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Agenda item 7

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

Second progress report

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

**Summary**

Submitted in response to Economic and Social Council resolution E/1982/6B and General Assembly resolution 37/212 Section II, the report describes co-operation between the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and UNIDO on the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. It also summarizes the activities of the three secretariats in accordance with the priorities established for the Decade within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action.
1. The present report is submitted in compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/66 B, paragraph 4, which requested the secretariats of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1983 session, through the Industrial Development Board at its seventeenth session, on the implementation of Industrial Development Board resolution 55(XVI), and to identify any constraints to its full implementation which may be encountered.

2. The present report is also submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolution 37/212, section II, paragraph 3 of which requests the Executive Director of UNIDO to report through the Board at its seventeenth session to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular 1983 session on the contacts made and the responses of the United Nations system to the proposals for implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

1. INTER-SECRETARIAT CO-OPERATION

3. As described in the Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1982 (ID/B/300, chap.7, para.177) the ECA, OAU and UNIDO secretariats completed the revision of the working papers containing proposals for the formulation and implementation of the programme for the Decade, which were duly published as a composite document (ID/287). Upon translation, copies were sent to African Governments, together with supplementary guidelines prepared by the three secretariats with respect to initiating priority action at the national and subregional level during the preparatory phase (1982-1984) for the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

4. The guidelines were also the subject of an ad hoc expert group meeting convened by ECA, OAU and UNIDO in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), September 1982, at which proposals were put forward for identifying more clearly the action that would have to be taken by Governments and subregional organizations during the preparatory phase of the programme for the Decade. The practical application of the guidelines, which will also be discussed by the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa at its seventh meeting to be held in March 1983 in Kigali (Rwanda), is essential to the effective implementation of the programme for the Decade, the main responsibility for which lies with the countries themselves, both individually and collectively. Terms of reference were also prepared for the national experts who are to assist Governments in the establishment of national co-ordinating committees and operational focal points which, during the implementation of the programme for the Decade, will, inter alia, monitor and report on developments in each country.

5. The three secretariats also co-operated in the organization of an expert group meeting on the popularization of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. At that meeting, held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), September 1982, the experts recognized the role incumbent upon the national press to remind decision makers of their commitments towards the Decade. The national press was seen to be an educator of the people, promoting the economic emancipation of Africa with special reference to, and emphasis on, the policies of self-reliance as a means of industrialization.
b. Among the recommendations put forward at that meeting, the report of which (ECA/FClA.7/INR/WP/2/Add.1) will also be discussed in detail by the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, at its seventh meeting, particular attention was drawn to the need to ensure that the media, including major newspapers and broadcasting corporations in the developed countries, received comprehensive information on the Decade. In that connection, it was suggested that one source should be designated within the three secretariats to deal authoritatively and expeditiously with all inquiries and information matters relating to the Decade. It was agreed that meetings of media experts should be held regularly and frequently to assess progress made in popularizing the Decade, while steps should be taken to use the All-Africa Trade Fair to be held in Accra (Ghana), February 1984, as a special platform.

7. A meeting on inter-secretariat co-operation was convened in March 1982 in Vienna and invitations were extended to the United Nations Office for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). A general review was made of the Africa-related activities of the participating organizations and the way in which they had been addressed to the aims and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/14, annex 1). It was generally recognized that the problems of Africa deserved particular attention by the United Nations organizations and agencies; within the framework of the programme for the Decade, these organizations should continue to examine ways of tackling the problems of Africa with increased effectiveness and efficiency.

8. It was agreed that the successful harmonization of programmes hinged upon the fullest possible exchange of information between organizations and agencies contributing to the programme for the Decade, and the importance of inter-agency co-operation was underscored. Appropriate initiatives will be taken in the light of resolution 1 (VI) adopted by the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in November 1981, which emphasized the intensification of international co-operation, and in the light of General Assembly resolution 37/212, section II, which drew attention to the response of the United Nations system to the proposals for implementing the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

9. The contribution of other United Nations organizations and agencies to the Decade is also treated within the context of the inter-secretariat machinery established to discuss joint activities and eliminate duplication. At the third meeting of the UNEP/UNIDO Joint Committee on Co-operation held in November 1982, discussions included the addition of a project on industrial water use in the programme for the Decade and the possible incorporation of work undertaken by UNEP on post-harvest technologies to reduce food loss and on the reduction of pollution induced by motor cars.

10. Following its endorsement by the ECA Conference of Ministers and its consideration by the Industrial Development Board, the programme for the Decade submitted by UNIDO and ECA was noted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. Furthermore, the programme documents were
also distributed to regional meetings, such as the Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) and the Fifth Regional Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Africa.

11. The securement of resources for financing the planning activities projected for the preparatory phase, however, remains a problem. Whereas it had been initially hoped to reinforce the capacity of the UNIDO and ECA secretariats in order to be able to carry out the additional tasks entrusted to them—the resources finally approved under the regular budget fell short of expectations. Nevertheless, work continued on the finalization of a project document, relating to the provision of UNDP technical assistance during the preparatory phase of the programme for the Decade which was circulated to Governments for their endorsement. It had been anticipated that agreement would be reached with UNDP on programmed activities early in 1983 so that implementation could begin without delay. At the beginning of the year, however, the project was postponed for an indefinite period owing to lack of resources—a development that will have appreciable negative impact on the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

12. The reconvening of the nineteenth regular session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU necessitated the postponement of the seventh meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa and, in turn, the rescheduling of the meeting of the Joint Committee of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO Secretariats on the Implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa within the Framework of the Lagos Plan of Action. The Joint Committee will now meet early in 1983 after consultations with UNDP on the project document and prior to the seventh meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, which is to be held in March.

II. ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE

13. In addition to identifying activities which would lead to accelerated project formulation and implementation during the preparatory phase of the Decade, the secretariats continued to adjust their activities, as indicated in the previous report (ID/B/274) to the Board, in accordance with the priorities established for the Decade. Examples are given below. Further details are contained in recent reports on the activities of ECA and UNIDO.

Major subsectoral programmes

14. Throughout the year, activities were directed towards those industries which are seen as being basic to the self-sustained industrialization of the region, such as food and agro-industries, building materials, metallurgical, engineering, chemical, forest-based, small-scale and textile industries.

15. In the field of food processing, UNIDO directed particular attention to the greater utilization of agricultural raw materials and by-products. A model scheme was set up in the Sudan for the utilization of Balanites aegyptiaca (lalobe), a fruit which is to be found throughout the Sahelian zone. Methods were developed for the industrial production of snack food, edible oil, animal feed, and soaps, as well as saponin and diosgenin as raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry, thus laying the basis for the industrial utilization of the fruit. UNIDO also continued to provide African countries with assistance in their efforts to increase food production through the rehabilitation of existing agro-industries in a number of countries including Angola, Guinea,
Malawi, Mali, Mozambique and Zambia. In Malawi assistance focused on enhancing the operational capacity of the fruit canning factory operated by the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), diversifying production so as to include concentrates and utilize by-products for both human consumption and animal feed.

16. After a preliminary study, the FAO/ECA Advisory Group on Food and Agricultural Industries Development in Africa drew up terms of reference for a feasibility study on sugar production and processing complexes for the Gisenyi-based (Rwanda) MULPOC. ECA also organized in December 1982 a regional workshop in Dakar (Senegal) which discussed the potential for the industrial processing of millet in the baking and allied industries in Africa. A similar workshop on composite flours was held 12 months earlier in Khartoum (Sudan). The need for regional technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) development and training centres in composite flour technology at food technology institutes in both Senegal and the Sudan was recognized, feasibility of the proposal established, and Government agreement secured. Preparations were also underway for a technical compendium on the milling, baking and utilization of composite flours.

17 Other activities in the agro-industrial subsector included continued assistance by UNIDO to the Government of Ethiopia in leather and leather-products industry development, aimed, inter alia, at increasing capacity utilization and developing new processing capacities especially in the production of leather garments, leather-board, glue and shoes. Assistance was also provided to the Government of Kenya in the establishment of a leather quality control laboratory. In Senegal a preliminary assessment was made of the needs of the Senegal tanning industry. The United Republic of Tanzania was also the focus of other technical co-operation activities in the leather industry subsector, including the establishment of a field plan and a survey of footwear production and management methods.

18. In the field of building materials and construction, activities were determined for the second phase of the ECA/OAU/UNIDO development programme for the building material and construction industries in the African region. UNIDO provided technical assistance in the manufacture of clay bricks, tiles and dimensional stone. In Mozambique, the benefits to be derived by local communities from linking units producing lime and clay were demonstrated, while in Malawi the availability of basic raw materials such as glass sands and kaolin was proven in the course of a project designed to develop brick-manufacturing skills and technological capacities. The feasibility of dimensional stone manufacture was studied in Sierra Leone, while assistance was provided to a pilot plant for the production of bricks in the Sudan, a refractory brick plant in Zambia and a semi-mechanized brick plant in the Gambia. Through the organization of an interregional cement technology forum in Benghazi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) in April 1982 and a seminar on energy-saving in the cement industry in Paris (France) in October 1982, UNIDO continued its development dialogue with those countries concerned with the cement industry in the region. UNIDO also assisted the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the local production of sulphate-resistant cement as well as in the maintenance and operation of a cement plant through the provision of appropriate training, while other technical co-operation activities included the provision of assistance in planning the establishment of a cement factory in Kenya and preparatory work on the establishment of a clinker-grinding plant in Upper Volta.

19. Among the activities undertaken by ECA was the conduct of feasibility studies on the establishment of a joint building and building materials research centre in the West African...
subregion, on ways to increase cement production in the region, on the establishment of a pilot plant in the United Republic of Tanzania for the production of lime-pozzolana; and on intensifies research into building and building materials in that country. ECA also participated actively in the July 1982 meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment and in a national seminar on building materials held in the United Republic of Tanzania, April 1982.

20. In the field of metallurgical industries, the bulk of the technical assistance provided by UNIDO continued to be directed towards the foundry industry which, at comparatively low cost, provides the castings, tools and spare parts needed to keep machinery and equipment in operation; technical assistance in the manufacture of new equipment has helped to reduce imports. In Angola the present status of the foundry industry was assessed together with the feasibility of producing castings to meet local demand. Linked to this project, cooperation was established with a foundry industry centre in Brazil which will provide training to Angolan nationals. Long-term cooperation with India is the key to the aluminium production plant it is hoped to establish in Mozambique, drawing on the vast hydro-electric resources offered by the Cahora Bassa dam and the significant bauxite deposits in India. Similarly, studies will be undertaken to investigate the feasibility of utilizing the major iron-ore deposits in southern Angola together with the abundant coal reserves of Mozambique. The viability of a joint copper fabrication plant in Nigeria, based on refined copper supplied by Zambia, was confirmed in principle in a UNIDO study which the Governments concerned are currently considering to determine further action.

21. Collective solutions were also the subject of discussion at the second intergovernmental meeting of experts organized by ECA in Redcliff (Zimbabwe), November 1982, on the establishment of an iron and steel industry in the Eastern and Southern African subregion. Following the decision to create a transitional mechanism in the form of the Eastern and Southern African Steel Development Committee (ESASDEC), the first meeting of the Committee was held in November 1982; country papers were submitted to the meeting for its consideration, as well as reports on the primary steel situation in Zimbabwe and on up-to-date iron and steel technology. In July 1982, ECA also fielded a metal and engineering mission to four West African countries in preparation for an expert meeting on metals planned for 1983 as well as a meeting on the engineering industry to be held in Cotonou (Benin) in March 1983. A mission was also undertaken to countries in Southern Africa with abundant coal reserves in order to prepare a report on metallurgical coal in the subregion. The report will serve as a basis for discussions on cooperation between those African countries with coal and those with primary iron and steel production facilities.

22. In the engineering subsector, emphasis was placed on technical assistance in the field of repair and maintenance, an activity that not only greatly reduces capital costs by prolonging the life of equipment, but also increases final returns through higher productivity. The significance of effective maintenance and repair was reflected in the assistance provided by UNIDO to Algeria, Angola, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and the Sudan. At the same time, assistance was given in the design and manufacture of machinery. The range of capital goods involved extended from the production of light fishing boats in the Seychelles to a mechanical workshop in Chad and the design for a palm-oil extraction plant in the United Republic of Cameroon, the main thrust, however, being on agricultural machinery and equipment. In keeping with General Assembly resolution 36/186 on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa, UNIDO continued to promote the improvement of food production through the manufacture of agricultural machinery and
irrigation equipment. Assistance was given in the manufacture of agricultural tools (Lesotho), the development of water pump and windmill technology (Ethiopia), the installation of hydraulic pumps (Mali), the manufacture of sprinkler irrigation equipment (Senegal), and the production of agricultural machinery (Somalia).

23. The manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment was boosted by the First Regional Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa organized jointly by UNIDO, ECA, OAU and FAO and held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 5-9 April 1982. The Consultation adopted a tentative proposal for the formulation of an African development plan for agricultural machinery and equipment (1982-1990) comprising a collective action programme (immediate action and support programme) for national decision-makers, as well as a series of discrete subregional programmes. During the Consultation, a number of bilateral arrangements relating to the development of the agricultural machinery industry were concluded and, as a direct follow-up to the meeting, UNIDO was requested to assist in drafting a national development plan for the industry in one African country. At a subsequent meeting organized by UNIDO on the design and development of agricultural equipment in Africa and held in Cairo (Egypt), October 1982, 17 countries exchanged views on the design and manufacture of simple machinery. It was emphasized that the promotion of small, decentralized production and maintenance units and the establishment of multi-purpose, rural workshops were areas of particular importance, while the exchange of information on plans for manufacturing tools and machinery was seen as a first effective step towards regional co-operation.

24. Pursuant to a decision by the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka MULPOC, a subregional committee on the engineering industry was established. At its first meeting, organized by ECA and held concurrently with the ESASDEC meeting (see para.21 above), the subregional committee considered a preliminary study on agricultural machinery and transport equipment. ECA also provided advice to companies and governmental institutions in the course of a mission in January 1982 to Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe, while project profiles were prepared on basic engineering support facilities (foundry, forging, heat treatment, machine shop, toolroom, fabrication shop and metal coating) for the information of African Governments as well as for use in future meetings or that subject.

25. In the field of electric and electronic industries, a link was established between the current United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa at the regional meeting organized in Algiers (Algeria) in November 1982, by the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU) in conjunction with UNIDO. Discussions at the meeting - the subject of which was the promotion and development of telecommunication industries in Africa - centred on the planning and programming of equipment manufacture in the region.

26. In the chemical subsector, the development of chemical industries based on locally available resources continued to be an area of particular focus. Project proposals for the Congo, Zaire, member countries of the Common African and Mauritian Organization and the Liptako-Gourma Authority for Regional Development reflect the significance attached by UNIDO to the strategic planning of industrial development and subregional co-operation. The endeavours to establish a regional development programme for the chemical industry in Africa were continued by the ECA/UNIDO Joint Industry Division, and major inputs are expected from the supply and demand surveys to be carried out with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC) in countries south of the Sahara. In
general, the activities of UNIDO in this subsector are directed towards the production of fertilizers and basic chemicals, petrochemicals, pesticides, pulp and paper, biomass derivatives and pharmaceuticals. In respect of the latter, UNIDO implemented projects relating to the utilization of natural resources such as medicinal plants in the production of pharmaceuticals, supplementing those medicines currently imported by Rwanda, the United Republic of Cameroon and Upper Volta. Projects relating to the simple formulation and packaging of pharmaceuticals were implemented in a number of countries. The first phase of a project in Guinea, involving the installation of facilities for the production of tablets, syrups and lotions is scheduled to reach completion in early 1983, while a project for the production of oral rehydration salts should be completed by mid-1983. A training programme in the pharmaceutical industry covering formulation, packaging and quality control was conducted for participants from French-speaking Africa in Paris (France), June 1982.

27. Following the meetings of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey- and Lusaka-based MULPOCs, ECA organized a second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Chemicals for the Eastern and Southern African Countries at Lusaka (Zambia), November 1982; preparations are being made for the Committee to meet in respect of the West African countries in Cotonou (Benin), March 1983. Among the studies conducted for the above meetings were model pre-feasibility studies on the formulation of pesticides and pharmaceuticals, and a study on chemicals from biomass, while country papers were prepared by members of the Committee and participants.

28. In the forest industry subsector, the activities of the FAO/ECA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa were expanded. Project proposals were prepared for forest industries investment workshop for North African countries, and an integrated mechanical wood industries complex for Central African countries, as well as a study on potentials for the manufacture of furniture and joinery products for Eastern and Southern African countries, to be considered by the respective MULPOC meetings. The Advisory Group continued its work on updating and revising production and trade data for inclusion in a forest products survey, and developed a computerized model for cost and profitability calculations for forest product projects. In addition to carrying out country and subregional missions related to primary and secondary wood-processing industries, the Advisory Group assisted in evaluating a major investment project proposal for the manufacture of furniture and pre-fabricated wooden buildings. Project proposals were also prepared for the establishment of subregional training centres while, in the secondary wood-processing sector, woodworking plants and institutions to serve as models for other countries in the region were identified. Technical co-operation is envisaged by UNIDO in the production of bentwood chairs as well as the establishment of a service centre for the furniture industry in the Sudan, while a prototype prefabricated modular wooden bridge was successfully erected in Madagascar.

29. In the light of the emphasis accorded in the Lagos Plan of Action to small- and medium-scale industries, UNIDO contributed to the development of small-scale industries through the identification of suitable areas of activity and the conduct of the necessary market, technological, product and organizational research. Assistance was provided in the elaboration of plans, the drafting of appropriate legislative policies and the establishment of an information service for small-scale enterprises. Other areas of activity included the promotion of the co-operative sector and industrial estates, the upgrading of traditional artisan and craft-based industries, as well as the introduction of industrial extension services. As a follow-up to the
recommendation of a working group on small- and medium-scale industries, a project geared towards rehabilitating long-neglected rural industries and creating new ones was launched in co-operation with the Zairian Entrepreneurs Association. Other countries assisted included Burundi, Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

30. In the textile industry, UNIDO provided assistance to the Tanzania National Textile Corporation (TEXCO), supplementing the technical expertise and enhancing the supervision of the mills run by that Corporation. In full recognition of the economic importance of the cotton industry to Egypt, UNIDO also continued its assistance to that country, establishing a quality control and a textile development centre, both of which were listed among the institutional arrangements for the textile industry in the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa prepared jointly by ECA, OAU and UNIDO (ID/287, chap.II, para.52).

Major factor and related inputs

Natural resources

31. An appraisal was made of activities relating to the exploitation and processing of natural resources. Given the special emphasis which the Lagos Plan of Action places on the contribution of the industrial sector to the development of natural resources by providing relevant inputs, priority was accorded by ECA to the development of agricultural, mineral, energy and water resources. The minerals receiving priority attention included iron ore, bauxite, copper, tin, lead, zinc, manganese and fossil fuels.

32. ECA is undertaking a study on the possibility of establishing African institutions to finance mineral development projects in the region, while a study under preparation by ECA on the assessment of reserves and the role of coal in accelerated African economic growth, will be the subject of a regional workshop to be organized by ECA in mid-1983.

33. ECA intensified its assistance to the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre, based in Dodoma (United Republic of Tanzania), in the course of 1982 and also directed its efforts towards the establishment of a similar centre in Brazzaville (Congo), for the countries of the Central African subregion. Contacts were also established with the secretariat of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), with a view to determining the best approach towards the establishment of a similar centre in West Africa.

Energy

34. In keeping with General Assembly resolution 36/193 which endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (A/CONF.100/11, chap.I, section A), as well as resolution 6 adopted at the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held in Nairobi (Kenya), August 1981, UNIDO directed its attention to the development of those sources of energy in Africa. In the United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta assistance was given in the adaptation of biogas technology from India to the needs of those countries. The digesters that were built for training and demonstration purposes will also be used to determine the real cost/benefit of that technology. Other UNIDO projects related to new and renewable sources of energy were the utilization of agricultural residues (such as cotton
stalks) for the production of solid and gaseous fuels in the Sudan, and the improvement of charcoal production techniques in Somalia, while non-conventional sources of energy were also the object of projects in Benin, the Comoros, Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania. A seminar on fuelwood and energy was organized in Ethiopia in July/August 1982 by the FAO/ECA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa, and a workshop on biogas technology for the African region was organized in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania), February 1982 by UNIDO in co-operation with UNESCO. In Lusaka (Zambia) a workshop was held from 17 to 21 January 1983, on industrial energy management and alternative sources of energy for participants from English-speaking African countries, while a regional fuelwood seminar is planned for April.

35. In view of the close relationship between industry and energy (UNIDO/0ED.135), particular attention was directed to the non-renewable and conventional sources of energy in Africa. Assistance to the petroleum development centre in Angola continued; it is planned to increase the number of Angolan nationals to 50 per cent of all personnel in the petroleum industry by 1985. In Rwanda, UNIDO assisted the Government in the renovation of the methane gas extraction and purification plant at Lake Kivu. UNIDO participated in two meetings in Cotonou (Benin, August 1982, and in Niamey (Niger), October 1982 convened by the Niger Basin Authority on the harmonization of the hydroelectric development programmes of the member countries, with particular emphasis on the parallel development of industry.

36. Following approval of the project and earmarking of funds by UNDP, work on the establishment of an African energy commission is in progress. The African Regional Centre for Solar Energy was established under the auspices of ECA and the inaugural meeting of the Centre's Council took place at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 12-14 May 1982. The demonstration centre for solar energy equipment at ECA headquarters was expanded, and demonstration centres are planned for each subregion.

37. Advisory services were also rendered by ECA to various Governments in four subregions on the establishment of standing committees on energy. An ad-hoc committee on the training of personnel for power production and distribution met at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), 1-5 June 1982.

Institutional requirements

38. Among the institutions that the programme for the Decade recommends to be set up in each African country (ID/287, chap.I, para.70) are listed bodies dealing with: technology policies and plans; industrial and technological research and development; standardization, quality control and metrology; regulation of technology; commercialization of indigenous technologies; industrial and technological information; and industrial and engineering design, including product and process adaptation.

39. The UNIDO Technology Group contributed to the formulation of national technology policies, plans and programmes. In addition to organizing two national seminars - one in Egypt (December 1982) on advanced technologies and the other in Senegal (June 1982) on industrial technology - the Group prepared studies on the application of micro-electronics to process and product development (UNIDO/IS.331), of biotechnology and genetic engineering to fermented food processes (UNIDO/IS.336), and of protein sweeteners to new agricultural/industrial products, in which the attention of policy-makers was drawn to recent technological innovations and their implications for Africa. The papers will be presented to the First Congress of African Scientists rescheduled to meet in Yamoussokro (Ivory Coast), in 1983.
40. The Technology Group also assisted in the establishment of institutional arrangements to promote the development and transfer of technology and the regulation of imported technology. Technology centres and offices in Ethiopia, Nigeria and the Sudan were assisted in the formulation of appropriate regulatory mechanisms for the evaluation, screening and selection of foreign technology and the dissemination of indigenous technology. At the same time, association was expanded in Africa with the UNIDO Technological Information Exchange System (TIES), and assistance was provided to the Egyptian Government under the Technological Advisory Services (TAS) scheme in the negotiation of a joint venture for a turnkey plant manufacturing glass containers for the pharmaceutical industry.

41. In connection with the development, selection and adaptation of appropriate technology, the Technology Group promoted co-operation between the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) and the Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas do Estado de Sao Paulo (IPT) in the development of a small-scale, power-alcohol distillation plant in Kenya. Other co-operative arrangements in the metalworking and light industry sectors involved Egypt, Kenya and Sweden, while in the food-processing sector the partners were the Netherlands and the Sudan. Assistance was also given to the Mano River Union in the assessment of transferable technologies in the member countries.

42. Following the meeting of the ECA Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development, 2-6 November 1981, three working groups devoted to science and technology development, basic needs, and industry (including energy, transport and communications) were set up to undertake a detailed examination of the problems facing the region in the three areas. Work continued throughout 1982 and specific recommendations are in preparation; it is anticipated that they will be adopted at the First Congress of African Scientists to reinforce the implementation of the proposals in the programme for the Decade related to science and technology.

43. The African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, and the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research continued their work in formulating and implementing operational programmes and activities for the benefit of their member States. Assistance was also provided by ECA an: ARCT to several Governments in setting up science and technology development commissions and in defining the role of technology development and transfer in industrial development.

44. Among the publications dealing with general and specific aspects of technology distributed by the secretariats was the "Directory of industrial and technological research institutes in Africa" (UNIDO/IS.299), while during 1982, UNIDO dealt with some 520 requests for industrial information from Governments, enterprises, research institutes and information centres in the region.

45. At the same time, UNIDO contributed to the establishment and further development of documentation and information services designed to collect, process, store, retrieve and disseminate industrial and technical information. The assistance provided to such countries as Angola, Mauritania, Mozambique and Nigeria encompassed a variety of areas ranging from the establishment of libraries and document units through training to the provision of equipment.
46. UNIDO also contributed to the organization of standardization, quality control and testing institutions. Operation continued of the large-scale project providing expertise, training and equipment to strengthen the capabilities of the Ethiopian Standards Institution in the fields of mechanical and building materials, chemicals, textiles, leather, electrical, agricultural and food products. In Nigeria, assistance was given to the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, and a laboratory established for the testing and quality control of textiles and related materials. Assistance in this field was also provided to Mauritius and Zaire, while a large-scale project was proposed in connection with strengthening the activities of the African Regional Organization for Standardization, thereby permitting the organization to increase the scope of its services to the region and facilitate intra-African trade.

47. In the programme for the Decade, attention is drawn to the significant role that the public sector plays in the early stages of the design and implementation of national plans and programmes, and consequently, to the need to improve its managerial and technical effectiveness (ID/287, chap.II, para.302). In Somalia and Zambia, UNIDO technical co-operation activities created greater awareness of the essential role played by industrial management and consultancy in the improvement of the overall performance and productivity of industry. At the same time, the private sector also has a role to play and appropriate industrial development strategies have to be elaborated. Assistance was given in Togo in preparing a legal framework regulating the industrial activities of the country in the context of its development strategy, while in the United Republic of Cameroon assistance was directed towards designing an appropriate industrialization master plan.

Development of manpower capabilities for industrialization

48. The recommendation adopted at the ECA Seminar of African Businessmen on Development of Industrial Entrepreneurial Capabilities in Africa in November 1981 to create a multi-sectoral organization for African businessmen, was endorsed by the chief executives of the African chambers of commerce at a symposium in Harare (Zimbabwe), 26-31 May 1982. An ad-hoc committee was established to finalize the draft constitution for an African federation of African chambers of commerce and industry.

49. Two national training workshops on the policies and problems of procurement and supply management were organized by ECA in Burundi in February and a mission undertaken to Lesotho in March 1982. A regional workshop on training methods, training programme design, management and training policy formulation for officials in parastatal organizations and ministries from English-speaking African countries was organized by ECA in the United Republic of Tanzania, and a regional seminar on import management for officials from French-speaking African countries was held in co-operation with ECA, at Douala (United Republic of Cameroon) in April 1982, under the auspices of ITC.

50. At the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower held in Stuttgart (Federal Republic of Germany), December 1982, several participants made specific reference to the importance of co-operation in the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa at the national, subregional and interregional level. Particular mention was made of the regional centres in Ibadan (Nigeria), Dakar (Senegal) and Nairobi (Kenya). At the Consultation, it was recommended that UNIDO, in collaboration with ILO and UNESCO, strengthen its capacity and programmes designed to assist developing countries in building up coherent and comprehensive training systems. Inter-secretariat consultations, inter-agency working groups and other
established mechanisms at headquarters and country levels, will supplement efforts directed towards promoting training of industrial manpower in Africa.

Mobilization of financial resources

51. As stated in the programme for the Decade (ID/287 chapter 1, para.23 and table 1), attainment of the objectives of self-reliant and self-sustaining industrialization hinges, inter alia, on the securement of the requisite finance. Expressed in quantitative terms, achievement by Africa of 1.4 per cent of world industrial production by the end of the current decade calls for new investment of the order of $140,000 million. Of this cumulative investment figure, some 50 to 60 per cent would be in foreign exchange.

52. The Investment Co-operative Programme of UNIDO is specifically concerned with locating foreign partners, financiers and associates for industrial investment projects in the developing countries. Although investment commitments as a whole have slowed down owing to the world-wide recession and the high cost of funds, 13 projects were promoted in sub-Saharan Africa at a total investment cost of $144 million. The current portfolio of the Programme for East and West Africa represents an investment potential of $4,000 million, while the target set for 1983 aims at the identification of 275 new investment projects, of which 225 will be in sub-Saharan Africa, representing 50 per cent of the target for all developing countries.

53. A regional investment promotion meeting was held in Senegal in November 1982 covering 16 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and it is planned to hold two similar meetings in 1983, one for East African countries and the other for countries members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). An innovative meeting, involving transmission by satellite, between entrepreneurs in the United States and senior Egyptian government officials and industrialists was organized in April 1982 and, subject to the availability of resources, similar teleconferences will precede the two African investment promotion meetings scheduled for 1983.

54. In addition to seven country presentation meetings in Africa in 1982, 12 officials from Africa were attached to the various UNIDO Investment Promotion Services to receive on-the-job training in the promotion of investment activities related to their own countries. It is intended to increase these efforts, and an ambitious programme designed to promote investment in Africa was included in the "Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1984-1985" (ID/B/C.3/116).

55. Industrial financing is an area that lends itself to intra-African co-operation and steps were taken towards putting into operation the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF) under the management of the African Development Bank (ADB). In this connection, ECA and OAU sent letters to Ministers of Finance and Industry, requesting them to consult and harmonize their position with regard to the management of the AIDF, and report on the results to the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa at its seventh meeting.

56. Progress towards establishing a single African clearing and payment system is expected to be made once a framework has been worked out within the proposed African monetary fund. To this end, ECA in collaboration with the African Centre for Monetary Studies, ADB, the West African Clearing House and other relevant African institutions, prepared draft terms of reference and guidelines.
for the establishment of such a fund. These were considered by an intergovernmental group of experts from African central banks and ministries of finance which met in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), October 1982.

Pre-investment activities

57. Successful industrial investment depends upon the effective identification, preparation and evaluation of appropriate projects. Conscious of the need to strengthen the capabilities of African countries in the field of pre-investment activities and to contribute to the identification of suitable projects, UNIDO assisted in the establishment of industrial advisory units. The units are actively involved in the preparation and evaluation of feasibility studies, in countries such as the Congo, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Zaire and Zambia. The efforts of these units will be supplemented by national workshops and seminars to be held in 1983 in the Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria and other countries. At a workshop on project preparation, evaluation and financing, jointly organized by UNIDO and the Government of Poland in October-December 1982, 11 of 20 participants came from African countries - a clear demonstration of the ever-increasing interest and involvement of African Governments in the pre-investment programme of UNIDO.

58. UNIDO was also closely involved in the preparation of feasibility studies for numerous African countries. Following a feasibility study prepared under the auspices of UNIDO for the establishment of a bottle and glass factory in Burundi, UNIDO advised on the terms of the contract, the selection of equipment and the supervision of plant construction. Prior to the commencement of operations at the end of 1983, UNIDO will also assist in the training of national and foreign staff. Assistance was provided by UNIDO to the Government of Zaire, through the conduct of a series of feasibility studies, in selecting the most suitable industries to be established in the Zone Franche d'Inga, thus ensuring the efficient utilization of the abundant hydroelectric power in Lower Zaire. An industrial sector study mission was also undertaken to Madagascar to carry out an in-depth investigation of the industrial structure, particularly of those subsectors to which UNIDO can contribute through its pre-investment programme, and to advise on the achievement of a more favourable industrial climate. The findings of the mission served as a basis for further negotiations between Madagascar and UNIDO and for the implementation of a plan of action. Impetus was lent to these activities in UNIDO by a donation of $600,000 by the Federal Republic of Germany for the period 1982-1984, to be used for the conduct of pre-investment studies in the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa.

Transnational corporations

59. Given the need to reorient the policies of transnational corporations (TNCs) involved in the industrialization process in Africa, the work undertaken by ECA on TNCs focused on an examination of their role and impact on major sectors in Africa, including food processing, pharmaceutical and extractive industries. Four case studies were prepared on the role of TNCs with respect to primary mineral commodities in Africa, including tin, bauxite, aluminium and copper. These studies show the factors that determine the bargaining power of African countries vis-à-vis the TNCs. Two studies undertaken on TNCs and the food and infant food industries show the level of processing as well as the TNC linkages in such industries, so that further analysis can be made of the extent to which the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action may be affected by such linkages.
60. Five case studies were undertaken in selected African countries on the role of TNCs in banking and financial institutions as well as their effect on the balance of payments. Attention was paid to the exacerbation of the African countries' debt problems by the activities of TNCs, especially through transfer pricing and other inter-firm transactions.

61. ECA also submitted, for information, a note entitled "Preliminary review of the work related to the formulation of a code of conduct for transnational corporations" (E/ECA/CM.8/29) to the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the ECA in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), April 1982. In addition, a paper entitled "The International Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations: an African Perspective" (E/ECA/UNCT/20) was prepared for the Second African Regional Meeting on a Code of Conduct, January - February 1983.

**Intra-African trade and co-operation**

62. The expansion of trade leading in the final stages to the establishment of an African economic community was one of the declared aims of the Final Act of Lagos (A/S-11/14, annex II). A number of steps in this direction were taken by ECA, including assistance to African Governments in the formulation of protocols within the framework of regional and subregional economic co-operation.

63. In response to a request from the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, the secretariats of OAU, ECA, UDEAC and Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) met in February 1982 in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). A draft treaty and protocols were prepared for consideration by an ad hoc committee of governmental experts concerned with restructuring the secretariat of UDEAC and expanding membership to cover other countries in the Central African subregion. The protocol on industry incorporates project ideas and objectives of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The meeting of the ad hoc committee was followed by a ministerial meeting in March 1982 in Libreville (Gabon) which adopted a timetable for, among other things, the establishment of an Economic Community of Central African States. The ministerial meeting also set up a permanent joint OAU/ECA/UDEAC/CEPGL secretariat, which will be responsible for servicing the ad hoc committee. The joint secretariat prepared a study on the benefits and disadvantages to the countries concerned of creating such a Community.

64. In collaboration with other international organizations, the secretariats of ECA and OAU assisted ECOWAS in negotiating closer and broader economic ties among its members. Studies were prepared on the harmonization and simplification of trade facilities, and ECA is currently conducting a study aimed at accelerating the integration of all economic groupings in the subregion. A report should be ready for the regular 1983 session of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based MULPog.

65. Preparatory activities undertaken by ECA in connection with subsectoral programmes also led to the identification of projects with potential for joint implementation by a number of African countries. A Committee on Industrial Co-operation was formed, the first meeting of which was held in Lusaka (Zambia), 25-29 October 1982, to consider, inter alia, a draft charter on multinational industrial enterprises and rules of procedure for the Committee, as well as to review on-going projects in the Eastern and Southern African subregion.
66. UNIDO assisted the Governments of Kenya and Nigeria in the field of export development, and in export-oriented investment promotion activities respectively. It is also engaged in providing preparatory assistance to the Industrial and Technological Promotion Fair organized by the Mano River Union. Furthermore, it is hoped that steps towards overcoming the discouraging lack of exportable products in Africa will be taken following the completion of the supply and demand studies by UNIDO and ITC.

Industrial studies and research

67. As indicated in the first (1981) progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (ID/B/274, para.25), the industrial studies conducted by UNIDO reflected the emphasis on the Decade; this trend continued through 1982. In the Handbook of Industrial Statistics (ID/284), national statistics are given for various indicators of the industrial structure, growth, consumption and export performance of individual countries in Africa. The "Statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1982" (UNIDO/IS.368) contains data of relevance to the region such as the composition of output and employment in manufacturing and the regional share in world manufacture value-added (MVA).

68. Studies on the potential for resource-based industrial development were completed in respect of Botswana, Burundi, Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania. In-depth country studies on industrial strategies and policies were completed or are envisaged in respect of Kenya, Madagascar, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in which an analysis will be made of industrial policies and strategies and guidelines given on the restructuring of the manufacturing sector and the maximum utilization of installed capacities, resources and potential. A study is also planned of SADCC, analysing the structure and pattern of industrial development and potential based on regional co-operation.

69. The industrial studies and research programme of UNIDO also contributed studies to the First Regional Consultation on Agricultural Machinery held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), April 1982, as well as to the follow-up Workshop on Design and Development of Agricultural Equipment in Africa held in Cairo (Egypt), October 1982. The studies prepared included a diagnosis of the present situation and trends in the production and use of agricultural machinery in African countries (UNIDO/IS.288), a tentative proposal for the formulation of an African development plan for the agricultural machinery and equipment industry (1982-1990) (ID/WG.365/7), and a new approach to the development of African capacities for the design and manufacture of basic agricultural equipment.

70. In addition to examining production, trade and other related aspects of relevance to Africa in the course of studying various industrial sectors, the Sectoral Studies Branch of UNIDO, in co-operation with the Feasibility Studies Section of the Division of Industrial Operations, will backstop draft model pre-feasibility studies of pesticide and pharmaceutical formulation units in African countries. These studies - to be carried out in collaboration with ECA - will involve refining model pre-feasibility studies prepared by ECA in 1982.

71. A study was also prepared outlining an industrial development strategy for the small, resource-poor least developed countries (UNIDO/IS.318) with a geographic focus on Africa. The study evaluates major options open to the small least developed countries, discusses the problems
of industrialization for the domestic market and assesses the viability of an inward-looking industrialization strategy. Export-oriented industrialization is also examined and an analysis is made of the problems inherent in the transition from import-substitution to export-led industrialization. A set of recommendations for the effective implementation of the industrialization strategy is also presented in the paper.

Popularization of the Decade

72. In addition to the ad hoc expert group meeting on the popularization of the Decade (see paras. 5 and 6 above), the secretariats made a particular effort to publicize the programme for the Decade. No less than 86 items related to the Decade were included in the UNIDO Newsletter, ranging from new items and announcements of meetings to requests for expertise or resources. The Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser stationed in Senegal is preparing a national seminar on industrialization aimed at linking national development goals with the objectives of the programme for the Decade and popularizing and promoting the concepts and ideas of the Decade.

73. Among the activities envisaged in the project proposed for UNDP financing (see para. 11 above), provision was made for appropriate popularization of the programme for the Decade involving the preparation of publicity material, the possible launching of a regional journal or supplement, and the organization of workshops or symposia supplemented by exhibits and demonstrations. These activities have been affected by the postponement of the project for want of resources.

Technical co-operation activities

74. As demonstrated above, technical co-operation covered a broad gamut of developmental activities ranging from industrial planning (including the preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies), the development of industrial infrastructure and manpower, the promotion of small-scale and medium-sized industries to the transfer of technology. Furthermore, the fielding of missions throughout 1982 ensured closer contact with African Governments and the relevant authorities, thus contributing to the better elaboration of projects within the context of the programme for the Decade.

75. Great efforts were made by UNIDO to contribute to the achievement of the Decade objectives within the context of activities financed under the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme and the regular programme (RP). In respect of SIS, approvals for the calendar year 1982 totalled $2,185,335 for 56 projects in Africa, the highest allocation of all four regions, representing 41 per cent of the new SIS projects in that year. In respect of RP, approvals up to 31 December 1982 totalled $1,863,787 for 82 projects in Africa, representing 32 per cent of the total RP allocation. Under UNIDF, approvals totalled $3,392,274 (including overheads) for 29 projects, representing 22 per cent of all UNIDF approvals.

76. The indicative planning figure (IPF) funds remain the most important resource for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Yet, although full consideration is being given to the implementation of both the third (1982-1986) and fourth (1987-1990) UNDP programming cycles, it is quite evident that the current resource constraints faced by UNDP present no cause for optimism.
77. In addition to the inter-agency meeting convened in March 1982 (see paras. 7 and 8 above), cooperation continued with other organizations and agencies within the United Nations system. The activities of the joint FAO/ECA/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group expanded, particularly in the area of secondary wood-processing, while cooperation with HABITAT in the United Republic of Cameroon led, after preparatory assistance, to the formulation of a large-scale project for execution by both organizations in the development of a plan of action for the local building industry. Within the context of cooperation with the Regional Seas Programmes Activity Centre of UNEP, UNIDO completed a survey of industrial sources of marine and coastal pollution in the East African region (UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 7). In cooperation with the International Maritime Organization, a new project is to commence on the institution and co-ordination of national contingency plans in West and Central Africa. Attention should also be drawn to the regional project comprising the conduct of supply and demand surveys in African countries south of Sahara by ITC in association with UNIDO and ECA and financed by UNDP. UNIDO also concluded a number of agreements with various international executing agencies and financial institutions such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, the World Bank and other United Nations regional organizations in more than 20 national and regional projects in various fields of industry. These projects, many of which are already under implementation, cover such areas as agricultural tools and machinery and other subsectors of the agro-based industries, pharmaceutical industry, the manufacture of equipment using conventional and solar energy, and the integration of women in the industrial process. It is anticipated that cooperation of this kind will expand as a result of further inter-agency meetings.

78. Cooperation continued with a number of regional and subregional organizations: the regional seminar on the promotion and development of telecommunication industries in Africa (in cooperation with PATU) or the regional workshop/seminar on the integration of women in the process of industrial planning (in cooperation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel) are examples of this type of cooperation. In the paragraphs above, mention has also been made of ongoing projects with various river basin authorities such as the Mano River Union, as well as with subregional economic groupings including the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) and ECOWAS. As the programme progresses from the preparatory to the implementation stage, this form of cooperation will undoubtedly grow still further.

III. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

79. The Industrial Development Board may wish to take note of the present report and transmit it, together with its comments and recommendations, to the Economic and Social Council at its second 1983 regular session in accordance with resolutions 37/212, section II, and 1932/66B by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council respectively.

80. Furthermore, the Board may wish to draw the attention of the Administrator and the Governing Council of UNDP to the priority it attaches to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa so as
to ensure appropriate funding of technical co-operation activities related to the Decade. In view of the current financial constraints, the Board may also wish to recommend that Governments increase their contributions to UNIDF so that particular emphasis might be given to projects benefiting African countries within the context of the programme for the Decade.

Notes

1/ A request was made for 1 P-5 and 1 GS for UNIDO, 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 GS for ECA, $126,700 for joint meetings, and $15,000 travel funds each for UNIDO and ECA (see document A/C.2/37/L.106). Approved were 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 1 GS for ECA, $126,700 for joint meetings, and $15,000 travel fund each for UNIDO and ECA (see document A/C.5/37/101).

2/ See "Review of the programme for the implementation of the preparatory phase (1982-1984) of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa" (ECA/FCIA.7/1NR/WP/2).


5/ The UNIDO Investment Promotion Services are located in Brussels, Cologne, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich.

6/ See resolution 1 (VI), para.3.c(v), on the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa adopted by the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (ID/B/274/Add.1).