fourth in 1972, the fifth in 1973, the sixth in 1974-1975 and the seventh in 1975-1976. All will continue to operate beyond the initial experimental period of three years.
- (iii) Procedure for strengthening the sub-regional offices and establishing the UNDATS will be alike. A preparatory mission to visit all countries concerned with the aim of identifying technical assistance needs.
- (iv) Preparatory mission for the first of four sub-regions to take place from March-April 1971. The ECA will consider and decide on mission report April-May 1971. The recruiting and strengthening of office June-December 1971. The six subsequent reviews on the strengthening and considering the reports of the sub-regions will continue up to 1976. This will be the case for all the sub-regions - but programmes for the second, third and fourth will start in 1972, 1973 and 1974 respectively;

(v) There will be seven UNDAT groups to be established as from 1971 (January to June 1975). The procedure for the functioning of the UNDATS will be: considering and approving of plan of operation, recruiting of personnel and reviewing the plan of operation and considering the work programme of the UNDATs to cover the entire period up to 1976 in that order respectively.

(d) Advisory services to governments on the negotiation and implementation of benefit-sharing schemes in inter-governmental groupings and projects (Project 2A:1 a (iv)).

(i) Provide information on patterns of benefit-sharing schemes in as far as information is available at ECA;

(ii) Visits to common market centres and to member countries to obtain data about existing schemes and consult with them on any particular difficulties in their operation.

(e) Assist Governments to focus attention within a ten-year perspective (1970-1980) on industrial and agricultural production possibilities primarily within a sub-regional framework, and the intra-trade as well as general world trade opportunities. The basic work will be done by technical Divisions, consultants and experts provided by specialized agencies (Project 2A:1 a (v)). The Centre will be concerned with the following:

	East Africa (i)	West Africa (ii)	North Africa (iii)	Central Africa (iv)
(i) Lining up of the teams in consultation with other Divisions and specialized agencies	Action completed	Action completed	March-April 1971	February-March 1972
(ii) Development of policy framework for the studies	Action completed	Action completed	May-June 1971	May-June 1972
(iii) General co-ordination and monitoring of the progress of operations	Action completed	Sept.-Oct. 1971	1972-1973	1973-1974
(iv) Comments and revisions	June-July 1971	June-July 1972	June-July 1973	August-Sept. 1974

(f) Collection and dissemination of information to all interested parties (1971-1976). The findings made in studies under a(v) will be widely published in reports to guide discussion and action on development through co-operative partnership schemes by interested countries (Project 2A:1(b)).

(g) Expert meetings on economic co-operation for government officials, inter-governmental groupings, representatives and independent experts to examine the findings and recommendations on each sub-region, and prepare policy-oriented documents for inter-governmental negotiation (Project 2A:1 c (i)).

	<u>East Africa</u>	<u>West Africa</u>	<u>North Africa</u>	<u>Central Africa</u>
(i) Convening and servicing of expert meetings	Aug. 1971	May 1972	Sept. 1973	April 1974

(h) Inter-governmental meetings on economic co-operation in all the 4 sub-regions: East Africa (1971), West Africa (1972), North Africa (1973), Central Africa (1974) (Project 2A:1 c (ii)).

	<u>East Africa</u>	<u>West Africa</u>	<u>North Africa</u>	<u>Central Africa</u>
(i) Selected from the main studies package action-oriented programmes	Sept.- Oct. 1971	July- Aug. 1972	Oct.- Nov. 1973	May- June 1974
(ii) Assisting inter-governmental groups in negotiations and attending their meetings	Nov. 1971	Oct. 1972	Dec. 1973	Aug. 1974

2A:2 Institutional and legal aspects of, and special problems related to economic co-operation.

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV), ECOSOC resolution 1442(XLVII), Commission resolutions 19(II) and 211(IX).

Project aims:

To assist governments in making adequate institutional and legal provisions for economic co-operation, and to adopt appropriate policies and measures for overcoming both internal and external hindrances to multinational co-operative actions.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In the streamlining of inter-governmental institutions and constructing new ones to provide adequate framework for negotiation, decision-making and implementation of commonly acceptable integration projects;

(ii) Advisory services to governments in connexion with the expansion and general rationalization of existing inter-State groupings;

(iii) Serving as a clearing house to all African multinational economic co-operation groupings on information relevant to the general economic co-operation movement;

(iv) Preparation of technical documentation and participation in the various meetings of inter-governmental organizations;

(v) Assistance in the drawing up of constitutions and statutes for inter-governmental organs, e.g. Union of African Railways (1971); African Trade Promotion Association (1971); Multinational Shipping Line for Coastal Shipping (1971-1972).

(b) Studies (1971-1976):

Analysis of certain problems affecting the development and functioning of multinational co-operative institutions and enterprises and the preparation of proposals for appropriate inter-governmental measures for coping with them:

(i) Continuation of the evaluation of the various benefit-sharing systems in economic co-operation arrangements and recommendations on their possible combinations for achieving equitable treatment of all the concerned partners, particularly the least developed (1971-1972) - in collaboration with 3A:2, 10D:1(b)(i);

(ii) Continuation of the study on adaptation of institutional machinery to various types of multinational co-operative schemes (1971);

(iii) Review of excess capacities in the different economic sectors throughout the continent and analysis of their implications for the different national economies (1972-1974);

(iv) Analysis of the influence of external factors on African economic co-operation and proposal of measures for enhancing their contribution to accelerated development of the African economies - in collaboration with 3A:3, 3A:4, 18A:3;

Phase I: Study of the impact and other influences on economic co-operation in Africa of the European Economic Community (1971-1972);

Phase II: Similar study but with respect to all other countries (1974-1976).

(v) Reappraisal of performance of multinational groupings in Africa half-way during the decade in respect of institution-building, commodity production, development of infrastructure, and general performance of the economies, including the external sector (1975-1976);

(vi) Study of the ECE General Conditions for the Supply of Plant and Machinery for Export, for the Supply and Erection of Plant and Machinery for Import and Export, for the Supervision of Erection of Plant and Machinery Abroad, for the Export and Import of Sawn Softwood and for the Export and Import of Hardwood Logs and Sawn Hardwood (1971-1972);

(vii) Collection of material and study of the legal and financial arrangements involved in the various off-shore oil agreements in Africa (1971-1972);

(viii) Collection of material and study of Industrial Property law of English-speaking African countries (1971-1972);

(ix) Collection of material and review of African legislation and machinery relating to territorial waters (1971-1972);

(x) Study and preparation of a paper on the legal aspects of economic co-operation in Africa (1971-1972).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports emanating from the above studies will be given wide circulation to enhance the appreciation of the issues involved and the requisite courses of action among both the African countries and the international community participating in the African development effort.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) First Conference of multinational African organizations (1971) to formulate and co-ordinate their programmes of work and priorities.

(ii) Seminars for detailed examination and exchange of experience on the subjects to be dealt with under projects (b)(i) - 1973; (b)(iv) - 1975;

(iii) Seminar for senior officials of the inter-governmental organizations to examine the conclusions and recommendations of the study on excess capacities (1974);

(iv) Conference of inter-governmental African organizations (1976) to take stock of the African economic co-operation movement half-way during the decade;

(v) Conference of sellers and buyers in Africa to consider selected ECE general conditions and necessary modifications (1973);

(vi) Working parties of experts representing sellers and buyers to draw up general conditions on the basis of the results of the Conference of sellers and buyers in Africa (1973-1976);

(vii) Sub-regional conferences to consider results of the study of legal and financial arrangements of off-shore oil agreements in Africa: East Africa (1972); West Africa (1973); Central Africa (1974); and North Africa (1975);

(viii) Sub-regional meetings of experts from English-speaking African countries on selected problems of industrial property law: East Africa (1973); and West Africa (1974);

(ix) Meeting of experts from English-speaking African countries on industrial property law (1975);

(x) Colloquium by the Hague Academy of International Law on the juridical aspects of economic integration (1972).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, IBRD, other United Nations agencies, ADB, OAU, EEC, various inter-governmental organizations, and Technical Assistance and Programme Co-ordination Office, Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, African Trade Centre, Transport, Energy, Natural Resources and Science and Technology sections of the secretariat.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion:

Projects 2A:2 a (i) - a (iv), c and d (vii) are continuing tasks whereas the rest, as indicated under each one, will be completed between 1971 and 1976.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Streamlining of inter-governmental institutions and constructing new ones to provide adequate framework for negotiations, decision-making and implementation of commonly acceptable integration projects (Project 2A:2 a (i)).

(i) Work on this project will depend largely on requests received from governments for assistance. However, comparative studies will be carried out on the various aspects of economic co-operation as they exist in the region and elsewhere for use at seminars, workshops, conferences, and advice to governments;

(ii) Upon requests from governments, missions will be taken to study and advise on the subject of streamlining and constructing of inter-governmental institutions including the provision of negotiating, decision-making, and implementation machinery.

(b) Advisory services to governments in connexion with the expansion and general rationalization of existing inter-State groupings. (Project 2A:2 a (ii):

(i) As in a (i), the content will depend largely on requests from governments. Studies on the rationalization of existing inter-State groupings will, however, be continued;

(ii) Missions to collect source material will be mounted lasting four months each year;

(iii) Preparation of documents will follow and will take six months for each year of the project.

(c) Serving as a clearing house for all African multinational economic co-operation on information relevant to the general economic co-operation movement (Project 2A:2 a (iii):

(i) Study of the existing materials on multinational economic co-operation;

(ii) Drafting of the summary of the studies of the various multinational economic groupings;

(iii) Circulation of the draft within the Centre for comments by relevant governments;

(iv) Preparation of reports and sending them to the various inter-governmental organizations.

(d) Preparation of technical documentation and participation in the various meetings of inter-governmental organizations (Project 2A:2 a (iv)):

(i) initial study of inter-governmental organizations and missions to various groupings to ascertain their needs;

(ii) Writing and circulation of documents and attending the inter-governmental meetings.

(e) Assistance in the drawing up of constitutions and statutes for inter-governmental organs, e.g. Union of African Railways (1971), African Trade Promotion Association (1971), and Multinational Shipping Lines for Coastal Shipping (1971-1972) (Project 2A:2 a (v)).

(f) Transport problems:

(i) Preparation of draft statutes and consultation with the relevant Divisions (December 1970);

(ii) Sending the draft statutes to the governments for comments (January- April 1971);

(iii) Revision of draft statutes upon receipt of comments from governments (May 1971);

(iv) Preparation and attendance at conference to consider and adopt revised statutes (June - December 1971).

(g) Trade Promotion and Shipping Lines:

(i) Study of background material (August - September 1971);

(ii) Preparation of draft statutes and consultation with Transport Section (October 1971);

(iii) Sending of draft to governments for comments (November 1971 - January 1972);

(iv) Revision of draft statutes upon receipt of comments from governments (February 1972);

(v) Preparation and attendance at conference to consider and adopt statutes (July - August 1972).

(h) Evaluation of various types of benefit-sharing within economic groupings and their possible combination (Project 2A:2 b (i));

(i) First draft to be completed (February 1971);

(ii) Inter-Division comments, further research and rewriting (March - June 1971);

(iii) Submission of the revised draft to selected specialists in the area and inter-governmental organizations for further comments (September 1971 - February 1972);

(iv) Incorporation of comments and any further research (March - June 1972);

(v) Submission to inter-governmental groupings (October - November 1972).

(i) Continuation of the study on adaptation of institutional machinery to various types of multinational schemes (1971) (Project 2A:2 b (ii));

(i) Preparation of outline and background study (February - March 1971);

(ii) Discussion of outline with members of the Centre (April 1971);

- (iii) Travel to collect data (May - July 1971);
- (iv) Drafting of the study (August 1971);
- (v) Circulating of draft to staff members of Centre and other relevant Divisions (September 1971);
- (vi) Writing final draft upon receipt of comments and submission of report to governments (October - November 1971).
- (j) Review of unutilized capacity in different economic sectors in Africa and their implications (Project 2A:2 b (iii)):
 - (i) Preparation of plan of investigation (January - March 1972);
 - (ii) Meeting of staff of Centre and other relevant Divisions to consider outline (April 1972);
 - (iii) Travel to collect source material (May - August 1972);
 - (iv) Drafting of the preliminary findings (September - December 1972);
 - (v) Meeting of staff of Centre and other relevant Divisions to consider preliminary draft (January 1973);
 - (vi) Further collection of material and re-drafting (February - June 1973);
 - (vii) Submission of report to Divisions for comments (September 1973);
 - (viii) Submission of report to governments (January 1974).
- (k) Analysis of the influence of external factors on African economic co-operation and proposal of measures for enhancing their contribution to accelerated development of the African economies (Project 2A:2 b (iv): Phase I - Study of the impact and influences on economic co-operation in Africa on the European Economic Community (1971-1972):
 - (i) Organization of the outline of the study (April 1971);
 - (ii) Consultation with UNCTAD and recruitment of consultants (May-July 1971);
 - (iii) Travel to collect material and discussions in Europe (August - September 1971);
 - (iv) Travel to collect material and discussions in Africa (October - November 1971);

(v) Analysis of the material collected and writing first draft of the study (December 1971 - June 1972);

(vi) Discussion of the draft by substantive Divisions (July 1972);

(vii) Writing second draft of the study (August - November 1972);

(viii) Submission of the study to governments (December 1972).

Phase II: A similar study with respect to all other countries (1974-1976);

(i) Initial stage will involve preparation of sources for study and internal consultation (January - April 1974);

(ii) Travel to collect source material from country to country (May - September 1974);

(iii) First draft and discussion of draft with members of the Centre (October 1974 - January 1975);

(iv) Further collection of source material if needed (March - June 1975);

(v) Second draft of study (July - August 1975)

(vi) Submission of report to governments for comments (September 1975 - January 1976);

(vii) Utilizing governments' remarks and writing final report (March - May 1976);

(viii) Submission of report to governments (July 1976).

(1) Reappraisal of performance of multinational groupings in Africa half-way during the decade in respect of institution-building, commodity production, development of infra-structure and general performance of the economies, including the external sector (Project 2A:2 b (v)).

(i) Preparation of initial stages in studying performance of different multinational groupings (January - June 1975);

(ii) Travel to collect data from each multinational groupings (July - October 1975);

(iii) First draft and collection of more data if necessary (November 1975 - February 1976);

(iv) Submission of report to the various multinational groupings for comments (March - June 1976);

(v) Rewriting of report in final form upon receipt of comments (July - September 1976);

(vi) Submitting final report to the various multinational organizations (November 1976).

(m) Study of ECE General Conditions for the Supply of Plant and Machinery for Export, for the Supply and Creation of Plant and Machinery for Import and Export, for the Export and Import of some softwood and for the Export and Import of hardwood logs and some hardwood (Project 2A:2 b (vi)):

(i) Collection of comments from, and answers to questionnaires already prepared and sent to governments and preliminary study (January - May 1971);

(ii) Consultation with African Trade Promotion Centre (September 1971);

(iii) Analysis of comments received and completion of study (October - December 1971);

(iv) Drafting of report (January 1972);

(v) Submission of draft report to Divisions for comments (February - April 1972);

(vi) Drafting of final report upon receipt of comments (May - June 1972);

(vii) Submission of final report to governments (July - August 1972).

(n) Collection of material and study of the legal and financial arrangements involved in the various off-shore oil agreements in Africa (Project 2A:2 b (vii)):

(i) Collection of material and preliminary study (June - December 1971);

(ii) Consultation with Natural Resources Section (January 1972);

(iii) Analysis of material collected (February - May 1972);

(iv) Preparation of study (June - August 1972);

(v) Further study and consideration of comments (September - October 1972);

(vi) Final drafting of study (November - December 1972).

(o) Collection of material and preliminary study of Industrial Property Law of English-speaking African countries (Project 2A:2 b (viii));

(i) Collection of material for preliminary study (June - November 1971);

(ii) Drafting of preliminary findings (December 1971 - January 1972);

(iii) Submitting draft to Industry and Trade Divisions and Science and Technology Section for comments (February - March 1972);

(iv) Analysis and completion of study upon receipt of comments from Divisions (April - June 1972);

(v) Writing of final draft of study (July - September 1972);

(vi) Submission of study to governments (November 1972).

(p) Collection of material and review of African legislation and machinery relating to territorial waters (Project 2A:2 b (ix)):

(i) Collection of material and preliminary study (June - November 1971);

(ii) Drafting of preliminary findings (December 1971);

(iii) Consultation with Science and Technology Section in connexion with preliminary draft (January 1972);

(iv) Further collection of material and re-drafting (February - June 1972);

(v) Submission of report to Divisions for comments (August 1972);

(vi) Drafting of final study (October 1972);

(vii) Submission of report to governments (December 1972).

(q) Study and preparation of a paper on the legal aspects of economic co-operation in Africa (Project 2A:2 b (x)):

(i) Preliminary study (January - June 1971);

(ii) Meeting with members of Centre and other relevant Divisions to consider preliminary study (September - October 1971);

(iii) Travel to collect the relevant source material (November 1971 - January 1972);

- (iv) Drafting of preliminary findings (February - April 1972);
- (v) Completion of study and compilation of information gathered (June - August 1972);
- (vi) Submission of report for comments (September 1972);
- (vii) Final drafting of study (October - November 1972);
- (viii) Submission of report to governments (December 1972).
- (r) Collection and dissemination of information on various studies (Project 2A:2 (c)). This is a continuous project in which information is sent to all the relevant organizations and also provided on request.
- (s) First conference of inter-governmental African organizations (Project 2A:2 d (i)):
 - (i) Correspondence regarding agenda and consultation with African Development Bank (September - December 1970);
 - (ii) Preparation of documentation (January - May 1971);
 - (iii) Circulation of documentation to relevant inter-governmental organizations (March - July 1971);
 - (iv) Servicing the meeting together with ADB (November 1971).
- (t) Seminars for detailed examination and exchange of experience on external factors influencing economic co-operation in Africa and various benefit-sharing systems in economic co-operation and their possible combination for achieving equitable distribution of gains (Project 2A:2 d (ii)):

	<u>Benefit-sharing seminar</u>	<u>External influences seminar</u>
(i) Send completed copies of studies to participants	March - June 1973	July - September 1976
(ii) Exchange of correspondence and consultation to determine composition	July - September 1973	September - October 1976
(iii) Convening of seminar	October 1973	December 1976

(u) Seminar for senior officials of inter-governmental organizations to examine the conclusions and recommendations of study on excess capacities (1974) (Project 2A:2 d (iii));

(i) Send completed report to all those invited (January 1974);

(ii) Exchange of correspondence and consultation regarding composition (January - March 1974);

(iii) Convening of seminar (April - May 1974).

(v) Conference of inter-governmental African organizations to take stock of the African economic co-operation movement half-way during the decade (Project 2A:2 d (iv));

(i) Correspondence and consultation with inter-governmental organizations regarding agenda (January - February 1976);

(ii) Preparation of documents (January - April 1976);

(iii) Circulation of documentation to various inter-governmental organizations (May - June 1976);

(iv) Convening of conference (July - August 1976).

(w) Conference of sellers and buyers in Africa to consider selected ECE General Conditions and Modifications (Project 2A:2 d (v));

(i) Preparation of documents for conference (March - May 1973);

(ii) Meeting of staff of Centre to consider draft (June - July 1973);

(iii) Re-drafting after receiving comments (August 1973);

(iv) Attendance at conference (September 1973).

(x) Working parties of experts representing sellers and buyers to draw up General Conditions on the basis of the results of the conference of buyers and sellers in Africa (1973-1976). (Project 2A:2 d (vi)).

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
(i) Study and evaluate the results of conference of buyers and sellers with a view to development of critical subjects	March-April	March-April	March-April
(ii) Preparation of documents before and after working party	May	May	May

(y) Sub-regional conference to consider results of study of legal and financial arrangements of off-shore oil agreements in Africa: East Africa (1972), West Africa (1973), Central Africa (1974), North Africa (1975) (Project 2A:2 d (vii)):

	East Africa (1972)	West Africa (1973)	Central Africa (1974)	North Africa (1975)
(i) Servicing meeting, participation and preparation of brief document based on basic study	Oct.- Dec. 1972	June- Aug. 1973	June- Aug. 1974	June- Aug. 1975

(z) Sub-regional meetings of experts from English-speaking African countries on selected problems of industrial property law: East Africa (1973), and West Africa (1974) (Project 2A:2 d (viii)):

	East Africa (1973)	West Africa (1974)
(i) Preparation for meeting, servicing and participation	March- May	March- May

(aA) Meeting of experts from English-speaking African countries on Industrial Property Law (Project 2A:2 d (ix)):

(i) Preparation of documents for meeting (January - June 1975);

(ii) Servicing of meeting (October 1975).

(aB) Colloquium by the Hague Academy of International Law on the judicial aspects of economic integration (Project 2A:2 d(x)):

(i) Preparation for conference (January - March 1972);

(ii) Meeting will last one or two weeks and will involve one man/month of work (May 1972).

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976 INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Economic development and planning

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Regional level

- (a) Limited demand for African products and access problems into developed markets for processed products and raw materials.
- (b) Intra-African transport and communications systems.
- (c) Ways and means for fair distribution of gains arising from pooling of markets.
- (d) High-wage expatriate personnel continuing to be one important source of high production costs in African industries due to shortage of skilled indigenous manpower.
- (e) Smallness of markets resulting in slow industrial development.
- (f) Inadequate development of regional and sub-regional co-operation and integration.

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

-

Regional level

- (a) Strengthening and expansion of existing inter-governmental institutional framework for economic co-operation.
- (b) Continuous identification of projects suitable for multinational co-operation.
- (c) Research into suitable means for the distribution of benefits from economic co-operation.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

-

Regional level

This will be a continuing effort during the Second Development Decade requiring more selectivity of actions in terms of their feasibility, intensification of current efforts, and dissemination of information.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

-

Regional level

A. On planning

- (a) Intensive research on different forms of economic co-operation.
- (b) Group activities (missions and discussions), and publications.
- (c) Advisory services.

B. On integration and regional co-operation

- (a) Intensive research on areas and forms of co-operation on the basis of commodities, projects and sub-regions.
- (b) Expert group meetings and inter-governmental negotiating committees.
- (c) Publication of special research findings.

TRADE, FISCAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

TRADE

3A:1 Restructuring of Africa's internal and external trade (1971-1976)

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 1352(XLV), 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV); ECOSOC resolution 1556(XLIX); General Principle Five of UNCTAD I; Report of the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, Commission resolutions 98(VI), 199(IX), 218(X) and 222(X).

Project aim:

Assist in restructuring Africa's trade within the context of a new international division of labour with a view, in particular, to promoting intra-regional trade in a broad range of products and ensuring that trade assumes a dynamic role to influence the structure of production and integration of the various sectors of the economy; provide member countries with up-to-date information on issues related, inter alia, to internal and external trade.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Advisory missions at the request of governments on matters related to structural changes in their trade;

(ii) Conduct of surveys and preparation of studies and documents on structural changes in the trade of African countries, to provide member countries with up-to-date information on African trade and related trade issues;

(iii) Formulation of proposals and recommendations on structural changes in the pattern of trade.

(b) Studies:

(i) To study ways and means of introducing structural changes in the domestic and external trade of African countries, and thereby enhance their contribution to economic development - in collaboration with 1A:1;

(ii) To provide governments (through the Foreign Trade Newsletter) with current information on trade and finance, as well as original articles on African trade issues;

(iii) To prepare and organize courses on commercial policy.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development and other bodies where appropriate.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) ECA/GATT courses for English and French-speaking African countries;

(ii) ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with GATT, UNCTAD, UNIDO, multinational African groupings, Africa Trade Centre, Industry and Housing Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Economic Research and Planning Division, Statistics Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Preparation of a detailed outline of the study on restructuring of Africa's internal and external trade (November - December 1970).

(b) Collection of data for the study on restructuring of Africa's internal and external trade (January 1971).

(c) Progress report on this study (April - May 1971).

(d) Annual reports on the above study (January - March 1972; January - April 1973; 1974, 1975, 1976).

(e) Foreign Trade Newsletter (February - March; May - June; October - December, 1971-1976).

(f) ECA/GATT courses on commercial policy for French and English-speaking African States (July - December 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976).

3A:2 Development and expansion of intra-African trade - in collaboration with 12A:4(c)(xi); (c)(xiv); 16A:2; 10D:1; 10D:7(b)(i); 10D:1(b)(i)

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2569(XXIV); UNCTAD Declaration 23(II), UNCTAD resolution 11(II) and Trade Development Board resolution 69(X); Commission terms of reference and resolutions 86(V), 100(IV), 176(VIII), 199(IX), 218(X) and 222(X), recommendation 6 of the sub-regional Meeting on economic co-operation in Central Africa, resolution D of the sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central Africa and recommendation of the fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development.

Project aim:

To foster intra-African trade, and thus promote mutual economic growth.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Providing advisory services on policies concerning development and expansion of intra-African trade;

(ii) Conducting surveys and preparing relevant studies;

(iii) Formulating proposals and recommendations on development and expansion of intra-African trade as well as on ways and means of solving problems arising in trade policy;

(iv) Facilitating contacts among governments.

(b) Studies:

(i) To examine criteria to be applied in formulating rules of origin in intra-African trade liberalization;

(ii) To identify agricultural and non-agricultural products which could be traded among African countries within the North, West, East and Central African sub-regions, in the light of studies already carried out, including ECA/CDPPP East and West African studies and consider practical ways and means of expanding intra-African trade, both on a sub-regional and inter-subregional basis, including the establishment of free trade zones and tariff negotiations among African countries leading to an inter-regional system of preferences - in collaboration with 2A:1(a)(v); 4C:2 and 16A:1;

(iii) To consider measures for effecting trade liberalization, within the framework of a general development programme, with due regard to the equitable distribution of benefits; including the possibility of linking trade liberalization to investment commitments - in collaboration with 2A:2(b)(i);

(iv) To assist member States to overcome difficulties associated with transit trade and the special problems of land-locked members;

(v) To study clandestine trade in African countries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development and the Sectoral Committee on Trade and Tourism for East and Central African States, as well as other bodies where appropriate.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Non-committal and confidential talks among African countries in conjunction with the biennial sessions of the Conference of Ministers of ECA with a view to facilitating bilateral contacts between exporters and importers;

(ii) Sectoral Committee on Trade and Tourism for East and Central African States;

(iii) ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development;

(iv) Servicing regional and sub-regional meetings, including those which might be convened in connexion with bilateral and multilateral negotiations held among African countries to elaborate mutually beneficial and preferential trade arrangements as well as with sectoral negotiations aimed at concluding contractually binding agreements to purchase certain products from each other.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNCTAD, CDPPP, GATT, UNIDO, Customs Co-operation Council, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Industry and Housing Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Transport, Communications and Tourism Section, Statistics Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Study on criteria to be applied in formulating rules of origin in intra-African trade liberalization (November 1970 - February 1971).

(b) Proposals for work programme and terms of reference of the Sectoral Committee on Trade and Tourism of East and Central African States (November - December 1970).

(c) Identification of agricultural and non-agricultural products which could be traded within East and Central African sub-region (January - March 1971, January - April 1972, 1976).

(d) Identification of agricultural and non-agricultural products which could be traded within the North African sub-region (December 1970, January - March 1971, January - March 1972, January - April, 1973-1976).

(e) Identification of agricultural and non-agricultural products which could be traded within the West African sub-region (February - April, 1971-1972, January - April, 1973-1976).

(f) Sectoral Committee on Trade and Tourism (May 1971).

(g) Study aimed at assisting member States to overcome difficulties associated with transit trade and the special problems of land-locked countries (January - March 1971, January - April, 1972-1973).

(h) Study on measures for effecting trade liberalization within the framework of a general development programme with due regard to equitable distribution of benefits (April - July, 1971-1973).

(i) Facilitating contacts among African countries in respect of external trade (February 1971, October - November 1972, October 1973, October - December 1974, October 1975, October - November 1976).

(j) Preparation for negotiations to be held among African countries with a view to elaborating mutually beneficial preferential trade arrangements and to including contractually binding agreements to purchase certain products from each other (June - July, 1972-1976).

(k) Study on clandestine trade in Africa (June - February, 1971-1972, June - August, 1973-1974).

3A:3 Expansion and development of trade with other regions (1971-1976) - in collaboration with project 12A:4(c)(xi), (c)(xiv); 2A:2(b)(iv), (b)(i).

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 1352(XLV), 2503(XXIV), 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV); ECOSOC resolution 1556(XLIX); UNCTAD resolutions 11(II), 15(II) and 25(II); Commission terms of reference and resolutions 166(VIII) and 218(X), recommendations of third Joint Meeting of ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and OAU ad hoc Committee on Trade and Development, and fourth and fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development.

Project aim:

Diversification of African external trade and general improvement of external trade conditions.

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Providing advisory services, on request, on matters relating to trade;

(ii) Preparation of studies, surveys and documents on trade between African countries and the rest of the world;

(iii) Formulation of recommendations for trade improvement and expansion between African countries and the rest of the world;

(iv) Facilitating contacts among African countries in respect of external trade.

(b) Studies:

(i) Trade improvement and expansion with developed market economies:

a. Identify obstacles to imports of African products into developed market economies;

b. Continue to assess the implications of the Scheme of General Preferences for African countries, and suggest ways and measures for deriving maximum benefits from it.

(ii) Trade improvement and expansion with other developing countries: Analyse the trade patterns between African and other developing countries and the obstacles to trade expansion between those two groups, assess the trade prospects between them, and evolve measures for overcoming obstacles.

(iii) Trade improvement and expansion with centrally planned economies: Analyse trade prospects for African countries in socialist countries of Eastern Europe, outline the problems of an economic, institutional and trade policy nature, and propose measures for overcoming them, including the multilateralization of payments.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development and other interested bodies.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):
ECA/OAU Joint Meetings.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNCTAD, ITC, UNIDO, GATT, ECA Industry and Housing Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Transport, Communications and Tourism Section, Statistics Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Study on trade improvement and expansion with centrally planned economies (April - June 1971, January - April 1972, January - May, 1973-1976).

(b) Study on trade improvement and expansion with developed market economies (May - July 1971, January - April 1972, January - May, 1973-1975, January - June 1976).

(c) Study on trade improvement and expansion with other developing countries (January - July, 1972-1973, January - May, 1974-1976).

3A:4 Commodity Problems and Policies

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 1352(XLV) and 1556(XLIX); UNCTAD resolution 16(II) and Trade Development Board resolution 73(IX); Commission resolutions 218(X) and 222(X); fourth and fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development.

Project aims

To provide African countries with expert assistance on international commodity problems and policies, including those related to international commodity negotiations, consultations among African producing countries and between African and other developing producing countries; assist African countries in harmonizing their positions with regard to these problems and policies; help them to promote measures aimed at ensuring remunerative and stable prices for their commodities and at facilitating the access of the latter to markets, including African ones.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Providing advisory services, on request, on matters related to commodity problems and policies;

(ii) Preparation of recommendations aimed at assisting African governments in the design of policies to solve commodity problems;

(iii) Assisting African governments to harmonize their views and position on commodity policies, and in particular, to hold consultations on specific commodities.

(b) Studies:

(i) Undertake studies on selected commodities as a basis for international commodity negotiations and consultations among African producing countries as well as between African and other producing countries;

(ii) Study possibilities and procedures for reaching agreements between African producers and consumers of certain processed and primary commodities, especially foodstuffs.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above projects will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development, and other interested bodies.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNCTAD, FAO, African multinational groupings, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Statistics Division, Natural Resources and other interested Divisions.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Studies on selected commodities (January - June 1971, March - August, 1972 - 1976);
 - (b) Study on possibilities of agreements between producing and consuming countries in Africa (April - July 1971, January - April, 1972 - 1976);
 - (c) Study on prices of imported raw materials imported by African countries and their impact on the economic development of Africa (October 1972, March 1973, January - June 1974).

3A:5 ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development

Origin:

Commission resolutions 132(VII), 175(VIII), 199(IX), 222(X) and the Report of the Tenth Session of the Commission.

Project aim:

To assist African countries in harmonizing their views and positions on trade and development issues, including those which come up for discussion at United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other international bodies and at meetings of the Group of 77.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):
 - (i) Providing advisory services;
 - (ii) Preparation of studies, surveys and documents regarding those issues;
 - (iii) Formulation of recommendations aimed at assisting in the harmonization of African positions;
 - (iv) Facilitating contacts among African governments.
- (b) Studies:

Studies designed to assist member States in their discussions on trade and development issues.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Reports on the above studies will be submitted to the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development, and others which African governments may convene for similar purposes.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) The ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development which are held regularly prior to the Trade and Development Board sessions;

(ii) The African ministerial meeting preparatory to the Meeting of the "77" and UNCTAD III;

(iii) Meetings which might be organized by the Joint ECA/OAU Committee before the Third Session of UNCTAD between African countries and those developed countries which maintain special relations with them.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with OAU.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Preparation of draft agenda and letters of invitation to the 6th ECA/OAU Joint Meeting (March 1971).

(b) Issuance of documents to be submitted to the above meeting (June 1971).

(c) 6th ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on trade and development (July - September 1971).

(d) African Ministerial meeting in preparation for the meeting of "77" (December 1971).

(e) Preparation of agenda and letters of invitation to the seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development (March 1972).

(f) Issuance of documents to be submitted to the seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development (June 1972).

(g) 7th ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development. These meetings will be continued on an annual basis up to 1976 (July - September 1972).

3A:6 Trade Promotion (Africa Trade Centre)

Origin:

ECOSOC resolutions 1358(XLV), 1362(XLV) and 1452(XLVII); UNCTAD resolution 1(II) and Trade Development Board resolutions 59(IX) and 72(X); recommendations of the third, fourth and fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development, Commission resolution 199(IX); 218(X) and 222(X), resolution D of the sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central Africa, recommendations of the second Technical Committee of the sixth FAO Regional Conference for Africa.

Project aim:

To assist African countries in developing their foreign trade through trade promotion activities and co-ordinated trade promotion programmes, with special reference to intra-African trade.

Priority A

Work contents:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

- (i) Improve communications and contacts among African countries with a view to promoting intra-African trade by, inter alia, the establishment of an Africa Trade Promotion Association - in collaboration with 4C:2(b)(iii);
- (ii) Advise governments on the establishment of trade promotion machinery, field research and identification of products and markets;
- (iii) Assist governments in introducing simplified and co-ordinated documentation and procedures for external trade;
- (iv) Co-operate with governments in the identification of trade incentives and disincentives, and advise on appropriate measures for trade expansion (including export credit insurance and direct promotional activities);
- (v) Facilitate trade promotion activities by providing an efficient documentation and publication programme related to African trade;
- (vi) Assist in personnel development by creating appropriate training programmes, offering appropriate courses in trade promotion, marketing and export techniques.

(b) Studies:

(i) Prepare market studies, including an inventory of existing enterprises and products in countries of the region; national trade promotion organizations and programmes and market profiles of African countries - in collaboration with 4C:3(c)(iii); 4C:2(b)(iii); 4C:2(a)(iv);

(ii) Study barriers to intra-African trade and develop marketing policies in relation to fiscal and financial constraints (1971-1976);

(iii) Undertake field research on selected products and markets in intra-African trade (1971-1976) - in collaboration with 2A:1(a)(v); 4C:2 and 16A:2.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) A reference handbook on African markets will be issued (1970-1972) - in collaboration with 4C:3(c)(iii);

(ii) Data and special articles on trade promotion will be included in ECA publications - in collaboration with 4C:3(c)(iii).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Personnel development programmes will be carried out on an intensive scale as follows:

(i) Annual seminars for managerial staff and senior officials to discuss trade promotion techniques and policies;

(ii) Annual ECA/GATT training courses in international marketing for young business and trade promotion executives in international marketing;

(iii) ECA/ITC training courses for African executives in marketing selected products to African countries (1972-1976);

(iv) ECA/GATT training courses in commercial policy and trade promotion for civil servants;

(v) Local training courses for young executives in export promotion techniques;

(vi) In-service training of junior trade promotion officers to be attached to the Africa Trade Centre for periods of one year duration;

(vii) Trade symposium on practical aspects of intra-African trade, trade policy, and the organization of trade promotion machinery. Participants of this symposium will be senior government officials and representatives of African Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The symposium will be a prelude to the formation of an African Trade Promotion Association (1972).

Related programmes:

Intensive and extensive collaboration with ITC, UNCTAD, FAO, IBRD, ILO, ADB, Association of African Central Banks, Industry and Housing Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation, Transport, Communications and Tourism Section and Statistics Division will be necessary in the conduct of the above project.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1972

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) The establishment of an African Trade Promotion Organization:

(i) Working out proposed document and draft articles (January - February 1971);

(ii) Agreement in principle with parties concerned (February - March 1971);

(iii) Collection of comments (March - June 1971);

(iv) Preparing a detailed project (July 1971);

(v) ECA/OAU Joint Meeting (August 1971);

(vi) Approbation and nomination of Working Groups (September 1971);

(vii) Appraisal and re-drafting of document (September - December 1971);

(viii) Collection of comments (January - April 1972);

(ix) Preparation of final proposals (May - June 1972);

(x) Sending document to countries (June - July 1972);

(xi) Symposium to agree on the creation of an African Trade Promotion Association (August - September 1972);

(xii) Ratification (September - December 1972).

- (b) Market Survey - inventory of existing enterprises and products for intra-African trade (Project 3A:6 b(i)):
- (i) Request letter to governments (December 1970);
 - (ii) Analysis of answers (January - December 1971);
 - (iii) Field study by experts (January - December 1971);
 - (iv) Circulation of available information to governments (July - December 1971);
 - (v) Further field studies and circulation (January - July 1972);
 - (vi) Report on study to trade symposium (August - September 1972);
 - (vii) Follow-up work of studies and circulation (1972-1976).
- (c) Study of barriers to intra-African trade (Project 3A:6 b(ii)):
- (i) Request letter to governments (October 1970);
 - (ii) Analysis of answers (December 1970 - January 1971);
 - (iii) Report to meeting of East and Central African States in Bangui (February 1971);
 - (iv) Developing study in view of meeting-field work (March - September 1971);
 - (v) Preparing interim report (October - December 1971);
 - (vi) Circulation to countries (January 1972);
 - (vii) Evaluation of answers (January - May 1972);
 - (viii) Report to trade symposium (August - September 1972);
 - (ix) Follow-up work-detailed proposals to countries on i.a. financial incentives (1972-1976).
- (d) The trade symposium (Project 3A:6 d(vii)):
- (i) Preparation of outline (January - February 1971);
 - (ii) Acceptance of outline and project (February - March 1971);
 - (iii) Collection of comments (April - June 1971);
 - (iv) Preparing a detailed project (July 1971);

- (v) ECA/OAU Joint Meeting (August 1971);
- (vi) Approbation and nomination of Steering Committee (September 1971);
- (vii) Request UNDP for extra finance (September 1971);
- (viii) Final acceptance of detailed project (end 1971);
- (ix) Writing outline paper (last quarter 1971);
- (x) Preparing Public Relations programme (January - March 1972);
- (xi) Finding agents, speakers and panel speakers, etc. (1972);
- (xii) Translations to be sent (March 1972);
- (xiii) Public Relations Programme Phase 1 (March - May 1972);
- (xiv) Follow-up on invitation by secretariat, interpretation, etc. (May - July 1972);
- (xv) Public Relations programme Phase 2 (July - August 1972);
- (xvi) Symposium (August - September 1972);
- (xvii) Follow up, Public Relations programme Phase 3, reports etc. (September - December 1972).

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Restructuring of Africa's external and internal trade.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Continued dominance of a few primary commodities in total exports.
- (b) Slow growth of exports of agricultural commodities on which the great majority of African countries depend compared to exports of minerals which might continue to expand and largely as a result of this trend.
- (c) Continued concentration of Africa's overall trade surplus in a few countries.
- (d) Predominance of developed market economy countries in African trade.

- (e) Lack of the relevance of the structure of imports to development requirements.
- (f) Transition from an industrial development strategy based almost entirely on import substitution to one based on an optimum mix of export-oriented and import substitution industries.
- (g) Continued dominance by expatriate firms of the internal trade and distribution channels.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Diversification of the commodity composition of African exports with a view to promoting the greatest possible range of production linkages within national economies which entails in particular, the need to increase the share of manufactures and semi-manufactures.
- (b) Diversification of export outlets for African goods and of sources of import through promotion of intra-African trade, trade expansion and improvement with other developing countries and centrally planned economies.
- (c) Devising an international commodity policy aimed at securing remunerative, equitable and stable prices for primary commodities.
- (d) General improvement of conditions under which trade is conducted with developed market economies with a view, inter alia, to improving access of primary commodities to their markets and to deriving maximum benefits from the implementation of the Scheme of General Preferences.
- (e) Reduction or elimination of the role of expatriate business firms in the internal trade of African countries.

Regional level

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2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is a continuing task but requires considerable intensification during the Second Development Decade.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Studying and evaluating ways and means of introducing structural changes in the domestic and external trade of African countries.
- (b) Undertaking advisory missions at the request of governments on matters relating to structural changes in their trade.
- (c) Providing member States with up-to-date information on issues relating to internal and external trade.
- (d) Preparing and organizing courses on commercial policy.
- (e) Advisory services to Governments.

Regional level

-

Major programme field: Development and expansion of intra-African trade

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Obstacles of a technical nature, such as the determination of rules of origin for African products.
- (b) Obstacles of a physical nature, such as those associated with transit trade and the special problem of land-locked countries.
- (c) Obstacles of a fiscal and economic nature, such as those connected with the loss of fiscal revenues resulting from trade liberalization.

- (d) Obstacles deriving from the close institutional and commercial links developed over the years with industrialized countries.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

During the next decade it will be necessary:

- (a) To assess the possibilities for expansion of intra-African trade and thus provide African governments with a factual basis for negotiations.
- (b) To identify obstacles to expansion of intra-African trade and devise ways and means of overcoming them.

Regional level

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2a. Estimated year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is a continuing task but requires intensification during the Second Development Decade.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Identification of agricultural and non-agricultural products which could be traded within the various sub-regions and examination of practical ways and means of expanding intra-African trade, including the establishment of free trade zones and the carrying out of tariff negotiations among African countries leading to an inter-regional system of preferences.
- (b) Study of obstacles to expansion of intra-African trade and the formulation of concrete recommendations as to possible ways of overcoming them.

(c) Facilitating contacts among African countries in respect of external trade.

(d) Advisory services to Governments.

Regional level

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Major programme field: Commodity problems and policies

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

(a) Continued instability in prices of commodities of export interest to African countries, especially those commodities not covered by an international agreement.

(b) Increased competition from synthetics and substitutes.

(c) Danger of over-production.

(d) Difficulties of access to markets.

(e) Falls in prices.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

(a) To assist in devising an international commodity policy aimed at securing remunerative, equitable and stable prices for primary commodities, particularly those of export interest to African countries.

(b) To investigate ways and means of improving access to the markets of the developed countries for primary commodities.

(c) To make proposals for concerted action which African countries might take either alone or in conjunction with other producing countries to help in solving the problems faced on the world market by commodities of export interest to them.

Regional level

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2a. Estimated year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is continuing but requires considerable intensification during the Second Development Decade.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) Undertake studies:

- (i) on selected commodities as a basis for international commodity negotiations, consultations among African producing countries and between African and other producing countries;
 - (ii) on possibilities of agreements between producing and consuming countries in the African region, in respect of primary commodities;
 - (iii) on prices of raw materials imported by African countries and their impact on the economic development of Africa.
- (b) Provide technical advice, on request, on matters relating to commodity problems and policies.
- (c) Assist African Governments to harmonize their views and positions on commodity policies, and in particular, to hold consultations among themselves on specific commodities.

Regional level

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Major programme field: Trade Promotion

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Slow growth of traditional exports.
- (b) An appalling lack of communication to and among African countries, as regards possibilities for intra-African trade.
- (c) At present few African countries have an efficient trade promotion machinery.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Present national practices and policies must be geared to intra-African trade facilitation by direct agreements and the creation of better trade climates.
- (b) Growth in intra-African trade and more efficient export marketing of African products will require fast growing amounts of technical assistance.
- (c) It is essential to build up efficient information and communication between African countries.
- (d) Creation of intra-African trade will require promotion of truly African business structures. This will have a direct bearing on incentive policies, export credit and credit insurance facilities, export management, training, etc.
- (e) Possibilities for intra-African trade, products, markets and suppliers must be defined.
- (f) Co-ordinated training programmes in trade promotion and export management for Africa should be developed.

Regional level

- (a) Creating a general agreement on preferences in intra-African trade.
- (b) Co-ordinate policies to obtain a smooth intra-African trade flow.
- (c) Establishing and servicing an African trade promotion association.
- (d) Establishing a co-ordinated training programme in export management in the region.
- (e) Creating a team of African experts in technical assistance in trade promotion for the region.
- (f) Establishing machinery for trade information and trade creation.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is continuing but requires considerable intensification.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Establish better direct information and communication between the countries through group activities, meetings, trade missions, etc.
- (b) Training courses and programmes.
- (c) Advisory service in and between countries on intra-African trade and marketing, on trade promotion organization, programming and policies, training, etc.
- (d) Market research on selected products for intra-African and neighbouring markets.
- (e) Publication and public relation activities.
- (f) Co-ordination of UN activities and technical assistance to countries.

- (g) Consideration of country activities in advertising and sales campaigns, in policies such as trade incentives and export credit insurance, etc.
- (h) Servicing the Africa Trade Promotion Association as permanent secretariat.

Regional level

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INDUSTRY AND HOUSING DIVISION

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

4C:1 Industrialization policies

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2411(XXIII), 2563(XXIV) and 2564(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 823(XXXII), 839(XXXII), 1081A(XXXIX), 1178(XLI) and 1259(XLIII); Commission resolutions 153(VIII), 187(IX), 203(IX), 206(IX) and 210(IX).

Project aim:

To develop strategies for accelerating industrialisation; to examine the potentials and implications of alternative approaches and to formulate a phased and co-ordinated programme of industrialization.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) To advise, on request, on specific national policies and measures, in respect of crucial problems, connected with excess capacity, rural development, private foreign investment, industrial costs and technological development;

(ii) To evaluate industrialization policies and measures and make concrete proposals for developing efficient policies at the national, multinational and international levels;

(iii) To focus attention on specific constraints on African industrialization so as to foster the formulation of effective solutions;

(iv) To assist inter-governmental grouping in the formulation and implementation of co-ordinated programmes of industrial development;

(v) To review and evaluate industrial trends and structural changes and advise Governments on appropriate policies and measures;

(vi) To provide services for the inspection and evaluation of machinery and equipment;

- (vii) To provide guidelines for Government policies and measures for ensuring the reliability of machinery and equipment;
- (viii) To establish institutions for standardization and to support present efforts of African Governments in standardization;

(b) Studies:

(i) Case studies of the interaction of agriculture and industry within programmes of sustained growth (1971-1976);

(ii) A survey of the experiences of benefits and costs of private foreign capital investment in Africa and proposals on policies and measures for dealing with special problems of the external sector (1971) - in collaboration with 1A:4 (d)(ii);

(iii) Case study of the industrialization problems of the least developed of African countries (1972) - in collaboration with 18A:3;

(iv) A study of multinational industrial policies in the light of domestic and external constraints (1972) - in collaboration with 2A:2 (a)(iii).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) The results of the above studies will be published (1973, 1974), for the guidance of policy makers and planners at the national and multinational levels;

(ii) Compilation of industrial information and statistics and review of industrial structures and trends on a continuing basis, including data on inefficient plants and records of profits of enterprises (1971-1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Expert working group on African industrialization policies (1973) to examine previous studies.

Priority B

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(ii) Expert working group to examine the sub-regional industrial harmonization studies: North Africa (1971), Central Africa (1971).

Priority C

(b) Studies:

(v) Upgrading of the 1965-1966 East and West African harmonization studies (1971).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(iii) Expert group meeting of financiers, economists, and policy planners to examine and evaluate the study based on the four sub-regional harmonization exercises, and recommend follow-up actions (1973).

Related programmes:

UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNACAST.

4C:2 Industrial project formulation and evaluation

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2411(XXIII) and 2563(XXIV), ECOSOC resolutions 823(XXXII), 839(XXXII), 1081E(XXXIX) and 1259(XLIII); Commission resolutions 153(VIII), 187(IX) and 203(IX).

Project aim:

To evaluate the commercial profitability of national and multinational projects, and develop suitable techniques of social cost-benefit analysis applicable to the African industrial situation.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Project preparation and evaluation so as to build up a stock of well-documented projects to facilitate investment decisions and promote their implementation;

(ii) Techniques of project selection and investment criteria for use in the region;

(iii) Mobilizing bilateral assistance for field evaluation of projects;

(iv) Market analysis and sectoral development studies for national and multinational purposes - in collaboration with 3A:6(b)(i).

(b) **Studies:**

(i) Formulation and evaluation of identified national and multinational industrial projects (1971-1976);

(ii) Social cost-benefit analysis of national and multinational industrialization projects (1971) - in collaboration with 2A:2(b)(i);

(iii) Market analysis, sectoral reviews of trends and structures, and formulation of sectoral development strategies and policies (1971-1976) - in collaboration with 3A:6(b)(i).

(c) **Collection and dissemination of information:**

(i) Project registry to be compiled and continuously updated as a basis for co-ordinating industrial development programmes (1971-1976);

(ii) Manual on methodologies of social cost-benefit analysis to be published for the use of personnel engaged in project preparation (1973).

Related programmes:

UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, various technical assistance agencies, ICA Economic Research and Planning Division, Manpower and Training Section.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Project preparation and evaluation (1971-1976, continuing)

(i) Research and field missions to obtain information on commercial requirements;

(ii) Consolidation of data;

(iii) Preparation of reports;

(iv) Provision of project description to governments concerned.

(b) Advice to governments on techniques of project selection and investment criteria (based on commercial and social cost-benefit data) (1972-1976, continuing).

(c) Foundation and evaluation of identified national and multinational industrial projects (1971-1976, continuing):

- (i) Research by sectoral specialists to identify feasible projects;
 - (ii) Collection of data;
 - (iii) Preparation of project description;
 - (iv) Provision of project description to government(s) concerned;
 - (v) Identification of experts for field evaluation of projects selected by governments (and identification of potential investors).
- (d) Social cost-benefit analysis of national and multinational industrial projects (1971 throughout the year):
- (i) Selection of projects by governments;
 - (ii) Evaluation by consultants and sectoral experts.
- (e) Preparation and publication of manual on methodologies of social cost-benefit analysis (1973):
- (i) Collaboration between Division Specialist and Consultant in preparing manual (February-March, 2 months);
 - (ii) Publication of manual (June).

40:3 Industrial promotion

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2411(XXIII), 2563(XXIV), 1515(XV) and 1522(XV); ECOSOC resolutions 823(XXXII), 836(XXXII) 839(XXXII), 922(XXXIV) and 1183(XLI); Commission resolutions 153(VIII), 187(IX), 203(IX) and 207(IX).

Project aim:

To rationalize and expand industrial promotion institutions into appropriate organizational structures, and to assist them in the adoption of efficient promotion techniques.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):
 - (i) Creating or strengthening national and multinational industrial promotion centres and providing them with general advice concerning negotiations with outside investors; identification of potential sources of international public finance; and development of appropriate and uniform investment incentives (1971-1973).

(b) Studies:

(i) An investigation of complementation methods to include studies of successful and unsuccessful applications and recommendations for increasing the probability of success (1971-1972);

(ii) A study of the factors that determine the viability and general soundness of proposed multinational projects (1971-1972);

(iii) An exploratory project to determine the viability of "industry co-operation" organizations, involving industrial and financial leaders in industrialized countries, to facilitate the flow of capital and technology to Africa through various channels (1971);

(iv) An exploratory project to determine the place of a strong network of management consultant enterprises in industrial promotion activities, using a retainer agreement for rapid acquisition of simplified skills for consulting assignments (1972).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of case studies of successful industrial promotion examples (1973);

(ii) Publication of a catalogue of investment opportunities possibly endorsed by national and multinational promotion centres (1972-1976);

(iii) Publication of a handbook for overseas investors contemplating new or additional investment in Africa during the 1970's (1972) - in collaboration with 3A:6(b)(i) and (c)(i).

Priority B

(b) Studies:

(v) Study to develop guidelines for successful entry into the African economy by foreign investors during the 1970's (1971-1972);

(vi) Study of the most effective promotion techniques (1971).

Priority C:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Field missions to evaluate specific industrial projects prior to the convening of related roundtables:

(ii) East African Community (1971);

(iii) West Africa (1972);

(iv) Southern Africa, with emphasis on technical implications of existing customs union agreements and the investment climate (1971).

Related programmes:

Co-operation with UNIDO, FAO, ADB, various technical assistance agencies, ECA Africa Trade Centre, Centre for Economic Co-operation.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Roundtable conferences, bringing together industrialists, financiers and African government officials:

(i) West African Sub-region (1972);

(ii) Other national and multinational conferences.

Related programmes:

UNIDO, various technical assistance agencies, ECA Centre for Economic Co-operation, Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, Africa Trade Centre.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project, 1971-1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Provision of consulting services and operational assistance to the East African Development Bank in inaugurating an investment promotion centre for the East African Community, and during its period of initial operations:

(i) Exploratory mission to East Africa (Aug. 1970);

(ii) Preparation of project description and initial operating plan;

(iii) Mission to East Africa for discussion of plan (December 1971 - January 1972);

(iv) Assistance in staff recruitment, preparation of promotional materials, negotiation of project "packages" with Governments, initiation of contracts with potential investors and "agents" abroad, negotiation of technical assistance, and preparation of project descriptions (Continuing, 1971-1973).

(b) Study on the most effective promotion techniques (collection of data in preparation of study) (Jan.-June 1971, Priority B).

(c) Investigation of complementation methods to include studies of successful and unsuccessful applications and recommendations for increasing the probability of success (collection of data and preparation of report) (September 1971 - June 1972).

(d) A study of the factors that determine the viability and general soundness of programmed multinational projects (collection of data and preparation of study) (Sept. 1971-June 1972).

(e) Study to develop guidelines for successful entry into the African economy by foreign investors during the 1970's (collection of data and preparation of study) (Sept. 1971-June 1972, Priority B).

(f) Publication of a catalogue of investment opportunities possibly endorsed by national and multinational promotion centres (collection of data and preparation of publications) (March-July 1972).

(g) An exploratory project to determine the place of a strong network of management consultant enterprises in industrial promotion activities, using a retainer agreement for rapid acquisition of simplified skills for consulting assignments (collection of data and preparation of report) (Sept.-Nov. 1972).

(h) Publication of a handbook for overseas investors contemplating new or additional investment in Africa during the 1970's (collection of data and preparation of publications) (Sept.-Dec. 1972).

(i) Publication of case studies of successful industrial promotion examples (collection of data and preparation of publications) (Jan.-April 1973).

(j) Publication of a catalogue of investment opportunities possibly endorsed by national and multinational promotion centres (collection of data and preparation of publications) (March-July 1973).

(k) Publication of a catalogue of investment opportunities possibly endorsed by national and multinational promotion centres (collection of data and preparation of publications) (March-July 1974).

(l) Publication of a catalogue of investment opportunities possibly endorsed by national and multinational promotion centres (collection of data and preparation of publications) (March-July 1975).

(m) Publication of a catalogue of investment opportunities possibly endorsed by national and multinational promotion centres (collection of data and preparation of publications) (March-July 1976).

4C:4 Industrial financing

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2411(XXIII), 2563(XXIV), 1515(XV) and 1522(XV); ECOSOC resolutions 823(XXXII), 780(XXX), 836(XXXII), 922(XXXIV), 923(XXXIV) and 1183(XLI); Commission resolutions 153(VIII), 203(IX) and 207(IX).

Project aim:

To foster the domestic and external mobilization of resources for accelerating industrialization through the development of suitable financial institutions, and adoption of appropriate incentive policies and techniques.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) A study to formulate measures for increasing the share of the domestic sector in industrial investment (1971-1972);

(ii) A survey of industrial promotion machinery in countries in other regions, with a view to adaptations to meet African countries' needs (1971-1972);

(iii) A study to develop new institutional forms of national and international co-operation aimed at adjusting the volume and quality of external capital for industry (1973).

- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Meetings to review policies and measures for mobilization of private and public sector resources appropriate to industry:

- (i) Multinational African organizations and industrial development corporations (1971) - in collaboration with 2A:2 (d)(i);

- (ii) African ministers of industry (1971).

Priority B

- (b) Studies:

- (iv) Mechanics of financing multinational enterprises (1972).

Related programmes:

UNIDO, various technical assistance agencies, ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation.

- 4C:5 Special measures for small-scale industry development -in collaboration with 1A:2 (b) (ii)

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2411(XXIII), 2563(XXIV), 1515(XV), 1834(XVII) and 2528(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 823(XXXII), 797(XXX), 838(XXXII) and 839(XXXII); Commission resolution 200(IX).

Project aim:

To foster the development of small-scale industry as a means of stimulating employment, expanding domestic manufacturing capacity and incomes, and developing African entrepreneurship.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

- (i) In evaluating programmes of small-scale industry development and related operations of promotion centres;

(ii) In undertaking field studies with the objective of identifying opportunities for small-scale industry development;

(iii) In preparing model-schemes for small-scale manufacture of selected products for the use of member States;

(iv) In promoting combined training and technical services and research centres as part of the function of small-scale promotion centres;

(v) In encouraging the establishment of associations or co-operatives of African businessmen to enable them to develop their enterprises through mutual assistance.

(b) Studies:

(i) Promotion of national centres of small-scale industry development (1971-1976);

(ii) Identification of small-scale investment opportunities (1971-1976);

(iii) Study for the establishment of a regional institute for training of extension workers for small-scale industry development (1971);

(iv) Country-by-country survey of financing sources for small-scale industry development with emphasis on factors inhibiting investment (1972).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Regular publication of bulletins on small-scale industries, containing conclusions of ECA studies (1972-1976);

(ii) Compilation and dissemination to member States of information on the availability and supply conditions of new and reconditioned machinery and equipment (1971-1976);

(iii) Exhibitions to draw the attention of African entrepreneurs to the market for small-scale machinery and equipment (new and reconditioned) (1971).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Meeting of interested organizations to review and evaluate strategies and policies for small-scale industries development, for accelerating indigenous industrial entrepreneurship in African countries (1974).

Priority B

(b) Studies:

(v) Sub-contracting as a means of developing small-scale enterprise in Africa (1973).

4C:6 Training programmes

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2411(XXIII), 2563(XXIV), 1515(XV), 1824(XVII) and 2528(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 823(XXXII), 797(XXX), 839(XXXII) and 1259(XLIII); Commission resolutions 187(IX), 200(IX) and 203(IX).

Project aim :

To improve the African countries' capacity for project preparation, negotiation for investment, and project implementation and to develop industrial manpower as a means of accelerating industrialization.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In the establishment of vocational training centres in selected countries;

(ii) In identifying centres of training outside Africa, providing information on industrial training opportunities abroad, and helping in the selection of students for training;

(iii) In promoting in-plant training both in and outside Africa;

(iv) In designing suitable training courses, for developing African managerial capabilities;

(v) In assisting efforts of governments in speeding up the pace of Africanization of supervisory personnel.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Project evaluation - annual training courses to improve the competence of government officials concerned with the formulation and selection of investment projects (1971-1976);

(ii) Training course on investment analysis and investment promotion techniques (including financial planning) (1971-1976);

(iii) Training workshop for small-scale industry extension workers: Central and North Africa (1971).

Priority B

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(iv) Assisting promotion centres in organizing local management training courses for African entrepreneurs.

Related programmes:

UNIDO, ILO, various technical assistance agencies, ECA Human Resources Division.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976, INCLUDING
SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Development of industrial promotion machinery

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

The overall objective for the Second United Nations Development Decade is 6 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product. To approach this objective, more than 8 per cent average annual growth rate for the industrial sector in Africa will be required. Promotional activities are deemed vital for the achievement of this goal.

Regional level

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2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

(a) Creation of investment promotion centres.

(b) Briefly summarized, some of the policy guidelines being followed by the secretariat in its industrial promotion activities are as follows:

(i) Operation which is multinational in scope, where necessary to ensure practical economy of size (example: the East African Community);

- (ii) Concentration on selected high impact projects; direction of promotional efforts to a few companies which are leaders in the desired industries; recognizing the development of small-scale industries as an essential part of industrial development;
 - (iii) Adoption of a pragmatic flexible approach to evolve and demonstrate workable, cost-effective promotion methods;
 - (iv) Application of secretariat resources to supplement local resources and reliance on other resources, e.g. UNIDO, UNDP, as well as those of industrialized nations, where available, using resources in pinpoint fashion to increase the probability of early success;
 - (v) Aiming for adaptation of successful methods to other areas as resources permit.
- (c) The secretariat is prepared to devote a substantial fraction of its resources over the next several years to strengthening the investment promotion machinery of the East African Community. A major activity is to be encouragement and assistance in the establishment within the Community of an East African investment promotion centre to further stimulate industrial development of the East African Community.
 - (d) Assuming success of the initial limited programme of activity, the continuing overall approach will call for:
 - (i) Increasing the depth of initial services so that the economic impact of the centre can approach that needed to support the development goals of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda;
 - (ii) Adding to the initial range of services to enhance the effectiveness of the centre.
 - (e) The East African investment promotion centre should emphasize projects which are designed to supply markets larger than the market afforded by a single country.
 - (f) The activities of the East African investment promotion centre will be co-ordinated with the industrial development activities already underway and planned in each country.
 - (g) There will be co-ordination with UNIDO, which sponsors a number of projects related to the investment promotion programme proposed for the Centre.

Regional level

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2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Work on development of investment promotion machinery for the East African Community began in 1970 and is to continue (subject to acceptance of the project for implementation by the East African Community) to 1973. However, related activities will be carried out at least up to 1976.

Regional level

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) Missions to countries when promotion centres are found:

- (i) To survey methods and results;
- (ii) To explore possibilities for assistance;
- (iii) To discuss with UNIDO and FAO officials investments promotion operations and to explore possibility for programme co-ordination.

(b) Missions to African countries:

- (i) To survey existing promotion machinery and identify ways for ECA to help;
 - (ii) To assess feasibility of creating promotion centres.
- (c) Subject to the wishes of the participating government, the secretariat will provide consulting services and operational assistance during the period of inaugurating the centre and during its period of initial operation.
- (d) Other secretariat activities will be the preparation and publication of studies related to investment promotion, and proposals for formation of investment promotion centres to other multinational groupings and/or individual countries.

Regional level

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Major programme field: Project formulation and evaluation

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) There is a shortage of well-formulated bankable projects which are also profitable from a national economic standpoint.
- (b) Governments will require assistance in building up national capacity on project formulation and evaluation.
- (c) The project evaluation process is somewhat handicapped by the shortage of relevant data. However, experience has shown that a greater problem is ability to trace information (rather than actual scarcity).
- (d) It is desirable that, where feasible, projects for multinational groupings be developed and evaluated. When dealing with a multinational plant, consideration should be given then to the organization of the company, and its position vis à vis taxation and wage policy.

Regional level

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2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Based on findings of field missions and of research, project descriptions (for national and multinational projects) are being prepared with the object of facilitating the promotion and implementation of industrial projects. The basic task of the project descriptions is commercial and financial analysis.
- (b) Projects are also evaluated for their social benefits and costs so that government decision-making in project selection is facilitated.
- (c) Training courses on project evaluation and financial analysis to improve skills of project evaluators and develop competence for negotiation on project implementation.

Regional level

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2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing project

Regional level

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3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Mobilizing external assistance for evaluating projects (commercial and social).
- (b) Formulation and evaluation of identified national and multinational projects (project descriptions).
- (c) Preparation and publication of manual on methodologies of social cost-benefit analysis to be used by personnel engaged in project preparation.
- (d) Annual training courses on project evaluation and investment analysis.

Regional level

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NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

NATURAL RESOURCES (GENERAL)

5C:1 Natural resources inventory, planning and management

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2386(XXIII), ECOSOC resolutions 1426(XLVI), 1427(XLVI) and 1033(XXXVII), Commission terms of reference, resolutions 34(III), 143(VII) and 164(VIII).

Project aim:

To produce natural resources inventories; train high-level manpower for natural resources surveys, and encourage intensive and extensive research in natural resources, their planning and management.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Assistance to governments in evolving methods and procedures for collecting and organizing data on African natural resources;

(ii) Making more readily accessible to governments in the region, knowledge of modern and efficient techniques of survey, evaluation, exploitation and management of natural resources;

(iii) Surveys of needs, including an evaluation of existing facilities for education and training particularly at the high and middle levels;

(iv) Establishing natural resources research institutes in Africa (in implementation of the Lagos Plan for scientific research and training in Africa);

(v) Establishing an institute for natural resources management (1971) to provide training for high-level manpower in the conduct of natural resources surveys, planning and management.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Publication of Regional Natural Resources Yearbook.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976);

(i) Seminar on modern methods of natural resources inventory, planning and management (1973).

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(vi) Co-operation in the preparation of inventories of research work in, and propagation of African wild edible plants, and eventually in the establishment of a research centre for the purpose (1973);

(vii) Compilation of inventories of research work done in African medicinal plants, and establishing research centres for collecting, classifying, processing and publishing the relevant information;

(viii) Establishment of marine research centres to serve multinational needs.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(ii) Production of maps on timber resources of Africa (1974); fauna of Africa (1975).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(ii) Symposium on marine science, marine pollution, and peaceful uses of the sea-bed and the ocean floor (1975);

(iii) Symposium on peaceful uses of outer space, and the use of satellites in preparing documentation on natural resources of Africa (1976).

Related programmes:

UNESCO, FAO, WMO, IMCO, WHO, International Oceanographic Commission, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Field Survey in African Countries to identify problems (June - September 1971),
 - (b) Publication of results of the field survey (November 1971).
 - (c) Sub-Regional Conference of interested parties to formulate plans for the launching of the Institutes in the East-African Sub-region (January 1972);
 - (d) Sub-Regional Conference for West-African Sub-region (June 1972);
 - (e) Sub-Regional Conference for North-African Sub-region (September 1972);
 - (f) Seminar on Modern Methods of Natural Resources Inventory (June 1973);
 - (g) Finalization of a Master Plan for the Establishment of Institutes for Natural Resources (December 1973);
 - (h) Establishment of Sub-regional centres (1974-1976).

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976 INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Establishment of training and research institutes for natural resources inventory, planning and management.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Inadequacy of data on natural resources.
- (b) Shortage of trained manpower in the field of natural resources management, etc.
- (c) Conflicting commercial interests in exploitation of natural resources.

Regional level

Absence of training facilities.

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Conduct surveys for natural resource inventory.
- (b) Train manpower.
- (c) Bilateral and multilateral financial assistance.

Regional level

- (a) Provide advisory services.
- (b) Produce Natural Resources Yearbook.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

1971

Regional level

1971

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Provide advisory services to Governments.

Regional level

- (a) Field survey for inventory of natural resources.
- (b) Seminar on natural resource management and inventory.
- (c) Establishment of sub-regional institutes.
- (d) Publication of Natural Resources Yearbook.

ENERGY SECTION

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

6C:1 Planning and optimum development of natural energy resources in Africa

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 1401(XIV), 1425(XIV), and 2173(XXI); ECOSOC resolutions 876(XXXIII), 877(XXXIII), 886(XXXIV), 1083 CD(XXXVII), 1111(XL), 1131(XL), 1127(XLI), 1218(XLII), 1316(XLIV), 1318(XLIV), 1426(XLVI) and 1427(XLVI); Commission resolutions 13(II), 18(II), 33(III), 34(III), 43(IV), 143(VII) and 164(VIII); Report of the African Electric Power Meeting (1963); Resolution B.IV of the Sixth Summit Conference of East and Central African States.

Project aim:

To encourage the exploration and the systematic planning and optimum development of the different energy resources in Africa, and to promote multinational co-operation in their exploitation and use.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Taking an inventory of energy resources, training facilities and needs with a view to devising measures for promoting the development of energy in Africa;

(ii) Setting up standing energy committees aimed at making recommendations regarding the formulation and co-ordination of policies, and the intensification of the development of existing resources.

(b) Studies:

(i) Preparation of documentation on energy;

(ii) Working out energy development programmes for multinational inter-governmental groupings.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Compiling and updating of information on the development of different forms of energy.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) In addition to participation in various international meetings elsewhere, sub-regional meetings are planned for East Africa (1972), North Africa (1974), West Africa (1975), Central Africa (1976);

(ii) Second African Meeting on Energy (1973);

(iii) Regional symposium on the training of personnel (at all levels) for power production and distribution (1971);

(iv) Regional conference on petroleum industry and manpower requirements in the field of hydrocarbons (1972).

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(iii) Providing assistance, on request, to governments and multinational economic groupings on energy policy questions.

(b) Studies:

(iii) Development of various sources of energy;

(iv) Opportunities of linking up existing networks and effecting a rational exploitation of energy sources;

(v) The organization and operation of national services for production, transmission, distribution and utilization of different forms of energy;

(vi) The financing of energy projects;

(vii) Special studies on the economics of extracting energy from local sources;

(viii) Special studies on the bulk transportation of fuels, e.g. petroleum (crude and refined), natural gas and transmission of electricity over long distances.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information, and

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(v) Preparation of documents on all aspects of energy development and use.

Priority C

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(ix) Studying methods for improving the organizational and operational aspects of electrical energy development;

(x) Forecasting demand for electric power in industry, agriculture and other sectors, in rural and urban centres;

(xi) Comparative studies of electricity production costs and sales tariffs;

(xii) Preparing general and technical specifications for production, transmission and distribution of electric power.

Related programmes:

UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, ADB, IBRD, other concerned organizations.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Plan of study (Jan.-Feb.1974).
 - (b) Collection of materials (March-Dec.1974).
 - (c) Documentation on various types of experience in developed countries (Jan.-Dec.1975).
 - (d) Preparation of basic documents (Jan.-June 1976).
 - (e) Dispatch of studies and recommendations to member States (June-Dec.1976).

6C:2 Development of electrical energy

Origin:

Commission first and second reports; Commission resolutions 33(III) and 176(VIII), report of the first African Electric Power Meeting (1963).

Project aim:

To promote co-ordination and rationalization of electrical energy development.

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) To study factors inhibiting the linking of electrical systems among neighbouring African countries, with a view to the adoption of common standards and specifications;

(ii) To carry out systematic consultation with equipment designers with regard to electrical power production, distribution, and equipment design, with particular reference to adequate safety provisions;

(iii) To promote the manufacture on a multinational basis of electrical equipment suitable to the needs of the concerned countries.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information, and

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

The findings to be made in the above studies will be published and used in the servicing of inter-governmental meetings.

Related programmes:

International Standards Organization, International Electric Technical Commission, Commission on Electrical Equipment, other concerned organizations, IBRD, ADB.

6C:3 Rural electrification and development of energy converters for rural use

Origin:

Commission first session report; Commission resolution 33(III), report of the first African Electric Power Meeting.

Project aim:

To promote small-scale production and distribution of electrical energy for rural development.

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Determining the technical, social, economic and other factors affecting the development of electrical power and use in the rural areas;

(ii) Advisory services on measures for removing obstacles to the expansion of the production and use of electricity in rural areas.

(b) Studies:

Comparative studies of the experience of African and other developing countries in rural electrification and the major factors affecting its development.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information, and

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

The findings to be made in the above studies will be published to guide governments in the adoption of suitable policies.

Related programmes:

UN Headquarters, ECE, IBRD, ADB.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion (1974)
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Plan of study (Jan.-Feb.1972).
 - (b) Collection of materials (March-Dec.1972).
 - (c) Data processing and selection (Jan.-Dec.1973).
 - (d) Evaluation of techniques and selection of most suitable methods (Jan.-June 1974).
 - (e) Preparation of basic studies and documents (July-Oct.1974).
 - (f) Dispatch of studies' recommendations to member States (Oct.-Dec.1974).

6C:4 Development of non-conventional sources of energy

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2056(XX), 2309(XXII), 2406(XXIII) and 2575(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 779(XXX), 885(XXXIV),

986(XXXVI), 1033(XXXVII) and B, 1205(XLII); Commission reports on first, second, third and sixth sessions, Commission resolutions 33(III), 113(VI) and 196(IX); report of the First African Electric Power Meeting.

Project aim:

To promote the development and extensive use of non-conventional sources of energy, in particular, solar, geothermal and atomic energy.

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Making recommendations to governments on the expansion of existing solar energy centres, the establishment of a multi-national solar energy centre for the Sahelian region, and generally on the economic use of solar energy;

(ii) Reviewing technical and technological developments in the field of atomic energy, and promoting the expansion of prospecting programmes for radio-active substances in appropriate areas;

(iii) Advising governments on the establishment of multi-national institutes for the study of the various sources of energy, and formulating plans for the training of specialized personnel;

(iv) Reviewing the development of geothermal energy on a global basis, and assisting governments in the development of this form of energy in appropriate zones of the region.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Working group to examine questions listed under (a) above.

Related programmes:

UNDP, IBRD, IAEA, ADB and bilateral assistance agencies.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976, INCLUDING
SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Planning and optimum development of natural
energy resources in Africa

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

The rapid growth in the demand for energy is likely to develop exponentially if all the industrial, agro-industrial and housing projects by the countries of the region are carried out. Because of this exceptional growth in requirements, the major problems to be solved are likely to be as follows :

- (a) Selecting the most suitable methods to meet energy requirements:
 - (i) Increasing primary energy production, especially crude oil, natural gas, hydro-electric energy and radio-active substances;
 - (ii) increasing the productive capacity of existing plants;
 - (iii) strengthening distribution networks and their related plants.
- (b) Development of water resources to meet electric energy requirements:
 - (i) A greater degree of integration where resources for production are concerned;
 - (ii) Multipurpose development of international rivers and waterways;
 - (iii) Strengthening of electric energy transmission and distribution networks;
 - (iv) Harnessing low waterfalls for the electrification of hinterland centres and rural zones.

Regional level

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2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

It will be impossible to solve the problems facing the countries in the region in the Second Development Decade until a rational energy policy for Africa is established, general guidelines laid down, and programmes drawn up in order to encourage multinational co-operation for systematic prospecting, development and use.

Detailed studies should be prepared on co-operation between neighbouring States to promote hydro-electric development or the use in common for various purposes of international rivers and lakes or the exchange of electric energy or fuel, to improve their conditions of supply.

Regional level

-

3. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Work on an inventory and an approach has been going on for a number of years now. It should be continued and intensified until structures are devised to secure proper planning and co-operation among the countries in the region.

MINERAL RESOURCES UNIT

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

7C:1 Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in Africa

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 1425(XIV) and 2386(XXIII), ECOSOC resolutions 886(XXXIV), 1318(XLIV) and 427(XLVI); Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 164(VIII) and 205(IX).

Project aims:

To promote exploration, development and utilization of minerals in Africa.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) To assist member States in formulating and implementing national mineral development policies;

(ii) To provide advisory services to African Governments, on request, on the economic aspects of mineral exploration and exploitation;

(iii) To promote the development of geological surveys in Africa by assisting governments in reorganizing certain surveys into multinational mineral resources development centres, in West Africa (1971), and Central Africa (1973);

(iv) To assist governments in strengthening existing high-level educational institutes to serve multinational needs in geology and mining as follows:

West Africa (1971), East Africa (1972), Central Africa (1973).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To serve as a documentation centre and clearing house for collecting and disseminating information on African mineral resources development, production, and trade. Information on scientific and technological development and associated legislation problems will also be disseminated.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

A seminar will be held in 1971 to familiarize members of staff of governments and institutions concerned with mineral, petroleum, and natural gas exploration and prospecting. Study tours for geologists and mining engineers of government departments and institutions will also be conducted to familiarize them with up-to-date methods in developed countries as follows:

(i) For English-speaking African countries (1971-1973);

(ii) For French-speaking African countries (1972).

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(v) To assist in the establishment of Mineral Resources Development Centre in East Africa (1974), North Africa (1976);

(vi) To assist in strengthening high-level educational institutions in mining and geology in North Africa, possibly to serve multinational needs (1975).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(iii) Study tours for African geologists and mining engineers of government departments and institutions concerned with mineral development (prospecting - exploration, evaluation, ore-dressing and processing) to developed countries for familiarization with up-to-date methods in these fields as follows:

Study tour for geologists and mining engineers and metallurgists for English-speaking African countries to a developed country (1975); French-speaking (1976), and a study tour for geologists from French-speaking countries (1974).

Related programmes:

OAU, UNESCO, ECAFE

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(i) Collection of data and preparation for a field visit to West Africa (January - February 1971);

(ii) Field visit to the West African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the high level Institute to be strengthened (March - May 1971);

(iii) Field visit to West African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the Geological Survey to be strengthened (June - August 1971);

(iv) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the high level Institute to be strengthened in West Africa, and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (September - November 1971);

(v) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the Geological Survey to be strengthened in West Africa, and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (December 1971);

(vi) Bringing interested countries in West Africa together for agreement on joint use of the selected high level Institute (January - February 1972);

(vii) Bringing interested countries in West Africa together for agreement on joint use of the selected Geological Survey (March - April 1972);

(viii) Field visit to the East African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the high-level Institute to be strengthened (May - June 1972);

(ix) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the high level Institute in East Africa and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (July - September 1972);

(x) Bringing interested countries in East Africa together for agreement on joint use of the selected high level Institute (October 1972);

(xi) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the high level Institute in West Africa (November 1972);

(xii) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the Geological Survey in West Africa (December 1972);

(xiii) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the high level Institute in East Africa (January 1973);

(xiv) Field visit to the Central African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the high level Institute to be strengthened (February - April 1973);

(xv) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the high level Institute to be strengthened in Central Africa and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (May - June 1973);

(xvi) Field visit to the Central African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the Geological Survey to be strengthened (July - September 1973);

(xvii) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the Geological Survey to be strengthened in Central Africa and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (October - November 1973);

(xviii) Bringing interested Central African countries together for agreement on joint use of the selected high level Institute (December 1973);

(xix) Bringing interested Central African countries together for agreement on joint use of the selected Geological Survey (January - February 1974);

(xx) Field visit to the East African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the Geological Survey to be strengthened (March - May 1974);

(xxi) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the high level Institute in Central Africa (June - July 1974);

(xxii) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the Geological Survey in Central Africa (August 1974);

(xxiii) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the Geological Survey to be strengthened in East Africa and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (September - October 1974);

(xxiv) Bringing interested East African countries together for agreement on joint use of the selected Geological Survey (November - December 1974);

(xxv) Collection of data and preparation for a field visit to North Africa (January 1975);

(xxvi) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the Geological Survey in East Africa (February 1975);

(xxvii) Field visit to the North African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the high level Institute to be strengthened (March - May 1975);

(xxviii) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the high level Institute to be strengthened in North Africa and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (June - August 1975);

(xxix) Bringing interested North African countries together for agreement on joint use of the selected high level Institute (September - October 1975);

(xxx) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the selected high level Institute in North Africa (November - December 1975);

(xxxi) Collection of data and preparation for a field visit to North Africa (January - February 1976);

(xxxii) Field visit to the North African sub-region to assess facilities already available and activities planned for the Geological Survey to be strengthened (March - May 1976);

(xxxiii) Formulating of the design, organization and programming of the Geological Survey to be strengthened in North Africa and estimates of its capital requirements and operating costs (June - August 1976);

(xxxiv) Bringing interested North African countries together for agreement on joint use of the selected General Survey (September - October 1976);

(xxxv) Securing the financing and starting the execution of the selected Geological Survey in North Africa (November - December 1976).

7C:2 Raw material resources for selected mineral industries in Africa

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, report of the Ninth Session.

Project aim:

To promote exploration for, development of, and trade in raw materials for selected mineral industries.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Study on raw materials for the fertilizer industry, covering exploration, development and production (1973);

Priority B:

- (ii) Studies on raw materials for the metallic industries (1974) and chemical industry (1975), covering exploration, development and production.

Related programmes:

UN Headquarters, UNCTAD, IAEA, ECE, ECAFE, ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, Industry and Housing Division.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in Africa

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Identification of a suitable country interested in strengthening its national geological survey level and/or national high institutes and universities to serve multinational vocation.

Regional level

Participation of other countries to co-operate with national organizations to be strengthened.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

Strengthening national geological surveys and educational facilities.

Regional level

Promoting regional co-operation in establishing common training and research facilities in the mining and mineral field.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

From 1971 onwards.

Regional level

From 1971 onwards.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Formulation of the design, organization and programming of the Geological Survey and of the high level educational institute to be strengthened and estimates of their capital and operating costs.
- (b) Securing the financing and the execution of the project.

Regional level

- (a) Assessment of facilities already available and activities planned for the organizations to be strengthened.
- (b) Bringing the countries together for agreement on joint use of the organizations to be strengthened.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING SECTION

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

8C:1 Policy and programming for housing, building and physical planning

Origin:

Commission resolutions 53(IV) and 209(IX).

Project aim:

To promote sound principles of formulation and implementation of programmes in housing, building and physical planning, with specific reference to integrated rural and urban development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In the formulation and implementation of policies for rural development, with special reference to diversification of village employment through programmes of public works, community facilities, service industries and other rural industries;

(ii) In establishing administrative and executive units for drawing-up and implementing programmes of integrated rural and urban development.

(b) Studies:

(i) In policy formulation, programming, and execution;

(ii) The planned expansion of African cities.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) To act as a regional centre for information on housing, building and physical planning, and to incorporate the information collected under (b) in the advice and assistance to governments.

(ii) To prepare a Manual for Housing Administrators (1976) embodying the relevant conclusions and recommendations of regional and sub-regional meetings to be held between 1971 and 1975.

(d) Conferences, meetings and seminars, and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Meetings to consider problems of rural and urban development, such as housing administration, infrastructure, and physical planning at both ministerial and executive agency

levels and to make recommendations for the training of housing administrators;

(ii) African regional meeting for housing administrators (1971), to be followed by sub-regional training courses in housing administration: East Africa (1972), West Africa (1973), Central Africa (1974) and North Africa (1975);

(iii) Regional meeting on physical planning and training to consider manpower requirements and facilities in this field at national, regional and urban levels, and assess action to be taken jointly by the governments and ECA to remedy deficiencies in this area.

Priority C:

(b) Studies:

(iii) Preparation of model by-laws for housing, building and physical planning (1971);

(iv) Preparation of codes of practice for housing, building and physical planning (1973).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971-1976):

(iv) Expert working groups on programming, infrastructure and housing, to be held on a sub-regional basis as follows: East Africa (1973), West Africa (1974), Central Africa (1975).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UN Centre for Housing, Building and Planning will be continued. Also the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and ECA/WHO liaison office would collaborate, the first with regard to 8C:1(a), above, and the second with regard to the provision of rural sanitary facilities.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: The project is intended to continue until 1976.
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

In view of the nature of the Project, its components are of a continuing nature and comprise the following:

(a) Collection of source material and preparation of documentation for an African Regional Meeting on Housing Administration, both at ministerial and executive agency levels;

- (b) Collection of source material and preparation of documentation for African Regional Meeting on Physical Planning and Training - January 7, 1971;
- (c) Issue of Model Building By-laws in the French language (already distributed in English) - April 1971;
- (d) African Regional Meeting on Housing Administration (Danish Special Contribution) - September 1971;
- (e) Collection of source material and preparation of documentation on programming of infrastructure and housing - September 1971;
- (f) Start of collection of source materials and preliminary preparation of model codes of practice in housing and building - September 1971;
- (g) Preparation of documentation on programming of infrastructure and housing - January 1972;
- (h) Preparation of curriculum and documentation for East African Sub-regional Training Course in Housing Administration - February 1972;
- (i) Preparation of model codes of practice in housing and building, and circulation to member States for comments - May 1972;
- (j) East African Training Course in Housing Administration - October 1972;
- (k) East African Working Group of Experts on programming of infrastructure and housing - March 1973;
- (l) West African Sub-regional Training Course in Housing Administration - September 1973;
- (m) Final editing and distribution of model codes of practice in housing and building - June 1973;
- (n) West African Working Group of Experts on programming of infrastructure and housing - May 1974;
- (o) Central African Sub-regional Training Course in Housing Administration - October 1974;
- (p) Central African Working Group of Experts on programming of infrastructure and housing - March 1975;
- (q) North African Training Course in Housing Administration - October 1975;

(r) Preparation of a Draft Manual for Housing Administrators, embodying relevant conclusions and recommendations from Regional and sub-regional Meetings - March 1976;

(s) Preparation of the Draft Manual on Programming of Infrastructure and Housing, embodying relevant conclusions and recommendations from sub-regional Meetings - March 1976.

8C:2 Improving housing mechanisms and increasing inflow of capital to housing

Origin:

Commission resolution 209(IX).

Project aim:

To provide a sound financial base for housing and associated infrastructural development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In the formulation and implementation of measures to improve financing mechanisms; to encourage institutions, such as savings and loan associations as a means of increasing savings for investment in housing - in collaboration with 18A:2 and 18A:5.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

To collect and disseminate information to member States on techniques for financing housing and urban development.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

As part of a series already commenced, the following sub-regional meetings will be held on specific aspects of housing finance: West Africa (1971), North Africa (1972), Central Africa (1973).

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(ii) In the mobilization of domestic and external sources of finance for housing and community facilities.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UN Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in the studies to identify mechanisms for housing finance. Consultations have been under way with IBRD and ADB on methods by which they would collaborate. Close collaboration will also be maintained with TFMD in the resolving of problems arising from importation and marketing of building materials.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: This Project, which was started in 1969 through the Regional Meeting on Technical and Social Problems of Urbanization, with Emphasis on Financing of Housing, and the East African Working Groups of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance in 1970, is intended to continue until 1974.

The Project will include the following components:

- (a) Continued assistance to Governments in pilot co-operative housing project in Tanzania, January 1971;
- (b) Reconnaissance study in West African countries to select location of a pilot co-operative housing project - March 1971;
- (c) Collection of source material and preparation of documentation for West African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance - March/May 1971;
- (d) West African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance - June 1971;
- (e) North African Sub-regional Training Course for African Building Contractors - with particular emphasis on financing and management - June 1971;
- (f) Based on (b) above, launching a pilot co-operative housing project, including preparation of site layout and working drawings - October 1971;
- (g) Further assistance to a pilot co-operative housing project in Tanzania - February 1972;
- (h) Further assistance to a pilot co-operative housing project in a West African country - April 1972;
- (i) Collection of source material and preparation of documentation for North African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance - March/July 1972;

(j) North African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance (September 1972);

(k) Evaluation of the Sub-regional Training Courses for African Building Contractors (September 1972);

(l) Evaluation of the results and impact of the pilot co-operative housing projects and distribution of results to member States (February 1973);

(m) Collection of source material and preparation of documentation for Central African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance (March/June 1973);

(n) Central African Working Group of Experts on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance (September 1973);

(o) Study on the mobilization of domestic and external sources of finance in housing to concentrate on practical measures that could be done by member States and based on recommendations of sub-regional working groups (July 1974).

8C:3 Stimulating housing development, including the improving of existing dwellings

Origin:

Commission resolution 209(IX).

Project aim:

To promote housing development by assisting governments in setting-up low-cost housing estates through direct field projects.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Direct assistance to governments in the field of co-operative housing, with special emphasis on site and service schemes:

a. Co-operative housing project in Tanzania (1971-1973);

b. Co-operative housing project in a West African country (1971-1974);

(ii) Review of standard designs for low-cost housing (1971).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Training course for North African building contractors (1971).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration will be maintained with UN Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, as well as with IBRD, ADB, and WHO, as under 8C:2 above. In addition, ILO would collaborate in the provision of training materials for supervisory building personnel.

8C:4 Reduction of house-building costs

Origin:

Commission resolutions 157(VIII) and 209(IX).

Project aim:

To accelerate housing development through a reduction in building costs.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) To advise on the establishment of national and sub-regional centres for housing, building, planning and documentation;

(ii) To draw the attention of member States to the need for classification, standardization, and modular co-ordination, as tools for reducing building costs, and generally assist governments in evaluating construction costs on a continuing basis;

(iii) To assist the sub-regional building centres in setting up mechanisms to facilitate co-operation in building materials research, the establishment of building materials industries and the adoption of common standards;

(iv) To encourage, through the national and sub-regional centres, the setting up of standardized methods of collection and distribution of information on house-building costs.

(b) Studies:

(i) To prepare on the basis of information gathered under this project a guide for the building industry and to establish a procedure for its systematic revision in the light of new information on materials, methods and techniques.

(ii) To prepare, on the basis of information gathered by the study of the capacity of local building contracting enterprises, an advisory document to member States indicating measures by which the competitiveness of local building contractors for government contracts may be improved. This document would include a classification catalogue (SfB) of local building contractors.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Bulletin on house-building costs will be prepared for use by member States of the Commission in collaboration with the sub-regional building centres.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Central African Working Group of Experts on house-building costs (1971);

(ii) Training course for supervisory building personnel: French (1971), English (1972);

(iii) Meeting on improvements in rural housing and sub-regional meetings on rural housing and community facilities: East Africa (1971), North Africa (1972), West Africa (1973), Central Africa (1974).

Priority B

(b) Studies:

(ii) To prepare studies and guides designed to reduce building costs:

a. Guide to the building industry (1971);

b. Guide to the use of timber in housing (1972);

c. Guide to the use of burnt clay bricks (1973);

d. Guide to the use of stabilized earth in housing (1974).

Priority C

(b) Studies

To highlight the problems of the urban environment and propose appropriate solutions:

(iii) Case studies of overcrowded and uncontrolled housing settlements (1971);

(iv) Rehabilitation of sub-standard housing areas (1972);

(v) Study on the effect of pollution on living conditions in African cities and of preventive measures (1973-1975).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UN Headquarters and WHO.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion:

The Project, which was started in 1968, is intended to continue until effective liaison measures have been established and are operating. This is expected to be in 1974.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

Working Groups of Experts have been held in East Africa in 1968, in North Africa in 1969, and in West Africa in 1970. The Project will continue until 1974 on the following lines:

(a) Preparation of documents for Central Africa Working Group of Experts (November 1970-1971);

(b) Central African Working Group of Experts (April/May 1971);

(c) The first of a series of bulletins on house-building costs (June/July 1971).

This continuing Project will include:

(a) Programming of training courses for supervisory building personnel, e.g. inspectors of works (French-speaking) in August 1971;

(b) Training course for supervisory building personnel, e.g. inspectors of works (French-speaking) (September 1971);

(c) Collection of source material and preparation of documentation for East African Sub-regional Meeting on Improvements in Rural Housing (1971);

(d) East African Sub-regional Meeting on Improvements in Rural Housing (December 1971);

(e) Final editing of the guide to the building industry (December 1971 - January 1972);

(f) Training course for supervisory building industry
(December 1971 - January 1972);

(f') Training course for supervisory building personnel, e.g.
inspectors of works (English-speaking) (September 1972);

(g) North African Sub-regional Meeting on Improvements in
Rural Housing (December 1972);

(h) Guide to the use of timber in housing (October 1972);

(i) Rehabilitation of sub-standard housing areas: principles
for action (November 1972);

(j) Guide to the use of burnt clay bricks in housing (July 1973);

(k) West African Sub-regional Meeting on Improvements in Rural
Housing (October 1973);

(l) Evaluation of indices on housing and construction costs
(April 1974);

(m) Guide to the use of stabilized earth in housing (July 1974);

(n) Final editing of the manual on trends in house-building
costs (October 1974).

8C:5 Building research and standardization

Origin:

Commission resolutions 157(VIII) and 209(IX).

Project aim:

To co-ordinate and rationalize building research activities
in the region.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

To encourage collaboration and exchange between the newly
established sub-regional building centres.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The results of work done by the building research stations
and the regional building centres in Africa and elsewhere would
be transmitted directly to the housing and construction agencies
of member States and to all centres of technical instruction.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Policy and programming for housing, building
and physical planning

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Integration of housing policy with the policies of all areas related to construction.
- (b) Need of land use policies which appreciate the interdependence of the rural and urban environments and which take into account the regional planning.
- (c) Need of financial policies to facilitate the financing of housing and related infrastructure.
- (d) Lack of mortgage banks and means of securing loans for housing.

Regional level

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2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Mobilization of finance.
- (b) Programme of infrastructure and housing.
- (c) Reduction of house-building and general construction costs.

Regional level

There is a need to formulate comprehensive policies which integrate housing and construction with the available resources, the capacity of the building industry, the available building materials and the programmed use of land for both urban and rural development.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing project.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Assistance to Governments for the establishment of appropriate financial institutions to provide funds for housing and of self-help housing societies, as well as for the improvement of the operations of housing corporations to make better use of available capital resources.
- (b) Intensive studies of selected African urban settlements, to draw up criteria by which the planned expansion of towns could be co-ordinated with housing development.
- (c) Publication of the standard methods of building classification according to the SfB system to discourage the traditional practice of costing by bills of quantities.
- (d) Encouraging the use of standard components in buildings and incorporating these by modular co-ordination at the design stage.

Regional level

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CARTOGRAPHIC UNIT

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

9D:1 Development of national cartographic services

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 238(XXXIII), reports of first and second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Africa and Commission resolution 164(VIII).

Project aim:

To assist countries of the region in the development of efficient cartographic services.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Collection and dissemination of cartographic information, in particular, publication of the African Cartographic Information Bulletin;

(ii) Organization of map exhibitions;

(iii) Provision of advisory services, on request, to member States;

(iv) Maintaining the ECA Map Documentation and Reference Centre;

(v) Establishment of sub-regional centres for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveys as follows: Cameroon (1971), Nigeria (1971-1972);

(vi) Establishment of common centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping in West Africa (1972-1973), North Africa (1975-1976).

(b) Studies:

To make a manpower survey in the field of surveying and mapping for each sub-region as follows:
North Africa (1971), East Africa (1972), Central Africa (1973), West Africa (1974).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Expert meeting on establishment of a research institute for aerial surveying (1973);

(ii) Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (1972);

(iii) Seminar on new techniques in surveying and mapping (1973).

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(vii) Establishment of a third centre for training in photogrammetry and airborne geophysical surveys (1974-1975).

Related programmes:

United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE, UNESCO/ITC Training Centre for integrated surveys.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Collection and dissemination of cartographic information, in particular, publication of the African Cartographic Information Bulletin (continuing activities).

(b) Establishment of sub-regional centres for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveys as follows:

(i) Cameroon (1971);

(ii) Nigeria (1971-1972).

(c) Establishment of a third centre for training in photogrammetry and airborne geophysical surveys:

(i) East Africa (1974-1975).

(d) Establishment of common centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping in:

(i) East Africa (1972-1973);

(ii) North Africa (1975-1976).

(e) Expert meeting on establishment of a research institute for aerial surveying (1973).

(f) Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (1972).

9D:2 Preparation of specialized maps and related activities

Origin:

First and second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa.

Project aim:

To plan a co-operative programme and prepare common specifications for topical mapping to meet current and future African development requirements.

Priority A

Work contents:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) To assist countries, on request, in conducting joint geodatic and related surveys of border areas;

(ii) To prepare, review and revise regional and sub-regional maps on hydrogeology, minerals, oil and natural gas, and geology.

(b) Studies; and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Status of hydrographic surveying and mapping, with special reference to territorial waters and the continental shelf (1971). It is expected that the survey will lead to recommendations to maritime States for action in regard to policy, legislation and administrative machinery.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Meetings on topical mapping to plan a co-operative programme and prepare common specifications for selected topical maps to meet current and future African requirements (1971-1976).

Related programmes:

United Nations Headquarters, ECAFE, UNESCO, African Geological Association, International Hydrogeological Association.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) To prepare, review and revise regional and sub-regional maps on hydrogeology, minerals, oil and natural gas, and geology (continuing activities).
 - (b) Meetings on topical mapping (1971-1976).

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Development of national cartographic services

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Lack of adequate maps and related basic survey and cartographic data.
- (b) Lack of modern technical facilities and installations.
- (c) Shortage of qualified personnel for execution and supervision of survey work.

Regional level

- (a) Lack of regional training facilities.
- (b) Lack of common multinational services in surveying and mapping.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

Provision of technical advisory services in connexion with improvement of national cartographic services.

Regional level

- (a) Assist in the establishment of regional centres for training in aerial surveys.

- (b) Assist in the establishment of common centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping.
- (c) Assist in the establishment of a regional institute for research in all aspects of aerial surveys.
- (d) To make a manpower survey in the field of cartography to help in the design of a long plan for (a) and (b) above.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

1971-1976

Regional level

1971-1976

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Train cartographers in the use of aerial survey methods.
- (b) Select candidates for in-service training in surveying, mapping and printing in the common service centres.

Regional level

- (a) Organize a United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (1972).
- (b) Organize a meeting of experts on the establishment of a research institute for aerial survey (1973).
- (c) Organize a seminar on new techniques in surveying and mapping (1973).

Major programme field: Preparation of special maps and related activities

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Incomplete data in some countries;
- (b) lack of standardization in data collection and compilation;
- (c) lack of trained personnel for compiling the desired information.

Regional level

Lack of co-ordination in compilation of topographical and specialized topical maps.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

Providing advisory services in the compilation of topographical and of national specialized maps.

Regional level

Assistance to co-ordinate the compilation work at the regional level.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

1971 - 1976, continuing task.

Regional level

1971 - 1976

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Assistance to Governments where necessary in the compilation of specialized maps.

Regional level

- (a) To assist in co-ordinating the work at the regional level.
- (b) To assist in preparation, review and revision of regional and sub-regional specialized maps (1971 - 1976).
- (c) To make a study of the hydrographic survey and charting of the territorial waters and the continental shelf (1971).
- (d) To organize meetings on specialized maps (1971-1976).

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM SECTION

D. DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

10D:1 Planning and development of African transport - in collaboration with 3A:2

Origin:

ECOSOC resolutions 935(XXXV), 1082(XXXIX) and 1202(XLII),
Commission resolutions 161(VIII), 195(IX) and 198(IX).

Project aim:

Review of transport programmes and policies and promotion of multinational co-operation in the planning and implementation of transport development programmes.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Organization of study tours, seminars and symposia.

(b) Studies:

Studying manpower training needs and implementing training programmes, and assisting in establishing multinational training institutes - in collaboration with project 3A:2.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information on general problems of all modes of transport.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Expert meetings on transport are planned as follows:

Central Africa (1971), East Africa (1971), North Africa (1971) and West Africa (1972); Regional Transport Meeting (1973), Regional Transport Meeting (1976).

Priority B

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(ii) Conference on transport planning (1972).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with OAU, IBRD, ADB, ECA Manpower and Training Section, Centre for Economic Co-operation and interested financing agencies.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing activity.
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Review of transport programmes and policies (continuing activity).
 - (b) Establishment of Permanent Transport and Communications Committee for:
 - (i) Central Africa (1971-1972);
 - (ii) East Africa (1972);
 - (iii) West Africa (1972);
 - (c) Conference on transport planning (December 1972);
 - (d) Survey of manpower training needs (1971-1972);
 - (e) Assistance in the establishment of multinational training institutes (1972-1973);
 - (f) Development of financing arrangements (1973-1974).

10D:2 International roads and road transport

Origin:

Commission resolution 103(VI)

Project aim:

To promote the development of international roads and road transport and to improve the techniques of road planning, design, construction and maintenance.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):
 - (i) Assistance to governments, on request, in the development of international road transport;
 - (ii) Promotion of the ratification of or accession to the revised (Vienna 1968) United Nations Convention on road traffic and the protocol on road signs and signals;

(iii) Assistance in the development of road research facilities and the effective application of research results in the design, construction and maintenance of roads with emphasis on the maximum utilization of local materials.

(b) Studies (1971-1976):

(i) Follow-up of studies in respect of the trans-West African highway, trans-Saharan and Chad Basin Commission road networks;

(ii) Preliminary studies in respect of the trans-central African highway;

(iii) Standardization of basic road and road transport statistics;

(iv) Adoption of minimum standards for international roads and bridges;

(v) Standardization of the rules and regulations of road traffic, road signs and signals, national driving licences and technical requirements for vehicles.

(d) Conference, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Inter-governmental working groups on development of international roads and road transport; discussions and negotiations leading to implementation of agreed projects on the basis of the above studies.

Priority B

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups:

(ii) Road development study tour (1972);

(iii) Meeting on the formation of an African Highway Association (1972).

Related programmes:

ADB, IBRD, UNDP, OAU, ECA Statistics Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation and other concerned ECA divisions.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1975

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Designation of international road systems on a sub-regional and regional level (continuing activity).

(b) Collection, analysis and review of information on possible alignments of the networks and preparation of maps (1971-1972).

(c) Adoption of minimum standards for international roads and bridges (1971-1972).

(d) Inter-Governmental consultations; arrangements for drawing up suitable bi/multi-lateral agreements for pre-feasibility studies (1971-1972).

(e) Pre-feasibility studies for:

(i) Trans-West African Highway (1973-1974);

(ii) Trans-Central African Highway (1973-1974).

(f) Development of financing arrangements (1974-1975).

10D:3 Railway transport development.

Origin:

Symposium on industrial development in Africa and Conferences of Heads of State and government of Eastern and Central African States.

Project aim:

To facilitate the linking of railway systems of different technical specifications.

Priority B

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Advising governments, on request, on the organization and construction of new railways and improvement of present systems;

(ii) Assisting governments in the co-ordination of economic and technical studies, in particular, for the linking of the railway systems of different technical specifications.

(b) Studies:

(i) Specific studies of the technical and economic problems encountered in linking railway systems of different technical specifications (e.g. gauge, axle loads and loading gauges of tracks, and in respect of rolling stock, the coupling systems and the height of buffers);

(ii) Studies of the possibilities of railway links between Sudan-Nigeria via Chad and Sudan-Central African Republic (1971-1972);

(iii) Preparation of a constitution and rules of procedure for the formation of the Union of African Railways recommended by the seminar on modern railway operation and traction held in Germany in May 1970.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Inter-governmental working groups on railway transport development based on the above studies;

(ii) Meeting of African railway administrations on the formation of an African railway union (1972).

Related programmes:

UIC, ADB, IBRD, UNDP, ECA Centre for Economic Co-operation, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Industry and Housing Division, and other concerned ECA divisions.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Specific studies of the technical and economic problems encountered in linking railway systems of different technical specifications (continuing activity).

(b) Studies of the possibilities of railway links between:

(i) Sudan-Nigeria via Chad (1971-1972);

(ii) Sudan-Central African Republic (1971-1972).

(c) Inter-governmental consultations; arrangements for drawing up suitable bi/multi-lateral agreements for feasibility studies (1973-1974).

(d) Development of financing arrangements.

10D:4 Inland water transport

Origin:

Commission resolution 161(VIII)

Project aim:

Improvement and development of water transport, waterways, estuaries and coasts.

Priority B

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Assistance to governments, on request, in the development of inland water transport;

(ii) Advice and assistance to inter-governmental water resources development organizations, e.g. Chad Basin Commission, River Niger Basin Commission, and the Organization of the riparian States of the Senegal River.

(b) Studies:

Studies on the utilization of inland water transport and the improvement of waterways .

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Inter-governmental working groups on the development of inland water transport;

(ii) Study tours to Federal Republic of Germany, USSR, the Netherlands, USA, or Canada (1973-1974).

Related programmes:

ADB, IBRD, UNDP, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

10D:5 Ports and harbours development

Origin:

Commission resolution 160(VIII).

Project aim:

To promote port development and improve port efficiency with a view to achieving a reduction in shipping costs and freight rates.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Advice to governments, on request, in all matters concerning port development and operations including follow-up action on recommendations of survey missions, expert working groups, seminars, etc.;

(ii) To initiate training programmes in port operations and management in collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies competent in the field.

(b) Studies:

Studies of the effect of the new technologies in shipping and the impact of containerization and other unitized methods in inter-modal transportation on African ports.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Regional seminars on port development, operations and management: West Africa (1971), East Africa (1972), Central Africa (1973) and North Africa (1974);

(ii) Study tours to developed maritime countries.

Related programmes:

UNCTAD, ADB, IBRD, UNDP.

10D:6 Maritime shipping development

Origin:

ECOSOC resolution 1202(XLII) and Council's decision at its 1688th meeting of 22 May 1970 to convene a UN/IMCO Conference on international container traffic; Commission resolutions 101(VI) and 160(VIII).

Project aim:

Development of shipping fleets and the establishment of multinational shipping companies for the promotion of trade.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Assistance to governments, on request, in formulating national and multinational policies and operational programmes for the development of maritime shipping, taking into account economic criteria, new technology and programming techniques;

(ii) Advice to governments in the establishment of shipping councils and negotiating machinery;

(iii) Promotion of multinational shipping lines.

(b) Studies:

Data collection on major commodity flows and charts by route and geographical areas.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Inter-governmental working groups in the field of maritime shipping;

(ii) Participation in the organization of the IMCO Conference on international container traffic.

Related programmes:

IMCO, UNCTAD, ADB, Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation.

TABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1974

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Preparation of major commodity flow data and charts by route and by geographical area (1971-1972).

(b) Survey and analysis of existing shipping fleets and services in the region (1971-1972).

(c) Technical and economic feasibility of multinational shipping lines (1972-1973).

(d) Preparation of guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets (1973-1974).

LOD:7 Coastal shipping

Origin:

Conference of Heads of State and Government of Eastern and Central African States.

Project aim:

To further the expansion of intra-African trade through the development of coastal shipping and establishment of an African multinational shipping line.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) The demand for coastal shipping and analysis of existing coastal shipping fleets and services - in collaboration with 3A:2;

(ii) Technical and economic feasibility of multinational shipping lines.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Inter-governmental working groups to examine the conclusions on the above studies.

Related programmes:

UNDP.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1974

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Study of the demand for coastal shipping (1971-1972).

(b) Survey and analysis of existing coastal shipping fleets and services (1971-1972).

(c) Study of the technical and economic feasibility for the establishment of African multinational shipping lines (1972-1973).

(d) Preparation of guidelines on how to acquire and finance fleets (1973-1974).

10D:8 Air transport

Origin:

African Air Transport Conference (1964).

Project aim:

To develop economic, safe and regular air transport for the conveyance of passengers, freight and mail in and outside Africa.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Assistance to governments, on request, in the establishment, amalgamation and general development and management of airlines.

(b) Studies:

To update studies for the standardization of equipment and the establishment and pooling of technical servicing centres.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Inter-governmental working groups of regional organizations (AFCAC and AAFRA), based on studies including the above.

Related programmes:

AFCAC, ASFRA, IATA, ICAO, ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division, Centre for Economic Co-operation.

10D:9 Development of telecommunications

Origin:

Commission resolution 162(VIII).

Project aim:

Development and improvement of national, sub-regional and regional telecommunications networks and services.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) To provide technical advisory services for the planning and development of national, sub-regional and regional telecommunications networks and services;

(ii) To assist governments in the development of training facilities and management of the appropriate courses.

(b) Studies:

(i) Studies of the development and improvement of telecommunications services;

(ii) Implementation of phase II of the study of the proposed African telecommunications network;

(iii) Study of the general impact on the region of satellite communication services and the economics of their installation and use.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Inter-governmental working groups;

(ii) Participating in and contributing to conferences and seminars organized on the development of telecommunications.

Related programmes:

UNDP, ITU, OAU, ECA Human Resources Development Division,
Centre for Economic Co-operation.

10D:10 Development of tourism

Origin:

Commission resolution 204(IX).

Project aim:

To promote the development of tourism in the region and assist governments in establishing multinational tourism promotion centres.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Conducting studies and surveys of tourist sites and other attractions; and advising on measures for the protection of cultural traditions and art treasures;

(ii) Assisting governments in the development of the tourist industry through the planning and development of hotels, recreation facilities, historical and other attractions;

(iii) Establishment of national and multinational tourism promotion centres;

(iv) Training of tourism personnel and assisting in establishment of tourism training centres;

(v) Follow-up of meetings on tourism development in the sub-regions.

(b) Studies:

Follow-up of the studies on the development of tourism in the four sub-regions.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Inter-governmental working groups for the development of tourism, including expert meetings as follows: North Africa (1971); East Africa (1971), Central Africa (1971), West Africa (1972), Africa Regional (1973).

Related programmes:

IUOTO, UNDP, UNCTAD, ADB, OAU, UNESCO, ODTA, ECA Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Planning and development of African transport.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Commodity flows affecting transport.
- (b) Transportation of specific commodities.
- (c) Comparative transportation costs.
- (d) Manpower training needs.

Regional level

- (a) Promoting multinational co-operation for providing an integrated infrastructure for the economic and social development of the region.
- (b) Continuing co-operation in promoting the trans-Saharan road and the trans-West African and trans-Central African highways.
- (c) Establishment of African multinational shipping lines.
- (d) Continuing review of governmental programmes and policies of co-ordination of transport.

(e) Establishment of inter-governmental working groups to examine transport problems, to propose solutions and to promote the development of integrated transport systems.

(f) Establishment of multinational training institutes.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Provide advisory services to Governments, and carry out studies and organize meetings in the above fields.

Regional level

As at country level.

Major programme field: International roads and road transport.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

(a) Road transport problems arising from the increasing inter and intra-regional trade, including transport problems of land-locked countries.

(b) Need to improve the techniques of road planning, design, construction and maintenance.

Regional level

As at country level.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

(a) Collection, analysis and evaluation of data required for identifying problems faced by the countries.

(b) Undertaking studies of specific problems for suggesting measures for promoting development of international roads and road transport.

- (c) Development of road research facilities and the effective application of research results in the design, construction and maintenance of roads with emphasis on the maximum utilization of local materials.

Regional level

-

- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) On-the-spot studies of specific problems.
- (b) Consultations at country level.
- (c) Meetings of officials on an inter-governmental working group basis for agreement on short-term measures.

Regional level

- (a) Organizing inter-governmental meetings of officials concerned for reaching agreement on measures required to promote international roads and road transport.
- (b) Formation and continuing support of an African Highway Association.
- (c) Organizing road development study tours to more developed countries.

Major programme field: Railway transport development

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Problems arising with the linking of railway systems of different technical specifications.

Regional level

Technical and economic problems encountered in linking railway systems of different technical specifications (e.g. gauge, axle loads and loading gauges of trucks, and in respect of rolling stock, the coupling systems and the height of buffers).

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Organization and construction of new railways and improvement of present systems.
- (b) Possibilities of railway links between Sudan and Nigeria via Chad and Sudan-Central African Republic.

Regional level

-

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Provide technical assistance to Governments and carry out studies in the above fields.

Regional level

Specific studies of the technical and economic problems encountered in linking railway systems of different technical specifications.

Major programme field: Inland water transport.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Need to improve and develop inland water transport, waterways, estuaries and coasts.

(b) Need to rationalize lake and river craft.

Regional level

-

2. Potential areas for actions:

Country level

Provision of technical advisory services in connexion with the improvement and development of inland water transport, dredging, and hydraulic studies.

Regional level

Improvement and development of inland water transport, waterways, estuaries and coasts, including possibility of a multinational co-ordinated approach.

2a. Estimate of the year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Surveys, advisory services and studies, on-the-spot technical advice where necessary.

Regional level

Surveys, advisory services and studies, on-the-spot technical advice where necessary.

Major programme field: Ports and harbours development.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Need to improve port efficiency and operation with a view to achieving a reduction in shipping costs and freight rates.

Regional level

As at country level.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Training programmes in port operations and management in collaboration with appropriate specialized agencies;
- (b) Improving overall efficiency and evaluating current trends in the handling of cargoes, including technoeconomic, operational and administrative aspects.

Regional level

- (a) Training programme in port operations and management;
- (b) Possibility of standardization of port and cargo handling equipment and of introducing unitized methods of cargo handling in intermodal traffic.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Follow-up action on recommendations of survey teams, port seminars and other expert missions.
- (b) Promotion of training programmes.
- (c) Studies of selected ports.

Regional level

- (a) Promotion of training programmes.
- (b) Organization of regional seminars on port development, operations and management.

Major programme field: Maritime shipping.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Need of national policies and operational programmes for the development of maritime shipping, taking into account economic criteria, new technology and programming techniques.

Regional level

- (a) Preparation of major commodity flow data and charts by routes and geographical areas for establishing regional patterns.
- (b) Survey and analysis of existing maritime fleets and services.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Development of maritime shipping, utilizing new technology and programming techniques.
- (b) Establishment of shipping councils and negotiating machinery.

Regional level

Promotion of multinational shipping lines.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Studies, surveys, on-the-spot technical advisory services, consultancy services and economic and technical evaluation.

Regional level

As at country level.

Major programme field: Coastal shipping.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Need of national policies and operational programmes
for development of coastal shipping.

Regional level

Need of multinational policies.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Study of the demand for coastal shipping.
- (b) Study and analysis of existing coastal shipping
fleets and services.
- (c) Assisting Governments in their operational programmes
for development of coastal shipping.

Regional level

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2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Studies, surveys, on-the-spot technical advisory services
and economic and technical evaluation.

Regional level

As at country level

Major programme field: Air transport.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Need to develop economic, safe and regular air transport for the conveyance of passengers, freight and mail in and outside Africa.

Regional level

-

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

(a) Assistance in the establishment of new airlines and integration of existing companies.

(b) General development and management of airlines.

Regional level

As at country level.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Assistance to Governments in the above fields.

Regional level

(a) Updating studies regarding the standardization of equipment, the establishment of technical servicing centres and pooling of resources.

(b) Advice and support to inter-governmental working groups of regional organizations (AFCAC and AAFRA, etc.).

Major programme field: Development of tourism

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Need to develop the tourist industry through the planning and development of hotels, recreation facilities, historical and other attractions.
- (b) Shortage of resources for development of touristic areas.
- (c) Shortage of tourism personnel.

Regional level

As at country level.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Provision of technical assistance for establishing or upgrading national training centres for tourist personnel and hotel and allied services.
- (b) Promoting cultural tourism.
- (c) Development of national parks.
- (d) Establishment of national tourism promotion centres.

Regional level

- (a) Establishment of multinational tourism promotion centres.
- (b) Establishment of tourism training centres.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuing

Regional level

Continuing

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) Technical advisory services.

(b) On-the-spot studies of specific problems.

Regional level

As at country level.

WATER RESOURCES UNIT

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

11A:1 Planning and development of national water resources

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 140(XIV) and 2386(XXIII), Commission terms of reference, report of Working Group of Water Resources Planning (1970).

Project aim:

Planning and establishment of networks for the collection of water resources data, their interpretation and rational use for integrated development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Assisting governments in the planning and implementation of hydrologic networks in selected African countries (1971-1976);

(ii) Review of water development planning and plan implementation in the African region (1973-1974), to identify new problems encountered in water resources development and provide a basis for the design of a realistic work programme;

(iii) Providing advisory services to member States, on request, in respect of the planning of the development of national water resources;

(b) Studies:

Preparation of a master plan for the development of hydrometeorological networks in Africa (1971-1973).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Publication on water resources planning in Africa to guide development in this field (1971-1972).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Conference on hydrology and hydrometeorology (1971), further to the first African Conference on Hydrology (Nairobi 1971), and to the preparatory meeting held in 1970, to make a new assessment of African hydrology within the framework of the International Hydrological Decade.

(ii) Study tour on international river basin development for participants from Central and Northern Africa to acquaint them with the experience of the more advanced countries in tackling problems related to the development of large river

basins. In 1971 a study tour will be arranged for officials from the Central African Sub-region.

(iii) Rural water supply - A Working Group of representatives of organizations, including UNDP, IBRD, WHO, ADB and major bilateral donors to take stock of the current situation and arrive at a programme of co-ordinated action (1971). A follow-up meeting will be convened.

(iv) Working Group on water resources development (1975), to consider progress made in respect of the development of water resources in the region, assess new problems and propose the Commission's future programme of work.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNRTD, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, International Hydrological Decade and concerned ECA Divisions.

Priority B

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and working groups (1971-1976):

(v) Seminar on hydrological and hydro-meteorological data processing, to introduce modern methods of hydro-meteorological data processing to senior technical personnel of government services (1973);

(vi) Seminar on water resources planning (1972);

(vii) Seminar on the use of isotopes in hydrology, to teach the use of various nuclear techniques to hydrologists and water resources development specialists (1975).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with WMO, WHO, UNDP, IAEA, CIEH, other interested organizations.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Compilation and analysis of data on the hydrometeorological network in Africa (January-March 1971).

(b) Publication on water resources planning in Africa (January 1971-December 1972).

(c) Follow up and establishment of national networks in Burundi, Malawi and Cameroon (January-June 1971).

(d) Collection of additional data needed for the preparation of a master plan (April-August 1971).

(e) Meeting of working group of experts on rural water supply (July-September 1971).

- (f) Draft project of a master plan (August-December 1971).
- (g) Conference on African hydrology and hydrometeorology (13-23 September 1971).
- (h) Planning of hydrological networks in two selected African countries (January-March 1972).
- (i) Second draft of the master plan (January-June 1972).
- (j) Follow-up and establishment of national network prepared in 1972 (June-December 1972).
- (k) Seminar on water resources planning (June-July 1972).
- (l) Seek comments and additional data on the master plan (June-December 1972).
- (m) Planning of hydrometeorological network in two selected African countries (January-March 1973).
- (n) Follow-up and establishment of national network prepared in 1973 (April-December 1973).
- (o) Seminar on hydrological and hydrometeorological data processing (September 1973).
- (p) Finalization of master plan (December 1973).
- (q) Establishment of hydrometeorological networks prepared during the previous year (January-December 1974).
- (r) Seminar on the use of isotopes in hydrology (July-September 1975).
- (s) Bringing up-to-date the study on major deficiencies in hydrological data in Africa (1976).

C. DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION OF PHYSICAL RESOURCES

11C:2 Development of international water resources

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, report of the Working Group on Water Resources Planning (1970).

Project aim:

Promotion of co-ordinated national water resources development plans, and the integrated development of international river basins by the application of comprehensive water resources development techniques.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Providing advisory services to member countries, on request, in respect of the planning and development of international drainage basins;

(ii) Studying the development potential of international river basins, with a view to proposing measures for stimulating multinational co-operation;

(iii) Providing assistance to governments, on request, in securing bilateral and multilateral resources to finance studies and surveys of international river basins.

(b) Studies:

Inventory of international drainage basins in Africa indicating the availability of resources and their potential development, as well as the present status of inter-state co-operation (1970-1971).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration and co-ordination with related work of UNRT will be established as well as that of UN Panel of Experts on Legal and Institutional Implications of International Water Resources Development, WMO, WHO, UNESCO, IBRD, UNDP, ADB, and ECA/FAC Joint Agriculture Division.

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

11B:3 Manpower training and research in the field of water development

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, work programme established by the Commission at its ninth session.

Project aim:

Manpower development in the various categories for research, surveys, planning and development of water resources.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments(1971-1976):

Establishment of a water resources development institute in the East and West African sub-regions to serve multinational research, planning and training purposes.

Related programmes:

UNESCO, WMO.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976, INCLUDING
SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Planning and development of national water resources

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Inadequacy of national networks for the collection of basic data.
- (b) Shortage of manpower in the field of water resources development.
- (c) Insufficient co-ordination between government agencies dealing with water resources.

Regional level

Lack of regional research and training facilities.

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Hydrometeorological networks.
- (b) Training of manpower.
- (c) Bilateral and multilateral financial assistance.

Regional level

- (a) Provide advisory services.
- (b) Prepare handbooks and organize exchange of information and experience.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level: 1971

Regional level: 1971

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Design and establish networks in selected African countries.
- (b) Prepare inventories of water resources and their potential development.
- (c) Prepare master plans for rural water supply.

- (d) Provide advisory services on formulation of national master water plans.

Regional level

- (a) Prepare a master plan for the hydrometeorological networks in the region:
 - (i) Conference on African hydrology and hydrometeorology.
 - (ii) Seminar on hydrological and hydrometeorological data processing.
 - (iii) Seminar on the use of isotopes in hydrology.
- (b) Establish a water resources development institute for the East and West African sub-regions.
- (c)
 - (i) Prepare a publication on water resources planning to guide development in this field.
 - (ii) Undertake a comparative study of national water legislation and administration.
 - (iii) Review on water development planning and implementation in the region.
 - (iv) Organize working group on water resources development.

Major programme field: Development of international drainage basins

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Lack of information on the potentialities of development of projects of common interest to riparian countries.

Regional level

Lack of opportunities and machinery of bringing riparian countries together for joint development of projects.

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

Collection and compilation of physical, hydrologic and economic data required for study of international rivers.

Regional level

- (a) Prepare, on the basis of existing information, an inventory of international drainage basins indicating resources and their potential development, as well as the present status of inter-State co-operation.

- (b) Promote and advise on joint preliminary reconnaissance surveys and studies.
- (c) Assist Governments, on request, in securing bilateral and multilateral assistance for surveys and studies.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Work started in 1970 and needs to be intensified in future.

Regional level

Work started in 1970 and needs to be intensified in future.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Install hydrologic observation networks.
- (b) Collect and compile hydrologic, physical and economic data for the study of river basins.
- (c) Study of potential of development of international drainage basins in relation to national economic development.

Regional level

- (a) Prepare an inventory of international drainage basins on the basis of existing data.
- (b) Assist existing international drainage basin agencies.
- (c) Promote and advise on joint action by Governments.
- (d) Promote bilateral and multilateral assistance for surveys and studies.

STATISTICS DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

12A:1 Development of national and multinational statistical services

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 18(II) and 59(IV).

Project aim:

Development and co-ordination of national statistical services to meet the growing needs of administration, policy formulation and planning for economic and social development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Provision, on request, of regional advisory services in demographic statistics, economic statistics, statistical organization, national accounts, sample surveys and data processing.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Preparation of documentation and provision of servicing facilities for the seventh (1971), eighth (1973), and ninth (1975) sessions of the Conference of African Statisticians.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with the UN Statistical Office and OTC in determining the statistical technical assistance requirements of member States and in briefing country experts.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: The project is intended to continue until effective African statistical services have been established.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

In view of the nature of the project, its components are of a continuing nature and comprise the following:

(a) Meetings every two years of the Conference of African Statisticians to review progress, co-ordinate statistical activities within the region.

(b) Provision of regional advisory services in specific statistical fields.

(c) Maintenance of the regional statistical training programme until such time as adequate facilities are established on a national basis.

(d) Provision of assistance in applying standard statistical methodology through preparation of methodological studies and manuals, and the organization of technical meetings.

12A:1(a) Statistical training

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 18(II) and 146(VII).

Project aim:

To intensify personnel training programmes particularly at the graduate and post-graduate levels.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Maintenance of support to existing national and regional training centres at middle and professional levels through participation in their training programmes, and provision of advisory services in relation to curriculum development.

Related programmes:

Statistical training activities are conducted in collaboration with the UN Statistical Office and OTC both administratively responsible for the regional statistical centres. Collaboration is maintained with UNESCO, other specialized agencies, the ECA Human Resources Development Division and governments.

12A:1(b) Application of standard statistical methodology

Origin:

Commission terms of reference and reports of Conference of African Statisticians.

Project aim:

Standardization of methodology and efficient and systematic collection and publication of data throughout the region.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Methodological studies and manuals (1971-1976):

National accounts:

(i) Study on the application of the revised United Nations system of national accounts in African countries (1974); Preparation of an African National Accounts Manual (1974);

General economic statistics:

(ii) Manual on household economic surveys (1970-1971);

Demographic and social statistics:

(iii) Study on the methods and problems of African population censuses and surveys, 1964-1970 (1971);

(iv) Study on the collection of data on economic characteristics in African censuses (1972-1973);

(v) Study on the enumeration of nomadic populations (1973-1974);

(vi) Manual on vital statistics and civil registration (1973-1974);

(vii) Study of migration statistics (1974-1975).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

National accounts:

(i) Working group on production accounts, commodity balances and input-output analysis both at current and constant prices (1971);

(ii) Training course on the revised system of national accounts (Rabat) (1971);

(iii) Working group on household sector statistics (1972);

(iv) Seminar on external transactions (1972);

(v) Seminar on the revised United Nations system of national accounts (1973);

(vi) Working group on income and financial transactions of enterprises (1974);

(vii) Working group on manpower, demographic and social statistics (1974);

(viii) Working group on evaluation of stocks of fixed capital (1975);

(ix) Second African seminar on price and quantity statistics (1976);

(x) Seminar on the treatment of the services sector in national accounts (1976);

General economic statistics:

(xi) Seminar on foreign trade statistics (1971);

(xii) Seminar on the preparation of the 1973 world programme of industrial statistics (Rabat) (1972);

- (xiii) Seminar on the preparation of the 1973 world programme of industrial statistics (Kampala) (1972);
- (xiv) Working group on transport statistics (1973);
- (xv) Seminar on the use of electronic data processing equipment in statistics (1974);
- (xvi) Working group on improvement of trade and distribution statistics (1976);

Demographic and social statistics:

- (xvii) Second African seminar on civil registration and vital statistics (1972);
- (xviii) Working group on evaluation of the 1970 world population census programme in African countries (1974);
- (xix) Working group on requirements in the field of social statistics (1974).

Related programmes:

The work is carried out in close collaboration with the UN Statistical Office. UN specialized agencies, ECA Divisions and non-African governments are invited to participate in projects as appropriate.

12A:2 Development of a regional statistical service

Origin:

Commission terms of reference and reports of the Conference of African Statisticians.

Project aim:

To develop a regional framework of statistical information, supported by detailed studies to provide a reasonably comprehensive account of the African economic and social situation.

Priority A

Work content:

- (b) Statistical studies (1971-1976):
 - National accounts:
 - (i) Purchasing power parity of African currencies (1969-1975) - in collaboration with 18A:4(b);
 - (ii) Pattern of private consumption expenditure (1969-1973 and 1974-1976);
 - (iii) Structure and importance of non-monetary activities (1969-1973);
 - (iv) Structure of the public sector (1969-1971 and 1976-1978);

(v) Structure and change in capital formation between 1960 and 1970 (1970-1972);

(vi) Growth of capital budgets between 1960 and 1970 (1972-1974);

(vii) Price movements by type of economic activity during the period 1960 to 1970 in relation to similar movements in other regions (1973-1976);

(viii) Public debt of African countries (1974-1975);

(ix) Level of taxation (1974-1975) - in collaboration with 18A:1;

(x) Financing of public sector investments (1975-1977);

General economic statistics - in collaboration with 3A:2 and 3A:3;

(xi) Changes in the terms of trade (1973-1976) - in collaboration with 3A:2 and 3A:3;

(xii) Food balance sheets (1974) - in collaboration with 16A:2;

(xiii) African industrial censuses undertaken in connexion with the 1973 world programme of industrial statistics (1974-1975);

(xiv) Balance of payments of African countries (1974) - in collaboration with 3A:2 and 3A:3;

(xv) Retail trade and distribution (1975);

(xvi) Analysis of household budget surveys completed during the last fifteen years (1975-1976);

(xvii) Building statistics (1976);

Demographic and social statistics:

(xviii) Evaluation of the precision of estimated vital rates for African countries (1971);

(xiv) Sampling errors in African population census and survey data (1971-1972).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information (1971-1976):

Quarterly publications:

(i) Statistical Newsletter;

(ii) Quarterly Statistical Bulletin for Africa;

(iii) Foreign trade statistics of Africa; series A: Direction of trade;

(iv) Foreign trade statistics of Africa, series B: Trade by commodity and by country;

Annual publication:

(v) African Statistical Yearbook;

Occasional publications (revised when necessary):

- (vi) Bibliography of African statistical publications;
- (vii) Directory of African Statisticians.

Related programmes:

As noted under the projects concerned, a number of statistical studies will be carried out in co-operation with other ECA Divisions and in some cases the work will involve UN specialized agencies. The Statistics Division will continue to provide specialized data and processing services and will (within limits) undertake processing for member States on request.

TIME TABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target for completion:

The project will continue on a permanent basis.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

Project components, which are of a continuing nature, comprise the following:

(a) Development of quarterly, half-yearly, and annual statistical publications in the light of regional requirements.

(b) Organization of statistical studies in areas where better data are urgently required, but where official information is weak.

(c) Provision of processing and related services as necessary.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976, INCLUDING
SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Development of national and multinational statistical services, and the provision of a centralized statistical service for the region.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

(a) Development of national statistical services:

(i) In many countries of the region, national statistical services were able to expand during the 1960s because of growing data requirements for development planning. As a result, statistical offices have tended to become subsidiary bodies of the planning agencies, and this may result in some loss of statistical independence, which is generally considered necessary for efficient operations in this field.

(ii) Limited budgetary provision for central statistical offices has, in many countries, led to decentralized collection and processing of statistical data, which is a further factor mitigating against operational efficiency.

(iii) Many Governments have not yet established satisfactory conditions of service for statisticians, with the result that staff turnover is high.

(iv) Under present African conditions, statistics in a number of fields have to be collected through direct enumeration procedures involving field surveys. There has been a reduction in bilateral assistance for this work, with the result that some countries are finding it difficult to maintain their previous statistical coverage.

(b) Technical problems:

(i) The establishment of satisfactory area frames for population, agricultural and other inquiries is a traditional difficulty under African conditions. Some countries have made good progress in this connexion but, in others, the matter is receiving insufficient attention.

(ii) It is likely that most countries of the region will meet a considerable work-load in standardizing their national accounting systems on the basis of the new international recommendations.

(iii) More adequate balance of payments data are essential for development purposes, but many countries are experiencing difficulties in producing these data because of the nature of loan transactions, etc.

(iv) The coverage of public accounts is often not specified with any precision and the available data do not lend themselves to economic and functional analysis.

(v) Data with social implications, particularly those concerning income distribution and the output of public services, are generally lacking.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

It is clear that, under the conditions described above, the improvement of African statistics will call for continuing effort with respect to administrative and technical matters over a considerable number of years. There are two basic requirements in this connexion:

(i) The establishment of a clearer understanding of the function of statistics within the general government structure.

(ii) More exact specification of the series required and methods of collecting them at different stages of development, together with provision of the necessary human and material resources.

Regional level

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3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

As already requested by the Conference of African Statisticians, the ECA secretariat will intensify its work on the organizational aspects of national statistical development. The requirements involve the provision of advisory services but, perhaps more important, is the distribution of more adequate information on the problems encountered and solutions attempted in different parts of the region. Exchange of experience can ensure the avoidance of many unnecessary mistakes.

Regional level

Efforts to develop statistical services in Africa have been continuing for more than twenty years, so the basic lines of action are already well established. In addition, the following types of action are contemplated as means of accelerating development in this field:

- (a) At the regional level, efforts will be maintained to improve the compilation and distribution of data relating to African countries, but much more emphasis will be placed on the analysis of these data. An attempt will be made to co-ordinate the statistical studies which have already been initiated within the ECA secretariat more closely with corresponding work in the individual countries. A joint effort of this kind should serve to ensure a better utilization of available material to establish better contact between statisticians and economists. It should also result in a better understanding of the place of statistics with respect to economic and social development.

- (b) The arrangements indicated under (a) above will be implemented strictly within the context of international statistical recommendations, and should give a better indication of priorities for the development of African statistics. The essential counterpart activities in this connexion will continue to be regional advisory services, technical meetings, and statistical training.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

13B:1 Organization and administration of rural development and social welfare programmes

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2460(XXIII), Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 36(III) and 88(V).

Project aim:

To assist in strengthening national social administration institutions.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):
 - (i) Advisory services to member States, at their request;
 - (ii) Studies of existing patterns of social welfare programmes;
 - (iii) Planning, organization and administration of rural development and social welfare services.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UN Headquarters, WHO, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, ECA Housing Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976.
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Directory of Social Welfare Services in Africa
 - (i) Preparation of outline of study of national and international social welfare organizations and services in Africa (January-February 1971);
 - (ii) Contacts with international and national organizations; collection of material; and compilation of material for Directory of Regional Social Welfare Organizations and Services, to cover: objectives and activities of international organizations, foundations, etc. in Africa; a digest of national social welfare agencies and coverage of activities; national associations and correspondents in social work field; resolutions of G.A. ECOSOC and ECA on social welfare programmes; and some elements of a comprehensive national social welfare programme (March-May 1971);

(iii) Analysis of data, verification, editing and production of Directory (June 1971);

(iv) Printing and distribution to member States, schools of social work, UNTA personnel, international and national social welfare organizations, national correspondents, etc. (July-November 1971).

(b) Co-ordination and extension of activities of international technical assistance to member States (on national sub-regional and regional basis), including:

(i) Assistance to governments to develop national co-ordinating councils (with ICSW) (January 1971-December 1972);

(ii) Periodic sub-regional meetings on various aspects of social work and social administration (as with ICSW, IASSW, etc.) (27 December 1970-7 January 1971 - others to be agreed with ICSW-German Branch);

(iii) Country case studies of patterns and priorities in national social welfare programmes - their planning, organization, administration, financing, co-ordination, and their integration with overall national development (1971-1975);

(iv) Regional Conference on social welfare organization and administration, arising from (a) - (c) above (October 1976);

(v) Review of social trends and conditions as the basis of ECA's contribution to UN Headquarters World Survey of Social Situation (1971, 1973, 1975);

(c) Training for Social Work

(i) Consultant (preliminary) study of curricular content and indigenous teaching materials for social work education in Africa (FES) (June 1969-February 1971);

(ii) Expert Group Meeting of Social Work Educators (FES) (15-23 March 1971);

(iii) Assessment of African manpower needs and resources in the field of social work and social administration, and collection of case work material for preparation of teaching materials (FES) (April-September 1971);

(iv) Production of draft manuals and textbooks for social work education and administration (FES); and promotion of same at country level (October-December 1971);

(v) Distribution of draft manuals and textbooks to schools of social work and associations of social work education for trial and comments (January-December 1972);

(vi) Regional meeting of directors of schools of social work and social administrators, on (c) - (e) above (April 1973);

(vii) Editing and publication of manuals and textbooks (April-December 1973);

(viii) Short refresher courses, on sub-regional basis, for senior social work educators and social administrators (to be arranged on annual basis with the assistance of FES, IASSW, ICSW, Association of Social Work Educators in Africa and UNICEF) (1971-1976 - to be determined);

(d) Advisory Services to member States, on request, in social policy, family and child welfare, youth work, social work education, community development, indigenous teaching materials, etc. (1971-1976 - on continuous basis).

13B:2 Development of rural life and institutions - in collaboration with 16A:1 (a)(iv)

Origin:

Commission terms of reference, resolution 197(IX).

Project aim:

To assist member States in the adoption of policies and introduction of measures (including agrarian reform and institutional structures) required for rural transformation, as a necessary basis for accelerated development.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Comparative study of the organization, administration and financing of rural development programmes in Africa, and the preparation of models for integrated rural development;

(ii) Case studies of patterns and priorities in national social welfare programmes, their planning, organization, administration, financing, and integration with overall development;

(iii) Review of social trends and conditions as the basis of ECA's contribution to UN Headquarters' World Survey of social conditions.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Annual ten-month training courses for rural development workers (1971-1976);

(ii) Annual two-month courses for senior rural development workers (English 1972-1976), (French 1972-1976).

Priority B

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(iii) Study tours of selected pilot projects in integrated rural development: French-speaking participants (1974); English-speaking participants (1975);

(iv) Symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970s;

(v) Seminars on the contribution of extension services to agricultural production :North Africa (1972).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, OAU, ECA) and interested non-governmental organizations.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a)

(i) Research and study into: social inputs into and institutional prerequisites for integrated rural development, including study of the organization, administration, financing and institutional factors in rural development; and compilation of models and pilot projects of integrated rural and regional development and their evaluation (plan of study; outline; collection of data; analysis, etc.)(April 1971-August 1972);

(ii) East Africa Sub-regional Seminar on the contribution of extension services (agriculture, community development, health and nutrition co-operatives and functional literacy) to agricultural production (in co-operation with FAO/Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development) (11-22 October 1971);

(iii) Joint ECA/Danish Government assessment of training needs in integrated rural development in Africa (November-December 1971);

(iv) Training Seminar for High-Level Rural Development Workers (in agricultural extension, community development, health and nutrition, co-operatives and adult extension) (English-speaking) (May/June 1971-1972);

(v) North Africa Sub-regional Meeting on social and institutional factors in rural development (18 July-29 July 1972);

(vi) Training course for senior rural development workers (French-speaking) (2 October-10 November 1972);

(vii) Regional Seminar on the organization, administration and financing of rural development programmes (July 1973);

(viii) Finalization of study (a) above, for printing and distribution (July-December 1973);

(ix) Two training courses for senior rural development workers (French and English-speaking at P.A.I.D. in Douala and Buea) (October-November 1973);

(x) Study tour of selected pilot projects on integrated rural development (French-speaking) (July-August 1974);

(xi) Two training courses for senior rural development workers (French and English-speaking at P.A.I.D. in Douala and Buea) (October-November 1974);

(xii) Study tour of selected pilot projects on integrated rural development (English-speaking) (April-May 1975);

(xiii) Two training courses for senior rural development workers (French and English-speaking at P.A.I.D., in Douala and Buea) (October-November 1975);

(xiv) Workshop on the role of local authorities in the development of rural life and institutions (May 1976).

(b) Advisory services to member States, on request, in the above fields.

Note: After the ECA/Danish Government appraisal at (iii) above, arrangements will be made both for transferring the annual short courses for English-speaking senior rural development personnel, from Holte, to Africa and for extending the course to French-speaking groups. ECA would also co-operate with the Danish Government in organizing intensive country courses on request by governments.

13B:3 Popular participation in development

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2460(XXIV) and 2543(XXIV), ECOSOC resolutions 1408(XLVI), Commission resolution 170(VIII).

Project aim:

To assist member States to cope with the growing problems of unemployment and under-employment, particularly among the youth.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Study of policies and measures for promoting training and employment of youth;

(ii) Study of policies and measures for securing popular participation in national development.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Seminars will be conducted on the basis of the above studies.

Priority B

(a) Assistance to Governments (1971-1976):

Organizing development corps, builders brigades and voluntary work camps.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(ii) Regional conference on the role of women in national development in Africa.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UN Headquarters, ILO, UNESCO, International Council of Social Welfare, interested technical assistance agencies.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Investigations into policies and measures for securing popular participation in national development:

(i) Youth: study of policies and measures for promoting development and employment. (This study and follow-up will be formulated jointly with ILO, after the scheduled November/December 1970 Regional Meeting on Youth) (1971);

(ii) Women: comparative country study of "womanpower" resources and potential areas of utilization, in agriculture, small-scale industries, commerce and business, etc. (with bilateral assistance) (1971-1972).

(b) Meetings:

(i) Regional conference on the role of women in national development (based on 1970 Preparatory Expert Group) (20 May-30 May 1971);

(ii) Expert Group, to consider the contribution of women to economic development, with special reference to their role in agriculture, etc. (based on studies under (a) above) (March 1974);

(iii) Workshop on popular participation (broad social groups and local communities) in local and national development (based on studies at (a) above) (October 1974);

(iv) Regional Meeting on Youth and Employment (August 1976).

(c) Advisory services to member States, on request, in the above fields (1971-1976).

13B:4 Social aspects of industrial development and urbanization

Origin:

ECOSOC resolution 1409(XLVI), Commission terms of reference - in collaboration with 1A:3 (b)(i).

Project aim:

Examination of the social problems stemming from industrialization and urbanization and adoption of remedial measures.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Study of selected African urban industrial centres, with emphasis on the changing characteristics of the labour force and social institutions;

(ii) Monographs on selected industrial centres:

a. Mining enclaves;

b. Large-scale commercial farming enterprises.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Seminar on the social aspects of industrialization (1975);

(ii) Training course for social work educators (1971).

Priority B

(b) Studies:

(iii) Preparation of curricula and teaching materials (1971-1972) on the basis of a collection and study of indigenous teaching materials and other aids in selected countries.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(iii) Regional seminar for directors of social work and administrators of national social work and training programmes (1974).

Related programmes:

UNESCO, ILO, WHO, FAO.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Studies
 - (i) General study of patterns of African industrial centres, with emphasis on the changing characteristics of the labour force and social institutions (1971-1972);
 - (ii) Study on selected African industrial centres in which agglomerations have occurred as a result of mining and large-scale commercial farming enterprise (1972-1973);
 - (iii) Study of social and institutional problems of industrialization and urbanization (1974);
 - (iv) Monographs on (i) - (iii).
 - (b) Meeting: Regional seminar on social aspects of industrialization (July 1975).

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976, INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field:

Development of rural life and institutions.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Inadequate rural socio-economic structure: The great efforts being made by African Governments towards accelerating the development and modernization of the rural economy are fraught with grave constraints lying in the inadequate socio-economic structure.
- (b) Unemployment and lack of job opportunities: Governments will be even harder put to, than now, in creating new job opportunities to meet the demands of job seekers. At the same time shortages in skilled manpower can be expected to assume even critical proportions. African youth is already particularly hard hit by unemployment; which threatens to grow worse in the coming decade.
- (c) Low level of health and nutrition, and population growth: The situation is likely to be aggravated with the current trend of rapid population growth and low levels of per capita incomes in the countries of the region.

- (d) Social obstacles to change and development such as outmoded traditional social and institutional structures including land tenure systems, inflexible customs and attitudes to work and life.
- (e) Problems of urbanization and industrialization : The urban population growth rate in the region is reckoned to be among the most rapid. Together with the disruption in the way of life induced by programmes of industrial development, they pose various social and human problems for Governments.

Regional level

-

2. Potential area for action :

Country level

- (a) Transform and modernize the rural sector, through appropriate measures for improving the rural socio-economic infrastructure; improve the productive capacity of the rural families and the output of agriculture; establish agro-industries and expand commercial activities.
- (b) Anticipate and cope realistically with social factors (including qualitative deficiencies in human resources), which seriously constrain the industrialization process; and develop essential social services needed to facilitate industrial progress and urbanization.
- (c) Improve labour force statistics and establish manpower planning machinery, in order to formulate realistic quantitative targets for employment and to raise levels of employment, especially of rural areas.
- (d) Establish minimum health facilities for specified proportion of population; provide adequate supply of water; and adopt policies consistent with agricultural and health programmes, to meet nutritional requirements.
- (e) Adopt suitable national policies for involving children and youth in the development process and meeting their needs in an integrated manner.
- (f) Develop national and multinational institutional facilities for research into human constraints in the development process, and for the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes for securing better utilization of African human resources.

Regional level

-

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level: 1971

Regional level:

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) Carry out studies in the above fields.

(b) Organize training programmes.

(c) Arrange study tours and seminars.

Regional level

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2. MANPOWER AND TRAINING SECTION

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

14B:1 Techniques and methodology of manpower planning - Courses and Seminars

Origin:

Commission resolutions 80(V), 173(VIII) and 195(IX).

Project aim:

To train African officials in the techniques of manpower and employment planning and training programming, and the strategy of human resources development and utilization within the framework of overall national development planning.

Priority A

Work content:

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

Preparation of course materials and teaching notes also to be used later for publication of monographs on manpower planning.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Advanced courses in manpower planning and training programming: French (1971-1974); English (1973);

(ii) Mobile (national) workshops on manpower and employment planning and skills development programmes (1972);

(iii) Mobile (national) workshops on manpower planning (1975, 1976);

(iv) Regional seminar on rural manpower planning requirements (1975).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, IDEP, etc. in an inter-disciplinary approach to human resources planning. Collaboration with ECA Economic Research and Planning Division and the Population Programme Centre is essential.

14B:4(a)(i) Assistance to governments in the formulation of manpower plans, policies and programmes, and the strategy for human resources utilization.

14B:4(b)(vi) Evaluation study of manpower planning techniques to assess the relevance and effectiveness of various techniques and methodologies now in use.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Advanced course in manpower planning (French-speaking):
 - (i) Negotiating for host country and institute (October - November 1970);
 - (ii) Preparing course programme (January-February 1971);
 - (iii) Issuing invitations to countries (March 1971);
 - (iv) Selection of course participants (late May 1971);
 - (v) Conducting second course (July-August 1971);
 - (vi) Preparation of course report (September 1971);
 - (vii) Preparing a monograph from course materials (September-December 1971).
 - (b) Regional Expert Group meeting and Regional Conference on Manpower and Training:
 - (i) Preparing agenda and invitations (September-October 1971);
 - (ii) Meeting of Expert Group and Conference on Manpower and Training (December 1971);
 - (iii) Preparing reports of the meetings (January 1972);
 - (iv) Despatch of reports to countries, etc. (March 1972).
 - (c) Mobile training workshops on manpower and employment planning and skills development programmes:
 - (i) Pre-workshop preparation and arrangements with concerned agencies and participating member countries (March-June 1972);
 - (ii) Operation of mobile training workshops in selected 4 or 5 countries (July-August 1972);
 - (iii) Preparing report of workshops (September 1972);
 - (iv) Follow-up evaluation of workshops effectiveness (December 1972-January 1973).
 - (d) Advanced course in manpower planning (English-speaking):
 - (i) Preliminary sounding for participation in course (January-February 1973);
 - (ii) Negotiating for host country and institute (February 1973);
 - (iii) Issuing invitations to countries (March 1973);
 - (iv) Selection of course participants (late May 1973);
 - (v) Conducting the third course (July-August 1973);

- (vi) Preparing course report (September 1973);
- (vii) Preparing a monograph from course materials (September-December 1973).
- (e) Second Regional Expert Group Meeting on Manpower and Training (December 1973).
- (f) Advanced course in manpower planning:
 - (i) Fourth course (French-speaking) (July-August 1974);
 - (ii) Evaluation of regional programme of advanced courses in manpower planning (October-December 1974).
- (g) Mobile training workshops on manpower planning (selected countries)(1975).
- (h) Regional seminar on rural manpower planning requirements (1975).
- (i) Third Regional Expert Group Meeting on Manpower and Training (1975).
- (j) Mobile training workshops on manpower planning (selected countries) (1976).
- (k) Evaluation of programme effectiveness and requirements in manpower planning (1976).

14B:2 Workshops on modern training methods and teaching aids for trainers in training institutes and civil service training centres

Origin:

Commission resolutions (77(V), 125(VII), 127(VII), 195(IX) and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To improve the professional capability of trainers in institutes of public administration, civil service training centres, semi-public and private enterprises.

Priority A

Work content:

- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):
 - (i) Sub-regional mobile (national) trainers' workshops in Central and West Africa (1971); North and East Africa (1972); Southern and Central Africa (1974); North and West Africa (1975);

(ii) Regional seminar on training methods and programmes (1973);

(iii) Regional workshop and exhibition on training materials development and teaching aids (1976).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO with regard to audio-visual training methods; CAFRAD: Courses for trainers and research in training; UN/PAD HQrs: Regional programme for training trainers and ILO (Tunis Centre): Programme for training instructors.

14B:4(a)(vii) Promoting multinational co-operation in the utilization of training and research facilities, and establishment of Centres for teaching materials development.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Sub-regional mobile trainers' workshops in Central and in West Africa (French-speaking):

(i) Preliminary sounding of countries and institutes willing to co-sponsor national trainers' workshops (November-December 1970);

(ii) Recruitment of a consultant for the mobile Team of Training Specialists (January-March 1971);

(iii) Arrangements for workshops by correspondence and preparation of course materials (March-April 1971);

(iv) Conducting trainers' workshops in 4 or 5 French-speaking countries in West and Central Africa (May-July 1971);

(v) Preparing report on the workshops (August 1971);

(vi) Promoting the development of training materials by institutions (September-December 1971).

(b) Mobile trainers' workshops in East, Southern and North Africa (English-speaking):

(i) Field mission for follow-up contacts with participants in previous trainers' workshops (March-April 1972);

(ii) Enlisting participation in workshops and recruiting a consultant (April-May 1972);

(iii) Arrangement for workshops by correspondence and preparation of course materials (July-August 1972);

(iv) Conducting trainers' workshops in 4 or 5 English-speaking countries of East, Southern and North Africa (September-November 1972);

- (v) Preparing report on workshops (December 1972).
- (c) Second regional seminar on training methods and programmes:
 - (i) Negotiating for host country and institute (December 1972);
 - (ii) Preparing seminar programme and negotiating for consultants (January-February 1973);
 - (iii) Invitations to countries and institutes (April 1973)
 - (iv) Conducting seminar (September 1973);
 - (v) Report on seminar (October 1973);
 - (vi) Preparing monograph from course materials (October-December 1973).
- (d) Mobile trainers' workshops in Southern and Central Africa (1974).
- (e) Mobile trainers' workshops in West and North Africa (1975).
- (f) Regional workshop and exhibition on training materials development and teaching aids (1976).
- (g) Evaluation of the programme for the training of trainers (1976).

14B:3 Training workshops in management development and management training techniques:

Origin:

Commission resolutions 77(V), 110(VI) and 173(VIII).

Project aim:

To assist member States in the development of common cadre management personnel for the public services, parastatal enterprises and private businesses through joint training courses and associated schemes.

Priority A

Work content:

- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1972-1976):
 - (i) Regional workshop for directors of African schools and centres of business management and management training officers (1972);
 - (ii) Mobile (national) management training workshops: English (1972, 1974); French (1973, 1975);
 - (iii) Regional workshop on the promotion of African entrepreneurship and management development (1974, 1976).

Related programmes:

The project will be undertaken jointly with the ILO. The project is related to UNIDO's training workshops in industrial management.

14B:6 Studies in higher management education and training requirements.

14B:4 Manpower and training requirements and facilities in Africa

Origin:

Commission resolutions 17(II), 77(V), 110(VI), 123(VII), 124(VII), 125(VII), 127(VII), 128(VII), 173(VIII) and 195(IX).

Project aim:

To formulate policies, devise and implement schemes for the rapid development of African manpower to meet the overall requirements of accelerated development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Assistance to governments, at their request, in the formulation of manpower plans, policies and programmes, and the strategy for human resources utilization;

(ii) Disseminating information on available training facilities and fellowships; obtaining and co-ordinating offers of scholarships and fellowships made to African governments through the Commission;

(iii) Promoting intra-African co-operation and technical assistance in training;

(iv) Organizing in-service training of African economists, statisticians and other related personnel at ECA and other appropriate institutions;

(v) Co-operating with the United Nations specialized agencies and other interested organizations in a concerted effort to co-ordinate and harmonize training programmes for Africa;

(vi) Maintaining liaison with educational, manpower research and training institutes throughout the Africa region;

(vii) Promoting multinational co-operation in the utilization of training and research facilities, and establishment of centres for teaching materials development;

(viii) Co-ordinating the secretariat's training programmes and activities.

(b) Studies:

(i) Assessment and projection of specific manpower requirements;

(ii) Identification of training facilities available in and outside Africa for training Africans in priority areas;

(iii) studies related to the revision of the Addis Ababa Educational Targets (1971-1972).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Sub-regional sectoral committees on human resources (1971-1976);

(ii) Regional expert group on manpower and training (1971, 1973, 1975).

Priority B

(b) Studies:

(iv) Surveys of labour productivity development and research programmes in North and West Africa, with special reference to public service and parastatal enterprises (1971);

(v) Study of middle-level manpower requirements and training needs (1971-1972);

(vi) Case studies of training programmes for preparing primary and secondary school-leavers for employment (1971-1973);

(vii) Evaluation study of manpower planning techniques in African countries to assess the relevance and effectiveness of various techniques and methodologies now in use (1970-1971);

(viii) Evaluation study of unemployment among school-leavers (1971-1972);

(ix) Study on employment opportunities for females in occupations using modern technology, and ways of promoting increased utilization of African females in the work force (1973-1974);

(x) Evaluation study of secondary school enrolment and output in relation to middle-level manpower requirements in selected African countries (1972-1973).

Priority C

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(ix) Promoting national action programmes for employment and skill development under the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa through studies and advisory services;

(x) Promoting rational high-level manpower utilization by assisting in the management of an African technical assistance scheme, to be based on an up-to-date roster of African specialists and consultants.

Related programmes:

Collaboration with the ILO with regard to vocational training and management development programmes and UNESCO with regard to general education, functional literacy and science and technology programmes.

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|-------------|--|
| 14B:5 | Education and training for development. |
| 14B:6(b)(i) | Evaluation studies of facilities for, and requirements of higher management education and training in selected African institutions. |

14B:5 Training for development

Origin:

Commission resolution 82(V).

Project aim:

To promote the transformation of educational policies and training systems to ensure that they contribute efficiently to accelerated development.

Priority B

(b) Studies:

(i) Case studies of developments in training for agricultural modernization (1971);

(ii) Studies on developments in training for industrial manpower development (1972-1973);

(iii) Evaluation study of developments in African universities related to manpower development (1974-1975);

(iv) Evaluation study of developments in African secondary schools related to pre-vocational skill development (1975-1976);

(v) Evaluation study of adult education programmes in manpower development in selected African countries (1972-1973).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Seminar on correspondence education in Africa (1971);

(ii) "ISS Symposium on educational innovations": Policies and administration in Africa (1971);

(iii) Regional seminar on University-level continuing education for manpower development (1972);

(iv) Regional workshop on strategies for inducing change in training programmes for development (1973);

(v) Seminar on technical education and training for modernization of agriculture (1975);

(vi) Seminar on technical training for industrialization (1974);

(vii) Training course on methodology and techniques of cost-benefit analysis of educational and training programmes and projects, within the context of overall development planning (1974) - in collaboration with 1A:4(d)(ii).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with ILO, UNESCO, ISS and IDEP especially with regard to:

ILO: Vocational training and management development programmes.

UNESCO: Functional literacy and science and technology programmes.

14B:2 Workshops on training methods and teaching aids for trainers in training institutes and civil service training centres.

14B:3 Training workshops in management development and management training techniques.

14B:4 Manpower and training requirements and facilities in Africa.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Case studies of training for development:

(i) Initiate a general study on developments in training and design a framework for case studies of training for development (January-April 1971);

(ii) Preparing working papers for seminar on correspondence education in Africa and inviting participation (January-March 1971);

(iii) Conducting seminar on correspondence education in Africa (April 1971);

(iv) "ISS Symposium on educational innovations": policies and administration in Africa (May 1971);

(v) Case studies of developments in training for agricultural development in selected countries (May-November 1971);

(vi) Report on completed case studies (December 1971);

(vii) Recruitment of an expert through bilateral sources to assist with case studies of developments in training for industrial manpower development (January-February 1972);

(viii) Case studies of developments in training for industrialization in selected countries (March-December 1972);

(ix) Preparing working papers for a seminar on technical training for industrialization and agricultural development in Africa (April-July 1972);

(x) Invitations for participation in the above seminar (August 1972);

(xi) Selection of participants (November 1972);

(xii) Conducting the seminar (December 1972);

(xiii) Preparing report on the seminar (January 1973);

(xiv) Concluding case studies of developments in training for industrial manpower development and preparing report thereon (January-March 1973).

(b) Seminars on technical trainings:

(i) Preparation for a regional seminar on technical education and training for the modernization of agriculture (April-June 1973);

(ii) Invitations for participation in seminar (May 1973);

(iii) Conducting the seminar (August 1973);

(iv) Preparing report on the seminar (September 1973).

(c) (i) Preparation for a regional workshop on strategies for inducing change in training for development (August-October 1973);

(ii) Invitations for participation in workshop (September 1973);

(iii) Conducting the workshop (December 1973);

(iv) Preparing report on the workshop (January 1974).

(d) Seminar on technical training for industrialization (1974).

(e) Training course on cost-benefit analysis of educational programmes and projects within the context of overall development planning (1974).

(f) Evaluation study of developments in African universities related to manpower development (1974/75).

(g) Evaluation study of innovations in African secondary education programmes related to prevocational skill development (1975-76).

(h) Evaluation of study and training programmes in training for development (1976).

14B:6 Studies in higher management education and training requirements

Origin:

Commission resolutions 77(V), 110(VI) and 173(VIII).

Project aim:

To evaluate facilities, identify management training and research needs, and promote governmental actions and programmes for the development of higher management education, training and research.

Priority B

Work content:

(b) Studies:

(i) Evaluation studies of facilities for, and requirements of higher management education and training in selected African institutions (1971-1972);

(ii) Management studies and the preparation of a training manual for use in promoting African entrepreneurship (1975-1976).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with ILO and UNIDO, especially with regard to the following programmes:

ILO: Supervisory and middle-level management training programmes.

UNIDO: Training workshops in industrial management.

14B:3 Training workshops in management development and management training techniques.

14B:4 Manpower and training requirements and facilities in Africa.

14B:5 Education and training for development.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field:

Manpower training and development.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Shortage of trained manpower, in particular scientific and technical personnel and middle-level skills. The current heavy dependence on foreign sources for the supply of critical manpower will continue.
- (b) Lack of institutional facilities.
- (c) Inadequacies, irrelevance and waste in African educational systems. The main concern will be how to ensure that education contributes more effectively to the process of economic transformation.
- (d) Unemployment.
- (e) Need for developing appropriate attitudes favouring innovations, sustained effort and hardwork as production for more competitive home and foreign markets becomes imperative for economic survival.
- (f) Income and wage policies will continue to affect labour productivity, employment and migration to urban centres.

Regional level

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) Manpower and employment planning, including training, programming and co-ordination within the context of overall development planning.
- (b) Employment creation and the development of job-related skills.
- (c) Improving the capability and effectiveness of national training institutions and programmes and developing specialized institutional facilities.
- (d) Educational structure and school curricula designed for relevance, effectiveness and economy.
- (e) Sustained investigations and research to isolate problem areas and design solutions.

- (f) Attitude development and the motivation of workers for higher productivity.
- (g) Legislative and policy measures for local co-operative effort in skill training.
- (h) Rationalization of income, wages and employment policies.

Regional level

- (a) Operational research and studies aimed at identifying problems and evaluating solutions for the purpose of encouraging country action in specific problem areas.
- (b) Training institution building and development.
- (c) Concerted action and harmonization of multinational training programmes and policies for human resources development and employment creation, including co-operation in implementing the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is a continuing task but requires considerable intensification.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) On manpower planning:

- (i) Development of effective national machinery for manpower and employment planning and training co-ordination;
- (ii) Manpower, labour and productivity surveys;
- (iii) Research on labour questions;
- (iv) Formulation of national manpower development and utilization policy.

(b) On training:

- (i) Review of the relevance and effectiveness of technical, vocational and other training programmes;
- (ii) Legislative and policy measures for the establishment of national training funds with obligatory levy on wage bills for the purpose of developing co-operative training programmes in industries, the services, etc;

(iii) Co-ordination of multinational assistance and programmes in training and their proper integration in national development plans;

(iv) National workshops for training trainers;

(v) Research in training methods and training materials development.

(c) On education for development:

(i) Review of the relevance and effectiveness of educational structure and curricula;

(ii) Designing appropriate educational programmes to promote the modernization of rural economies and industrialization;

(iii) Provision of expanded programmes for training in science-mathematics based disciplines;

(iv) Expanded programme of teacher training, especially science teachers and technical instructors training.

(d) On employment creation:

(i) Creating new poles of development with job opportunities;

(ii) Administrative arrangements for promoting employment among young persons;

(iii) Participation in the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa.

Regional level

(a) Development within the ECA of a regional centre for manpower research and development to:

(i) Organize training courses and seminars for manpower planners and trainers;

(ii) Undertake studies in development education;

(iii) Promote management education and training;

(iv) Provide technical assistance and advice in manpower and training policies and programmes;

(v) Promote the development of sub-regional centres for manpower research and training materials development which should serve as the institutional base for training trainers.

(b) Co-ordination and harmonization of the regional training programmes of the United Nations family of Organizations through their participation in the work of the proposed regional centre.

(c) Co-operation with the ILO in implementing and evaluating the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa.

(d) Participation in sub-regional arrangements for promoting concerted action in manpower development and utilization.

(e) Co-operation in developing and utilizing specialized training facilities at the sub-regional or regional level.

POPULATION PROGRAMME CENTRE

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

15A:1 Demographic aspects of economic and social development

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 221(XXI), ECOSOC resolution 1347(XLV), Commission terms of reference, Ninth session of the Commission (Report, E/4651, paras. 517-524), Sixth Conference of African Statisticians (Report); Expert Group on Population (Report).

Project aim:

To assist governments of the region to improve their information services on population questions and to give due recognition to the inter-relationship between population dynamics and economic and social growth.

Priority A

Work contents:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In defining the interrelation between population trends and socio-economic development;

(ii) In evaluating and adjusting data, preparing studies, and conducting research for the region as a whole, especially countries that do not have requisite personnel;

(iii) By participating and assisting in national seminars and other technical meetings on various aspects of population problems.

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey and evaluation of census and other demographic data for selected countries, including cost-benefit analysis;

(ii) Age reporting and methods of adjustment of age data;

(iii) Sectoral population projections;

(iv) Comparative studies on relationship between population growth and food supply, labour force and employment, education, health, housing, investments, etc.;

(v) Trends in migration and urbanization in the region and their economic and social implications;

- (vi) Demographic aspects of manpower and employment;
 - (vii) Comparative studies of educational attainments and their interrelationships with fertility, mortality and migration;
 - (viii) Studies of mortality levels, trends, and differentials in the Africa region;
 - (ix) Demographic aspects of nomadic and refugee populations.
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Preparation of a compendium of population data, estimates and projections, demographic surveys, research work and studies on population trends and their implications on the socio-economic development of countries in the region, through issues of Demographic Handbook for Africa, and African Population Studies Series; preparation and publication of technical manuals;

(ii) Preparation and publication of information on population, and stimulating contact among workers on African Demography through issues of African Population Newsletter, African Directory of Demographers, and assistance in bringing out an African Population Journal;

(iii) Provision of selective documentation on demographic and related data and research and studies on various aspects of population problems.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) African Population Conference (1971);

(ii) Conference of African Demographers (biennial from 1971);

(iii) Regional UN inter-agency co-ordination on population meetings (annual);

(iv) Meeting of non-UN organizations interested in population work in Africa (annual);

(v) Seminar on statistics and studies of migration and urbanization (1971);

(vi) Expert Group on techniques of evaluation of basic demographic data (1972);

(vii) Working Group on statistics and studies on nomadic population (1972);

(viii) Working Group on national and sub-national population projections (1973);

(ix) Working Group on mortality surveys and studies in Africa (1974);

(x) Working Group on demographic aspects of manpower and employment (1975);

(xi) Working Group on demographic aspects of educational planning (1976);

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UN Headquarters and other relevant UN organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project including the following ECA divisions: Economic Research and Planning; Statistics and Human Resources Development.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Survey and evaluation of census and other demographic data for selected countries including cost-benefit analysis (15A:1(b)(i)):
 - (i) Collection of data for study on administration censuses (March - June 1971);
 - (ii) Continuation of data collection and analysis of data for selected countries (January - June 1972);
 - (iii) Two countries per sub-region; a continuing project to be undertaken as and when data become available. 3 man/months per country study (January - December 1973).
 - (b) Age reporting and methods of adjustment of age data (15A:1(b)(ii)):
 - (i) Study of age reporting in selected censuses (March - September 1972);
 - (ii) Evaluation and comparison of age, data of the 1960 and 1970 rounds of countries as in (ii) 1 (March - December 1972);
 - (iii) Cost-benefit analysis of censuses (September - December 1972).

(c) Sectoral population projections (15A:2 (b)(iii)):

(i) Populations projections by rural and urban areas for countries for which data are available (January - September 1973).

(d) Comparative studies on relationship between population growth and food supply, labour force and employment, education, health, housing, investment (15A:1(b)(iv)):

(i) Study of demographic changes and trends in Africa (February - September 1972);

(ii) Study on population growth, labour force and employment (January - June 1972);

(iii) Study on trends in female labour force participation (1973);

(iv) Study on population growth and food production in Africa (June 1974 - September 1975);

(v) Study on implication of population trends on investment needs in different sectors (1974 - 1976).

(e) Trends in migration and urbanization in the region and their economic and social implications (15A:1(b)(v)):

(i) Study of the economic and social consequences of migratory labour (June 1971 - March 1972);

(ii) Study of inter-relationships between population growth, migration and labour force participation (1972);

(iii) Study of the volume and implications of migration to selected big cities in Africa (1972).

(f) Demographic aspects of manpower and employment (15A:1 (b) (vi)):

(i) Study on population growth, labour force and employment prospects (1972).

(g) Comparative studies of educational attainments and their inter-relationships with fertility, mortality and migration (15A:1(b)(vii)):

(i) Study of effects of education on levels of fertility (January - June 1972);

(ii) Study of effects of education on levels of mortality (June - September 1972);

(iii) Study of effects of education on the volume of migration and economic activity (November - May 1973).

(h) Studies of mortality levels, trends and differentials in the African region (15A:1 (b) (viii)):

(i) Study of the levels and trends of infant and early childhood mortality (June - November 1971);

(ii) Study of age patterns of mortality (January - June 1973);

(iii) Study of mortality differentials in economic, social, cultural and ethnic groups in urban and rural areas (September 1973 - September 1974).

(i) Demographic aspects of nomadic and refugee populations (15A:1(b)(ix)):

(i) Study of the demography of nomadic population in Africa (January - July 1972);

(ii) Study of the problems of refugee population in selected countries and their social and demographic consequences (January - June 1973);

(iii) Study of mortality patterns in nomadic and sedentary populations (April - December 1974);

(iv) Study of fertility patterns in nomadic and sedentary populations and the demographic implications of sedentarization (June 1974 - June 1975).

(j) Preparation of technical documentation dealing with the demographic situation, trends and implications in Africa:

(i) Completion and publication of African Population Studies Series No. 1 (January - April 1971);

(ii) African population studies series No. 2 Patterns of Fertility in Africa (January - April 1971);

(iii) Revision and publication of Demographic Handbook for Africa (March - September 1971).

(k) Preparation and publication of information on population:

(i) Continuation of publication of the African Population Newsletter on quarterly basis;

(ii) Revision of the African Directory of Demographers (1973);

(iii) Introduction of an African Population Journal (1972).

(l) Provision of selective documentation on demographic and related data, research and studies on various aspects of population problems:

(i) To be published in the African population studies series whenever such studies become available - a continuing project (from 1971 onwards).

(m) African Population Conference:

To review the demographic situation and trends in Africa and make recommendations to African governments for action (9 - 18 December 1971):

(i) Nomination of government delegates (January - March 1971);

(ii) Receipt and processing of country statements (April - July 1971);

(iii) Receipt and processing of individual papers (April - September 1971);

(iv) Final preparations in Accra (November - December 1971);

(v) Processing of Conference documents for publication (January - December 1972).

(n) Conference of African Demographers (20 - 22 December 1971):

(i) Nomination of Government delegates (March - June 1971);

(ii) Preparation of document on work programme (June - July 1971);

(iii) Final report (April 1972).

(o) Meetings of Regional UN inter-agency co-ordination on population (on annual basis) (first meeting, 11 - 13 January 1971).

(p) Meeting of non-UN organisations interested in population work in Africa (on annual basis)(first meeting, 14 - 15 January 1971).

(q) Seminar on studies of migration and urbanization (July 1972):

(i) Preparation of seminar documents (January - April 1971);

(ii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (April 1971);

(iii) Holding of seminar (one week in July 1971);

(iv) Final report (October 1971).

(r) Expert Group on Techniques of Evaluation of basic demographic data (October 1972):

(i) Preparation of documents (March - June 1972);

(ii) Appointment of consultant (July 1972);

(iii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of letters of invitation (June - July 1972);

(iv) Holding of the meeting (9 - 13 October 1972);

(v) Final report (December 1972).

(s) Working Group on Statistics and studies on nomadic population (December 1972):

(i) Preparation of relevant documents (March - September 1972);

(ii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (August - September 1972);

(iii) Appointment of consultant (September 1972);

(iv) Holding of meeting (4 - 8 December 1972);

(v) Final report (April 1973).

(t) Working Group on national and sub-national population projections (10 - 14 December 1973):

(i) Preparation of secretariat documents (January - October 1973);

(ii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (September - October 1973);

- (iii) Appointment of consultant (July 1973);
 - (iv) Meeting (10-14 December 1973);
 - (v) Final report (April 1974).
- (u) Working Group on mortality surveys and studies in Africa (May 1974).
- (i) Preparation of relevant documents (January - April 1974);
 - (ii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (March 1974);
 - (iii) Meeting (May 1974);
 - (iv) Final report (September 1974).
- (v) Working Group on demographic aspects of manpower and employment (October 1975):
- (i) Appointment of consultant in consultation with ILO (March 1975);
 - (ii) Preparation of relevant documents (March - July 1975);
 - (iii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (July - August 1975);
 - (iv) Meeting (October 1975);
 - (v) Final report (December 1975).
- (w) Working Group on demographic aspects of educational planning (1976):
- (i) Appointment of consultant in consultation with UNESCO (February 1976);
 - (ii) Preparation of relevant documents (March - May 1976);
 - (iii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (March 1976);
 - (iv) Meeting (June 1976);
 - (v) Final report (September 1976).

15A:2 Relevant aspects of population policies and programmes

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI), ECOSOC resolution 1347(XLV), Commission terms of reference, Ninth session of the Commission (Report, paras. 517-524); Sixth Conference of African Statisticians (Report); Expert Group on Population (Report).

Project aim:

To create increased awareness of the short- and long-term problems relating to different aspects of population and assist the African governments to resolve the problems through the formulation and implementation of effective population policies.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In formulating, implementing, and evaluating national population policies and programmes and conducting pertinent methodological studies;

(ii) In designing, executing, and analysing surveys on fertility, infant mortality, and evaluation of population programmes;

(iii) By participating and assisting in national meetings on population policies and various aspects of population programmes.

(b) Studies:

(i) Comparative studies of fertility levels, trends and differentials in African countries;

(ii) Study of marriage patterns and their relation to fertility;

(iii) Study of socio-economic factors of low fertility in specific population groups;

(iv) Study of policies and programmes on urbanization and population distribution;

(v) Studies of methods and techniques in fertility analysis (including use of computers);

(vi) Extent, organization, and methodology of population programmes in Africa;

- (vii) Study of Administration of population programmes;
- (viii) Comparative studies of communication techniques used by African countries in their population programmes.
- (c) Collection and dissemination of information:
 - (i) Compilation and dissemination of selective documentation on data, research and studies on population policies and programmes;
 - (ii) Conducting pilot studies on fertility, infant mortality and evaluation of population programmes in selected African countries with a view to evolving suitable methodology.
- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, and expert working groups (1971-1976):
 - (i) Expert Group on policies affecting urbanization and population distribution (1972);
 - (ii) Expert Group national population policies (1973);
 - (iii) Working Group on communication aspects of family planning programmes (1974);
 - (iv) Expert Group on administration of population programmes (1975);
 - (v) Working Group on effectiveness of family planning programmes (1976);
 - (vi) Study-tour on population programmes.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UN Headquarters, and other relevant UN organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project as also with Economic Research and Planning and Human Resources Development Divisions of ECA.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion:

The project is a continuing one and will go beyond the period 1971-1976.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Assistance to governments will continue during the period in helping the governments in formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and action programmes.

(b) Comparative studies of fertility levels, trends and differentials in Africa (15A:2(b)(i)):

(i) Study of the patterns of fertility in Africa to be completed by April 1971;

(ii) Study of the causes of fertility differentials in African countries (June 1971 - June 1972).

Study of marriage patterns and their relation to fertility (January - September 1973).

(c) Study of socio-economic factors of low fertility in specific population groups.

(i) Travel to Gabon and Cameroon on fact-finding and data collection (September - November 1973);

(ii) Continuation of data collection (December 1973 - March 1974);

(iii) Write up and publication of results (April - September 1972).

(d) Study of policies and programmes of urbanization and population distribution (15A:2(b)(iv)) (February - June 1972).

(e) Studies of methods and techniques in fertility analysis including use of computers (15A:2(b)(v)) (1973):

(i) Seminar on population data and use of computers with special emphasis on population research (English-speaking - May 1971; French-speaking - May 1972).

(f) Study of the extent, organization and methodology of population programmes in Africa (1970-71):

(i) Visits already made to some countries in 1970;

(ii) Visits to countries to continue in early 1971;

(iii) Completion of study (April 1971).

(g) Study of administration of population programmes:

(i) Visits to countries (March 1972 - September 1972);

(ii) Write up and publication of report (December 1972 - June 1973).

(h) Comparative studies of communication techniques used by African countries in the population programmes:

(i) Visits to countries - to be undertaken in connection with project 15A:2 (b)(viii);

(ii) Completion of study (June 1973).

(i) Compilation and dissemination of selective documentation on data research and studies on population policies and programmes:

(i) Publication of some of the studies mentioned above in the African Population Studies series and the African Population Newsletter 1971-1976 (1971-1976).

(j) Conducting pilot studies on fertility, infant mortality and evaluation of population programmes in selected African countries with a view to evolving suitable methodology:

(i) Plans for this already evolved in 1970;

(ii) Technical meeting for project planned for 9-11 December 1970 to finalize plans for surveys in a selected number of countries.

(iii) Appointment of consultant to deal with detailed plans and work out centre's participation (1971);

(iv) Surveys to stay by mid 1971 and to continue for 2 to 3 years.

(k) Expert Group on policies affecting urbanization and population distribution (December 1972):

(i) Preparation of relevant documents (March - September 1972);

(ii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (September - October 1972);

(iii) Meeting (18 - 22 December 1972);

(iv) Final report (March 1973).

(l) Expert Group on national population policies (September 1973):

(i) Preparation of relevant documents (March - June 1973);

(ii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (June 1973);

(iii) Meeting (3 - 7 September 1973);

(iv) Final report (December 1973).

(m) Working Group on communication aspects of family planning programmes (June - July 1974):

(i) Appointment of consultant (January 1974);

(ii) Preparation of relevant documents - in collaboration with UNESCO (January - April 1974);

(iii) Preparation, clearance and despatch of invitation letters (March - April 1974);

(iv) Meeting (June - July 1974);

(v) Final report (October 1974).

(n) Study Group on population programmes (October - November 1974).

(o) Expert Group on administration of population programmes (June 1975).

(p) Working Group on effectiveness of family planning programmes (selected programmes) (November 1976).

15A:3 Regional training and research

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI), Commission terms of reference, Ninth session of the Commission (Report, E/4651, Para. 522), Sixth Conference of African Statisticians (Report), Expert Group on Population (Report).

Project aim:

To assist African governments in meeting the need for trained demographic personnel by providing facilities on all aspects of demographic training and research to trainees and research workers.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Provision of assistance to African governments and institutions in demographic training at national institutions;

(ii) Establishment and maintenance of regional demographic training and research centres at Accra (for English-speaking countries) and Yaoundé (for French-speaking countries).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Meetings of Directors of UN Demographic Training and Research Centres (biennial from 1971);

(ii) Meeting on training in demography and population programmes (1973).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UN Headquarters and other relevant UN organs will be maintained in the conduct of the above project as also with the Statistics and Human Resources Development Divisions of ECA.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Demographic aspects of economic and social development and relevant aspects of population policies and programmes.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Accelerating rates of growth of total and urban population, likely to reduce domestic savings and to increase consumption, the required investment in house, public health, education, urban development, and other public consumption expenditure and infrastructures.
- (b) Growing social instability arising from failure to deal effectively with the above problems, rooted both in economic and non-economic factors.
- (c) Lack of trained personnel for demographic studies.

Regional level

As at country level.

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

- (a) To achieve the Second Development Decade objectives through comprehensive planning and effective plan implementation, the population factor should be integrated into the development plans, and not merely be treated as an "exogenous" factor.

- (b) Governments should be assisted in understanding the population situation and in giving due recognition to the inter-relations of population dynamics and economic and social growth.
- (c) Upon their request, Governments should be helped in setting up population programme services and in formulating requests to the United Nations for assistance in population and related fields.
- (d) National institutions should be supported for the training of demographic personnel.

Regional level

- (a) Regional demographic studies to bring out the features in the different countries and to identify the problem fields and to formulate remedies.
- (b) Studies on the combination of socio-economic and the demographic factors in planning.
- (c) Regional training centres to be established to provide facilities for demographic training and research.
- (d) Co-ordination of the regional activities of the UN organs in population related fields.

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is continuing but requires sustained development.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Intensive surveys and evaluation of demographic data, especially fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization factors.
- (b) Studies on implications of the demographic levels and trends.
- (c) Group activities (meetings, missions, discussions and publications).

- (d) Advisory services.
- (e) Assistance in co-ordination at national levels.
- (f) Training activities.

Regional level

- (a) Expert Group meetings.
- (b) Meetings on UN inter-agency co-ordination and of non-UN organizations.
- (c) Maintaining regional demographic training and research centres.

ECA/FAO JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

16A:1 Structure and organization of agricultural services

Origin :

ECOSOC resolutions 1213(XLIJ) and 1495(XLVIII), Report on the first session of the Commission, Commission resolutions 101(VI) and 152(VIII), resolution 13163 of FAO Conference, first and third FAO Regional Conferences for Africa.

Project aim:

Improvement of the structure and organization of agricultural services and of their manpower requirements in member States.

Priority A

Work content :

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Support in the field of research as well as to the AAASA in promoting co-ordination of research on an ecological zone basis;

(ii) Systematic review of agricultural extension services;

(iii) Training in the field of co-operation and credit and provision of technical backstopping for integrated rural development activities;

(iv) Participation in the activities of the FAO Special Committee on Agrarian Reform related to the development of settlement schemes and improvement and administration of land institutions and laws - in collaboration with 13B:2;

(v) Support the promotion and development of multinational semi-operational projects, e.g. West African Rice Development Association.

(b) Studies :

The following studies will be carried out by teams of experts within a sub-regional framework (1972-1974):

(i) Organization and administration of agricultural extension services;

(ii) Specific institutions;

(iii) Manpower and training.

- (c) Collection and dissemination of information; and
- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976).

The findings of the above-mentioned studies will be published and used wherever possible for discussions and negotiations on inter-governmental integration schemes.

Related programmes :

The studies will be undertaken jointly with and under the back-stopping of FAO. Collaboration with Manpower Training and Development Section will be essential. The studies will be co-ordinated with projects 16A:2 and 16A:3 particularly in order to ensure that proposals for manpower development take into account the manpower needs in the development of agricultural production.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion : 1976
 2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed :
 - (a) Examination of the situation in the above fields by a team of experts for Central and West Africa sub-regions and making appropriate recommendations for formulation, reorganization and training schemes (Jan.1972-July 1974);
 - (b) Examination of the situation in the above fields by a team of experts for East and North Africa sub-regions and making appropriate recommendations and formulation, reorganization and training schemes (July 1973 - Dec.1975);
 - (c) Division's back-stopping and further follow-up activities (1971-1976).
- 16A:2 Intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture in collaboration with 12A:4(6)(xii), 3A:2 (a)(iii) and (b)(ii), 3A:6 (b)(iii).

Origin :

ECOSOC resolution 1352(XLV), Fifth and sixth FAO Regional Conferences for Africa, Commission resolutions 152(VIII) and 201(IX).

Project aim :

To examine the prospective trade opportunities and to stimulate agricultural production and expansion of intra-regional trade through policies of specialization based on ecological complementarity, and on economic harmonization.

Priority A

Work content :

(b) Studies :

Continuation of phased study on economic co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture as programmed below :

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Central Africa		////	////	xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx		
West Africa		////	////	////	xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx	
East Africa			////	////	////	xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx
North Africa				////	////	xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxx

//////// Phase II

xxxxxxx Phase III

For Central and West Africa the first phase of these studies was completed and submitted to the member States concerned in 1970 for their consideration and views. For North and East Africa Phase I studies will be completed and submitted to member States during the first half of 1971. Appropriate action programmes and projects will be based on completed studies including phases II and III.

Livestock development aspects in this project will be carried out in greater detail under project 16A:3 - for South East Africa (Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana) and for West Africa in 1971/1972. For other parts of Africa livestock will be covered under phase II.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information; and

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976).

Publication of findings of studies as appropriate and their presentation to inter-governmental meetings on economic co-operation.

Related programmes :

Studies will be undertaken jointly with FAO Headquarters and the FAO Regional Office for Africa. Co-operation with Centre for Economic Co-operation, Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Affairs Division; Industry Division, Transport, Communications and Tourism Section and UNCTAD will be essential particularly with regard to :
3A:2(a)(iii) and (b)(ii) and (iii); 3A:6; 4C:1(b)(i); 4C:5(a)(i) and (ii) and (b)(ii); 11A:2(a) (ii); 10D:2(b)(i) and (ii); 12A:4(b) (xi), (xii), (xiv) and (xv); and 19A:7(a).

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed :

This project is to be undertaken in three phases, for each of the four sub-regions, the first phase of which was completed for Central and West Africa before the beginning of 1971 and would be completed for North and East Africa during the first half of 1971.

(a) Phase II Central Africa	Jan.1972-July 1973
(b) Phase II West Africa	Jan.1972-July 1974
(c) Phase III Central Africa	July 1973-Dec.1974
(d) Phase II East Africa	July 1973-July 1975
(e) Phase III West Africa	July 1974-Dec.1975
(f) Phase II North Africa	July 1974-Dec.1975
(g) Phase III East Africa	July 1975-Dec.1976
(h) Phase III North Africa	Jan.1976-Dec.1976

16A:3 Livestock development

Origin :

ECOSOC resolution 1257(XLIII), Commission resolutions 56(IV), 141(VII) and 201(IX).

Project aim :

To assist governments in formulating their national livestock plans, facilitate regional agreements, and co-ordinate and concentrate efforts aimed at improving livestock production, processing and marketing.

Priority A

Work content :

(b) Studies :

To review, collate and fill gaps in earlier studies and to assist in the formulation of comprehensive livestock development programmes and projects. The project will be undertaken in relation to project 16A:2 "intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture". Review of studies and field investigations leading to programme formulation :

(i) For South Eastern Africa, Mid 1971/1972;

(ii) For West Africa, 1971/1973;

(iii) For other parts of Africa, livestock development will be covered under Phases II and III of Project 16A:2.

(c) Collection and dissemination of information; and

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976).

The above reports will be used wherever possible as a basis for inter-governmental discussions and negotiations leading to the implementation of agreed projects.

Related programmes :

The work of STRC of OAU, OCAM, Conseil de l'Entente, etc. in the field of livestock development will be taken into account. Similarly collaboration with the relevant work of other ECA Divisions will be sought as under project 16A:1 above.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion : 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed :

Review of studies and field investigations leading to programme formulation;

(a) For South Eastern Africa Mid 1971/1972

(b) For West Africa 1972/1973

(c) For other parts of Africa, livestock development will be covered under phases II and III of Project 16A:2.

16A:4 General studies, reviews and publications on African agriculture

Origin :

Commission terms of reference

Project aim :

To collect and disseminate information and views on the African agricultural situation to guide the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes.

Priority B

Work content :

(b) Studies; and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) Agricultural Economics Bulletin (two issues yearly);
(1971-1976);

(ii) State of Food and Agriculture (annual);

(iii) Medium-Term Food Outlook Review (annual).

Related programmes :

FAO, AAASA.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,

INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field : Structure and organization of agricultural
services

1. Critical anticipated problem areas :

Country level

(a) Lack of appropriate policies, integrated strategies
and programmes to determine the course of agricultural
development;

(b) Inadequacy of resources;

- (c) Undevelopped manpower and lack of the necessary number and quality of the required skills;

These fundamental problems give rise to the problems of :

- (i) Adaptation of research findings to local conditions and extension of the existing research findings;
- (ii) Transmitting the results of research experiments to farmers;
- (iii) Multiplication and distribution of improved seed varieties;
- (iv) Distribution and cost of fertilizers;
- (v) Inadequacy and cost of administration of credit schemes;
- (vi) Inadequate veterinary and animal production services;
- (vii) Lack of trained fisheries personnel and institutions to undertake biological studies and economic assessment of inputs for investment.

Regional level

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2. Potential areas for action :

Country level

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the existing services in each country and assessment of future requirements, in consideration of the potential output of manpower with the basic education. This would be combined with the assessment of the need for various types of agricultural services in the agricultural sector in each country.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated :

Country level

(a) Studies :

Studies would be made in the following fields by teams of experts :

- (i) Evaluation of the organization and administration of agricultural extension services;
- (ii) Study of the structure and evaluation of the need for specific agricultural service institutions;

- (iii) Assessment of manpower requirements of both high, intermediate and lower levels for the various institutions, and formulation of training programmes;
 - (iv) Collection and dissemination of information in these fields on a continuing basis.
- (b) Assistance to Governments :
- (i) Support in the field of research;
 - (ii) Systematic review of agricultural extension services;
 - (iii) Training in the field of co-operation and of credit and provision of technical support for integration of rural development activities;
 - (iv) Participation in the activities of the FAO Special Committee on Agrarian Reform related to development of settlement schemes and to the improvement and administration of land institutions and laws.

Regional level

(a) Studies :

The findings of the country studies will be published and used wherever possible for discussion and negotiation on inter-governmental integration schemes.

(b) Assistance to Governments :

- (i) Support to AAASA in promoting co-ordination of research on an ecological zone basis;
- (ii) Support of multinational research institutions;
- (iii) Support and promotion of multinational projects, e.g. West African Rice Development Association.

Major programme field : Intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture

1. Critical anticipated problem areas :

Country level

- (a) Worsening terms of trade.
- (b) Unfavourable price movements which have consequently adversely affected provision of funds for development programmes.
- (c) Transportation difficulties.

- (d) Unfavourable customs duties and other trade barriers.
- (e) Absence of quality standards.

Regional level

-

2. Potential areas of action :

Country level

- (a) Assessment of agro-ecological characteristics.
- (b) Assessment of constraints to sub-regional trade.
- (c) Assessment of the trade potentials of each country in each product taking into account the findings of the above studies.

Regional level

As at country level.

3. Type of action contemplated :

Country level

- (a) Evaluation of existing agricultural production statistics and collection of additional information where necessary.
- (b) Evaluation of the development policies and programmes in the field of agriculture.
- (c) Assessment of resource requirements for increasing agricultural production.
- (d) Projection of agricultural production on the basis of resource availability.
- (e) Publication of the findings of the studies as appropriate and their presentation at inter-governmental meetings on economic co-operation.

Regional level

- (a) Study of the effect of removal of existing tariffs on intra-regional trade.
- (b) Assessment of effects of improvement of transportation facilities on trade.

- (c) Assessment of effects of monetary constraints to trade.
- (d) Assessment of other constraints to trade.
- (e) Assessment of the potentials of non-African markets for the African agricultural products.
- (f) Reconciliation of production projections and of demand on sub-regional and regional levels.
- (g) Preparation of trade matrices on product - country basis.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTION^{1/}

B. DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

17B:1 The role of public administration in national development

Origin :

Commission terms of reference, Commission resolution 70(V).

Project aim:

To help member States to raise the level of their administrative capacity in general and to relate their administrative structure and practices to the requirements of accelerated economic development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In the development and establishment of technical co-operation projects, and generally in the introduction of necessary reforms in administrative structures and practices;

(ii) Preparation of manuals, brochures and other publications to guide administrative improvement schemes;

(iii) Participation in training schemes designed to stimulate manpower development in central and local government administrations.

(b) Studies and (c) Collection and dissemination of information:

(i) The following publications will be prepared and made available to schools and institutes of public administration and to management services (O & M Units) as well as substantive ministries and departments of governments in African countries.

Brochure on the administrative obstacles to development (English edition 1971), (French edition 1973) based on the seminar on administrative framework for development held in 1970;

(ii) Manual on management improvement in public services (1973) as a follow-up of previous publications, and based on inter-regional seminar on administration of management improvement in public services (1970) and meeting of heads of management services and schools and institutes of public administration (1971);

^{1/} During the Tenth session of the Commission, the Executive Secretary sought and was granted authority by the Conference of Ministers to present a revised programme of work of the Public Administration Section to the Third Committee of Experts in 1972. Accordingly, the work of this section is being reviewed and will be circulated in due course.

(iii) Manual on government purchasing and supply (1974) to be based on regional seminar on the same subject (1973);

(iv) Brochure on administrative problems of urbanization in Africa (1973), to be based on Seminar on problems of urbanization in Africa, and to be used in training courses in urban management;

(v) Survey of government purchasing and supply procedures to be conducted in selected countries in 1972, and to be used as a basis for a manual on government purchasing and supply (1974);

(vi) UPU/ECA Study of African postal system (1970-1971) based on information on the routing and time lag between postage and delivery.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Regional seminar on the administrative framework for development (French-speaking - 1972), to determine and adapt the organizational principles and procedures for African development;

(ii) Bilingual regional seminar on administrative, financial and technical measures to ensure the effective use of external aid (1976) - in collaboration with 18A:3(a)(i);

(iii) Regional seminar on government purchasing and supply to be based on the results of the regional survey in supply and management (1973) and reports from advisory missions to member States (1972);

(iv) Meeting of heads of organization and management services and schools and institutes of public administration (1971), to examine questions of closer co-operation and the possibility of establishing an African management association to foster the exchange of information on modern systems, procedures and practices;

(v) Seminar to consider the structures of local administration appropriate to the requirements of economic planning and development;

(vi) Seminar on the administrative problems of urbanization (1972);

(vii) Sub-regional training courses on urban management: East Africa (1974), North and West Africa (1976);

(viii) Sub-regional training courses on routing and mail tariffs in North Africa (French - 1972), Central and West Africa (French - 1973), West and North Africa (English - 1974),

and East and Southern Africa (English - 1975).

(ix) An all-African Postal Administrative Conference to strengthen co-operation and further development of postal facilities in Africa (1973).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with Public Administration Institutes, staff colleges and universities in Africa, UNDP and UN Headquarters, CAFRAD, International Union of Local Authorities, International City Managers Association, and interested national and international technical assistance agencies.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion:

(By its nature this is a continuing project-work on (a) below started in February 1969) (b) will be completed in June 1971; (c) 1973; (d) 1974 and (e) 1975.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Administrative Framework for Development:

Studies, Seminars and Production of Brochures (Projects 17B:1(b)(i), (b)(ii) and (d)(i)).

(i) Finalising the Brochure/Manual on Administrative Obstacles to Development (English edition) and distribution to appropriate institutions, organizations and departments of African Governments (January - June 1971);

(ii) Country studies (French-speaking countries) (July 1971-June 1972);

(iii) Preparation for the Seminar on Administrative Framework for Development (French-speaking countries) (July 1972 - November 1972);

(iv) Seminar on Administrative Framework for Development (French-speaking countries) (December 1972);

(v) Finalising the Brochure on Administrative Obstacles to Development (French edition) and distributing it to appropriate institutions, organizations and departments of African Governments (January 1973- July 1973).

(b) Regional Meeting of Heads of Organization and Management (O & M) Services and Schools-Institutes of Public Administration (Project 17B:1(d)(iv) - 1971).

(i) Prepare, clear and issue Aide-Memoire and letter of invitation, through normal channels, to: (1) Heads of Management Services (O & M Units), (2) their experts, (3) Heads of Schools-Institutes or Public Administration, and (4) Consultants whose expenses are covered by project budget (January 1971);

(ii) Prepare, clear, and send invitations, through normal channels to:

(1) bilateral donors, requesting for Consultants, and

(2) selected countries and organizations, inviting them to send observers to the Meeting (January 1971);

(iii) Send letters of welcome to participants, Consultants, and Observers, together with information note and available information papers (April 1971);

(iv) Prepare and submit to TAPCO: travel requests for participants and consultants (covered by project budget) (April 1971);

(v) Prepare semi-final programme and assignment of subjects to consultants (April 1971);

(vi) Make final administrative arrangements including hospitality;

(vii) Consultants to meet and finalize programme and their assignments, Sunday before the meeting (May 1971);

(viii) Hold Meeting as programmed (May 1971);

(ix) Prepare and submit report to ECA and member States, with copies to participants, consultants, observers, and other appropriate organizations and individuals (May - June 1971).

(c) Preparation and Circulation of a Manual on the Administration of Management Improvement in the Public Services:

(i) Collect material, draft and clear outline (January 1973);

(ii) Draft manual, taking into account discussions, reports, and recommendations of: (1) the Inter-regional Seminar on the Administration of Management Improvement Services (1970); and (2) the Seminar on the Administrative Framework for Development (1970) and (3) the Meeting of Heads of Management Services and Schools-Institutes of Public Administration (1971); and considering that the Manual supplements or continues from where the Organization and Management Training Manual, third edition, leaves off (January - May 1973);

(iii) Final editing, clearance and reproduction (May - June 1973);

(iv) Circulation to member States and their appropriate organizations, particularly Management Services and Schools-Institutes of Public Administration (June 1973).

(d) Improvement and Supply Management (Government Purchasing and Supply) in the Public Services (1972-74):

(i) A survey of existing policies, regulations, organization, procedures, and practices in supply management (Government purchasing and supply) in six selected African countries for about eight weeks, by a consultant, to be engaged for the purpose, and an ECA Regional Adviser in O & M (Project 17B:1(b)(v)):

(a) Prepare, clear, and send letters through normal channels, to selected countries to be visited for the study (January 1972).

(b) Visit the three selected countries for four weeks to make the study (March - April 1972).

(c) Analysis of information for possible help in, and preparation for visit to other selected countries (May 1972).

(d) Visit to three other selected countries for four weeks to make the study (June - July 1972).

(e) Analyse information and draft report for use in forthcoming Seminar on the subject (August - September 1972).

(ii) A Regional seminar on Government Purchasing and Supply will be held, using the report of the Survey and other relevant information (Project 17B:1(d)(iii)):

(a) Prepare, clear, and issue Aide-Memoire and letter of invitation, through normal channels, to senior officials directly responsible for supply policy or administration of the supply function for the whole government or a major Ministry or agency (January 1973).

(b) Prepare, clear and send letters, through normal channels, to: (1) bilateral donors, requesting for consultants, and (2) selected countries and organizations, inviting them to send observers at their expense (January 1973).

- (c) Send letters of welcome to participants, consultants, and observers, together with information note and available information papers (April 1973).
 - (d) Prepare and submit to TAPCO travel requests for participants (April 1973).
 - (e) Prepare semi-final programme and assignment of subjects to consultants (April 1973).
 - (f) Make final administrative arrangements, including hospitality (April 1973).
 - (g) Consultants to meet and finalize programme and their assignments, Sunday before the meeting (May 1973).
 - (h) Hold Seminar as programmed (May 1973).
 - (i) Prepare and submit report to ECA and member States, with copies to participants, consultants, observers and other appropriate organizations and individuals (May- June 1973).
- (iii) A Manual on Government Purchasing and Supply will be prepared, taking into account the report of the survey, the discussions thereon in the Seminar, and the report and recommendations of the Seminar (Project 17B:1(b)(iii)):
- (a) Prepare and clear outline; draft Manual accordingly (January - June 1974).
 - (b) Final editing, clearance and reproduction (July 1974).
 - (c) Circulation of Manual to member States, their appropriate organizations, Seminar participants, and other parties previously furnished copies of Seminar report (July 1974).
- (e) UPU/ECA Study of African Postal Systems (1970-71). All-Africa Postal Administrative Conference (1973) and four sub-regional courses on Routing and Mail Tariffs (1972-73, 1974 and 1975)(Projects 17B:1(b)(vi), (d)(vii) and (d)(viii)).
- (i) Collection of information on the routing and time lag between posting and delivery of mails, through country visits and correspondence (March 1970 - June 1971).
 - (ii) Preparation of Study Report (July - December 1971).
 - (iii) Preparation for sub-regional course on Routing and Mail Tariffs in North Africa (French-speaking) (January - April 1972).

- (iv) Sub-regional Course on Routing and Mail Tariffs in North Africa (French-speaking) (8 - 19 May 1972).
- (v) Sub-regional Course on Routing and Mail Tariffs for Central and Western Africa (French-speaking) (June 1972 - February 1973).
- (vi) Sub-regional Course on Routing and Mail Tariffs for Central and Western Africa (French-speaking) (March 1973).
- (vii) Preparation for All-Africa Postal Administrative Conference (April - July 1973).
- (viii) All-Africa Postal Administrative Conference (April 1973).
- (ix) Preparation for Sub-regional Training Course on Routing and Mail Tariffs in Western Africa (English-speaking)(September 1972 - January 1974).
- (x) Sub-regional Training Course on Routing and Mail Tariffs in Western Africa (English-speaking)(February 1974).
- (xi) Preparation for Sub-regional Training Course on Routing and Mail Tariffs in Eastern and Southern Africa (English-speaking)(March 1974 - February 1975).
- (xii) Sub-regional Training Course on Routing and Mail Tariffs in Eastern and Southern Africa (English-speaking) (March 1975).

17B:2 Administration of public enterprises

Origin:

Commission resolutions 70(V), 172(VIII) and 202(IX); report of ECA Seminar on broad aspects and problems of the management of public enterprises in Africa (1963); inter-regional Seminar on public enterprises (1966), and ECA regional Seminar on the role of public enterprise in planning and plan implementation (1969).

Project aim:

To assist governments to build up efficient administration for statutory bodies.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Advisory services in connexion with problems of personnel, finance and general administration and management, and measures for introducing necessary improvements.

(b) Studies - in collaboration with Economic Research and Planning Division:

(i) Studies on the role of foreign private enterprises in socio-economic transformation at the national and multi-national levels (1971-1972);

(ii) Studies on the role, organization and performance of State enterprises (1972-1974);

(iii) A study of the administrative problems of public enterprises (1976), on the basis of related projects during the period (1971-1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Seminars on personnel administration and training in public enterprises as follows: Africa regional (1971) and Central African sub-region (French - 1972), West Africa (English - 1973), North and West Africa (French - 1974), East and North Africa (English - 1975);

(ii) Seminar on the employment of scientific personnel in public services (1974).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UNDP, UN Headquarters, ECA Industry and Housing Division, ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, Science and Technology Section.

17B:3 Administration and training

Origin:

Commission resolutions 172(VIII) and 202(IX).

Project aim:

To help member States individually and collectively in their efforts to train personnel urgently needed for public administration in the public and private sectors of their economies.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Assistance to member States in resolving problems connected with localization of qualifications in accountancy and secretaryship.

(b) Studies:

Preparation of syllabus and course material on the development of senior administrative cadres (1972).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Regional seminar on development of senior administrative cadres (1973);

(ii) Seminar on administrative training for professional and technical civil servants (1974);

(iii) Seminar on development and improvement of methods, techniques and procedures related to personnel management in public services (1975);

(iv) Training courses for science administrators (1971, 1973).

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with UN Headquarters, CAFRAD, ILO, various technical assistance agencies, ECA Manpower Training Section, Science and Technology Section.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1974

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Missions to African countries to encourage Governments, training institutions and professional bodies to set up National Examination Boards and provide facilities for training in accounting and public secretaryship qualifications. Making approaches to UN and other donor agencies, e.g. British Ministry of Overseas Development and Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants to give support to country programmes, especially in providing teaching staff for training institutions.

(b) ECA expert in accountancy training to visit countries and advise on establishment of Examination Boards, syllabi and on other training arrangements. In collaboration with Commonwealth Foundation field experts, follow-up country requests for Technical Assistance with donor Governments and agencies (January 1971 - December 1972).

(c) Encourage, assist and advise National Examination Boards on the formation of sub-regional Boards and help in obtaining Technical Assistance support for over-all programme (January 1973 - December 1974).

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major Programme field: The role of public administration in national development.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Inadequacy of administrative structure, procedures and management practices for national development.
- (b) Ad hoc and/or piecemeal approach in improvement of administrative capacity.
- (c) The administrative machinery and scope of local administration is not development-oriented.

Regional level

Need to improve postal services in Africa, particularly the routing of mail.

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Assist Governments to raise the level of their administrative capacity and to relate to economic development their administrative structures, procedures and management practices in the central government and local authorities, and to improve machinery and procedures for planning and plan implementation, as well as the management of public enterprises.
- (b) There is a need to develop a standard strategy and/or guidelines in organization and management for Africa to provide guidance in individual country efforts to attain the administrative capability required by national development.

- (c) Closely related to the implementation of a standard strategy and/or guidelines in organization and management is the establishment of national programmes of administrative improvement. Equally necessary is the creation of Management Services (O & M Units) to provide the technical services for such programmes, as well as the strengthening of those already in operation.

Regional level

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3. Type of action contemplated:

(a) On development of administrations:

Country level

- (i) Country studies of the machinery and procedures for planning and plan implementation;
- (ii) On the basis of these studies and other sources of information, preparation of working document for Seminar on Administrative Framework for Development;
- (iii) Preparation of Manual on Administrative Obstacles to Development on the basis of (i) and (ii) above, and its distribution to member States.

Regional level

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(b) On Organization and Management (O & M):

Country level

- (i) Promote the establishment of national administrative improvement programmes;
- (ii) Promote the establishment of central management services, to provide the technical services for the national administrative improvement programmes as well as to provide support to those already in operation.

Regional level

- (i) Convene a joint meeting of heads of management services (O & M Units) and their experts, with heads of schools and institutes of public administration. The participants are expected to develop a standard strategy and/or guidelines in organization and management for use in African countries.

(ii) Hold a Regional Seminar on Supply Management to find ways and means of improving the policies, regulations, organization and procedures of the management of the supply function so that it would be efficient and effective in contributing to national development.

(iii) Circulate the third edition of the Organization Management (O & M) Training Manual to member States. Additionally, prepare and circulate a manual on the administration of management improvement services and a manual on supply management, to provide guidance and ready reference to member States.

(c) On local administration:

Country level

Conduct country studies on the scope, organization, procedures, financing and staffing of local administration as well as the problems of urbanization, and advise Governments on measures to enable local administrations to participate actively in national planning and plan implementation.

Regional level

On the basis of the country study report and other relevant information, plan and hold a Regional Seminar on the Structure of Local Administration and a Regional Seminar on the Administrative Problems of Urbanization.

(d) On postal services:

Country level

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Regional level:

(i) Collect and study information in present routings and actual time from posting to delivery to the addressee with a view to making suggestions for improvement.

(ii) On the basis of this information and other related data, plan and advise on the holding of an All-Africa Postal Administrative Conference which is expected to make recommendations and arrangements for further co-operation between the countries in the region as well as for future development of postal facilities in Africa.

(iii) Plan and conduct sub-regional training courses on routing and mail tariffs, using the data collected in (i) above.

Major programme field: Administration of public enterprises

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

Need for improvement of management of public enterprises. The rapid rate of their expansion in African countries has not given the Governments time to review the management structures, staffing, and administrative procedures in these enterprises, and this has resulted in the failure of some of them.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

Public enterprise management in many African countries has hitherto been along the traditional law and order system of administration. To operate along business lines and thus perform a more useful role as instruments of national development, public enterprises management should be oriented accordingly.

Regional level

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2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

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Regional level

Continuous action.

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Country studies, in collaboration with the ECA Economic Research and Planning Division, on the organization and management of public enterprises to identify their problems and to suggest improvements.

Regional level

Conduct a regional seminar and training courses on personnel administration and training in public enterprises and a seminar on the employment of scientific personnel in public services.

Major programme field: Administration and training

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Training programmes not oriented to development.
- (b) Lack of, or inadequate, institutions and programmes for localization of, and training for, professional qualifications in accountancy and secretaryship.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Strengthening existing public training institutions especially their staffing; review and improvement of their syllabi; and a co-ordinated approach to the training in the skills required for accelerated socio-economic development.
- (b) Assist in the establishment of training facilities, institutions and programmes responsive to national needs.

Regional level

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2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

Continuous action.

Regional level

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3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) On localization of professional qualifications in accountancy and secretaryship

- (i) Promote the establishment of national, and later sub-regional, examination boards and syllabi for local professional qualifications in accountancy and secretaryship; and assist in securing bilateral assistance for the purpose;
- (ii) Assist or otherwise support the establishment of appropriate training institutions and programmes for such localized qualifications, particularly in obtaining bilateral or other assistance for teaching staff.

(b) On training

- (i) Conduct country studies, in collaboration with appropriate national training institutions, on the effectiveness of training programmes;
- (ii) Assist in the establishment of multi-disciplinary training institutions and programmes with particular emphasis on development administration, especially for middle level staff.
- (iii) Prepare syllabus and course material for the training of senior administrators and professional and technical personnel.

Regional level

Plan and conduct regional seminars for senior administrators and professional and technical personnel as well as training courses for science administration.

FISCAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

18A:1 Taxation policies and measures

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2562(XXIV); ECOSOC resolutions 1271(XLIII) and 1541(XLIX); Commission resolutions 168(VIII) 207(IX) and 218(X); recommendations of the Seminar on Current Problems and Training Needs in Tax Administration (E/CN.14/FISC/1).

Project aim:

To enhance the capacity of African countries to support expanded development programmes for achieving accelerated growth of their economies, through improvements in tax policies, administrative machinery and techniques and to promote co-operation between them in matters of fiscal policies.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to Governments (1971-1976).

(b) Studies:

(i) Comparative studies of tax laws, systems and administration in selected African countries and others, with suggestions for improvements will be carried out as follows: Agricultural tax systems (1971); Personal income tax systems (1971); Property tax laws and systems (1973) and capital gains and net wealth tax (1973);

(ii) Establishment of a model Convention on double taxation with technical commentary to serve as a guide to be used by member States in negotiations for concluding agreements on avoidance of double taxation with more developed countries (1971-1972).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Creation of a group of fiscal officials from selected African countries to promote co-operation in matters of fiscal policies and to establish a convention on double taxation (1972);

(ii) Seminar on tax policy, legislation and administration (1973);

(iii) Training courses in tax policy, legislation and administration (1974, 1975).

Related programmes:

UN Headquarters, ECA Economic Research and Planning Division,
Statistics Division, Public Administration Section.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

A. Agricultural tax system

1. Intended target year for completion: 1971
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Issue of a circular questionnaire to member States eliciting information on agricultural tax laws and systems (January 1971).
 - (b) Analysis of information and data received, preparation of first draft of study and its circulation for comments within ECA (May - July 1971).
 - (c) Revision of draft and its circulation to selected countries (August 1971).
 - (d) Visit to selected countries for discussion of the draft study (2 French-speaking and 2 English-speaking countries (September - October 1971).
 - (e) Finalization of the study and its circulation to all the member States (December 1971).

B. Personal income tax system

1. Intended target year for completion: 1972
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Issue of a circular questionnaire to member States eliciting information on personal and company tax laws and systems (January 1972).
 - (b) Analysis of information and data received, preparation of first draft of study and its circulation for comments within ECA (May - July 1972).
 - (c) Revision of draft and its circulation to selected countries (August 1972).
 - (d) Visit to selected countries for discussion of the draft study (2 French-speaking and 2 English-speaking countries) (September - October 1972).
 - (e) Finalization of the study and its circulation to all the member States (December 1972).

C. Property tax laws and systems and

D. Capital gains and net wealth tax

1. Intended target year for completion: 1973.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Issue of a circular questionnaire to member States eliciting information on property and capital gains and net wealth tax laws and systems (January 1973).

(b) Analysis of information and data received, preparation of first draft of study and its circulation for comments within ECA (May - July 1973).

(c) Revision of draft and its circulation to selected countries (August 1973).

(d) Visit to selected countries for discussion of draft studies (2 French-speaking and 2 English-speaking countries (September - October 1973).

(e) Finalization of the studies and their circulation to all the member States (December 1973).

Establishment of a model convention on double taxation with technical commentary (1971-1972).

(a) Issue of a circular questionnaire to member States eliciting information and views on their international tax relations particularly avoidance of double taxation (April 1971).

(b) Analysis of information and appraisal of views received and preparation of the first draft of a model convention on double taxation (November 1971 - January 1972).

(c) Discussion of the draft in the meetings of the Group of fiscal officials from selected African countries (March 1972).

(d) Finalization of the model convention and its circulation to all the member States (May - June 1972).

18A:2 The role of domestic resources in development - in collaboration with 8C:2(a)(i)

Origin:

UNCTAD decision 28(II), Commission resolutions 98(VI), 207(IX) and 218(X).

Project aim:

Mobilization of sources of domestic finance for development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Preparing periodic reviews of progress in the mobilization of domestic financial resources in African countries, as a basis for advice to governments on appropriate policies and measures.

(b) Studies:

(i) Evaluation of the role of various domestic institutions in mobilizing domestic financial resources (1971-1976);

(ii) Country studies of savings policies, structures, sources and volume (1973-1976);

(iii) The establishment of Unit Trusts 1972-1976.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

Seminar on local government finance, to examine the scope for harnessing local resources for development (1975).

Related programmes:

UN Headquarters, ECA Economic Research and Planning Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) (i) Study of Central Banks (March - May 1971);

(ii) Study of commercial and development banks (January - March 1972);

(iii) Study of savings banks and postal checking accounts (March - May 1973);

(iv) Study of co-operatives and insurance companies (January - March 1974);

(v) Study of corporations and public enterprises (March - May 1975);

(vi) Study of governments (January - March 1976).

(b) Country studies of savings policies, structures, sources and volume (Project 18A:2(b)(ii)).

(i) Collection of data (January - March 1973);

(ii) Mission to some East African countries (May 1973);

(iii) Study of some East African countries' savings policies structures, sources and volume (June - July 1973);

(iv) Study as above of some West African countries (April - June 1974);

(v) Study as above of some Central African countries (July - September 1975);

(vi) Study as above of some North African countries (April - June 1976).

(c) The establishment of Unit Trusts:

(i) Collection of data (1971-1972);

(ii) Study of some East African countries (1973);

(iii) Study of some West African countries (1974);

(iv) Study of some Central African countries (1975);

(v) Study of some North African countries (1976).

18A:3 External finance for African development - in collaboration with 17B:1(d)(ii); 4C:1(b)(iii); 2A:2(b)(iii), (b)(i).

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2415(XXIII), 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV); ECOSOC resolution 1352(XLV); UNCTAD resolutions 27(II), 29(II) and 30(II); Commission resolutions 169(VIII) and 201(IX), 218(X), 227(X) and 228(X), fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development.

Project aim:

Measures for improving the terms, conditions and volume of flows of foreign finance to Africa, and the African countries' absorptive capacity.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Formulating adequate country policies, and streamlining machinery and procedures for dealing with foreign finance (1971-1976) - in collaboration with 17B:1(d)(ii);

(ii) Assistance in the creation of a Development Fund (1971-1973).

(b) Studies:

(i) Survey of tied aid and measures required for untying aid (1972-1973);

(ii) Study aimed at the improvement of the terms of suppliers finance (1973-1974);

(iii) Study of the problem of financing local expenses associated with the implementation of projects (1974-1975).

Related programmes:

IBRD, ADB, OAU, ECA Statistics Division.

18A:4 Monetary and financial aspects of African development - in collaboration with 12A:4(b)(i); 2A:2(b)(iii), (b)(i)

Origin:

General Assembly resolutions 2415(XXIII), 2565(XXIV), 2570(XXIV) and 2571(XXIV), ECOSOC resolution 1352(XXIV); UNCTAD resolution 32(II), Commission resolutions 218(X) and 228(X); recommendation of the fourth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development.

Project aim:

To devise measures for overcoming the monetary and financial obstacles to development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Advisory services to member States, on request;

(ii) Supporting the expansion of activities of the Association of African Central Banks, and providing secretarial services for it;

(iii) Maintaining close contacts with ADB on monetary and financial questions.

(b) Studies:

(i) Study on relations between African currencies and the currencies of the developed countries with a view to bringing out the effects on their export trade - in collaboration with project 12A:4(c)(i).

(ii) Study on possibility of establishing a link between SDR's and development financing (1971-1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971-1976):

Annual ECA/OAU Joint meetings on monetary issues and finance.

Related programmes:

IBRD, IMF, OAU, ECA Statistics Division.

18A:5 Investment legislation and incentives - in collaboration with 8C:2(a)(i)

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2087(XX); ECOSOC resolutions 1286(XLIII), 1451(XLVII); UNCTAD resolutions A.IV.12 and 33(II); Commission resolutions 43(IV), 140(VII), 168(VIII), 218(X) and the report of the First Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Project aim:

The objective is to ascertain the effectiveness of incentives offered to foreign investors in attracting investment with a view to establishing an African Investment Code, or the formulation of certain acceptable general principles which could be incorporated in all national investment codes; and to find ways and means of encouraging the participation of African enterprises in Africa's economic and social development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments in the harmonization of investment legislation and incentives (1971-1976).

(b) Studies:

(i) Assessment of the benefits and costs of private foreign investment;

(ii) Defining the roles of domestic and foreign investments;

(iii) Investigating the ways and means in which national development corporations may be efficient instruments for the direction of industrial investment.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1971 - 1976

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

This project is to be undertaken in the following groupings on the assumption that the countries will express their willingness to co-operate:

- (a) Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia (1971).
- (b) Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and UAR (1972 - 1976).
- (c) Three to five countries selected from among Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea and Gabon (1972-1976).
- (d) Three to five selected countries from among Dahomey, Ghana Ivory Coast, Niger, Nigeria, Togo and Upper Volta (1972 - 1976).
- (e) Three to five selected countries from among Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Senegal (1972-1976).
- (f) Three to five countries selected from Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius and Swaziland (1972 - 1976).

18A:6 The budget as a planning and development tool

Origin:

ECOSOC resolution 1360(XLV); Commission resolutions 207(IX) and 218(X).

Project aim:

Improvement of budgetary and fiscal systems in African countries, with a view to rendering the budget an efficient tool for development planning and plan implementation.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971 - 1976):

Advisory services to governments, on request, on budgetary and fiscal policies and procedures, including budget-plan harmonization.

(b) Studies:

(i) Country studies on improvement of budgetary and fiscal policies, and systems with a view to achieving more effective mobilization of domestic resources (1971 - 1976):

(ii) Preparation of digests and models of programme performance budgets and economic analysis of budgets (1973);

(iii) Study on local government budgeting and finance (1974);

(iv) Adjustment of African accounting and audit systems to cope with programme and performance budgeting within the context of development planning and implementation (1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971 - 1976):

(i) Training course in budget-plan harmonization (1971);

(ii) Seminar on budget-plan harmonization (1972).

Related programmes:

UN Headquarters, ECA Research and Planning Division, Statistics Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: continuing project.

2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:

(a) Studies in two selected countries - one each in the Eastern and North African sub-regions (1971).

(b) Studies in two selected countries - one each in the Western and Central African sub-regions (1972).

(c) Studies in two selected countries - one each in the Eastern and Central African sub-regions (1973).

(d) Studies in two selected countries - one each in the Western and North African sub-regions (1974).

(e) Studies in two selected countries - one each in the Eastern and West African sub-regions (1975).

(f) Studies in two selected countries - one each in the North and Central African sub-regions (1976).

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971-1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field: Taxation policies and measures

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Need of effective policies for resources mobilization through fiscal measures.
- (b) Increasing burden of recurring liabilities especially on account of completed development schemes requiring to be financed from domestic resources.
- (c) Increasing burden of debt servicing liabilities.
- (d) Need for concluding agreements on avoidance of double taxation particularly with more developed countries.

Regional level

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2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Carrying out of comparative studies of tax laws, systems and administration of selected member States in order to focus attention on:
 - (i) Scope for raising additional tax resources;
 - (ii) Measures to be taken to increase tax yields.
- (b) Establishing a model convention on double taxation with technical commentary to serve as a guide for African countries in concluding such agreements.

Regional level

-

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is continuing but requires considerable intensification throughout the Second Development Decade.

Regional level

-

3. The of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) Intensive research on fiscal problems in the context of African countries.

(b) Advisory services.

Regional level

(a) Holding of conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups including a seminar on tax policy legislation and administration for discussion at higher executive level of the ways and means of improving the machinery and methods of tax policy, legislation and administration to increase the quantum of domestic resources;

(b) Providing training facilities for African tax officers with a view to relieving the existing acute shortage of trained tax administrators.

(c) Creation of a group of fiscal experts from selected African countries to promote co-operation in matters of fiscal policies.

Major programme field : Investment legislations and incentives.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

(a) Need for defining the roles of domestic and foreign investment.

(b) Need for the formulation of policies and incentives to ensure that both foreign investors and host countries derive equitable benefits from industrial ventures.

(c) Need for effective participation in the management and control of local enterprises by the African countries.

Regional level

-

2. Potential areas for action:

Country level

Since external finance has become a significant means of capital accumulation, the African countries must try to remove the impediments to private foreign investment. Methods for expanding the amount of private foreign capital, diversifying

its character, making investment more attractive and promoting a steadier flow of capital will need to be encouraged. The establishment of an African investment Code or the formulation of certain general principles which could be incorporated in all national investment codes is necessary for the purpose of avoiding one African country outbidding another for foreign capital. For the public sector to play an effective role in Africa's development, statutory bodies such as national development corporations will need to make efficient instruments for the direction of industrial and agricultural investments.

Regional level

-

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work will be conducted as a priority task during the Second Development Decade.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

Collecting, compiling and analysing laws and regulations and related information affecting domestic and foreign private investment in Africa in a comparative manner.

Regional level

-

Major programme field: Mobilization of domestic finance for development

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

(a) Growing pressure for increased investment expenditure to provide adequate education, social care and employment.

(b) Need for liberating their economy from continuing reliance on foreign finance.

(c) Shortage of foreign capital dictated more by political or social demands than by profit-oriented considerations.

Regional level

2. Potential area of action:

Country level

- (a) Improving legislation aimed at promoting savings by all classes of the population.
- (b) Organizing an efficient savings collecting machinery (savings banks, postal checking accounts, co-operatives, unit trusts).
- (c) Improving the operation of existing financial institutions (central, commercial, development banks) so as to transform them into main tools of government savings policies.

Regional level

-

2a. Estimated year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is a continuing task but requires considerable intensification.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

- (a) Evaluation of the role of various domestic institutions in mobilizing domestic financial resources.
- (b) Country studies of savings policies, structures, sources and volume with a view to formulating concrete improvement recommendations.
- (c) Advisory services to governments.

Regional level

-

Major programme field: The budget as a planning and development tool.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Lack of proper procedures and policies designed to secure better budget-plan harmonization.
- (b) Inadequacy of policies and instruments for mobilization of savings in the public and private sectors and channelling these into productive investments.
- (c) Need of selective fiscal and credit policies to influence the behaviour of private entrepreneurs.
- (d) Lack of effective administrative wherewithals for project execution.
- (e) Need to improve budgetary systems as a tool for development planning and plan implementation.

Regional level

-

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

- (a) Carrying out selected country studies on budgetary and fiscal systems and policies with a view to achieving economy and efficiency in the conduct of government operations and a more effective mobilization of domestic resources for development.
- (b) Preparation of digests and models of programme and performance, budgeting and economic-cum-functional reclassification of budgets.
- (c) Preparation of research study on local government budgeting and finance in Africa.
- (d) Adjustment of accounting and auditing systems to cope with programme and performance budgeting within the context of development planning and implementation.

Regional level

-

2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is continuing and would be tackled as a priority task during the Second Development Decade.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

Country level

(a) Intensive analysis of African countries fiscal and budgetary problems at various governmental levels.

(b) Advisory services.

Regional level

Holding of conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups particularly:

- (i) Training courses in budget-plan harmonization for senior and middle level officers of budget, planning and financial agencies concerned with budgeting and development programming, on the application of modern budgetary techniques;
- (ii) Seminar on budget-plan harmonization for presentation and discussion of new ideas and proposals in the field of budget-plan harmonization in the light of African and other experiences.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

19A:1 Establishment and management of national organizations for technological development planning and administration

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 1083 (XXXIX), Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To assist member States to create or strengthen the organs required for the formulation of government policies and plans for the promotion and application of science and technology for economic and social development.

Priority A

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) In creating or strengthening technological planning units for economic development planning;

(ii) In appraising the investment requirements of expanded national programmes for the application of science and technology;

(iii) Providing advisory services to member countries, on request, on science and technology.

(b) Studies:

(i) Surveys of government machinery for planning and administration in science and technology: North and East Africa (1971), West and Central Africa (1972);

(ii) Studies of the organizational needs for a scientific public service in selected African countries: West and Central Africa (1973); North and East Africa (1974).

(c) Collection and dissemination of information:

The above studies containing recommendations will be submitted to sub-regional meetings for consideration and appropriate policy decisions and actions.

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Seminar on the role of government scientific and technical research institutions in economic development (1973);

(ii) Seminar on the management of scientific research establishments (1976).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO and UNIDO, and more particularly with ECA Human Resources Development Division, Economic Research and Planning Division.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Planning of field visits on government machinery for planning and administration in science and technology: (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, UAR, Libya, Sudan) (January-February 1971);
 - (b) Survey visits to Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia (March 1971);
 - (c) Survey visits to UAR, Libya, Sudan (April 1971);
 - (d) Preparation of report (May-June 1971);
 - (e) Sub-regional meeting for consideration and adoption of reports and appropriate policy decisions, dissemination of information and actions (July 1971);
 - (f) Planning of field visits on government machinery for planning and administration in science and technology to East African countries: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia (June-July 1971);
 - (g) Survey visits to Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda (August 1971);
 - (h) Survey visits to Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania (September 1971);
 - (i) Preparation of report (October-November 1971);
 - (j) Sub-regional meeting for consideration and adoption of report and appropriate policy decisions - dissemination of information and actions (December 1971);
 - (k) Planning of field visits on government machinery for planning and administration in science and technology to West and Central Africa (January-February 1972):
Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Liberia, Ghana, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Togo.
Democratic Republic of Congo, Popular Republic of Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, E. Guinea, Rwanda, Burundi;
 - (l) Survey visits to English-speaking countries (West African Sub-region) (March 1972);

- (m) Survey visits to selected French-speaking countries (West and Central African Sub-region) (April-May 1972);
- (n) Preparation of reports (June-July 1972);
- (o) Sub-regional meetings for consideration and adoption of reports and formulation of appropriate policy decisions - follow-up actions (October 1972).

19A:2 Collection and analysis of data on the techno-economic situation and technological needs and priorities in member States.

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 980 (XXXVI); Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To provide the basic information on development requirements priorities in science and technology.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

In the design of programmes for the World Plan of Action in the African region.

- (b) Studies:

Continuation and updating of techno-economic surveys of African countries: East and Central Africa (1972); North and West Africa (1973, 1976).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO and OAU will be necessary.

19A:3 Special studies and research on methodology and techniques for technological development planning

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 980(XXXVI), Commission terms of reference and report of first session.

Project aim:

To develop guidelines and procedures for technological development planning.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Studies:

- (i) The use of computers for technological forecasting (1972);
- (ii) Principles of technological planning for development (1973);
- (iii) The use of computers for technological development planning (1976);
- (iv) Other studies and papers on miscellaneous subjects pertaining to science and technology (1971-1976).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971-1976):

- (i) Seminar on technological planning for development (1972);
- (ii) Symposium on technological planning in Africa (1974);
- (iii) Training courses in technological development planning (1971-1976);
- (iv) Design of computer programmes for technological planning (1976).

Related programmes:

Co-operation with UNESCO and UNIDO, ECA Economic Research and Planning Division will be required.

19A:4 The development of manpower for science and technology

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2318(XXII), ECOSOC resolutions 1083(XXXIX) and 1155(XLI), Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

The designing of training programmes, conduct of courses and establishment of institutions for the development of manpower for science and technology.

Priority A

Work content:

(b) Studies:

Studies and proposals for establishing centres for excellence in the following fields:

- (i) Applied science and technology (1971);
- (ii) Engineering synthesis and design (1972);
- (iii) Production engineering (1973).
- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):
- Training courses in science journalism (1972, 1974).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO and OAU is envisaged while co-operation with ECA Human Resources Development Division in the conduct of this project is considered essential.

19A:5 Development of institutional infrastructure for technological research and development

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2318(XXII), ECOSOC resolution 1155(XLI), Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To promote the establishment of institutions for research and development in different sectors of the African economies so as to provide a continuous flow of technology and technical services for production activities.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):
 - (i) In preparing project studies and plans for the establishment or improvement of institutions for technological training, research and development;
 - (ii) In preparing project studies and plans for the establishment or expansion of technological service institutions;
 - (iii) In the training of research manpower at all levels;
 - (iv) Offering assistance to and maintaining liaison with universities, institutes and other organizations concerned with technological research and development.
- (b) Studies:
 - (i) Programme proposals for the World Plan of Action for the African region (1971);
 - (ii) Project proposals for a regional institute of fuel science and technology (1971);

(iii) Project proposals for an institute for metallurgical research in East Africa (1971);

(iv) Project studies for the establishment of national standards organizations (1973);

(v) World Plan of Action: review of implementation progress in the Africa region (1974);

(vi) Project proposals for a regional centre for marine science and technology (1974).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Seminar on standardization and economic development in Africa (1971);

(ii) Seminar on technical service organizations for industrial development (1971);

(iii) Symposium on marine science and technology (1975);

(iv) Seminar on the management of scientific research establishments (1976);

(v) Training course in research management (1974).

Priority B

(vi) Study tour of metallurgical institutions for research and development in the USSR (1971);

(vii) Study tour of industrial research institutions in United Kingdom (1973) and France (1975);

(viii) Study tour of marine science research centres in the USA (1976).

Related programmes:

Close co-operation will be maintained with the work of UNESCO, UNIDO and OAU in this field.

19A:6 Promotion of popular support for the application of science and technology to development

Origin:

Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To create popular awareness of the importance of science and technology in the African countries, with a view to enlisting maximum support for the promotion and application of science and technology to development.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) The promotion of scientific and technical journalism in mass media;

(ii) The development and implementation of science and technology popularization programmes;

(iii) The development of programmes for keeping leaders and decision makers informed on major issues of science and technology;

(iv) Offering assistance to, and maintaining liaison with universities, institutes and mass media organizations involved in the promotion of scientific journalism and science popularization.

(b) Studies:

(i) The use of printed media for science popularization (1972);

(ii) The use of radio and television for science popularization (1973);

(iii) Development of extramural science popularization programmes in African universities (1974);

(iv) Project studies for the establishment of science and technology museums (1975).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1971-1976):

(i) Regional seminar on science and mass media (1971);

(ii) Country seminars on science and mass media: Cameroon (1972); Democratic Republic of the Congo (1973); Algeria (1976); Morocco (1976); Tunisia (1976);

(iii) Training attachments for science editors (1971, 1973, 1975).

Priority B

(iv) Study tours of government science ministries and research establishments personnel in developed countries, to be arranged for national leaders from African countries as follows: (1972); Belgium (1974); Canada (1976).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO, OAU and ECA Information Unit.

TIMETABLE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT 1971-1976

1. Intended target year for completion: 1976
2. Antecedent steps as chronologically programmed:
 - (a) Preparation for regional seminar on science and mass media (April-September 1971);
 - (b) Regional seminar on science and mass media for French-speaking countries (October 1971);
 - (c) Study on the use of printed media, radio and television development of extramural science popularization programmes in African universities. Establishment of science and technology museums (1972-1974);
 - (d) Country seminar on science and mass media (1972-1976).

19A:7 Promotion of regional co-operation in science and technology

Origin:

Commission resolutions 158(VIII) and 206(IX).

Project aim:

To develop contacts between the science and engineering communities in African countries so as to promote joint action and collaboration in research and training, and in tackling problems of multinational interest in science and technology.

Priority A

Work content:

- (a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

Assisting in the establishment of machinery for co-operation, identification of areas of collaboration, and the development of specific co-operative projects.
- (b) Studies:
 - (i) Survey of science associations in the African region (1971);
 - (ii) Survey of professional technological associations in the African region: engineering associations (1971); medical associations (1972); others (1973).
- (d) Conferences, meetings, seminars and expert working groups (1972-1976):
 - (i) Conference of African engineering associations (1972);

- (ii) Conference of African science associations (1975);
- (iii) Conference of African Ministers on science and technology (1976).

Related programmes:

Collaboration with UNESCO, OAU and ECA Centre for Economic Co-operation.

LONG-TERM PLANNING PROPOSALS 1971/1976,
INCLUDING SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE PERSPECTIVES

Major programme field:

Utilization of science and technology to promote social and economic development within the African region.

1. Critical anticipated problem areas:

Country level

- (a) Lack of adequate government machinery for policy-making and planning in science and technology.
- (b) Shortage of scientific and technological manpower.
- (c) Lack of institutional infrastructure for research in science and technology.

Regional level

-

2. Potential area for action:

Country level

It is difficult to see how science and technology could have a considerable impact on the economic and social development of African countries without there being adequate planning in this area based on a clear science policy.

The carrying out of the objectives of development plans requires a minimum amount of technology which must be planned and provided for if the plans are to succeed.

The development of the necessary scientific and technological infrastructure requires a sound policy in each country and efforts will be made in the next ten years to assist Governments in the establishment of the necessary bodies responsible for policy and planning in science and technology.

Another important area for action is development of advanced institutions for both research and training in those fields which require urgent attention.

Surveys will be made to determine the needs, hence the development of suitable institutions to meet these needs.

The application of science and technology for development is a process which cannot be left to the technologist only, but will require the participation of the ordinary masses. This latter group needs to be motivated so that it will be receptive to the new ideas of science. With this in mind, it will be necessary to create science awareness among the masses and ways and means will be sought to mobilize the existing mass media to bring science to the ordinary people.

Regional level

-

- 2a. Estimate of year when the work may come up:

Country level

The work is continuing but requires considerable intensification.

Regional level

-

3. Type of action contemplated:

A. On planning:

Country level

- (a) Studies and surveys of the existing policy and planning machinery in a number of African countries.
- (b) Seminars, conferences, and symposia to discuss and exchange views on the possible forms of such organs within the existing government set-up.
- (c) Studies and plans relating to the establishment of scientific institutions for high-level manpower training and R. & D. in the selected fields. Both national and regional institutions are envisaged.

Regional level

-

B. On integration and regional co-operation

Country level

Exchange of ideas will be fostered through regular meetings, symposia, etc., involving scientists and scientists drawn from the African region.

Regional level

-

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION OFFICE

A. BROAD ISSUES AND TECHNIQUES RELATING TO DEVELOPMENT

20A:1 Technical Assistance to member States.

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV), ECOSOC resolutions 1262(XLII), 1364(XLV), 1367(XLV), 1369(XLV) and 1552(XLIX), Commission resolutions 50(IV) and 83(V).

Project aim:

To respond promptly to requests from member States for technical assistance from various sources and to assist in the formulation of programmes and requests for long-term technical assistance.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Providing advisory services to governments of the African region on all matters concerning their various technical assistance needs;

(ii) Enlisting bilateral technical assistance for national, sub-regional, regional and other multinational projects, including recruitment of staff offered on voluntary basis by bilateral donors for service with the Commission;

(iii) Management of funds for the implementation of approved regional projects under the Regular Programme of the United Nations and the Regional technical assistance programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

(d) Conferences, meetings, seminars, expert working groups (1971-1976):

Providing member States with various forms of technical assistance in the organization and running of conferences, etc.

Related programmes:

UNDP, UN Headquarters, various technical assistance agencies.

20A:2 Co-ordination of the programme of work of the Commission

Origin:

General Assembly resolution 2563(XXIV), ECOSOC resolution 1552(XLIX), Commission terms of reference, Commission resolutions 182(VIII) and 212(IX).

Project aim:

To ensure that the work programmes of the various substantive divisions of the secretariat of the Commission are designed to fit into an overall development strategy for the Africa region; and that the programmes of all the divisions are co-ordinated towards this end, within the limits of the available resources.

Priority A

Work content:

(a) Assistance to governments (1971-1976):

(i) Preparation of the draft programme of work and priorities within the framework of an integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting;

(ii) Assisting in the management of the budgetary resources required for the implementation of the work programme;

(iii) Assisting the substantive divisions, where necessary, in programming the annual activities of the Commission in implementation of the approved programme of work and priorities, within the regional Programme of Technical Assistance;

(iv) Assisting in co-ordinating the programme of work and priorities of the substantive divisions with the Regional Programme of Technical Assistance;

(v) Assisting in co-ordinating action to ensure that the ECA sub-regional offices, the resident representatives of UNDP and other agencies of the United Nations system are kept informed and consulted, as necessary, during the formulation and implementation of the work programme of the Commission;

(vi) Assisting the Programme Review Committee of the secretariat in ensuring that regular reviews are undertaken to facilitate progress in the implementation of the work programme, and that necessary changes are promptly made;

(vii) Enlisting required bilateral technical assistance for supplementing the Commission's resources for the implementation of approved work programmes.

Related programmes:

Close collaboration with various technical assistance agencies, Division of Administration and substantive divisions of ECA.

(iii) INDEX OF PROJECTS, INCLUDING
SUMMARY OF MAN-MONTHS, 1971-1973

M A N - M O N T H S :

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	1 9 7 1			1 9 7 2			1 9 7 3					
			EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
-	CABINET OFFICE													
	OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY - - -		192	-	-	24	192	-	-	24	192	-	-	24
	ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING DIVISION (A) ^x													
1A:1	Development trends, requirements and possibilities - - -	A	46	-	2	-	40	-	2	-	35	-	-	-
1A:2	Research in the social and economic problems of major development policy importance -	A	17	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
1A:3	Integrated approach to planned rural development - - -	A	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	1	-	-	6
1A:4	Planning and programming - - -	A	28	3	10	27	27	3	10	27	29	6	12	27
1A:5	Planning for economic co-operation -	A	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
1A:6	Development prospects and the special problems of the least developed African countries and the measures to promote their development - - -	A	25	-	-	24	24	3	-	3	32	-	-	3
Total			120	3	12	51	120	6	12	36	120	6	12	36
	CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (A) ^x													
		Prior- ity	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
2A:1	Identification of economic co-operation -	A	94	-	3	6	82	-	1	-	88	-	6	-
2A:2	Institutional and legal aspects of, and special problems related to economic co-operation - - -	A	74	-	21	-	86	-	23	-	92	4	18	-
Total			168	-	24	6	168	-	24	-	180	4	24	-

Legend for letters after divisions and section:

(A) = Broad issues and techniques relating to development.

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	EP				C				RA				XB			
			EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
TRADE, FISCAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS																		
DIVISION (A) ^x - TRADE																		
3A:1	Restructuring of Africa's internal and external trade	A	11	3	-	5	15	-	-	8	14	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
3A:2	Development and expansion of intra-African trade	A	23	3	-	4	17	4	-	6	17	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
3A:3	Expansion and development of trade with other regions	B	7	-	-	20	16	2	-	-	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
3A:4	Commodity problems and policies	A	9	2	-	8	10	6	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
3A:5	ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development	A	10	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3A:6	Trade Promotion (Africa Trade Centre)	A	36	-	12	42	24	-	12	59	32	-	12	61	-	12	61	61
Total			96	8	12	79	96	12	12	73	102	12	12	75	102	12	12	75

INDUSTRY AND HOUSING DIVISION INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (C) ^x

Project no.	Title of project (or activity)	Priority												
		EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB					
4C:1	Industrialization policies	(A) (B) (C)	32	-	18	36	44	4	18	24	56	-	18	24
4C:2	Industrial project formulation and evaluation	(A) (B) (C)	61	-	28	12	62	-	36	8	68	-	36	-
4C:3	Industrial promotion	(A) (B) (C)	19	-	1	18	16	-	-	14	12	-	-	12
4C:4	Industrial financing	(A) (B) (C)	6	2	5	-	8	-	2	-	14	4	2	-
4C:5	Special measures for small-scale industry development	(A) (B) (C)	25	-	-	12	29	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
4C:6	Training programmes	(A) (B) (C)	25	2	8	6	9	-	4	6	9	4	4	6
Total			168	4	60	84	168	4	60	52	176	8	60	52

Legend for letters after divisions and sections:

^x(A) = Broad issues and techniques relating to development.

^x(C) = Development and conservation of physical resources.

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION (C) ★														
NATURAL RESOURCES (GENERAL)														
5C:1	Natural resources inventory, planning and management	(A) (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1
Total			9	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	1
ENERGY SECTION (C) ★														
ENERGY SECTION (C) ★														
6C:1	Planning and optimum development of natural energy resources in Africa	(A) (B) (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	21	-
6C:2	Development of electrical energy	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6C:3	Rural electrification and development of energy converters for rural use	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6C:4	Development of non-conventional sources of energy	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6C:5	Programme management and servicing of meetings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			24	-	21	-	24	1	21	-	24	1	21	-

Legend for letters after divisions and section:

★(C) = Development and conservation of physical resources

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
MINERAL RESOURCES UNIT (C) ✕														
7C:1	Promotion of exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral deposits in Africa	(A) (B)	34	4	12	10	34	3	12	3	34	9	11	6
7C:2	Raw material resources for selected mineral industries in Africa	(A) (B)	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	2
Total			36	4	12	10	36	3	12	3	36	9	12	8
HOUSING, BUILDING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING SECTION (C) ✕														
Prior- ity														
8C:1	Policy and programming for housing, building and physical planning	(A) (C)	11½	1	5	18	18½	4	5	15	20½	2	4	13
8C:2	Improving financing mechanisms and the availability of capital for housing	(A) (B)	2½	1	1	6	2½	-	2	6	8½	2	1	7
8C:3	Stimulating housing development, including the improving of existing dwellings	A	9	1	-	14	4	-	-	8	4	-	1	8
8C:4	Reduction of house-building costs	(A) (B) (C)	11	1	5	20	7	-	4	12	12	-	5	11
8C:5	Building research and standardization	A	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	1	-
Total			36	4	12	58	36	4	12	41	48	4	12	39

Legend for letters after divisions and section:

✕(C) = Development and conservation of physical resources.

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	CARTOGRAPHIC UNIT (D)X						TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM SECTION (D)X					
			EP	C	RA	XB	LP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
9D:1	Development of national cartographic services - - - - -	(A) (B)	14	-	10	14	17	6	10	6	14	-	10	4
9D:2	Preparation of specialized maps and related activities - - - - -	A	13	-	2	6	9	-	5	-	18	-	5	-
	Total		27	-	12	20	26	6	15	6	32	-	15	4
10D:1	Planning and development of African transport - - - - -	(A) (B)	24	3	2	4	24	2	2	2	24	2	2	-
10D:2	International road and road transport - - - - -	(A) (B)	24	2	-	-	24	2	-	-	20	10	-	-
10D:3	Railway transport development - - - - -	B	2	-	10	12	-	2	10	12	2	-	10	-
10D:4	Inland water transport - - - - -	C	4	-	-	6	6	-	-	8	6	2	-	6
10D:5	Ports and harbours development - - - - -	A	5	-	-	2	5	-	-	6	6	2	-	-
10D:6	Maritime shipping development - - - - -	B	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
10D:7	Coastal shipping - - - - -	B	4	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
10D:8	Air transport - - - - -	C	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10D:9	Development of telecommunications - - - - -	A	4	-	-	6	3	-	-	6	3	-	-	6
10D:10	Development of tourism - - - - -	A	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	Total		84	5	12	32	84	6	12	38	84	16	12	12

Legend for letters after divisions and section:
X(D) = Development of essential services.

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	WATER RESOURCES UNIT (A)*											
			EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
11A:1	Planning and development of national water resources	(A)	17	2	6	18	17	2	6	14	17	2	6	16
11C:2	Development of international water resources	(B)	3	-	5	12	3	-	5	-	3	-	4	-
11E:3	Manpower training and research in the field of water development	A	4	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	2	-
	Total		24	2	12	30	24	2	12	14	24	2	12	16

		Prior- ity	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
12A:1	Development of national and multinational statistical services	A	8	-	40	-	-	-	43	-	8	-	39	-
12A:1(a)	Statistical training	A	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	-
12A:1(b)	Application of standard statistical methodology	A	42	-	3	-	56	-	2	-	64	-	6	-
12A:2	Development of a regional statistical service	A	117	-	2	-	111	-	-	-	103	-	-	-
Total			168	-	48	-	168	-	48	-	176	-	48	-

Legend for letters after divisions and sections:

$\mathbf{k}(A)$ = Broad issues and techniques relating to development.

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTION (B)★														
13B:1	Organization and administration of rural development and social welfare programmes	A	11	-	12	-	10	-	14	-	14	-	14	2
13B:2	Development of rural life and institutions	(A {B	40	4	8	-	40	-	10	-	39	8	10	6
13B:3	Popular participation in development	(A {B	20	-	2	-	24	4	-	-	22	-	-	-
13B:4	Social aspects of industrial development and urbanization	(A {B	25	-	2	8	22	-	-	8	27	-	-	-
Total			96	4	24	8	96	4	24	8	102	8	24	8
MANPOWER AND TRAINING SECTION (B)★														
		Prior- ity	EP	C <td>RA<td>XB</td><td>EP</td><td>C<td>RA<td>XB</td><td>EP</td><td>C<td>RA<td>XB</td></td></td></td></td></td>	RA <td>XB</td> <td>EP</td> <td>C<td>RA<td>XB</td><td>EP</td><td>C<td>RA<td>XB</td></td></td></td></td>	XB	EP	C <td>RA<td>XB</td><td>EP</td><td>C<td>RA<td>XB</td></td></td></td>	RA <td>XB</td> <td>EP</td> <td>C<td>RA<td>XB</td></td></td>	XB	EP	C <td>RA<td>XB</td></td>	RA <td>XB</td>	XB
14B:1	Techniques and methodology of manpower and employment planning - courses and seminars	A	5	-	3½	3	3	-	2	4	-	-	3	3
14B:2	Workshops on modern training methods and teaching aids for trainers in training institutes and civil service training centres	A	6	5	2	10	4	3	2	5	-	-	2	2
14B:3	Training workshops in management development and management training techniques	A	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	9	3	3	1	8
14B:4	Manpower and training requirements and facilities in Africa-	(A {B {C	47	3	6½	16	52	2	5	22	54	8	6	30
14B:5	Training for development	B	10	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	10	2	-	2
14B:6	Studies in higher management education and training requirements	B	4	-	-	3	5	-	1	1	5	-	-	-
Total			72	8	12	39	72	8	12	41	72	13	12	45

Legend for letters after divisions and section:

★(B) = Development and utilization of human resources.

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity							
		EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
POPULATION PROGRAMME CENTRE (A)4									
15A:1	Demographic aspects of economic and social development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15A:2	Relevant aspects of population policies and programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15A:3	Regional training and research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		24	-	24	138	24	-	24	138

TECA/FAC JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION (A)X

Prior- ity	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
16A:1 Structure and organization of agricultural services	(24	-	-	-	24	-	-	(54ECA24 (12FAO	-	-	-	(72ECA (12FAO
16A:2 Intra-regional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture	46	-	-	(47ECA46 (34FAO	46	-	-	62	46	-	-	60
16A:3 Livestock development	-	3	3	42	-	3	6	(84ECA (6FAO	-	-	6	(96ECA (6FAO
16A:4 General studies, reviews and publications on African agriculture	50	-	3	(32FAO50 (12FAO	50	-	6	(32FAO50 (12FAO	6	6	6	(32FAO (12FAO
Total	120	3	6	179	120	3	12	262	120	6	12	290

Legend for letters after divisions and sections:

★(A) = Broad issues and techniques relating to development.

Pro- ject no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior- ity	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTION (B)★						FISCAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS SECTION (A)★					
			EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
17B:1	The role of public administration in national development	A	12	4	27	14	11	2	20	8	18	7	23	22
17B:2	Administration of public enterprises	A	4	1	6	2	4	1	12	2	4	2	9	2
17B:3	Administration and training	A	8	-	3	51	9	2	4	48	14	-	4	53
Total			24	5	36	67	24	5	36	58	36	9	36	77
18A:1	Taxation policies and measures	A	8	-	3	-	8	-	3	-	6	-	3	-
18A:2	The role of domestic resources in development	A	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
18A:3	External finance for African development	A	4	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
18A:4	Monetary and financial aspects of African development	A	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
18A:5	Investment legislation and incentives	A	4	-	-	5	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	4
18A:6	The budget as a planning and development tool	A	15	-	9	-	17	-	9	-	19	-	9	-
Total			156	8	24	87	156	12	24	77	162	12	24	79

Legend for letters after divisions and section:

★(A) = Broad issues and techniques relating to development.

★(B) = Development and utilization of human resources.

Project no.	Title of project (or activity)	Prior-ity	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (A)*				Prior-ity			
			EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
19A:1	Establishment and management of national organization for technological development planning and administration	A	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
19A:2	Collection and analysis of data on the techno-economic situation and technological needs and priorities in member States	A	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
19A:3	Special studies and research on methodology and techniques for technological development planning	A	1	-	-	-	11	4	-	4
19A:4	The development of manpower for science and technology	A	4	3	-	-	8	3	-	5
19A:5	Development of institutional infrastructure for technological research and development	(A) (B)	27	3	-	11	3	-	-	-
19A:6	Promotion of popular support for the application of science and technology to development	(A) (B)	7	-	-	2	8	-	-	3
19A:7	Promotion of regional co-operation in science and technology	A	14	-	-	-	19	2	-	-
Total			60	6	-	13	60	9	-	12
Prior-ity			EP	C	RA	XB	EP	C	RA	XB
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION			312	-	-	-	312	-	-	-

Legend for letters after divisions and section:

x(A) = Broad issues and techniques relating to development.

(iv) TENTATIVE CALENDAR OF MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES

(January - December 1971)

Date and venue	Title
1. 17 December 1970 - 7 January Dar-es-Salaam	Seminar on the contribution of Social Services to development in East and Central Africa (ECA/ICSW)
2. 11-13 January Addis Ababa	Regional Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting on Population
3. 14-15 January Addis Ababa	Meeting of Experts from NGO's and non-African Governments interested in African Population Programmes
4. 1-6 February Tunis	Second meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts
5. 8-13 February Tunis	Tenth Session of the Commission (First meeting of the Conference of Ministers)
6. 11-12 February Accra	Symposium on Trade Development in West Africa
7. 15-23 March Addis Ababa	Expert Group Meeting on Social Welfare Training and Administration
8. 5-15 April Abidjan	Seminar on Correspondence Education in Africa
9. (CANCELLED)	
10. 3-8 May Addis Ababa	ECA/OAU Conference of Ministers of Industry
11. (CANCELLED)	
12. 24 May-11 June Addis Ababa	UNITAR Regional Seminar for Africa on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance
13. 13 May-15 August Addis Ababa, Geneva and some European countries	ECA/ITC Training Course in Export Promotion (English-speaking countries)

Date and venue	Title
14. 17 May-6 June Rabat	Seminar on the revised system of national accounts
15. 20-30 May Rabat	Regional Conference on Vocational Training and work opportunities for girls and women in Africa
16. 24-28 May Addis Ababa	Fifth Meeting of the Executive Committee
17. 24-29 May Paris	Conference on Scientific and Technological Research in Africa and the utilization of its results (ECA/ORSTOM)
18. 24 May-2 June Addis Ababa	Seminar on the concepts and definition in International Trade Statistics
19. 14-18 June Addis Ababa	First meeting of the Trans-African Highway Committee
20. 15 June-31 July	Training Course for North African Building Contractors
21. 21-26 June Lomé	West African Working Group on specific aspects of Housing finance
22. June Nairobi	Symposium on international trade for East and Central African States
23. Last week in June Kinshasa	Symposium on economic co-operation between the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Rwanda
24. 21 July-20 October Addis Ababa, Geneva and some European countries	ECA/ITC training in export promotion (French-speaking countries)
25. July-September Addis Ababa	Working group of experts on rural water supply
26. July Addis Ababa	Training course in budget-plan harmonization
27. July-August	Study tour on International river basins development for participants from Central and North Africa

Date and venue	Title
28. 12-22 August Yaoundé	Training course in the Techniques and Methodology of Manpower Planning and Training Programming
29. 9-14 August Addis Ababa	Symposium on rural development in Africa in the 1970's
30. August Geneva	Sixth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development
31. August-October Eastern, Central and Western Africa	Mobile (National) Trainers' Workshops on Training Methods and Teaching Aids
32. 13-23 September Addis Ababa	Conference on Hydrology and Hydrometeorology in Economic Development of Africa
33. 19 September-2 October Copenhagen	African Regional Meeting for Housing Administrators
34. September Washington	Annual ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Monetary issues and Finance
35. 4-12 October Dakar	Working group on production accounts, commodity balances and input-output analysis both at current and constant prices
36. 12-15 October Addis Ababa	Sixth Meeting of the African Regional Group of United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology for Development
37. 13-22 October Dakar	Seventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians
38. 17-30 October Nairobi	East African Expert Meeting on Economic Co-operation
39. October/November Addis Ababa	Sixth meeting of the Executive Committee
40. October/November	ECA/GATT course in Commercial policy and trade promotion (English-speaking countries)
41. October	Regional Symposium on the training of personnel (at all levels) for power production and distribution

Date and venue	Title
42. 8-13 November	Expert Working Group to examine the sub-regional Harmonization Study (Central Africa)
43. November Addis Ababa	African Ministerial Meeting preparatory to UNCTAD III
44. November/December	ECA/GATT Course on Commercial Policy and trade promotion (French-speaking countries)
45. November Addis Ababa	Working Group of Experts on the Regional Harmonization of Development Plans
46. November-December Libreville	Expert Meeting on Transport in Central Africa
47. 6-14 December Lusaka	East African Conference on Rural Housing and Exhibition
48. 9-18 December Accra	African Population Conference
49. 20-22 December Accra	Conference of African Demographers - First Session
50. Central Africa	Sub-regional meeting on co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture
51. West Africa	Sub-regional meetings on co-operation and trade in the field of Agriculture
52.	Meeting of the North African Sub-regional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks

MEETINGS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES TO WHICH ECA WILL LEND SUPPORT*

(January - December 1971)

Date and venue	Title
1. 18-23 April Addis Ababa	Conference of African Jurists on Legal Process and the Individual
2. 19-23 April Addis Ababa	Meeting of African Oil Seed Producers
3. 3 May-26 June Holte (Denmark)	Training Seminar for Senior rural development workers (English Speaking countries - ECA/Danish Authority)
4. 6-8 May Dar-es-Salaam	Meeting of the East African Sub-regional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks
5. 13-15 May Bamako	Meeting of the West African Sub-regional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks
6. May Bangui	Sectoral Committee on Trade and Tourism of the East and Central African States
7. 14-23 June Addis Ababa	"ISS Symposium on Educational changes" : Policies and administration in Africa
8. 17-18 June Kinshasa	Training Workshop for small-scale industry workers (Central Africa)
9. 26-30 June Addis Ababa	Expert working group to examine the sub-regional harmonization study (North Africa)
10. 16 August-8 September Moscow	Study tour for metallurgical institutions for research and development (USSR)
11. 20-28 August	Regional Seminar on Human Environment
12. 30 August-4 September Ibadan	FAO Regional Conference on the Establishment of Co-operative Agricultural Research Programmes between countries with Similar Ecological Conditions in Guinean Ecological zone

* In addition, there is an average of 3-4 meetings convened annually by various multinational economic groups to which the Secretariat lends varying degrees of support

Date and venue	Title
13. 30 August-10 September Dakar	Training course on investment analysis
14. August-November Rotterdam	Training course for personnel from the North African building centres (Netherlands Government/ECA
15. 1-14 September Yaoundé	Training course for Supervisory Building Personnel (French speaking countries)
16. 13-17 September Rabat	Meeting of Association of African Central Banks
17. 13-24 September Arusha	Training course on project evaluation (English-speaking countries)
18. September Cameroon	Meeting of the Central African Sub-regional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks
19. 11-22 October	Meeting on the Standardization of selected special purpose maps
20. October/November	Meeting of African countries maintaining special relations with the European Economic Community
21. October/November	Meeting of Commonwealth African countries with the Commonwealth developed countries
22. 1-19 November	Exhibition of small-scale machinery and equipment (new and reconditioned)
23. 22-27 November Abidjan	Conference of Multinational African Economic Co-operation Organizations
24. November Lima	Ministerial Meeting of the Group of "77"
25. 6-17 December Addis Ababa	Seminar on the Structure and Organization of local Government Administration in Africa
26. 10-16 December Dar-es-Salaam	Inter-Governmental meeting on economic co-operation in Eastern Africa

Date and venue	Title
27. December	Meeting on private foreign investment : Centre européen pour le développement industriel et la mise en valeur de l'outre-mer (CEDIMOM)
28. Kampala	Sub-regional Committee on Human Resources
29. Central or West Africa	UNIDO/ECA meeting on promotion of industrial projects

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