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COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1985
Item 12 of the provisional
agenda**
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
CO-OPERATION

Implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development
Decade for Africa

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The report annexed below was prepared in compliance with General Assembly resolution 39/233 of 18 December 1984, in which the Assembly requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Industrial Development Board and Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

2. The Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its nineteenth session a progress report entitled "Industrial Development Decade for Africa" (ID/B/330). The annexed report describes co-operation between ECA, the Organization of African Unity and UNIDO in respect of the programme for the Decade during the year 1984. It also summarizes the activities of the three secretariats during that period in accordance with the priorities established for the Decade within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action.

* A/40/50/Rev.1.

** E/1985/100.

3. After consideration of the report at its nineteenth session the Industrial Development Board adopted a conclusion on the subject, 1/ which reads as follows:

"1. The Industrial Development Board took note of the fourth progress report of the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (ID/B/330) and of the efforts of the secretariat in the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

"2. The Board recalled resolution 8 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa adopted by consensus by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

"3. The Board expressed concern at the deteriorating economic situation in Africa as reflected in Declaration 2(xx) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twentieth ordinary session and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984.

"4. The Board recalled General Assembly resolution 39/233 of 18 December 1984, as adopted, which allocated on a permanent annual basis \$5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations towards the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

"5. The Board urged all Governments, particularly those of developed countries, and relevant organizations to increase their financial, technical and other appropriate forms of support towards the achievement of the goals of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

"6. The Board called upon UNIDO, in co-operation with all Governments and relevant organizations, to pursue and intensify efforts aimed at the speedy implementation of the programme for the Decade.

"7. The Board requested the secretariat to submit a progress report on the implementation of the programme for the Decade at the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO."

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/40/16), chap. VI, para. 83, conclusion 1985/3.



ANNEX



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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

Fourth progress report

Submitted by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the
Executive Secretary of ECA

V.85-23492

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SUMMARY

Submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 39/233, the report describes co-operation between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and UNIDO in respect of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa during the year 1984. It also summarizes the activities of the secretariats during that period in accordance with the priorities established for the Decade within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action.

Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 39/233, in which the Assembly requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to submit to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, through the Industrial Development Board at its nineteenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

2. The report is also submitted in compliance with paragraph 11 of resolution 8 adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO,^{1/} in which the Conference further requested UNIDO to provide to the Board annual progress reports on the status of implementation of the programme for the Decade.

I. INTER-SECRETARIAT CO-OPERATION

3. At the outset of 1984 co-operation between the three lead agencies - ECA, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and UNIDO - was governed by the joint organization of the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the preceeding Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts of the Whole, both held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 26 - 28 March and 19 - 24 March respectively, as well as the joint preparation of proposals for the African common position on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

4. At the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, a number of countries described the steps they had taken in preparation for the implementation of the programme for the Decade. They reported on the establishment of national co-ordinating committees and operational focal points, and described the manner in which they had incorporated in their national industrial development plans and programmes the principles and ideas contained in the programme for the Decade. They also reported on problems and constraints encountered during those preparatory activities, in particular the inadequacy of financial resources and the critical shortage of skilled manpower, and described their Governments' plans for the implementation phase (1985-1986) of the programme for the Decade. Several countries also outlined the steps that had been taken to strengthen subregional economic co-operation.

5. The Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry also urged the preparation of a detailed programme of activities for the implementation phase (1985-1986) at the national, subregional and international levels. The basis for that programme was to be the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level that had been drawn up following the four subregional meetings organized by UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA and the OAU, in late 1983 and early 1984.^{2/} The initial integrated programme for the Eastern and Southern African subregion contained 18 core and 9 support projects; that for the West African subregion 35 core and 17 support projects; that for Central Africa 24 core and 13 support projects; and that for North African 19 core and 8 support projects.

The subregional programmes were endorsed by the Conference and subsequently welcomed by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, which requested that they be integrated still further.

6. The subregional programme for Eastern and Southern Africa also served to add an operational dimension to the conceptual framework of the protocol on industrial co-operation drawn up for the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) in that subregion. Similarly, ECA in conjunction with OAU continued to assist the Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS), whose treaty of establishment was signed in October 1983. In that connection, a protocol on industrial co-operation was prepared for consideration at a later date by the Community's policy-making organs. In the course of the year, assistance was also given by UNIDO to other lead intergovernmental organizations in each of the four subregions - the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) and the PTA for Eastern and Southern Africa - in taking follow-up action on their respective subprogrammes.

7. ECA also prepared briefs on various multinational projects contained in the programmes for the West African, and Eastern and Southern African subregions. The briefs contained proposals as to the promotion and implementation of the projects, including descriptions of the role of potential primary and secondary promoters and the types of collaboration envisaged. Steps were taken to improve the information content of the briefs. The preparation of the briefs was supplemented by moves to involve local manufacturing enterprises in the core projects identified at the four meetings (see para. 5 above).

8. The Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry also appealed to the Executive Director of UNIDO to prepare and present to the Fourth General Conference a UNIDO secretariat programme of assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the programmes for the Decade. A programme was duly drawn up and presented by UNIDO to its Fourth General Conference,^{3/} in which projects with a total value of some \$210 million were grouped according to core industrial subsectors and major factor inputs and related areas spelled out in the programme for the Decade. They ranged from the formulation and/or adjustment of industrial strategies, policies and plans through the rehabilitation of existing plants and/or development of core industries, to the provision of essential factor inputs such as manpower, energy, technology and financial resources.

9. The Fourth General Conference expressed support for the proposed programme of assistance. It recommended that the programme be reviewed and the component projects elaborated further, with increased attention being given to national projects. In keeping with the resolution on the Decade adopted by the Fourth General Conference, work ensued on the elaboration and improvement of selected project proposals so as to make them suitable for presentation to potential sources of finance, donor countries and associated organizations, with emphasis on their implementation and investment being effected as soon as possible. Steps were also taken to mobilize African countries and various intergovernmental organizations and ensure their involvement in follow-up to the decisions adopted at the Fourth General Conference in respect of the Decade. At the same time, every care was taken to reflect in both the proposed UNIDO and ECA programmes of work for 1986-1987 and the programme budgets for the same biennium the emphasis set in the various resolutions pertaining to the Decade. The annual work programmes of OAU will also reflect those emphases.

10. In 1984, attention also centred on the implementation of the programme for assistance to the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the Decade, financed from the amount of \$1 million allocated to UNIDO from overall savings in the United Nations regular budget as decided upon by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. The projects in that programme, some of which were derived from the initial integrated industrial promotion programmes (see para. 5 above), relate to the provision of technical advisory services, the development of pilot and demonstration plants, industrial manpower and industrial institutional infrastructure, and the launching of public information activities. Consequently, the project inputs are mainly in the form of technical expertise, and equipment (for pilot plants), as well as training workshops and seminars.

11. The projects selected were subjected to thorough scrutiny, the key feature being to ensure that they would be implemented in the course of 1984 with the desired impact. The selection process was also constrained by the relative modesty of the funds available as compared with the enormity of the needs and the essentiality of providing assistance to as large a number of countries as possible within a broad spectrum of activities. These endeavours were supplemented by support activities financed under the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF).

12. The Board, the Economic and Social Council and the Fourth General Conference expressed appreciation for the special allocation of \$1 million in 1984. The three bodies noted with interest the appeal entered by the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry that the General Assembly increase the allocation to an annual minimum level of \$5 million and put it on a permanent basis. Following extensive negotiations, the General Assembly in resolution 39/233 decided to allocate \$5 million annually on a permanent basis. The allocation will be used to finance technical co-operation activities in a variety of fields such as industrial strategy planning, feasibility studies, standardization and quality control, basic chemicals, energy, pharmaceuticals, food processing and textile production. These activities will be complemented by industrial studies and public information activities. A duly structured programme was drawn up in anticipation of the \$5 million allocation and, utilizing the experience gained in implementing the \$1 million programme (see paras. 10 and 11 above), steps will be taken to ensure its effective implementation.

13. At the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of the OAU Heads of State and Government, held at Addis Ababa in November 1984, the programme for the Decade as well as the report and resolution on the Decade adopted by the African Ministers of Industry at their Seventh Conference were endorsed. The Heads of State and Government pledged to direct, as a priority, resources to food, agriculture and industry. Furthermore, the special fund proposed in the World Bank programme of action for the sustained development of sub-Saharan Africa was welcomed, further to which a special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine in Africa was established. The 1985 OAU summit session will focus on economic matters; it shall (a) appraise progress towards implementing the Lagos Plan of Action; (b) formulate an emergency programme for Africa; and (c) establish a common platform for action by the specialized agencies of the United Nations system on international economic issues of crucial interest to Africa.

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Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Given the contribution that the production and processing of cassava can make to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production in Zaire, ECA conducted a pre-feasibility study in that area and arranged the transfer of appropriate technology from the Ivory Coast to Zaire. Technical co-operation among developing countries also governed the transfer of small-scale fish smoking and storage techniques from Ghana to Togo. Other contributions to the transfer of technology were made through such ECA projects as: (a) the pilot demonstration in the Sudan of a sorghum and millet dehuller developed by the Rural Industry and Innovation Centre of Botswana; (b) the standardization of a cassava grater by the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) and the rating of its efficiency by the Federal Institute of Industrial Research in Nigeria; and (c) the efficiency rating of small-scale decorticating and milling equipment for maize, millet, sorghum and rice by the Food Research Centre in the Sudan.

22. In addition to compiling technical profiles for the local manufacture of small-scale oil palm processing equipment, ECA also prepared two project profiles related to the small-scale processing of sugar and the industrial dehulling/milling of sorghum and millet. The profiles are designed to assist Governments in the choice of equipment and plant configuration and, where appropriate, to demonstrate the advantages of new technologies over traditional techniques.

23. UNIDO activities in the agro- and agro-based industries subsector also included preparatory assistance to a rehabilitation programme for agro-industries in Guinea with a similar programme having been initiated in Nigeria. In the leather industry, work was nearing completion on a project drawn up to provide the initial infrastructure for the Tanzanian Institute of Leather Technology. Further assistance was requested, and a project for the rehabilitation of the leather and leather products sector in that country was completed under World Bank financing. The endeavours to improve the utilization of domestic resources and increase the share of value-added products bore fruit in Kenya, and one stage of a multi-stage project devoted to leather and leather products development in Ethiopia was completed. A project was initiated to expedite the establishment of a tannery in Burundi. In general, technical co-operation activities in the leather sector were oriented towards an integrated programme approach to maximize the potential in the region. The idea is also being mooted of holding an expert group meeting within the framework of the UNIDO System of Consultations to discuss an integrated development programme for the leather and leather products sector in Africa.

24. In the textile industry, further assistance was provided to the Tanzania National Textile Corporation and work continued on a garment manufacturing plant in Sierra Leone. Plans were also drawn up for the establishment of a garment manufacturing plant in Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania) with ancillary plants in Lesotho, Botswana and Zimbabwe with a view to promoting the integration of women in industry. Assistance was also provided to a textile factory, a major government undertaking in Somalia, where UNIDO not only advised on production and management problems, but also devised appropriate training for

technical and managerial staff. Another project currently under active consideration is a pre-feasibility study on the establishment of a textile complex in the Central African Republic.

25. In the wood-processing industry, the main focus of attention was on the activities of the FAO/ECA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa which developed numerous project concepts and provided continuous advice to countries in the region. For its part, UNIDO assisted a number of countries such as Ethiopia in the manufacture of fibreboard, Guinea in the production of furniture and Congo in the manufacture of matches. Other projects included assistance in the production of wood-based panels and school furniture in Rwanda and the manufacture of bentwood chairs in the Sudan.

26. The Forest Industries Advisory Group also developed a comprehensive programme of assistance in concert with the African Timber Organization aimed at identifying forest industry projects and facilitating policy formulation in the wood-processing sector. Prefeasibility studies and forest inventories were carried out by ECA to determine optimal locations in such areas as Kisangani-Lubutu in Zaire. Emphasis was also given to the establishment of a network of subregional institutions to train managers, technicians and workers in the forest industry. With national training centres that could be upgraded to meet subregional requirements located in Congo, Kenya and Nigeria and with another planned in Zimbabwe to cover the needs of the member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), full regional coverage could be assured, were additional centres to be established in Cameroon, Egypt and Zaire.

27. The Forest Industries Advisory Group also placed emphasis on Afro-Arab and intra-African co-operation in secondary wood-processing. Furniture manufacturers in Eastern and Southern Africa were briefed on the findings of an earlier ECA marketing mission to the Gulf region: proposals were made for strengthening furniture exports, and the establishment of a furniture assembly plant in Dubai based on supplies of African components was suggested. Furthermore, exchange of experience in in-plant supervisory training between furniture plants in the region was promoted, while prototypes of low-cost furniture/joinery products were developed specifically for the small-scale industry sector.

28. In the field of building materials and construction, an attempt was made to alleviate the problems arising out of the wide disparity in supply in urban and rural districts. Although most African countries have facilities to produce building materials for a wide range of structural applications, viz. cement and load-bearing bricks, rural areas enjoy only limited access to such products. High transportation costs and limited local markets thus combine to make brick prices prohibitive in most rural areas. UNIDO ordered a mobile mechanized brickmaking plant in 1984 as part of its Decade-related technical co-operation programme. Comprising a trailer-mounted brickmaking unit with an hourly capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 bricks, the project will be carried out in the United Republic of Tanzania and the findings made available to other countries in the region.

29. Other brickmaking projects included continued assistance to the new plant in the Gambia,^{11/} a study on the revitalization of a brick factory in Cameroon, arrangements for the establishment of a refractory brick plant in Zimbabwe based on economic co-operation with Yugoslavia, and the improved production of unfired bricks in Niger. The use of other building materials was promoted, for example, in Ethiopia where a project was launched related to the utilization of local marble and granite and the production of low-cost materials based on volcanic tuff. In that connection, Ethiopian experts visited Yugoslavia to study processing techniques in that country.

30. UNIDO also assisted ECOWAS in initiating a comprehensive evaluation of a large-scale subregional cement factory in West Africa, while providing assistance to the development of a pozzolana cement plant in Botswana and to the Suez cement company in Egypt. The assistance to the cement industry in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was expanded further, and UNIDO organized a study tour for members of the cement manufacturers' association, CIMA FRIQUE, with a view to increasing co-operation between the Francophone countries in the region. For its part, ECA also undertook a pre-feasibility study directed towards optimizing current production and installing new capacities in certain plants in the West African region. A proposal was subsequently submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC).

31. Increased TCDC was a prominent feature of ECA activities in the building materials and construction sector. Based on the outcome of a study tour, workshop and in-plant training in India organized in 1981 for African planners and specialists in that sector, ECA prepared a comprehensive document outlining the experience of India in such areas as the decentralization and diversification of building materials production as well as the development and application of research. The document is designed to assist Governments in project identification, planning and implementation.

32. ECA also attached particular importance to strengthening sectoral research in Africa, preferably on a multi-country basis, as an essential step in the development of appropriate technologies and building materials. The endeavours bore fruit in the West African subregion where Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal and Togo agreed to upgrade a research centre at Cacavelli near Lome (Togo) into a subregional building and building materials research centre. The full breadth of the ECA regional programme for the building materials and construction industries is described in the final report of the UNDP-financed project which was completed in April 1984.

33. In the metallurgical industry subsector, UNIDO technical assistance was mainly directed towards the development of the foundry industry: projects were implemented in Angola, Ethiopia, Niger, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania. These endeavours were matched by a second regional demonstration workshop for African countries on managed maintenance in the metallurgical and foundry industries in Cairo in November/December 1984; it is planned to repeat the holding of such workshops on a regular basis. The impact of the workshop, to which both ECA and the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR)

contributed, was greatly enhanced by the maintenance and computerized process control systems that UNIDO installed for use in the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company plant at Halwan under its technical co-operation programme.

34. Under UNIDO guidance, work started on the overall planning and development of the iron and steel industry in Mozambique following the provision of training in steel rolling operations. While work started on establishing a scrap collection and processing centre in Angola, assistance in maintenance operations was provided to the plant run by the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Corporation (ZISCO) and advice given on upgrading productivity and product quality at a steel works in Ethiopia. Assistance was also provided to metallurgical technology and research institutes in such countries as Morocco and Nigeria.

35. A key feature of UNIDO activities in the metallurgical sector was the promotion of co-operation between countries in the region and with countries in other developing regions. Under a UNIDO project, experts from ZISCO travelled to Ethiopia, Mozambique and Uganda, while co-operation in the foundry sector between Egypt and Somalia was arranged within the framework of the \$1 million contribution by the Egyptian Government to assist African countries in projects related to the Decade. Angolan foundry personnel were given 12 months' training at the Foundry Industry Centre at Itauna (Brazil), and key personnel from the pilot and demonstration foundry project in Ethiopia went on a study tour to the pilot and demonstration foundry in Nepal established by UNIDO; similar tours are being planned for foundry specialists from the Central African Republic and Rwanda. A workshop and study tour of metallurgical and engineering plants in Hungary were organized jointly by UNIDO and ARCEDEM.

36. At the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Iron and Steel for Eastern and Southern African Countries held at Lusaka (Zambia), in October 1984, discussions centred on an integrated approach to the development of the iron and steel industry and an appropriate action programme. In Central Africa, ECA advised the Maluku Steel Mill in Zaire on means of attaining economic capacity utilization, assisting the plant which currently uses scrap to identify essential inputs, diversify output and extend its market to other ECCAS countries which will contribute to the supply of raw materials and energy.

37. In the engineering industry subsector, UNIDO assistance focused upon the repair and maintenance of industrial equipment as well as the manufacture of spare parts. Follow-up action was undertaken in respect of large-scale projects in Guinea and Angola, with similar projects being implemented in Algeria, Cameroon, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Somalia and Sao Tome and Principe. A large number of those projects were related to the maintenance and repair of hand-operated and motor-driven pumps, an area of special concern, particularly in the Sahelian countries. Another area of importance was the provision of assistance in the manufacture of agricultural tools and implements. In Lesotho, for example, prototype tools were developed, tested and subsequently manufactured, while in Senegal work was directed towards the development of an agricultural machinery agency serving the member countries of the Common African and Mauritian Organization (OCAM). A joint FAO/UNIDO mission to Cameroon

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finalized a 10-year mechanization plan for that country while a preliminary mission to Algeria established a basic framework for the development of multi-purpose facilities for the manufacture of agricultural machinery and other capital goods. Assistance was also delivered to Burkina Faso, Somalia, Togo and Uganda, while the first steps were taken to promote a SADCC programme for an agricultural machinery industry network.

38. Given the need for industry to provide inputs for other key sectors of the economy such as transport and communications, UNIDO provided assistance in the manufacture of land-based transport equipment. Further to assisting CEAO in the design, development and manufacturing of rolling stock, UNIDO undertook a comprehensive study of the development of the railway industry in the region on behalf of the Union of African Railways (UAR). The latter subject was also debated at the Third Symposium of the Union of African Railways held at Libreville (Gabon) in October 1984, for which UNIDO prepared technical documents. Water-based transport was also an area of concern with technical assistance being provided to shipyards in Kenya and the Seychelles. Technical inputs were also provided in preparation for a seminar in 1985 to be jointly sponsored by the Pan African Telecommunications Union and the Government of India.

39. Negotiations between ECA and the Indian Government culminated in funds being granted to launch an engineering industry development programme and purchase equipment for ARCEDEM. The engineering industry development programme, which will make a direct contribution to the industrial development of the PTA for Eastern and Southern Africa, aims at establishing specific core engineering industries as well as upgrading existing plants such as foundries, machine shops, and maintenance and repair facilities. It will also contribute to the promotion of ancillary industries in the subregion as well as lend strength to endeavours in human resource development.

40. In the course of the year, ECA fielded missions to Swaziland and Togo to investigate the upgrading of the engineering industry in those countries and its integration with other industrial subsectors. ECA and UNIDO contributed to an interregional workshop on the promotion of welding technology at Tiruchirapalli (India) in January/February 1984 attended by participants from African countries; the two organizations also submitted a joint paper on the promotion of multi-purpose production units in the engineering sector in Africa to a meeting on the development of multi-purpose agricultural machinery plants held at Guangzhou (China) in November 1984. Both organizations participated in the Working Group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, for setting up an African regional network for agricultural tools and equipment, and a joint mission will be fielded in early 1985.

41. A significant feature of ECA activities in the engineering subsector were those related to supporting the work of ARCEDEM, such as assistance in the organization of training courses and study tours, and the establishment of national design and manufacturing centres. ECA took steps to enhance the contribution of ARCEDEM still further by establishing an industrial consultancy and management service unit within the Centre.

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42. In the chemical industries subsector, UNIDO conducted a survey of the potential in OCAM member countries for co-operation in the production of phosphate fertilizers. Within the framework of the UNIDO System of Consultations, a regional meeting will be held at a later date to exchange experience gained in the construction and operation of fertilizer plants. ECA also prepared proposals for the negotiation of multinational co-operation in the development and production of fertilizers in both Western Africa and Southern and Eastern Africa. The practical application of chemicals to the agricultural sector was the topic at the Regional Symposium on Plastics in Agriculture held in Alexandria (Egypt), October/November 1984, which demonstrated the benefits to be derived from the use of plastics as a means of boosting food production. In October, UNIDO organized at Aliaga near Izmir (Turkey) a meeting on co-operation between the developing countries of the Middle East and North Africa in the petrochemical field. In Benin, work continued on the construction of a salt works with start-up scheduled for early 1985, and in Central Africa traditional wood-fired salt production methods will be modified with UNIDO assistance, thereby guarding against large-scale deforestation.

43. In the pharmaceutical field, UNIDO placed particular emphasis on the industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants. The pilot production unit set up in Rwanda, for example, will be concerned not only with the extraction and distillation of medicine from locally available herbs, but also with the cultivation of other medicinal plants and their practical application. Its activities will be co-ordinated with those of a similar plant in the neighbouring United Republic of Tanzania. A project for the local production of oral rehydration salts in Zambia was initiated in 1984, and following a UNIDO techno-economic study, a request was received for one such plant in the United Republic of Tanzania. Within the framework of the joint UNIDO/Hungary Programmes for International Co-operation, a programme was carried out on the rehabilitation and expansion of existing vaccine production units in the region.

44. In the small-scale industry sector, whose development is essential to the maintenance of balanced and harmonious economic growth, UNIDO implemented a series of projects. In Senegal, assistance to the Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielle was directed towards promotion through extension services and common facilities, and comparable assistance was provided to the Office de Promotion de l'Entreprise Nigérienne in Niger and the Small Industry Development Organization in Zambia. In Ethiopia, the second phase of a project directed towards the Handicrafts and Small Industries Development Agency was concerned with the establishment of two pilot industrial co-operative workshops for training and demonstration purposes, while in Kenya assistance was directed towards small-scale industrial units on industrial estates. Rural development was also promoted in a variety of ways ranging from the provision of mobile maintenance and repair services so as to facilitate the rehabilitation of industrial plants, to the training of workers in village industries.

45. The ECA directory of small-scale industrial project profiles in Africa published in 1983,^{12/} was expanded and prepared for re-issuance. The new entries relate to products of particular significance to rural households and also offer openings for women's enterprises. Work will continue on expanding the information on industrial opportunities

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identified in the small-scale sector. ECA also fielded a mission to Chad to promote the integrated development of small-scale industries so as to meet the fundamental needs of both rural and urban areas. A series of profiles will be prepared providing details of the requisite inputs as well as describing the support institution and services required. In addition to increasing the level of production, the projects will be so designed as to ensure effective utilization of local resources, generate employment and motivate national entrepreneurs.

Major factor and related inputs

Natural resources and energy

46. The activities of UNIDO related to energy and industrialization in Africa, were summarized in a background document^{13/} and preparations were made for an upcoming expert group meeting on energy and industry in Africa. Similarly, contributions were made to a meeting on hydropower to be organized by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Norway, to which several African countries will be invited. In addition to organizing a meeting in November 1984 in co-operation with the Government of France on the utilization of agricultural residues for energy, which representatives of a number of African countries attended, UNIDO contributed to the ECA Regional Workshop on Energy Planning held in Addis Ababa in December 1984, and put forward project proposals relevant to African conditions for discussion at a global consultative meeting on new and renewable sources of energy to be held in early 1985. In connection with the preparations for the second Consultation on the capital goods industry to be held in June 1985, case studies were carried out in Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt and United Republic of Tanzania on the main indicators of manufacturing capabilities. The findings will serve as a basis for the formulation of strategies related to the development of the energy-related equipment and technology sector.

47. Projects related to the utilization of renewable energy sources were implemented in the Comoros, Egypt, Mali and United Republic of Tanzania, ranging from solar distillation systems for essential oils derived from the ylang-ylang flower through improvements in traditional wood-burning stoves, to the establishment of low-cost small hydropower plants. Other activities related to the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy included the utilization of cotton stalks for the production of solid and gaseous fuels through gasification and pyrolysis, as well as the upgrading of traditional technologies. In connection with the Petroleum Development Centre in Sumbe (Angola), trainees from countries in the region were selected for the current training year. UNIDO also promoted co-operation between Africa and Latin America in the development and transfer of technology related to small-scale distilleries for the production of power alcohol. A second phase of the project is under consideration: it involves the design, local manufacture and test running of two micro-distilleries in Kenya for the production of power alcohol, with technical support being provided by Brazilian experts.

48. The Mineral Resources Unit of ECA continued its technical and administrative assistance to the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre based at Dodoma (United Republic of Tanzania), which undertook a series of geological and mining surveys related to mineral commodities such as gold, platinum, tin and tungsten, as well as other industrial and fertilizer raw materials. In June 1984, a core staff took over from the interim secretariat maintained thitherto by ECA and the Centre organized a number of training courses related to small-scale mining, mineral economics and micro-computer applications to earth sciences. At the same time, work proceeded on the establishment of a similar mineral resources development centre in Brazzaville (Congo).

49. In addition to providing advisory services to Governments in the region, the Mineral Resources Unit of ECA issued three thematic maps of Africa (scale 1:5,000,000) showing the geological structure, mineral deposits and oil/gas reserves of the region, respectively.

Industrial technology and related services

50. The capabilities of industrial research centres were strengthened in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Republic of Tanzania, while industrial information services were introduced and/or improved in Angola, Mozambique, Nigeria and Togo. In addition to strengthening institutions related to small-scale and medium-size industries and rural industrial development (see paras. 44 - 45 above) which, as emphasized in the programme for the Decade, are seen as vehicles for modernizing the economy, UNIDO technical co-operation activities were also directed towards the development and strengthening of standardization activities in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

51. Continued assistance was also given to the technology transfer offices established in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Sudan so as to strengthen their ability to evaluate technology transfer agreements. New projects related to the institutional infrastructure needed to promote the development and transfer of technology were approved and assistance in formulating national technology policies, plans and strategies will be provided to Guinea and Madagascar.

52. In co-operation with the African Regional Centre for Technology, UNIDO also launched a project related to technological co-operation between selected African countries. Involving the development of an information network, the project is designed to promote the exchange of information on current research and development activities, technology transfer arrangements and training courses, as well as technology and consultancy services. The countries that will participate in the initial phase are: Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Sudan, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

53. At the regional level, an expert group meeting was organized by ECA, OAU, UNIDO, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development on the identification and application of relevant new technologies for the implementation of the programme for the Decade. Held in Mbabane (Swaziland) in October 1984 and attended by some 30 experts, the

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meeting examined recent technological developments in such fields as micro-electronics, biotechnology, genetic engineering and materials technology and their possible impact on industrial and technological developments in Africa. The meeting devoted particular attention to the socio-economic implications of new technologies as well as to the development of technological capacities and human resources in Africa, and recommended action to be taken at the national, regional and international level.

Development of manpower capabilities and managerial skills

54. Participation in the group training programmes organized by UNIDO was predominantly African. In addition, eight programmes were organized exclusively for participants from the region in the fields of management, training, manufacture of industrial goods, industrial maintenance, quality control, public enterprises, small-scale industries, railway maintenance and repair and foundry operations. Under the "centres of excellence" programme, attention focused on strengthening existing training capacities and capabilities. In Cameroon, the University of Douala assumed almost full responsibility in 1984 for training programmes related to the management of industrial goods manufacture which started four years previous. Although a national institution, its facilities are open to other French-speaking countries in the region. Another national institute whose facilities are open to other African countries is the Centre ivoirien de gestion des entreprises (CIGE) which provides training and consultancy services in industrial management, while the Centre africain et mauricien de perfectionnement des cadres offers training specifically related to the small- and medium-scale industry sector. Yet another UNIDO-assisted body is the subregional multi-sectoral institute in Gabon which provides technicians and managers from the UDEAC countries with training in development project preparation, formulation and evaluation.

55. A five-year training programme for African development finance institutions was formulated by UNIDO in co-operation with the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI) and the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank. Within the framework of that programme, EDI, in association with UNIDO, organized group training programmes in development banking at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), and in small-scale industries at Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) and at Dakar (Senegal). The requirements of the least developed countries of Africa were a primary consideration in a new training programme devised by UNIDO on management training institutions, while a pilot project was developed in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia for the operation of a small-scale foundry to be established in the United Republic of Tanzania. The training programme on energy management and conservation for the least developed countries, held in May 1984 in the Philippines, included an African instructor for the first time. As a follow-up to the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower held in 1982, an operational approach to training for the iron and steel sector will be tested in selected African countries, while a similar approach in the engineering sector is being tested in Tunisia.

56. It is also planned to enhance the development of industrial manpower training activities through an intra-African co-operation project designed specifically to meet the needs of the Decade. Encompassing two African countries - Egypt and Nigeria - the pilot

project will involve managers in the foundry, sheet metal-working and leather industries as well as those responsible for the maintenance of industrial equipment. It will be directed towards overcoming current training constraints and promoting sectoral co-operation among African countries. Moreover, as a follow-up to a solidarity meeting held in the Sudan in 1981, Algeria provided equipment and training to that country in respect of maintenance and repair in engineering workshops. Once again, training in the repair and maintenance of railway equipment was provided for engineers from French-speaking African countries and a parallel course was introduced for railway engineers from English-speaking countries in the region. Similarly, at an in-plant training programme in the repair and maintenance of small and medium ships, a significant number of African participants were registered.

57. The role of women in the industrial development process was also an area of particular concern. The ECA African Training and Research Centre for Women presented a policy paper on women and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa to the fifth meeting of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development held in Addis Ababa, 4 - 6 May 1984. Four case studies on women and the Decade were carried out by women researchers in Egypt, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and United Republic of Tanzania. The results of those case studies and related recommendations were presented to the Regional Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women/Third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania), 8 - 12 October 1984. Organized by ECA and OAU, that meeting adopted the Arusha Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women to the Year 2000, which included a major section on the role of women in the industrialization of the region. A paper on the role of women in industrialization in Africa was also presented to a workshop on social aspects of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa held in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), 1 - 4 November 1984 (see also para. 78 below).

58. UNIDO organized a regional workshop in April 1984 in Harare (Zimbabwe), on the integration of women in the industrial planning and development process which sought to identify opportunities for the increased and more effective participation of women in the planning and management of industrial development, in particular, the increased participation of women in the development of small-scale industries. To that end, a training programme for female entrepreneurs in the small-scale industry sector was held in the United Republic of Tanzania, directed towards the solution of both managerial and technical problems as well as the conduct of expansion programmes. In December 1984, a workshop was organized by UNIDO, in co-operation with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, on the design of a modular curriculum for training in industrial management aimed at women managers. Both CIGE and the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute expressed interest in implementing selected modules in 1985.

59. As in previous years, the training activities of UNIDO were complemented by assistance in the management of industrial enterprises - thereby contributing to the improved utilization and rehabilitation of installed capacities. Projects so assisted ranged from the operation of a floating dock to fruit processing and textile production. Some of the

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enterprises were in the public sector and the solutions put forward included the development of better monitoring systems, the introduction of standard costing procedures and the utilization of micro-computers with appropriately adapted software. The assistance provided to Zaire, for example, and the management methodology used might prove applicable to other countries within the context of technological co-operation among developing countries, while industrial management seminars and national conferences in Malawi, Somalia and Sudan proved an effective means of dealing with management problems identified in the course of large-scale projects in those countries.

60. ECA fielded missions to the Gambia and Sierra Leone to draw up plans for workshops on employment and manpower planning. The proposals relating to the effective planning, development and utilization of human resources were discussed at the Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization organized by ECA at Addis Ababa in October 1984. A national workshop on manpower and employment planning was held at Maseru (Lesotho) in October 1984. Dealing with the basics of manpower and employment planning, it was the first in a series of national workshops leading up to a regional seminar and intensive manpower planning programme held at the Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar (Senegal). ECA assisted the Institute in the development of a training programme for manpower planners. The first course, which will equip the participants to manage human resource planning, development and utilization schemes and conduct related workshops, opened in November 1984.

61. ECA conducted studies in 1984 in Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho and United Republic of Tanzania on enhancing the capability of non-formal education to promote integrated rural development and the findings were presented to the Conference of the African Association for Training and Development held at Addis Ababa in November 1984. The response of institutions of higher learning to Africa's rapidly deteriorating social and economic conditions was the main topic of discussion at the Second Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Residents and Doctors of Institutions of Higher Learning held in Mbabane (Swaziland) in February 1985.

Industrial planning

62. The main thrust of UNIDO technical assistance in the industrial policy planning and programming field was directed towards Africa, the overall object being the establishment of a strong and integrated industrial sector, efficient and capable of contributing to rapid and sustained economic growth. To that end, UNIDO continued to provide assistance in the elaboration of industrial master plans, for instance, in the Ivory Coast and Mali, while the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Kenya was assisted in the elaboration of a sectoral plan for the manufacturing sector as part of the country's fifth national development plan. In Cameroon, the second phase of preparing the country industrial masterplan^{14/} was initiated involving, inter alia, the conduct of studies in priority sectors and the development of the requisite industrial infrastructure.

63. These endeavours were matched by assistance given to countries in the review and reformulation of industrial strategies and policies. In Guinea, for example, UNIDO, in co-operation with the World Bank and UNDP, assisted the Government in drawing up a new industrial strategy and formulating an industrial recovery programme. A programme for the revision of industrial strategy in Senegal was launched in 1984.

64. At the same time, assistance was given to improve the management of the industrial planning process and enhance co-ordination between Ministries of Industry and other Ministries or bodies supporting the industrial development process. This type of assistance was provided to Mali in 1984, with similar activities envisaged in the near future for other countries, such as Ghana, Guinea and Mauritania.

65. Following on the integrated subregional industrial promotion programmes (see para. 5 above), and within the context of the \$1 million special allocation by the General Assembly, a number of intergovernmental organizations in the region - ECOWAS, the PTA for Eastern and Southern Africa, and UDEAC - were assisted in following up some of the priority projects in the respective subregional programmes. They were also assisted in strengthening both institutional and operational means of achieving effective industrial integration and co-operation at the subregional level. Within the context of that same allocation, UNIDO also co-operated with Governments in organizing national workshops to discuss national industrial strategies and the programme for the Decade. With the basic objective of bringing about a re-alignment of national strategies, policies and plans in keeping with the aims and objectives of the Decade, preparations were made for workshops in Benin and Mauritania and others, e.g. Burkina Faso and Uganda, were planned for later in 1985.

66. At the subregional level, assistance was directed towards promoting industrial co-operation as a means of overcoming the constraints arising out of limited and fragmented markets. The secretariat of CEAO, for example, was assisted in the preparation of three studies related to the possible local production of glass containers, fertilizers and iron and steel, while assistance was provided to UDEAC within the framework of an institutional support programme, in project identification and the conduct of feasibility and evaluation studies.

Mobilization of financial resources

67. In the course of assisting government promotion agencies, development banks and other private and public institutions to identify and prepare industrial investment project proposals, the UNIDO Investment Co-operative Programme undertook 21 missions to 49 developing countries, the majority of which were to African countries. As a result of those missions, some 620 new industrial investment proposals were added to the UNIDO portfolio that now contains 1,355 active and pipeline projects, of which 440 are in Africa. During 1984, new investment projects worth some \$50 million were promoted for Africa.

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68. Country presentation meetings were organized in Cameroon and Senegal. In addition to informing industrialists, financiers and government institutions about a country's potential and investment openings, the meetings also serve as a prelude to the larger investment promotion meetings. In December 1984, UNIDO organized one such investment promotion meeting at Dakar (Senegal), for the ECOWAS countries. Attended by 252 participants from the region and 273 participants and prospective investors from outside the region, the meeting provided a forum for the discussion of 103 industrial investment projects with a total investment value of \$271 million. Furthermore, the meeting considered an additional 52 projects identified within the context of the joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO meeting for West Africa on intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the Decade. Among the financing institutions scheduled to attend were the International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank (ADB), the Société Internationale Financière pour les Investissements et le Développement en Afrique, the Industrialization Fund for Developing Countries and the Netherlands Development Finance Company.

69. Intensive negotiations were held between project sponsors and prospective investors on projects identified for promotion at the Regional Investment Promotion Meeting for Southern African Countries held at Lusaka (Zambia) in October 1983. It is anticipated that many of the projects will be implemented in the course of 1985. Preparations were also made for further investment promotion meetings to be held in 1985 at Khartoum (Sudan) and Libreville (Gabon), so that three major investment promotion meetings will have been held in the region within a period of 12 months.

70. As in previous years, officials from developing countries received on-the-job training at the various UNIDO Investment Promotion Services in the promotion of investment activities related to their own countries. African countries involved in 1984 were: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

71. Discussions were also held between UNIDO and ADB on the implementation of the co-operation agreement between the two bodies in the light of the aims and objectives of the Decade. Operational arrangements were discussed for the effective implementation of Decade-related projects that met the investment criteria set by ADB, as were new initiatives involving the possible preparation of feasibility studies financed by the Bank. At the same time, ECA drew up, in co-operation with the ADB, a draft agreement for the management of the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF). Finalized in November 1984, that agreement will be submitted to the Board of Governors of the ADB and AIDF respectively for their approval.

Pre-investment activities

72. The preparation of sound pre-investment studies and the careful assessment of investment projects are essential to the successful securement of investment funds. Consequently, UNIDO continued its efforts to upgrade local skills in the application of advanced project identification, preparation and evaluation methods and techniques, including the use of the UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR). In

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1984, seminars on the use of the COMFAR were held in Ethiopia (2), Madagascar and Zambia, with others scheduled for early 1985 in Madagascar and Sudan. National training seminars were held in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Sudan and Togo and a regional seminar in Guinea-Bissau for government officials from Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, and Cape Verde. A second regional seminar on the financial and economic evaluation of industrial investment projects was held for the staff of the West African Development Bank, while African participation, particularly from the least developed countries in the region, was high in the interregional seminar held at Warsaw (Poland) on project preparation, evaluation and financing.

73. The training activities described above complemented the technical assistance provided by UNIDO in project preparation. In addition to completing the feasibility study in Sierra Leone on the modernization, expansion and diversification of the national workshop, the sole metalworking facility in Sierra Leone,^{15/} a large-scale project comprising a series of opportunity, pre-feasibility and fully-fledged studies, was initiated in Madagascar and a feasibility study on the production of solar equipment in Mali was completed.

74. The least developed countries in Africa were also an area of particular concern with advisory and project identification missions being undertaken in the course of the year to Benin, Burundi, Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

Intra-African trade and industrial co-operation

75. Further to putting forward proposals for negotiations among Governments in the selected subsectors described above, ECA continued to assist the secretariat of the PTA of Eastern and Southern Africa, primarily in the preparation of that organization's work programme and the promotion of multinational projects in basic industries.

76. ECA also participated in a joint interdisciplinary mission, organized by UDEAC, the Institut sous-regional multisectoriel de technologie appliquée, de planification et d'évaluation de projets and ECA, to five UDEAC member countries in May-June 1984 as part of the follow-up to an evaluation of that intergovernmental organization carried out by ECA three years previous. In the period July-September 1984, a series of in-depth sectoral studies were prepared, including an assessment of the UDEAC common industrial policy. Based on an evaluation of that policy as well as the industrial strategies and practices of the different member States, the study presents specific recommendations and proposals for the implementation by UDEAC of a self-reliant and self-sustained industrial development strategy based on the Lagos Plan of Action and programme for the Decade. This assessment was presented together with other in-depth studies to an ad hoc committee in Brazzaville (Congo) in November 1984, prior to their submission to the UDEAC Conference of Heads of State in December 1984.

77. At the request of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), ECA fielded a mission to the member States of that Community in order to prepare a draft multisectoral plan. In the chapter devoted to industry, particular emphasis was placed on

objectives, priorities and concepts contained in the programme for the Decade: selected core industrial projects and activities were suggested and criteria for selecting additional core projects were presented.

78. In November 1984 at a workshop on the social aspects of the Decade, organized by the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development, ECA, OAU and UNIDO at Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), ECA presented a report on intra-African co-operation: objectives, achievements, difficulties and future prospects. It examined the social variables affecting, promoting or retarding industrial development within the context of the Lagos Plan of Action as well as the enhancement of social development in the region through implementation of the programme for the Decade. UNIDO also presented a paper to that workshop examining the interrelationship between industrial development patterns and socio-economic development in the least developed countries of Africa.

79. At the inaugural meeting of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce held at Addis Ababa in September 1984, particular emphasis was given to the role of the agents of production and distribution in implementing the programme for the Decade. Close co-operation in investment and trade decisions would ensure optimal use of Africa's capacities and resources. To that end, ECA declared its willingness to provide certain advisory services and support, such as: (a) organization of meetings between the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce and intergovernmental organizations such as ECOWAS and ECCAS on the negotiation and promotion of investment projects; (b) pre-investment information; and (c) information on industrial contracts, investment opportunities and market openings.

Industrial studies and research

80. As in previous years within its industrial studies and research programme, UNIDO prepared the "Annual statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1983" (UNIDO/IS.433) which included a special section on the industrial performance of the least developed countries. Furthermore, the first volume in a statistical series, "L'industrie africaine en chiffres" (UNIDO/IS.474) was issued in 1984. The document provides industrial data compiled through field work on two African countries (Burundi and Mali) for which systematic information was not previously available. Furthermore, a subset of industrial statistics was prepared for issuance in 1985 related specifically to the African region. Derived from the Handbook of Industrial Statistics (ID/238), it will provide data on industry in up to 40 African countries. UNIDO also contributed inputs to the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers organized by ECA at Addis Ababa in March 1984.

81. Within the framework of its regional and country studies, UNIDO finalized its studies on industrial resource-based development in Guinea-Bissau and Lesotho, and similar studies are planned for the Gambia and Rwanda. As a follow-up to an in-depth study undertaken in 1982 for the Government of Madagascar, industrial pricing patterns, fiscal policies and industrial sector statistics in that country were analysed, the findings serving as inputs to the review and elaboration of policy instruments for industrialization by the Malagasy

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authorities. In close co-operation with the Government of Zimbabwe, a study on the manufacturing sector was initiated so as to provide policy-makers with a basic overview of the country's industrial structure and its development. It will emphasize rationalizing and integrating production, generating domestic and subregional demand and improving intra- and inter-sectoral linkages.

82. The country industrial development reviews issued in 1984 included a review of Kenya (UNIDO/IS.459) and two reviews on the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania are scheduled for issuance in early 1985. Other reviews currently under preparation include Congo, Egypt, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. A comprehensive assessment of the resource potential and industrial policy options for the future independent Government of Namibia was submitted in early 1984 to the United Nations Institute for Namibia (UNIN), at whose request a summary version of the study is now being finalized. Both the comprehensive study and its summary version are component parts of the comprehensive analysis under preparation by UNIN of the national reconstruction and development of Namibia. As a follow-up to the study prepared in 1983 on industrial co-operation within SADCC to be issued in early 1985, a study offering an overview of the mining and mineral-based industries in that subregion was completed.

83. As part of its global and conceptual analysis of long-term industrialization, UNIDO examined the mineral trade potential of the least developed countries in Africa, assessing the opportunities and constraints upon expanding the mineral industries and mineral exports. A study of the past experience and future prospects in Malawi was published in the journal Industry and Development (ID/SER.M/10) as a case study of resource-based industrial development. In its research into the social aspects of industrialization, UNIDO examined the relationship between social development and industrialization in sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa as well as the Middle East as part of a global study of socio-economic development between 1960 and 1980 (UNIDO/IS.441). Work also proceeded on a study examining the resource and production complementarities between the member States of the Organization of Oil Producing Countries, developing countries with developed manufacturing sectors, and the least developed countries (26 of which are in Africa).

84. Within the context of its sectoral studies and research subprogramme, studies were prepared by UNIDO on the capital goods sector and the manufacture of electric power equipment. In that connection, a study was undertaken analysing the present situation in and prospects for the capital goods industry in Africa, while three studies were undertaken in Cameroon, Egypt and United Republic of Tanzania on electric power equipment. These documents will serve as inputs to the Consultation on capital goods to be held at Stockholm (Sweden) in June 1985. Work was also undertaken on an empirical approach to the application of mini plants for fertilizer production in Africa, and an outline was prepared of a survey to be undertaken of the fisheries industry in Africa.

85. As part of its research related to the environment, a joint UNIDO/UNDRO/WHO/UNEP workshop on the institution and co-ordination of national contingency plans for emergencies associated with industrial installations in the West and Central African region was held at

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Dakar (Senegal) in February 1984. Organized in co-operation with the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the workshop was attended by participants from 15 countries and steps were taken to introduce contingency planning for industrial emergencies in the region.

Popularization of the Decade

86. Among the initiatives taken to publicize the Decade both within the region and without, a seminar on industrialization in Africa was held in April 1984 in the United Kingdom under the aegis of the Centre for World Development Education. UNIDO also participated in a round table conference on the industrialization of African countries in June 1984 organized by the Liaison Committee of Engineers, Supervisory and Managerial Staff and Technicians. Other bodies addressed were the second international forum on the future of technology in Africa and Europe organized by the Association Technique Africaine in May 1984 and the tenth General Assembly of AADFI in the same month. UNIDO also contributed to an Africa Day organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in December 1984 with a view to familiarizing Hungarian enterprises with the aims and objectives of the Decade and establishing those companies' possible contribution to their achievement.

87. Coverage in the media was also extensive. In March 1984, the Africa Economic Digest ran a special eight-page supplement on the Decade and steps were taken to obtain similar coverage in Les Marchés Tropicaux. Interviews were arranged with various leading journals and broadcasting corporations, and a meeting was held in Vienna in September 1984 to discuss the inclusion of a supplement on the Decade in world newspapers. Decade-related exhibitions were arranged in Geneva on the occasion of United Nations Day and in Vienna during the Fourth General Conference. A film crew was on location in eight African countries in the latter part of the year and shot material for inclusion in a special film on the Decade, while a special one-hour cassette was distributed to 46 countries giving an abridged version of the televised "grand débat" on industrialization in Africa held in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) the previous year.

88. In addition to issuing posters publicizing the Decade in Arabic, English and French, UNIDO secured the services of a consultant to advise on further initiatives. These included the preparation of Decade-related notes and supplements for inclusion in the UNIDO Newsletter, the design of additional publicity material such as brochures, posters and calendars, as well as the organization of a journalists' tour of selected African countries. Jointly financed by UNIDO, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNDP and the World Health Organization (WHO), the latter undertaking is designed to familiarize journalists with the local situation and demonstrate the impact that industrial development can have, thereby contributing to the comprehensive nature of the world newspaper supplement to be prepared. It is also planned to convene a meeting of African national directors of information in 1985 so as to secure their co-operation in the promotion of the Decade in the various media.

89. Both ECA and UNIDO provided information on the current stage of implementation of the programme for the Decade to two World Bank seminars on the international and regional context of industrial development in Africa with special emphasis on the Decade, held in 1984 at

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Washington, D.C., and Berlin (West) respectively. OAU also contributed to the seminar in Berlin (West) as well as to a second seminar in Dakar (Senegal). In October 1984, participants in a study tour organized by the European Patents Organization, were briefed in Munich (Federal Republic of Germany) on the programme for the Decade and possible openings for co-operation were identified.

Economic co-operation among developing countries

90. In resolution 2 on strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries adopted at the Fourth General Conference,^{16/} UNIDO was requested to give technical assistance in the development and implementation of special programmes and projects in the field of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in support of developing countries, and especially least developed countries and African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

91. A solidarity ministerial meeting was held at Kigali (Rwanda) in June 1984 and preparations were completed for a similar meeting to be held in Burundi in 1985. These meetings are seen as affording scope for a pragmatic approach to promoting co-operation among developing countries. The portfolio of project proposals discussed at the meeting in Rwanda contained 22 projects which had been developed in accordance with the priorities and development objectives of Rwanda. The outcome of earlier meetings in Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Mauritania, Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania are reflected in various activities described under the subsectors above. At the same time, further consideration was given to emulating the success enjoyed by the First International Latin American-African Symposium held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in August 1983 in other developing regions and subregions, and initiatives were taken with potential host countries.

Technical co-operation activities with other agencies and organizations

92. Technical co-operation activities were continued within the framework of the joint FAO/ECA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa while other projects with which both FAO and UNIDO were associated included assistance to the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission for Co-operation and CEPGL. Both ECA and UNIDO will be associated in a regional project involving the conduct of supply and demand survey in 45 sub-Saharan countries developed by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, while UNIDO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) contributed to a project directed towards institutional support for UDEAC. ILO and UNIDO were associated in a project providing assistance to small-scale and medium-sized enterprises in the Congo, while the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), UNEP, WHO and UNIDO jointly organized a meeting on the institution and co-ordination of national contingency plans for emergencies associated with industrial installations in the West and Central African Regions. In addition to being a member of the Inter-Agency Group on Desertification organized by UNEP, UNIDO also developed a number of projects related to Africa for inclusion in the UNEP system-wide environment plan. Further co-operation between UNIDO, UNEP, ECA, ILO, WHO and the Department of Technical

Co-operation for Development at United Nations Headquarters (DTCD) will ensue as a result of the meeting on joint thematic programming on industry, transportation and the environment held at Vienna in December 1984.

93. In line with current World Bank policies on co-financing and cost-sharing, agreement was reached on cost-sharing between the World Bank and UNDP/UNIDO in a project directed towards small-scale and medium-sized enterprises in Liberia and a similar project in the Comoros. Other joint projects under preparation include assistance in industrial planning and development in Cape Verde, the formulation of new industrial policy in Guinea, and the establishment of a cane-sugar training institute in the Sudan. It is also envisaged that more extensive co-operation will ensue with the World Bank following the establishment of the Special Office for African Affairs which will contribute to the development of new approaches to the problems confronting the Governments and countries of the region.

94. With growing awareness of the importance of long-term assistance to the region, openings were explored with other organizations. One such example is the Commonwealth Secretariat whose Industrial Development Unit will provide additional inputs to the implementation of the programme for the Decade in priority sectors, such as leather and leather products, pulp and paper, metallurgical, engineering, building materials energy-related and electronics industries. Manpower plans could be drawn up for those sectors and co-operation with other units such as the Human Resources Development Group of the Commonwealth Institute, ARCEDEM and the AIHTTR is envisaged. Similar initiatives are under active consideration with the secretariats of OIC and the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO).

Technical co-operation activities

95. Implementation figures for 1984 are to be found in the Annual Report of ECA for 1983-1984^{6/} and in the Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1984^{7/}. The activities of both organizations in the region during the year reflected the aims and objectives of the Decade. As described above, the projects were in such areas as industrial planning, chemicals, rehabilitation of public enterprises, feasibility studies, training programmes, establishment of repair and maintenance networks, metallurgical workshops and pilot plants for processing locally available raw materials. The methods of financing ranged from cost-sharing arrangements with Governments through trust-fund agreements to financial participation by other institutions such as the World Bank. While reflecting the efforts made by both organizations to maintain as high a level as possible under current conditions, the amount of assistance given still falls far short of the tremendous needs of the region.

III. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

96. The Industrial Development Board may wish to take note of the present report and transmit it, together with its comments and recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985, to the General Assembly at its fortieth session in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/233.

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Notes

- 1/ ID/CONF.5/46, chap. II, sect. B (ID/CONF.5/RES.8).
- 2/ ID/B/313, para. 7.
- 3/ ID/CONF.5/33.
- 4/ ID/CONF.5/28, annex.
- 5/ ID/B/274; ID/B/297; ID/B/313.
- 6/ E/1984/21; E/ECA/EM.10/38.
- 7/ ID/B/340, chap. V "Special programmes", paras. 1 - 12.
- 8/ ID/B/313, para. 13.
- 9/ Ibid., para. 15.
- 10 Ibid., para. 13.
- 11/ Ibid., para. 20.
- 12/ ECA/INR/SSI/UP/2.
- 13/ OED/SAGE 14.
- 14/ ID/B/313, par. 48.
- 15/ Ibid., para. 58.
- 16/ ID/CONF.5/46, chap. II, sect. B (ID/CONF.5/RES.2).



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Second regular session of 1985
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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
CO-OPERATION

Implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development
Decade for Africa

Note by the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Annex

Paragraph 46, lines 4 and 5

For Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Norway read Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Norway

Paragraph 61, line 6

For Residents and Doctors read Presidents and Rectors

Paragraph 80, line 9

For Handbook of Industrial Statistics (ID/238) read Handbook of Industrial Statistics (ID/328)
