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CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

Letter dated 17 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the Plan of Action of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to Meet the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (annex I) adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, together with the first and second reports of the Action Committee of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (annexes II and III), and to request that these texts be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 30 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

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ANNEX I

Plan of Action of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries
to Meet the Critical Economic Situation in Africa

1. The Ministers/Heads of Delegations meeting in New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985 expressed their deep concern at the grave economic crisis facing African countries and recognised the valiant efforts being made by them to overcome it. They took note of the decision of the Organization of African Unity to devote its next Summit to an in-depth consideration of the economic situation facing Africa.
2. The Ministers/Heads of Delegations noted that the Declaration on the critical economic situation in Africa, adopted by the 39th United Nations General Assembly, provided a framework for an international programme of action to cover both the emergency situation and the medium and long term developmental needs of Africa. They welcomed the progress so far made by the international community, in particular by the United Nations System and other international organizations and bodies and called for intensified efforts and generous responses to the needs of the affected countries.
3. The Ministers/Heads of delegations affirmed the desire of the Movement, as expressed by its Chairman, the Prime Minister of India, that the solidarity and political support of the Movement for the member states from Africa, South of the Sahara, be translated into specific and concrete actions to assist in the development efforts of the African states themselves. This would be in the best traditions of the Movement and also in keeping with the principles of collective self-reliance.
4. The Ministers/Heads of delegations took note of the activities of the Action Committee on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa set up by the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York on 9 January 1985. They had before them the Reports of the Action Committee and the Plan of Action, prepared at the meeting of 18 April 1985 based on an identification of "needs" and "availabilities".
5. The Ministers/Heads of delegations agreed that the Action Committee should concentrate its efforts on co-operation in food and agriculture and related areas such as the following:
 - (i) productivity increase through soil conservation, irrigation and drainage and the use of adapted tools, fertilizers and seeds;
 - (ii) development of supplementary material infrastructure, transportation, storage, communication, agricultural research;
 - (iii) access to credits and marketing organization; and
 - (iv) human resources development and institution building.

6. They suggested that the focus should be on the development of specific programmes/projects which seek to intensify co-operation and support the efforts of African states in overcoming the crisis situation in the immediate and medium-term. At the same time they felt that it was also important to provide additional emergency relief, in the areas identified for the purpose in the first Report of the Action Committee. They invited Members of the Movement to make contributions, within their means, to the Organization of African Unity Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa.

7. The Ministers/Heads of delegations took note of the offer of India in its capacity as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to host the Focal Point in New Delhi. They suggested that the Focal Point maintain close liaison with the mechanisms of the Organization of African Unity and Economic Commission for Africa concerned with the economic situation in Africa. They asked the Action Committee to continue to meet as and when required.

8. The Ministers/Heads of delegations suggested that every effort should continue to be made by the members of the Movement to offer additional support to the affected African states. In this regard it was essential that appropriate experiences, techniques, research findings, expertise and training continued to be extended to the African states through the definition and adoption of relevant programmes, and wherever necessary and feasible, projects. They recognised that the main contributions would be to assist the efforts of the African states to increase agricultural productivity and that the emphasis should be on training and research in modern agricultural techniques. They invited all members to extend, within their means, full support to the Plan of Action.

9. The Ministers/Heads of delegations emphasised the importance of monitoring the implementation of the Plan of Action. To this end they suggested that the Focal Point in New Delhi update the Plan of Action taking into account all additional offers and to forward the consolidated Plan of Action to the OAU summit on economic matters to enable the summit to take the inputs of the Plan into account.

ANNEX II

First Report of the Action Committee of the Co-ordinating Bureau of
Non-Aligned Countries on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa

1. The Heads of State of Government of the member states of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at the 7th Summit had "viewed with grave concern the extremely slow and in some cases negative rate of growth ... particularly in most African countries ". They had noted that "the situation of those in the Sahel region was desperate". Further, they had also stated that "the situation of the majority of African countries was so serious as to require urgent corrective measures and that fact should be borne in mind in any further multilateral negotiations".
2. The problems being faced by the African states, members of the Movement, are a clear reflection of the assessment of the Heads of State or Government, at the 7th Summit, that ".... the international economic crisis was not merely a cyclical phenomenon but rather a symptom of structural maladjustment marked, inter-alia, by increasing imbalances and inequalities to the detriment of the developmental prospects of the developing countries".
3. The Chairman of the Movement, the Prime Minister of India expressed his great concern over the gravity of the economic conditions facing the African states, South of the Sahara. He felt that the solidarity and political support of the Movement for the Member States from Africa should be translated into specific and concrete actions in support of the development efforts of the African states. Such action would reflect the Movement's commitment towards "the promotion of Collective Self-Reliance through resources, capital, skills, technologies and market opportunities". Member States have taken upon themselves to formulate and "Action Plan" to try within their means and -- resources to extend their support to meet the 'urgent' and immediate needs of Sub-Saharan African Countries, facing the adversities of a 'critical economic situation'.

4. In keeping with these desires the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, on 9 January 1985, decided to establish an Action Committee. The Action Committee has been charged with the responsibility to formulate a Plan of Action for a concrete initiative by Non-Aligned Countries for co-operation in Food and Agriculture and related areas. The preliminary areas identified at the Bureau meeting for concentration in this regard were:

- (i) productivity increase through soil conservation, irrigation and drainage and the use of adapted tools, fertilisers and seeds
- (ii) development of supplementary material infrastructure, transportation, storage, communication, agricultural research
- (iii) access to credits and marketing organisation, and
- (iv) human resources development and institution building.

5. The objective of the Action Committee was to try and identify specific areas for co-operation. The Action Committee felt that perhaps the best course of action would be to follow a system where specific projects/programmes prepared on the basis of priorities could be identified by the African countries. These projects/programmes could then be taken up by those member States who were in a position to extend assistance towards the implementation. The programmes/projects would seek to intensify co-operation and support the efforts of African states in overcoming the crisis situation in the immediate and medium term.

6. The Action Committee met on 21 February 1985, 27 February 1985 and 6 March 1985 to elaborate and finalise the approach. In this regard it adopted this report on 6 March 1985.

II. EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS

7. The first meeting of the Action Committee held on 21 February 1985 decided that the Action Plan should inter-alia include efforts by Non-Aligned Movement to focus on the emergency needs.

8. The following areas of emergency were considered by the Action Committee for this purpose:

I. Food aid - The gap between requirements and amounts already pledged for 1985 is 2,402,600 MTs - the bulk of this requirement would naturally be met by the main food surplus nations of the world from the donor community. However, some of the Non-Aligned States may like to consider contributing quantities that they could make available. Main cereal areas involved would be coarse grains (sorghum, millet, etc.), maize, rice, wheat, cassava and yam.

II. Drugs - For treatment of following main ailments:

- (i) acute diarrhoea
- (ii) acute respiratory infections

- (iii) malaria
- (iv) tetanus - post natal
- (v) eye and vision problems (eye camps etc.).

Main drug supplies could be in the form of:

- (a) antibiotics
- (b) chloroquin
- (c) multi-vitamins
- (d) vaccines.

- III. Veterinary supplies for livestock.
- IV. Emergency port storage facilities:
 - (a) tarpaulins
 - (b) nets and slings.
- V. Supplies for Relief Camps:
 - (a) kerosene lamps
 - (b) blankets
 - (c) clothing
 - (d) tents
 - (e) domestic household utensils
 - (f) utensils for water storage.
- VI. Logistics support:
 - (a) provision of trucks of 7 to 10 tonne
 - (b) assistance in cargo space and air transportation.
- VII. Medical personnel and/or mobile health teams including para-medical and nursing personnel.
- VIII. The Action Committee felt that non-aligned countries could consider making contributions in kind as well as financial terms. Financial contributions could be made to the OAU Special Fund set up to meet the emergency needs.
- IX. The Action Committee felt that African countries could quantify their requirements in terms of the listing above. Non-aligned countries were urged to indicate what they could make available to meet the emergency requirements. The information may be supplied to the Action Committee through the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations as far as possible within two weeks. The Action Committee noted that some African countries may themselves have surpluses beyond their immediate requirements which they could consider making available to their neighbours. The Action Committee shall coordinate the matching of availabilities against emergency requirements.

III. INDICATIVE LISTING OF AREAS FOR CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

9. In identifying specific areas for co-operation the Action Committee was guided by the priority fixed by the African Ministers meeting at the ECA that short and medium term efforts must "focus on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the major economic sectors, particularly agriculture, industry and infrastructure". Bearing this in mind and the decision of the Coordinating Bureau to concentrate on Food and Agriculture, the Action Committee has identified the following areas:

I. Soil Conservation and Desert Reclamation Programmes:

- (i) afforestation - shelter belt plantation
 - grass land development
 - sand dune stabilisation
- (ii) ground water development
- (iii) construction of water harvesting structures
- (iv) improved techniques of water management and water utilisation.

Concentration could be in the Sahel region. Provision could be in terms of:

- (a) middle level experts on afforestation
- (b) basic equipment for afforestation and soil reclamation
- (c) package schemes for rural fuel wood plantation in terms of techniques and varieties available for fast-growing fuel wood and fodder species
- (d) schemes of desert containment techniques
- (e) demonstration and on-the-job training for meeting shortages of skilled manpower.

II. Drought Prone Areas Programme:

The response could be in the area of:

- restoration of the ecological balance raising productivity of land, water, livestock and human resources.

A. - Assistance should be directed towards identified areas subject to:

- high frequency of drought
- low and/or erratic distribution of rainfall
- small coverage of assured irrigation.

B. Technical assistance could be provided in this regard in the following areas:

- introduction of drought resistant varieties
- soil and moisture conservation to put land back into cultivation

- small scale irrigation and ground water utilisation
- crop husbandry - technology packages for increased production
- dry farming techniques
- horticulture to promote substitutes for food imports
- reduction of post harvest losses through simple techniques.

C. Provision could be made for:

- (a) training of extension workers
- (b) exchange of research findings related to specific crop varieties suitable to African habits and climate
- (c) making available experts, where possible with demonstration teams
- (d) quality seeds for sorghum, finger millet, maize, rice and wheat
- (e) hydrologists, geophysicists for strengthening national research systems and capacities in the meteorological field to analyse and forecast meteorological data
- (f) master drillers and mobile drilling units, pumps.

III. Irrigation

A. Training/expertise could be provided for:

- (a) control, conservation and utilisation of water resources
- (b) creation of optimum storage facilities
- (c) planning and programming of minor irrigation schemes including ground water development, surface water (flow and lift) having a cultivable command area of, say, less than 2000 hectares.

IV. Livestock

B. Provision could be made for:

- (a) supply of veterinary items including vaccines
- (b) veterinarians, veterinary aids
- (c) expertise for animal disease control
- (d) schemes for livestock regeneration and improvement of dairy cattle
- (e) expertise and training in the utilisation of draught animals in farming techniques.

V. Storage and Warehousing

- (i) expertise in buffer stock management
- (ii) logistics control and warehousing techniques
- (iii) temporary storages in facilities
- (iv) operation of food reserve and storage centres.

VI. Agricultural machinery and implements

- (i) farm machinery services
- (ii) agricultural tools and implements, particularly improved hoes, ploughs, etc.
- (iii) post harvest techniques
- (iv) production of small scale irrigation equipment including hand pumps, etc.
- (v) logistic support units including maintenance and servicing.

VII. Successful schemes of food for work programmes.

VIII. Rural Credit Schemes/Management of Food Price and Procurement policies.

The following areas highlighted:

- (i) training
- (ii) provision of experts
- (iii) management assistance.

IX. Research and Extension

- (i) agricultural extension training
- (ii) exposure of selected groups of farmers to successful farming techniques
- (iii) demonstration schemes
- (iv) exchange of research scientists and technicians
- (v) expertise in management techniques and planning.

X. Human Resources

- (i) management techniques
- (ii) extension centres and training of extension managers
- (iii) designing of food policies
- (iv) formulation and evaluation of projects
- (v) data collection
- (vi) schemes relating to arrangements for the provision of rural credit, foodgrains pricing policies. Here the plan could include:
 - (a) training
 - (b) provision of experts
 - (c) planning, development and implementation of schemes.

- iv) Medium or small-scale irrigation schemes, with equipment and expertise
- v) Research links and detailed implementation results in specific crop areas.
- vi) Extension techniques and skills
- vii) Consultancy, planning and policy inputs

16. The Action Committee suggested that a mechanism to match the requirements and availabilities and to facilitate implementation be set up. The Action Committee proposed that the mechanism to also serve as the Focal Point be provided by the host country of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Focal Point would liaise closely with the joint OAU-ECA Unit set up for co-ordinating efforts in African countries. In this regard it was also suggested that contact be maintained with the OAU Steering Committee on the economic issues facing Africa.

17. The Delegation of India indicated that the Focal Point would be located in the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

18. The Action Committee proposed that its Report be referred to Governments of member States with the suggestion that member States take early action to communicate through their Permanent Representatives in New York to the Permanent Mission of India in New York, relevant information as far as possible within two weeks. On receipt of the requisite information in terms of requirements and availabilities the Action Committee shall compile and consolidate the information for transmission to the Focal Point for purposes of co-ordination and to facilitate implementation.

19. The Action Committee would continue to meet as and when required.

ANNEX III

Second Report of the Action Committee of the Co-ordinating
Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the Critical Economic
Situation in Africa

1. The Action Committee met in New Delhi from April 18 to April 21, 1985 in order to finalise the Plan of Action on the basis of available information, of the needs of African countries and availabilities from members of Non-Aligned Movement. In this regard the Action Committee considered the information on needs of African countries circulated to all members by the Permanent Mission of India in New York on April 1, 1985 (Appendix I) and the responses received so far (Appendix II). It made the following recommendations:

- (i) The requirements of experts to meet the immediate needs of African states as identified in Section I of Appendix I could be met by offers being made by members of the Movement to the FAO, through the focal point in New Delhi. This would meet the requirements identified by the FAO under its programme for "the Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Africa". The services of the experts would be donated with the sending country meeting costs relating to pay and allowances, the receiving country meeting the local costs in terms of per diem accommodation and transportation and the FAO meeting the international costs which would include the travel from the sending country to the receiving country and back and a nominal subsidy to the per diem to meet any expenditure in convertible currency. In such cases where the FAO could not meet the international costs the sending country could consider meeting those costs out of its own programmes, including IPFs, set aside for TCDC. The details will be worked out on a case by case basis.
- (ii) In the case of short-duration courses varying from 2 to 3 months as identified in Appendix I a suitable institution/institutions in an African country/countries identified for the purpose by the Economic Commission of Africa could be utilised for conducting the courses with experts from the sending countries being located in that institution for the required period. The objective would be to ensure on-the-spot training with the techniques suitable to meet the immediate requirements of the African countries concerned being catered for fully. This would reduce the costs of the training and also while bringing in the requisite expertise from other non-aligned countries, be appropriately adapted to meet the special needs of the concerned African countries. The sending country would bear the costs relating to pay and allowances and international travel of the experts, while the ECA would arrange for meeting the local costs in consultation with the receiving country/countries in whose institution/institutions the training would actually be undertaken. The local costs of the experts could be on the basis of cost-sharing amongst the African countries who would be sending trainees under the different programmes.

- (iii) In the case of the training needs for Post-Harvest Technology, identified in Appendix I, where the duration of the course is two years, it may be more convenient for the trainees to be brought to the appropriate institution/institutions of the members offering to assist in this area and possessing the necessary institution/institutions for the purpose.
- (iv) Members of the Movement who have made offers to extend to African countries technology packages in Appendix I in areas such as those listed below could provide these inputs directly to requesting countries in Africa on the basis of information exchange and, where required, by experts being made available to assist in the application of these technologies/techniques in the requesting countries.
 - (a) exchange of research findings related to specific crop varieties suitable to African habits and climates;
 - (b) crop husbandary technology packages for increased productivity;
 - (c) successful dry-farming techniques;
 - (d) reafforestation and soil reclamation techniques with improved water management and water utilisation etc.,
- (v) Members of the Movement who have indicated their intention to provide the following items/services as identified in Appendix I could bear fully the costs involved including their delivery to the requesting African country/countries. In such cases where the equipment being offered could fit into FAO's programme for the "Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Africa", the Focal Point could liaise with the FAO for their utilisation. Members of the Movement who would like to provide cash contributions against equipment and/or supplies could convey this to the Focal Point.
 - (a) agricultural implements - animal drawn yokes, ploughs, omni-cultivators, seeders;
 - (b) equipment for small irrigation and ground-water resources, pumps, lift equipment, PVC pipes, mobile drilling teams;
 - (c) mineral fertilizers;
 - (d) quality seeds;
 - (e) vaccines for livestock.

2. The Action Committee in drawing up the Plan of Action (Appendix III) suggested that the Focal Point, in New Delhi, enter into discussions with the ECA and the African Countries to commence the implementation of the Plan.

It could enter into necessary arrangements with the FAO to assist in the implementation of the FAO's programme for "the Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Africa". Similarly, the Focal Point could co-ordinate the despatch of teams of experts to the requesting African states, to develop programmes/projects on the basis of identified needs and availabilities.

3. The Action Committee took note of the offers already made by several members of the Movement to meet the emergency requirements of the African countries. They requested that the additional offers received and included within the Plan of Action be implemented urgently. The Committee further invited Members of the Movement to make contributions to the OAU Emergency Fund.

4. The Action Committee decided to submit its second report, along with its appendices, to the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in New Delhi from April 19 to 21, 1985 with the request that the Ministers/Heads of delegations approve the Plan of Action and provide guidance on its implementation and for future action.

I. Requirements of experts and equipment

II. Requirements of agricultural equipment,

fertilizer, seeds etc./...

Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
			iii) Assistance for design, preparation and organization of training material.			
			3. Water pumps 5 hp, 4" intake 3" output.		75	
			4. Fertilizer type urea, triple phosphate.			
2.	<u>BOTSWANA</u>	Seed supply	1. i) Pearl millet ii) Cowpea (ER/7) iii) Sorghum		20 MT 15 MT 90 MT	
			2. Consultants:			
			i) Agricultural extension/training expert.	1 for 2 years		
			ii) Consultants on range & livestock extension	3 for 3 years.		
			Fodder crop agronomy	3 for 3 years.		
3.	BURKINA FASO (UPPER VOLTA)	1. Fishery Development and training.	i) Extension expert ii) Associate experts	1 for 2 years 2 for 6 months		

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
		3. PVC tubes				\$ 5000
		4. For irrigation purpose pumps				\$ 2000
6.	<u>CHAD</u>	1. For rehabilitating food production	i) Agronomist specialised in small scale irrigation	1 for 12 months		
			ii) Consultant for designing extension services, training extension staff.	1 for 4-6 months		
			iii) Agronomist/food crop specialist to assist in seed production.	1 for 12 months		
		2. Fisheries	Expert in fishery co-operation Also training of extension workers.	1 for 12 months		
		3. Motor pumps assemblies output 150 to 170 cu. mts per hour plus pipes.				

Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
7.	ETHIOPIA	1. Agricultural	i) Senior agricultural	1 for 4 years		
		Planning	Planner/project analyst.			
			ii) Agricultural economist	1 for 3½ years		
			iii) Agronomist	- do -		
			iv) Livestock Specialist	- do -		
			v) Rural engineer	- do -		
			vi) Financial analyst	- do -		
			vii) Monetary and Evaluation expert	- do -		
			viii) Physical planner	1 for 2 years		
		2. Soil Survey requirements.	i) Land use planning expert	1 for 2 years		
			ii) Soil survey expert	2 for 2 years		

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
			iii) Soil and water conservation expert	1 for 2 years		
			iv) Soil chemist	1 for 2 years		
		3. Training Services	i) Extension training specialist	1 for 12 months		
			ii) Farmer extension training specialist	1 for 12 months		
			iii) Cooperative training specialist	1 for 4 months		
		4. Areas in which project and/or programme assistance is being sought:				
		i) Soil investigation and conservation on state farms.		1 for 2½ years		

Serial Country No.	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
	ii) Strengthening the technical capability of the agricultural research and advisory Department of the Ministry of State Farms Development.	1 for 1 year			
	iii) Strengthening the adaptive research programme of the local Institute of Agricultural Research.	1 for 7 months			
	iv) Support for adaptive Research Centres in drought affected areas.				
	v) Strengthening of training services of the Ministry of Agriculture.	1 for 1 year			
	vi) Strengthening of the AGARFA Farmers' Multi-purpose Training Centre.	1 for 3 months			
	vii) Assistance to a local Cooperative Training Institute.	1 for 9 months			
	viii) Assistance in Cooperative Legislation and Organization.	1 for 2 months			
	ix) Assistance to upgrade the ALPMAVA College of Agriculture into an Agricultural University.	1 for 3 months			

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
8.	<u>KENYA</u>	1. Food Production	i) Consultants/Instructors for training courses in seed production and promoting of dry land crops	3 for 3-6 months		
			ii) Increase in crop yields: Consultants for designing and helping in field trials of improved technologies including modern extension methods, training of extension staff on fertilizer use and plant metusar.	2 for 6 months		
		2. Irrigation pump motor			1	
		40 HP			2955	
		RPM			100 M/3/4	
		Capacity per hour			2900/I/M	
		Discharge/M			90 M	
		Deliver head				
9.	<u>LESOTHO</u>	1. Developing groundwater supplies Well construction hydrologist		1 for 3 months		

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
10. MADAGASCAR						
2.		Training for Well operation and maintenance		1 for 6 months		
3.		Supply of pump and water lift devices			100 (approx)	
4.		Wheat thresher portable with diesel generator			20	
5.		Maize shellers hand operated			1000	
6.		Irrigation equipment, pumps, pipes				\$ 1000
7.		Pumps/water lift devices				\$ 5000
1.		Hand operated centrifuges			10	\$ 1000
2.		Oil expellers oil-operated			5	\$ 2500
11. MALI						
1.		Rice seed production	Seed technologist	1 for 1 month		
2.		Reafforestation	Pilot reafforestation presentation (200 ha) each	1 for 12 months		

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
12.	<u>MAURITANIA</u>	1. Training of extension workers in application techniques	Expert	1 for 4 months		
		2. Horticulture	Expert in irrigated horticulture	1 for 36 months		
			Consultants for drainage and irrigation technology	1 for 2 months		
		3. Train pump mechanic	One mechanic	1 for 2 months		
		4. Poultry specialist	Two specialists	2 for 12 months		
		5. Fisheries expert in permeation techniques		1 for 6 months		
		6. Fertilizers,....Urea TSP			2250 tons 750 tons	
		7. Drainage and irrigation equipment				\$ 10,000
		8. Agricultural implements, plough seeders.				\$ 300
13.	<u>MOZAMBIQUE</u>	1. Consultants on fertilizers application and on distribution and planning policy		2 for 6 months		

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
2.		Basic seed production specialist (maize, rice, sorghum, wheat beans, soya bean, sunflower and groundnuts)		1 for 3 years		
3.		Rehabilitation of earth dams and to establish small irrigation schemes	i) Irrigation Engineer ii) Consultant in small scale irrigation iii) Consultants in water management and training	1 for 2 years 2 for 3 months 2 for 3 months		
4.		Reduction in post harvest losses	One consultant with experience in practical investigation and training in the field of post production losses.	1 for 2 years		
5.		Extension training specialist.			1 for 30 months	
6.		Fertilizer.				
7.		Irrigation equipment - water lifting equipment				
8.		Agricultural implements - ox driven				

Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
14.	NIGER	1. Increasing food crop yields	Consultant for training farmers and extension workers in better cropping practices	2 for 3 months		
		2. Seed production	Agronomist Seed production expert	1 for 12 months 2 for 12 months		
		3. Fertilizer, urea, super phosphate				
		4. <u>Areas in which project and/or programme assistance is being sought:</u>				
		i) Assistance in Reforestation, soil protection regeneration of sand dunes,				
		ii) Cultivation of drought resistance high-yielding varieties and development of dry land cultivation.				

Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
		Assistance in the field of enhanced production of millet, sorghum and rice.				
		iv) Supply and manufacture of of agricultural implements/equipment;				
		v) Livestock breeding				
		vi) Village water works and supply, manufacture and installation of hand-pumps.				
15.	<u>RWANDA</u>	Fertilizer, urea, triple phosphate				
16.	<u>SENEGAL</u>	1. <u>Experts on short-term basis for:</u>				
		i) Inoculation of soyabean and other legumes		1 for 3-6 months		
		ii) Biogas		1 for 3-6 months		
		iii) Breeding of sorghum and corn		1 for 3-6 months		
		iv) Pathology of rice		1 for 3-6 months		
		v) Conservation of soil and water		1 for 3-6 months		

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
2. Experts on long-term basis for:						
i)		Water management for rice production		2 for 2-3 years		
ii)		Breeding of sorghum		1 for 2-3 years		
iii)		Livestock breeding		3 for 2-3 years		
iv)		Entomology of all cereals		1 for 2-3 years		
v)		Phytopathology of millets, sorghum etc.		2 for 2-3 years		
vi)		Animal genetics		1 for 2-3 years		
vii)		Forestry - propagation of fast-growing species		1 for 2-3 years		
viii)		Horticulture		5 for 2-3 years		
ix)		Soil Science		1 for 2-3 years		
x)		Pisciculture		1 for 2-3 years		
xi)		Rice-cum-fish culture		1 for 2-3 years		
xii)		Statistics and Mathematics		1 for 2-3 years		
xiii)		Agricultural Machinery		1 for 2-3 years		
xiv)		Technology of canning and preservation of tropical fruits.		1 for 2-3 years		

Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
		xv) Biochemistry, extraction of vegetable proteins from Soyabeans, Groundnuts and cowpeas		1 for 2-3 years		
		xvi) Nutrition, enrichment of cereal flour with proteins, iron, vitamins etc.		1 for 2-3 years		
		xvii) Detoxification of groundnuts (for human consumption)		1 for 2-3 years		
		xviii) Storage structures and storage equipment		1 for 2-3 years		
		3. Increase in yield of cassava and sweet	Experts in tropical crops	1 for 12 months		
		4. Groundnut winnowers			15	\$ 5000
		Irrigation pumps (300 cu.mts.p/h)				
		5. Fertilizer - Urea			400 ton	
		NPIC			600 ton	
17.	<u>SONALIA</u>	1. Seed production Expert		1 for 3 years		
		2. Training in veterinary services		1 for 3 months		

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Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
18.	<u>SUDAN</u>	1. Consultant in water spreading systems design and construction.		1 for 3 months		
		2. (a) Expert in integrated rural development		1 for 3 years		
		(b) Experts in crop production, agricultural mechanisation, social survey and agricultural extension		4 for 3 years		
		3. Consultant in range extension and education		1 for 2 months		
		4. Handtools for irrigation system			5000 tons	
		5. Fertilizer, TSP				
		6. Irrigation equipment and pumps				
19.	<u>TANZANIA</u>	1. Food crop yield increase	Expert to assist in field of demonstration and extension, conduct in services, training of extension staff and cooperation, fertilizer use methodologies.	1 for 12 months		\$ 10,000

Serial No.	Country	Item	Requirements	Duration	Quantity	Value
		2. Farm service Centres consultant		1 for 18 months		
		3. Seed Production	Seven seed production specialists	2 for 3 years		
			Associate experts varietal evaluation etc.	3 for 3 years		
		4. Extension services	Consultant	1 for 2-3 months		
		5. Fertilizer urea			5000 tons	
20.	<u>UGANDA</u>	i) Integrated Food production and Rural Development in Eastern Northern Uganda. ii) Integrated Food Production and Rural Development in Karamoja iii) Rice Development iv) Rehabilitation of the Seeds Industry				
21.	<u>ZAMBIA</u>	Improving productivity of rainfed agriculture	Agronomist in tropical crops	1 for 2 years		

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Area of Training : Warehouse Management

Duration of Course : 3 months

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Angola	8
Botswana	20
Ethiopia	16
Kenya	4
Lesotho	7
Malawi	3
Mozambique	8
Somalia	6
Sudan	7
Swaziland	5
Tanzania	7
Uganda	2
Zambia	5
Zimbabwe	1
	=====
	99
	=====

Area of Training : Grain Marketing (General)

Duration of Course : 2 Months

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Angola	-
Botswana	2
Ethiopia	2
Kenya	2
Lesotho	5
Malawi	7
Mozambique	-
Somalia	2
Sudan	1
Swaziland	3
Tanzania	2
Uganda	2
Zambia	3
Zimbabwe	1
	=====
	32
	=====

Area of Training : Grain Distribution Planning

Duration of Course : 2 Months

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Angola	-
Botswana	2
Ethiopia	2
Kenya	2
Lesotho	6
Malawi	4
Mozambique	-
Somalia	1
Sudan	1
Swaziland	2
Tanzania	1
Uganda	1
Zambia	3
Zimbabwe	1
	=====
	26
	=====

Area of Training : Transport Management

Duration of Course : 2 Months

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Angola	-
Botswana	-
Ethiopia	2
Kenya	-
Lesotho	1
Malawi	3
Mozambique	-
Somalia	1
Sudan	-
Swaziland	-
Tanzania	1
Uganda	1
Zambia	2
Zimbabwe	-
	=====
	11
	=====

Area of Training : Vehicles/Equipment Maintenance

Duration of Course : 3 Months

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Angola	1
Botswana	1
Ethiopia	2
Kenya	1
Lesotho	1
Malawi	3
Mozambique	-
Somalia	2
Sudan	1
Swaziland	-
Tanzania	2
Uganda	1
Zambia	2
Zimbabwe	1
	=====
	18
	=====

Area of Training : Crop Forecasting and Marketing Intelligence

Duration of Course : 3 Months

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Angola	-
Botswana	1
Ethiopia	1
Kenya	1
Lesotho	3
Malawi	3
Mozambique	-
Somalia	2
Sudan	1
Swaziland	2
Tanzania	1
Uganda	2
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	1
	=====
	19
	=====

Area of Training : Grain Data Collection and Analysis

Duration of Course : 2 Months

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of Trainees</u>
Angola	-
Botswana	1
Ethiopia	4
Kenya	4
Lesotho	7
Malawi	5
Mozambique	10
Somalia	6
Sudan	10
Swaziland	4
Tanzania	-
Uganda	7
Zambia	2
Zimbabwe	5
	=====
	65
	=====

There are also major sub-sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and livestock, where training requirements have been identified in the case of Sub-Saharan African countries. The areas where such training would be required are as follows :

Country-wise requirements will have to be identified on the basis of needs reflected by each country.

AGRICULTURE

<u>Area of requirement</u>	<u>Description</u>
Extension	Management, subject-matter advisory services to extension, field level extension organization in the field of crop and animal production.
Research	Basic and applied research and experimentation in crop production.
Training	Formal education and training at all levels.
Production and Protection	Support to crop production and protection, regulatory services, pest control, promotion of crop production pasture development.
Water and Irrigation	Soil and Water resources surveys, soil and water protection, planning, management and execution of irrigation works, regulation of irrigation networks.

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Inputs and Services

Distribution of inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.), provision of credit, Co-operative organization, agricultural processing and marketing.

Policies

Design, planning and implementation of agricultural policies, management of foodgrains pricing policies, rural credit schemes and policies, integrated rural development policies and implementation.

Research

FORESTRY

Basic and applied forest researching

Training and Extension

Subject-matter advisory services and extension relating to forest production, agri-silviculture, formal education and training at all levels.

Control

Protecting forests and reafforestation, controlling and regulating forest land, managing and controlling wildlife.

Inputs and Services

Marketing and processing of forest products providing credit to forest enterprises.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Management

Licensing, issuing quotas, limitations to fishing efforts, drafting legislation, guiding development.

Resources and Biology

Marine and freshwater biological research, stock assessment, surveys, ecological studies.

Statistics and Data Collection

Collecting, analysing and retrieving data concerning fisheries information, catches, landings, imports, exports, numbers of fishermen, boats and processors.

Processing and Marketing

Utilizing bacteriology, food science, fish promotion, fish quality control, fish inspection for processing techniques and standards, marketing controls or supports, price schemes, fish sales.

Aquaculture

Fish and shellfish husbandry - hatching, cultivating, growing, seed collection, fry distribution; fish tanks, ponds, farms, cages.

Extension and Training

Education through training centres, vocational schools and technical colleges; fisheries extension work, technical information programming.

LIVESTOCK

Extension

Management, subject-matter advisory service to extension, field level extension organization specific to the field of livestock production and health.

Research

Basic and applied research and experimentation in livestock production and health.

Training

Formal education and training at all levels in the field of livestock.

Health

Animal disease prevention and control, veterinary services, vaccine production.

Inputs

Distribution of inputs (feed, minerals, concentrates), animal production equipment, provision of credit, co-operative organization, animal products processing (slaughterhouse, meat processing, milk processing), marketing organization of livestock products.

Appendix II

Responses so far received from Members of the Non-Aligned Movement in relation to the First Report of the Action Committee dated 6th March, 1985

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I Conveyed by the Permanent Mission of Algeria, New York

1. "On the structure of the report:

The approach consisting of identifying and matching the needs and availabilities of assistance is a practical one. It would be desirable, however, for the sake of greater clarity, to classify the various sectors outlined into three headings:

- a) Improvement of the food situation and food security;
- b) Rehabilitation of agriculture, fisheries and cattle breeding;
- c) Drought and desertification control.

2. The contents of the document

Better focus should be placed on food and agriculture. It is also necessary to establish a hierarchisation of the priorities in order to identify the urgent actions such as food supplies, drugs, agricultural inputs, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, logistical means for transportation of food assistance. Financial contribution to the Emergency Fund set up by the OAU which has been domiciliated at the African Development Bank constitute the most appropriate form of assistance in the present situation.

3. The follow-up mechanism

It should function in close co-operation with african mechanisms. It is not necessary to mention the steering committee of the OAU since its mandate is essentially the preparation of the documentation for the forthcoming OAU Summit.

4. The Algerian Contribution

Algeria provides significant assistance in the form of grants in cash and in kind to the african countries affected by drought and other natural disasters. In addition Algeria has pledged a contribution of ten million dollars to the OAU Emergency Fund, and participates in the implementation of development projects and training programs. Algeria intends to continue to provide its contribution in the following fields: Agriculture and rural development, small-scale hydraulics, technical assistance and training."

II Conveyed by the Permanent Mission of Cuba, New York

"The Government of Cuba has decided to assist drought-stricken African Countries in the following fields:

1. Reforestation technical brigades;
2. Technical brigades for the construction of micro-dams;
3. Medical brigades."

III. Conveyed by the Permanent Mission of Egypt, New York.

While conveying the comments, the Mission of Egypt has stated that "While these comments list and quantify the assistance extended by Egypt to African countries, Egypt is willing to co-operate and co-ordinate with the Co-ordinating Bureau and the OAU on this vital question once the Action Committee finalizes its work on the availabilities and requirements and the implementation phase starts."

1. Guided by her keenness on meeting her African commitments and responsibilities, and in consolidation of her outstanding role in promoting development, and in confirmation of her constant endeavours to reinforce co-operation with the African countries in various domains in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act on African co-operation, the Arab Republic of Egypt offers modest contributions of what it possesses of qualified experts in the fields required by Africa, particularly at a time when the Continent is facing emergency problems of drought and a chronic deficit in balances of payment.
2. Egypt has gone beyond the traditional form of aid-granting so that she can effectively contribute to accelerating the development process in African countries. For this purpose, Egypt has established the Egyptian Fund for Technical Assistance to African countries with a capital of \$ 7,200,000 to offer technical assistance to African countries in the form of experts in all fields, scholarships to African students, preparation of feasibility studies for various projects in Africa and implementation of economic, social and cultural development projects in the Continent.
3. The Fund currently covers requirements in 32 African countries through bilateral agreements or exchanged letters. Within the framework of 31 agreements, the Fund has so far seconded 240 experts in the sectors of agriculture, irrigation, health, education, road construction, building, communications, maritime transport, veterinary medicine and others. The total number of Egyptian experts seconded to African countries will reach 280 by July, 1985, in addition to 100 experts as of July 1985. Thus, the total number will be 380 by the end of 1985.
4. The Fund has granted 242 scholarships in Egypt to African students in the disciplines of medicines, hotelry, industry, electricity, aviation, maritime transport, diplomacy, information, agriculture and irrigation.
5. The Fund also contributes to projects of "tripartite co-operation", where it co-operates with another country to implement economic development projects in a Third country in Africa, and also in "third country" projects where African trainees receive training courses in Egypt in co-operation with another country.

In this context, preliminary agreements were signed between the Fund and both Japan and Italy for the implementation of projects in African countries.

6. The Egyptian Fund contributes to the consolidation of regional cooperation among the Nile basin states through extending aid, financial or in kind (foodstuffs and medicines), to those states to help them overcome emergency problems.

7. In June 1984, the Fund concluded an agreement with UNIDO within the framework of the United Nations Industrial Development Decade in Africa. According to this Agreement, Egypt has pledged \$ 1 million to UNIDO over 5 years to cover the expenses of Egyptian industrial experts sent to African countries to contribute to the implementation of industrial development projects undertaken by UNIDO.

8. In view of the importance of agriculture and food security to the future of African development, Egypt places the advanced training capabilities of the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture in Cairo at the service of her brothers from Africa. Two hundred and forty two Africans specialised in agricultural development, irrigation, land reclamation and desert containment, have to date benefitted from the training scholarships offered by the Centre.

9. In addition, 862 African students have benefitted from study and training scholarships granted by Egyptian universities, institutes and training centres in the various domains of economic and social development.

10. To help relieve the problems of refugees, Egypt has sent 25 physicians, at a cost of \$ 600,000 financed by the Egyptian Fund, the refugee centres.

11. During the UN Conference on the Emergency Situation in Africa (Geneva, 11-12 March 1985), Egypt pledged \$ 3 million in aid to African countries to cater for physicians, nurses, agronomists, veterinarians, drugs and vaccines, scholarships for study and training.

12. In implementation of OAU resolutions, the resolutions of the OAU Summit in November 1984 and UN General Assembly Resolution 39-29 and the attached Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, Egypt has taken the following decisions and measures:

- (a) Egypt is finalising arrangements to make an urgent contribution to the African Special Fund for Emergency Assistance to combat drought and famine in Africa.
- (b) Egypt has drawn up a new strategy within the Egyptian Fund to extend assistance to African countries in the short, medium and long terms, despite Egypt's situation as a developing country facing the heavy burden of debt servicing and balance of payment deficit. To contribute to alleviating the present plight in Africa and to prevent its recurrence in future, Egypt, within this new strategy has decided:

Expertise could also be provided for establishment and operation of food reserves and storage centres.

Formulation of a "save grain" programme.

Training facilities in India to study scientific methods of storage of food grains at the Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur.

8. Rural Development:

Expertise for development of agricultural markets, rural godowns and storage facilities.

Training facilities could be offered on the study of management of rural development programmes at India's premier institutions such as National Institute of Rural Development and Institute of Rural Management.

Further Areas:

Department of Health and Family Welfare can depute teams of medical and para-medical personnel and can supply drugs and vaccine.

Department of Rural Development can provide technical expertise for:

- i) Soil conservation and desert reclamation;
- ii) Drought prone areas programme, which is rural works programme for mitigating the adverse effects of droughts and raising and stabilising productivity and land, livestock, water resources and human resources. Studies can also be conducted in dairy development, water harvesting, dry land farming and fodder development;
- iii) Training at institutions such as Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, The All India Co-ordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad, HCM institute of Public Administration, Jaipur, The Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, State Planning Institute, Lucknow, Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, and Mohan Lal Sukhadia University, Udaipur.
- iv) On-the-job training can be imparted by attachment with a few district rural development agencies.
- v) The planners, the administrators and subject-matter specialists can be deputed to African countries to help in the formulation of area specific plans, their implementation and project management.
- vi) Packages of technology developed in India can be replicated in Africa.
- vii) A system of monitoring, research and training can be designed for development of drought and desert areas by deputing officers from India who have been associated with organizations of research and training programmes under the DPAP and the DDP.

Veterinary

Specialisation achieved in India in the fields of veterinary pathology, bacteriology, virology, immunology, helminthology, protozoology and entomology can be made available to African countries for setting up disease control programmes.

India can provide expertise in the following areas of Soil Conservation and Desertification:

- (a) Soil and land use survey and land utilisation feasibility reports including land evaluation techniques;
- (b) Watershed management programme formulation;
- (c) Restoration of degraded lands through erosion control and levelling and application of amendments;
- (d) Soil conservation structural designs and treatment of the catchments of rivers and reservoirs;
- (e) Developing integrated management systems for rainfed areas;
- (f) Anti-sedimentation conservation project, planning for major dams and river valley projects;
- (g) Reclamation and management of waste land including ravines, saline and alkaline affected lands.

The Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute and the Central Arid Zone Research Institute as the lead centres for research can provide training in watershed management and arid zone afforestation, respectively.

Experience gained in India on the reclamation of Alkali soils could be shared with any of the developing countries by way of:

- (a) Imparting training and organising field visits in India of the experts from the developing countries;
- (b) Assisting the developing countries in organising the work of reclamation of Alkali soils in their countries with the assistance of Indian experts.

Supply of Quality Crop seeds:

India can assist in arranging supply of quality seeds for wheat, paddy as also sorghum to a limited extent.

Agricultural machinery and implements:

Besides arranging training to farmers and other personnel in selection, operation and maintenance and testing of agricultural machinery such as tractors, power tillers, agricultural implements, etc. India can also help in setting up of agro-industries corporations on Indian model. These corporations can help in arranging procurement, manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery (including implements) and other essential inputs like fertilizers, pesticides etc. besides arranging custom hire services of agricultural machinery and promoting agro-based industries.

Rural Credit Schemes:

India can assist the African countries in establishment of co-operative institutions. India can also arrange training and other facilities in the field of co-operatives and credit.

Augmentation of Research Development and Institutional Building

India can provide expertise in almost all the areas of agricultural research and education.

V. Conveyed by the Permanent Mission of Pakistan, New York

1. "The famine disaster in Africa has evoked profound concern from the people and the Government of Pakistan. Pakistan has already donated food assistance amounting to 1,500 tons of foodgrains to a number of famine-affected countries and has pledged another 10,000 tons of rice as our contribution towards meeting the famine situation in Africa.
2. With a view to associating the public in Government efforts in assisting the famine affected countries of Africa "President's Famine Relief Fund for Africa" has been established for receiving cash donations by the public. All Pakistani banks have been directed to open the appropriate accounts to receive the donations in cash. Government officials including employees of the National Banks and Public Sector Corporations would donate one day's basic salary towards the Fund.
3. Pakistan has also observed a Day of Solidarity with famine affected people of Africa on March 17. On this day, the President issued a message of solidarity in which, while referring to the tragic ordeal that the Africans were facing, pledged to do everything possible to alleviate their sufferings within our limited means.
4. Pakistan TV, Radio and Press have also highlighted the plight of the drought stricken countries of Africa. The postal authorities are examining the possibility of bringing out a special postage stamp to highlight Pakistan's concern for the critical situation in Africa.

5. In addition to the above, the Government of Pakistan is considering the possibility of providing medium and long-term relief in the shape of technical and other assistance. Any decisions taken in this regard will be communicated subsequently."

VI. Conveyed by the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia, New York

"Following a careful consideration of the Report of the Action Committee of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, we wish to communicate:

1. Yugoslavia expresses its readiness to participate in meeting the urgent needs of African countries specified in the Action Plan for the concrete initiatives in the following fields: food (maize and wheat flour), drugs, sending of medical personnel, veterinary items, storage facilities (tarpaulins, nets and slings), camp facilities (blankets, clothing, tents, household utensils, utensils for water storage), trucks.

This assistance could be provided within the financial resources approved by the competent Yugoslav authorities for that purpose or through humanitarian aid (actions of socio-political organizations, the Red Cross of Yugoslavia, etc.).

In this context, the Federal Executive Council has already made the decision to allocate 400 million dinars as economic and humanitarian assistance for 1985 to African countries affected by drought. Goods equivalent to the said amount, primarily food, will be sent from Yugoslavia.

A broad action of socio-political organizations and the Red Cross of Yugoslavia to collect humanitarian aid for the affected African countries is underway. Eighty million dinars has already been collected and it is anticipated that the final figure may reach 132 million dinars.

2. Yugoslavia can co-operate on the short-term and medium-term basis with the African countries in the following specific fields of food and agriculture, which are given priority in the action plan: training of personnel in Yugoslav institutions and in the territories of African countries, expertise in specific fields, provision of successful comprehensive productivity programmes for edible cereals, small and medium scale irrigation, with the equipment, expertise, technology and know-how for extensive agriculture, consultancy, planning.

3. Within the limits of its possibilities, the competent Yugoslav authorities have decided to contribute to the Organization of African Unity Special Emergency Fund, set up to meet the emergency needs of the African countries, aware of the significance it has for these countries.

Appendix III

DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Offering Country</u>	<u>Requesting Country</u>
1.	<u>SOIL CONSERVATION AND DESERT RECLAMATION PROGRAMME</u>			
(a)	(i) Soil and land use survey and land utilisation feasibility reports including land evaluation techniques.	Experts, Planning and designs, including feasibility studies.	India	Ethiopia Senegal Niger
	(ii) Watershed Management Programme formulation.			
	(iii) Restoration of degraded lands through erosion control and levelling and application of amendments.			
	(iv) Soil conservation structural designs and treatment of the catchments of rivers and reservoirs.			
	(v) Developing integrated management systems for rainfed areas.			
	(vi) Anti-sedimentation conservation project planning for major dams and river valley projects.			

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Offering Country</u>	<u>Requesting Country</u>
(vii)	Reclamation and management of waste land including ravines, saline and alkaline affected lands.			
(b)	Watershed management and Arid Zone afforestation.	Research and Training	India 1. Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute; 2. Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Senegal Niger
(c)(i)	Ground water development	Field studies & expertise; project planning, design & implementation.	Cuba Egypt India Yugoslavia	Niger
(ii)	Construction of water harvesting structures.			
(d)	Improved techniques of water management and water utilisation.	Training, experts programme packages	India Yugoslavia	Chad
(e)	Forestry: formulation of a management strategy of forest resources keeping in mind maintenance of environmental stability, checking soil erosion, denudation of catchment areas of rivers, drought relief measures, meeting of energy and timber requirements of rural population and more efficient use of forest resources.	Experts & field studies. Implementation of programme.	Cuba India	Mali

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Offering Country</u>	<u>Requesting Country</u>
2.	<u>DROUGHT-PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME</u>			
	(a) Raising productivity of land, water, livestock and human resources. Development of drought-prone areas programme - Rural works programme for mitigating the adverse effects of drought and raising and stabilising productivity and land, livestock, water resources and human resources.	Field Studies, planning and design of programme implementation.	Algeria India	Ethiopia
	(b) (i) Soil & moisture conservation to put land back into cultivation; (ii) Small-scale irrigation and groundwater utilisation; (iii) Crop husbandry technology packages for increased production; (iv) Dry farming techniques; (v) Horticulture to promote substitute for food imports.	Technical assistance	India	Chad
	(c) (i) Training of extension workers;	Technical assistance,	Egypt	Senegal, Ethiopia

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Offering Country</u>	<u>Requesting Country</u>
	ii) Exchange of research findings related to specific crop varieties suitable to African habit and climate;	information, expertise & equipment	India	
	iii) Making available experts, where possible with demonstration teams;		Yugoslavia	
	iv) Hydrologists, geophysicists for strengthening national research systems and capacities in the meteorological field to analyse and forecast meteorological data.			
	v) Master drillers and mobile drilling units, pumps etc.			
(d) i)	On-the-job training by attachment of African experts/trainees to District Rural Development Agencies		India	Senegal, Ethiopia Niger, Mauritania
ii)	Subject-matter specialists to African countries to assist in the formulation of area-specific plans, their implementation and project management.		India	Mali, Chad, Mozambique
iii)	Packages of technology which can be replicated in Africa.	Information	India	

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<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Offering Country</u>	<u>Requesting Country</u>
iv)	Training programme at national institutions in drought-prone areas		India 1. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. 2. The All India Co-ordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad.	
e)	Management - rural development programme.	Training and expertise.	Algeria India (National Institute of Rural Development & Institute of Rural Management).	Sudan
3.	<u>IRRIGATION</u>			
a.	i) Central, conservation and utilisation of water resources. ii) Creation of optimum storage facilities. iii) Planning and programming of minor irrigation schemes including ground-water development, surface water (flow and lift) having a cultivable command area of say less than 2000 hectares.	Training/Experts	Algeria Cuba Egypt India Yugoslavia	Chad, Sudan

Serial No.	Item	Proposed Action	Offering Country	Requesting Country
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Research and Extension:

- iv) Expertise in management techniques and planning in the field of irrigation.

Chad
Lesotho

Experts

Training

Algeria
Egypt
India
Yugoslavia

- (b) Human Resources relating to irrigation:

- v) Management techniques
- vi) Training of Managers
- vii) Formulation and evaluation of projects
- viii) Data collection.

4. LIVESTOCK

Developments available in the fields of Veterinary Pathology, Bacteriology, Virology, Immunology, Helminthology, Protozoology and Entomology can be made available to African countries for setting up Disease Control Programme

Angola
Botswana

Expertise
and
information

India

5. STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE

- (h) i) Development of agricultural markets, rural godowns and storage facilities.
- ii) Establishment and operation of food reserves and storage centres.
- iii) Formulation of a "save grain" programme.
- iv) Scientific methods of storage of food grains at the Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur.

Ethiopia
Mozambique

Expertise Planning
& Management
experts, studies,
information, scheme
expertise.

India

Serial No.	Item	Proposed Action	Offering Country	Requesting Country
6. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE				
(a)	<u>Agriculture:</u> Formulate and develop agricultural production plans, seed production.	Experts	Algeria Egypt India Yugoslavia	Angola Chad, Kenya, Somalia Ethiopia
(b)	<u>Wheat</u> Wheat production	Research finding training	India 1. Punjab Agricultural University; 2. C.S. Azad University, 3. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. 4. Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	Burundi
(c)	<u>Rice:</u> Rice cultivation	Training Expertise	India 1. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack. 2. Tamilnadu Agricultural University.	Mali Uganda
(d)	<u>Training facilities ; short-term perspectives:</u> i) Expertise to draw up short-term crash Production-oriented-training courses for extension with contingency plans for promoting agricultural production and development.		Algeria Egypt India Yugoslavia	Burundi Botswana Mauritania

Serial No.	Item	Proposed Country	Offering Country	Requesting Country
ii)	Extension Workers to carry out field training and demonstration for African farmers.			Botswana Burkina Faso Mauritania
iii)	Extension campaigns could be organised and low-cost technologies using audio-visual aids could be conducted to educate farmers.			
iv)	Besides promoting farming in both dry land and irrigated areas, studies on diversification in agriculture can be taken up to encourage generation of supplementary incomes, employment, poultry farming, dairy farming, goat-rearing, sericulture apiary, sheep-rearing and inland fish culture.			Mauritania Botswana Burundi Rwanda
e)	Food In the area of food, formulation and management of a food policy with specific reference to Procurement and import of foodgrains and other related areas such as transport logistics, storage, distribution system and quality control.	India Yugoslavia		Burundi Ethiopia

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Offering Country</u>	<u>Requesting Country</u>
7.	<u>AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS</u>			
	i) Arrange training to farmers and other personnel in selection, operation and maintenance and testing of agricultural machinery such as tractors, power tillers, agricultural implements.		Algeria Egypt India Yugoslavia	Ethiopia, Mozambique Tanzania
	ii) Help in setting up of Agro-Industries Corporations on Indian model. These Corporations can help in arranging procurement, manufacture and distribution of agricultural machinery (including implements) and other essential inputs like fertilizers, pesticides etc. besides arranging custom hire services of agricultural machinery and promoting agro-based industries.			Tanzania
8.	<u>RURAL CREDIT SCHEMES/MANAGEMENT OF FOOD PRICES AND PROCUREMENT POLICIES</u>			
	Assist the African countries in establishment of co-operative institutions, arrange training and also other facilities in the field of co-operatives and credit	Expertise/ training	India	Tanzania Uganda

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Offering Country</u>	<u>Requesting Country</u>
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9. RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

Long-term perspectives

(a) Studying and assessing the capabilities in the agricultural infrastructural development and taking relevant measures in the field of agricultural research, agricultural education, agricultural extension work, transfer of technology, training for both in-service personnel and other farmers, study of existing input institutions and marketing systems.

(b) To promote agricultural research, concept of integrated working of agricultural universities and co-ordinated research projects developed in member countries could be utilised.

(c) Training support can be provided for use by research scientists, teachers and extension personnel both on short-term and long-term basis.

India
(Indian Council of
Agricultural Research)
Yugoslavia

Ethiopia
Uganda

Serial No.	Item	Proposed Action	Offering Country	Requesting Country
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African scientists could attend training programmes in agricultural institutions. Training infrastructure for the personnel have to be assessed and developed on the models of specialised trainers, training centres and the farm service centres.

10. HUMAN RESOURCES

- | | | | | |
|------|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| i) | Management techniques | Training | Algeria | |
| ii) | Extension Centres and training of extensions managers | Provision of experts planning, development and implementation of schemes. | Egypt
India
Yugoslavia | |
| iii) | Designing of food policies | | | |
| iv) | Formulation and evaluation of projects | | | |
| v) | Data collection | | | |
| vi) | Schemes relating to arrangements for the provision of rural credit, foodgrains pricing policies. | | | |