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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(UNIDO)

Study on the Proclamation
of
African Industrialization Day

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OUTLINE OF STUDY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED

ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
ADB	African Development Bank
AID	African Industrialization Day
AOID	Arab Organization for Industrial Development
BOAD	West African Development Bank
CEEAC	Economic Community of Central African States
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Office
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MULPOCs	Multinational Programming and Operational Centres
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PANA	Pan-African News Agency
PTA	Preferential trade area for eastern and southern African States
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
UDEAC	Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa
WAEC	West African Economic Community
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Origin of the study

The study was proposed by the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry held at Bujumbura (Burundi) from 17 to 19 September 1986 (recommendation E(c) - CMI.8/17/Rev. 2 of 3 November 1986) during consideration of the progress achieved in the industrialization of the African countries. The present document has been prepared in reply to the request by a number of African Member States that the secretariats of ECA, UNIDO and OAU should carry out a study on the implementation of this recommendation, taking into consideration the experience of FAO in the commemoration of its "World Food Day", and should present a report on the matter to the Ninth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

1.2. Terms of reference

1.2.1. Objectives

The purpose was to assist UNIDO in collecting information and working out a programme based on the attached plan, which had already been approved by OAU and ECA, for the commemoration of an African Industrialization Day, as recommended by the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, endorsed by the Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government of OAU and provided for under the UNIDO regular budget for the 1988-1989 biennium. To implement this recommendation, UNIDO, OAU and ECA decided to consult a number of African countries and the organizations most directly concerned. For that purpose, they defined the following objectives for the consultant's mission:

- 1.2.1.1. To identify all the commemorative days that had been proclaimed by the United Nations and some African countries; to review their terms of reference and the organizational and operational modalities for their commemoration;
- 1.2.1.2. To identify activities organized at the national, regional and subregional levels, as well as at the international level, in the framework of the commemorative days mentioned above and proclaimed by the United Nations;

1.2.1.3. In the light of what has been said above:

- (a) To prepare the terms of reference for "African Industrialization Day";
- (b) To propose a structure for organizing the commemoration of this day at the national, regional, subregional and international levels;
- (c) To identify the main activities to be organized to commemorate this day at national, regional, subregional and international levels;
- (d) To define the role of UNIDO and other co-operating agencies, such as OAU and ECA, in the assistance to be given to African countries and organizations in formulating and carrying out activities to commemorate African Industrialization Day;
- (e) To submit proposals for follow-up action to be taken for the actual proclamation of African Industrialization Day and the organization of the various activities.

1.2.2. Plan of the study of the proclamation of African Industrialization Day

Chapter I: Introduction

Historical background

Brief remarks as an introduction to development efforts in Africa. Industrial development problems of the African countries. Emphasis on the fact that the public in many African countries are not aware of the important role that industrialization should play in the development process as a whole;

Reminder regarding the recommendation of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry regarding African Industrialization Day. A statement of what the Ministers hope to achieve by proclaiming such a Day, namely, to arouse greater awareness of the importance of the industrial sector and consequently call for support in human and financial resources from sources both within Africa and without;

Proposal of a study to consider practical modalities for proclaiming an African Industrialization Day and to determine what activities should be organized in preparation for and in commemoration of African Industrialization Day and by whom.

Chapter II: The purpose of proclaiming African Industrialization Day

Reviewing and analysing industrial development in Africa, with the aim of demonstrating the absence or inadequacy of awareness of and commitment to industrialization;

Creating awareness among African decision makers and the general public of the important contribution made by the industrial sector to economic development:

Facilitating the mobilization of human and financial resources for the industrial sector;

Demonstrating the existing interrelation between the industrial and other sectors.

Chapter III: Activities to be organized in preparation for and in commemoration of African Industrialization Day

(a) Activities at national level

(i) On African Industrialization Day: A speech by the Head of State or a minister or ministers on television, radio, at public meetings, in the newspapers and specialist periodicals. Presentation of films, discussions, symposia, exhibitions, the award of prizes in recognition of meritorious service in the industrial sector, competitions, debates, etc.;

(ii) In preparation for African Industrialization Day: Articles in the local press at monthly intervals on the industrial sector, preparation of industry fairs, preparation of radio and television programmes for African Industrialization Day; designing of posters and publicity material;

(b) Activities at the subregional, regional and international levels

Announcement of African Industrialization Day at conferences and meetings, such as the Conference of Ministers of ECA, the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, the Conference of Ministers of OAU, UNIDO meetings, subregional meetings of ECOWAS, WAEC, the Mano River Union, CEEAC, UDEAC, PTA, ADB, ABEDA, development banks, SADCC, MULPOCs and the offices of the SIDFAs;

Preparation of reports on the achievements of subregional organizations in the field of industry.

Chapter IV: Conclusions and recommendations

1.3. Methodology

Detailed cables were sent in good time to all UNDP offices in the countries to be visited for the purpose of collecting information and arranging meetings with the domestic organizations concerned before the arrival of the consultant. Accordingly, the mission proceeded as follows:

1.3.1. Personal contacts of the consultant and discussions

Talks with senior staff in the offices of FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and ILO to obtain information on the way in which their commemorative days had been organized at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. The purpose was to collect posters and complete press kits;

Talks with Resident Representatives to obtain suggestions on the approach to be adopted for the commemoration of African Industrialization Day, as well as on relevant activities and institutional arrangements;

Talks with senior staff of Ministries of Industry and concurrently with directors of national agencies and industrial sector federations with the aim of making them aware, if necessary, of the need to establish national committees for the IDDA, as a framework for organizing an Industrialization Day and of obtaining their opinions on the approach to be adopted towards such a celebration;

Talks with contacts in the national agencies visited, particularly in research and development centres. These persons were made aware of their roles in the dissemination of information to users and professionals.

1.3.2. Utilization of the questionnaire

In his discussions with the representatives of international and national organizations, the consultant used the annexed questionnaire, which was designed around the following main points:

- What type of activities?
- Who can do what?
- How should activities be prepared?
- Who can participate in them?
- How should results be evaluated?
- Who should be informed, and how?
- How should the services of the permanent secretariat be used when it is set up at UNIDO headquarters?

- Information and services available in the African countries, etc.

It should be pointed out that no questionnaires were left with the persons visited and that the consultant tried, as far as possible, to orient his discussions along the lines of his questionnaire.

1.3.3. Documents collected

The documents were in the form of press releases, newspaper cuttings, organizational programmes, evaluation reports on African Industrialization Day, posters, press kits, information bulletins and brochures, and occasionally regulations and texts with the force of law, etc.

1.4. Centres and organizations visited

The mission visited the following United Nations agencies: in Paris, UNESCO; at Geneva, UNCTAD, WHO, UNICEF, ILO and ITU; at Rome, IFAD, FAO and WFP; at Addis Ababa, ECA, OAU and UNDP; at Nairobi, HABITAT and UNEP.

The list of centres and organizations visited in the following countries: France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Gabon, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal is annexed to the present document.

In all, the mission visited twelve countries during the period 28 January to 12 March 1988.

The number of countries was limited to twelve because of time and staff pressures and the limited financial resources available for the project.

In each country visited, during his working meetings with persons at the level of the Government, the private sector, etc., the consultant gave an account of the historical background of the resolution of the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry and introduced the objectives and principal programmes and achievements of the Decade.

1.5. Acknowledgements

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization thanks all the persons and organizations that contributed to the success of this mission, the purpose of which was to identify commemorative days arranged by the United Nations, international and African organizations, to compile information on the relevant institutional arrangements and activities and finally to collect suggestions on the approach to be adopted towards the celebration of African Industrialization Day and on the relevant institutional arrangements and activities. In particular, the mission visited:

- The various offices of United Nations system agencies in Geneva, Rome, Paris, Addis Ababa and Nairobi;
- The various offices of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization located in the countries visited;
- Senior staff in industry, trade, commerce and research in the countries visited;
- The directors of African national industrial promotion agencies;
- Heads of information and documentation services in the countries visited;
- The representatives of the offices of UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF, ILO and WHO;
- The Ministers of Industry and Technology in the countries visited.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The present economic situation in Africa

2.1.1. During the last 20 years, Africa has been unable to achieve a substantial growth rate or a satisfactory level of general prosperity. Whatever the socio-economic indicator used - per capita income, share of primary sector activities in aggregate production, rate of school attendance, access to drinking water, death rate or health - most of the African countries can be considered as lagging behind the other developing countries. The number of African countries classified by the United Nations among the least developed countries has recently reached 26 out of world total of 36, and 27 of the countries classified by the World Bank as "low-income" countries are African. The share of manufacturing output in the GDP of the region is still substantially lower than the comparable average for all the other developing countries, and agricultural yield has dropped considerably from the previous decade and is still very much lower than in the other developing regions.

2.1.2. These economic difficulties are aggravated by the persistent balance-of-payments deficits of most of the countries in the region; the external debt of the region has in fact quintupled over the last ten years, while external reserves have fallen to disturbing levels. The expansion of manufacturing production in the region is also hampered by the stagnation of domestic markets, inadequate supplies of raw materials for key industries, the lack of skilled and experienced industrial manpower and shortages of equipment, imported machines and spare parts. The situation is further aggravated by major difficulties resulting from the energy problems encountered by the region, despite its considerable energy potential. The inadequacy of transport and communications facilities in the region and the inefficiency of the services sector have also been recognized as the principal obstacles to the socio-economic development of Africa.

2.1.3. The stagnation that has generally been experienced by the national economies has inevitably had a pernicious effect on industrial investment and, consequently, on expansion. The typical African economy is still at the first stage of development because of the effect of certain "structural" characteristics that condition the operational environment for industrialization. The positive aspect of this is that these economies are starting from a narrow industrial base, while the presence of vast natural resources in many African countries offers good industrialization prospects. But there is also a negative aspect: owing to the low population figures and the low level of income in most

African countries, the domestic markets for consumer goods are limited and much too restricted to make it possible to achieve maximum economies of scale in many industrial sectors.

Links between industry, food and agricultural production

2.1.4. The paramount problem for Africa at the moment is to ensure self-sufficiency in food production (and food security). The importance and predominant role of industry must be recognized when working out strategies and policies aimed at generating economic recovery in Africa. In practice, it can be seen that any decisive progress made in a country's agricultural development depends largely on its level of industrialization. It is estimated that industry provides at least 50 per cent of all direct agricultural inputs.

2.1.5. Economic figures shown that the efficiency of the agricultural sector and the production of foodstuffs on the scale necessary to feed hundreds of millions of persons, as is the case in Africa, are linked to the existence of a well-developed industrial economy. The modernization of agriculture - a sine qua non for self-sufficiency in food production - depends on industry, which must produce inputs for agriculture, e.g. fertilizers, agricultural machinery and implements, as well as for other key sectors of the economy such as transport, energy generation and communications. For that purpose, it is necessary to have light industries, but also the chemical, metallurgical, mechanical engineering, building materials and electrical engineering industries which can act as driving forces in development. This structure of industrialization requires the development of human resources and, in particular, the strengthening of scientific and technological capacity.

2.1.6. The types of primary industries that support agriculture and food production can be defined in the light of the process of agricultural and food production. In general, this process comprises the following stages: preparing and tending the soil; sowing, growth and cultivation; harvesting, distribution and storage; preserving and processing of food products. Therefore, the primary industrial inputs are: agricultural machines, implements and tools; fertilizers; instruments for the verification of pH and water conservation mechanisms; pesticides, insecticides and other plant protection agents; irrigation equipment, pumps, pipes and valves (and, in particular, spare parts); silos, warehouses, packaging, packing and refrigeration equipment; and also fermenters, digesters, chemical products, crushing or milling machinery, stirrers, canning equipment for foodstuffs, packaging and packing equipment and materials, and natural or artificial preservatives.

2.1.7. Industry also provides secondary indirect inputs for agricultural and food production through the development of transport and communications, services for health, housing and social welfare, further training of manpower and energy generation. These secondary inputs comprise: equipment and spare parts for land, sea and air transport and communications; building materials; pharmaceutical products, clothing and leisure equipment; materials for educational, training or apprenticeship courses; and, finally, equipment and apparatus for the generation, distribution and utilization of energy. The wide variety of these primary and secondary inputs clearly shows that industrialization is indispensable for agriculture and food production. Generally speaking, it is estimated that industry provides up to 75 per cent of all the items needed for agriculture and food production.

2.1.8. The production of the primary and secondary industrial inputs that are indispensable for agriculture calls for the development of a whole range of upstream industries and services. The vertical and horizontal inputs necessary for agriculture and food production have an impact on the entire economy. The horizontal inputs comprise: the supply of energy; a properly operating maintenance system; a satisfactory infrastructure; efficient distribution, particularly storage, packaging and packing systems; and, finally, the institutional mechanisms that are necessary at the national, regional and subregional levels. The vertical inputs are largely related to the processing of indigenous raw materials and to the metallurgical, mechanical engineering and chemical industries. As all of these inputs require the presence of highly qualified and experienced specialists and engineers, the development of human resources at all levels and in all technological fields becomes essential and indeed of paramount importance.

2.1.9. Another aspect of the links between industry and agriculture is related to the local processing of agricultural resources. Economic history shows that the development of the industrial sector considerably stimulates the development of the agricultural sector, by providing it with the necessary inputs, but also by absorbing its products. The development of agro-industries and industries linked to agriculture makes it possible to process agricultural products locally, some of which are exported in large quantities and at marginal cost, and thus to increase both local manufacturing value added and foreign currency income. In most of the developing countries, the proportion of the raw materials produced by local agriculture that are processed industrially is small

(about 10-20 per cent). On the other hand, in the developed market economy countries, this proportion is about 80 per cent.

2.1.10. A recent UNIDO study on the external debt of Africa showed that in 1982 the continent had spent up to \$US 11.6 billion on the importation of food products and industrial raw materials of agricultural origin. Even if this approximate figure is below the true level, owing to the lack of complete data, it represents 19 per cent of the total foreign currency expenditure of Africa during that year. That is particularly disturbing because most of the imports could have been produced locally through a minimum development of industrial capacities (activities) in the countries. That state of affairs merely helped to aggravate the debt crisis from which Africa is now suffering.

2.2. The Industrial Development Decade for Africa

2.2.1. Proclamation of the Decade

2.2.1.1. Conscious of the situation that has been described above and of the need to translate into action the development objectives defined in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, the Heads of State and Government proclaimed the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. They thus gave unreserved support to the resolution adopted by the Third General Conference of UNIDO, which recommended to the United Nations General Assembly that the Decade be proclaimed in order to direct greater attention to the industrialization of the continent and to mobilize for this purpose the necessary political will and increased financial and technical support at the national, regional and international levels. At its fourteenth session in May 1980, the UNIDO Industrial Development Board adopted resolution 51(XIV) in support of the resolution on the Decade adopted by the Third General Conference of UNIDO, and, at its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/66B, officially proclaiming the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

2.2.2. Formulation and adoption of the Programme for the Decade

2.2.2.1. In its resolution proclaiming the Decade, the United Nations General Assembly called upon UNIDO, in co-operation with the secretariats of ECA and OAU, to formulate proposals for implementing the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and for monitoring its progress. A special inter-secretariat committee prepared proposals concerning the elaboration and implementation of a programme of action for the Decade. These proposals were adopted by the African Ministers of Industry at their Sixth Conference in November 1980 and were later approved by the Conference of Ministers of ECA, meeting in April

1981. They were examined by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board in May 1981 and by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. This programme, which was printed and widely distributed by UNIDO under symbol ID/287, was also approved by the OAU Summit at its twentieth ordinary session in November 1984. For planning reasons, the programme is divided into two phases: the preparatory phase (1982-1984) and the implementation phase (1985-1990). Guidelines concerning priority activities to be undertaken during the implementation phase of the Programme were established jointly by the three secretariats and approved by the African Ministers of Industry.

2.3. Promotional activities for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The main activities already undertaken for publicizing the Industrial Development Decade for Africa comprised:

- The production, in collaboration with Radio Télévision Ivoirienne of the documentary "Grand Débat", which was widely circulated in Africa;
- Agreement to finance a film on industrialization in Africa;
- The organization of a number of exhibitions on the IDDA during the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO at the investment promotion meetings in Africa and at the "All-Africa Trade Fair" in 1985;
- Publications and special publicity supplements in two magazines - African Development Digest and Marchés Tropicaux as well as in Development Forum and Chronicle;
- The organization of two workshops on the IDDA in London and Budapest as well as participation in the discussions on Africa held at Berne, Berlin and Innsbruck and agreement to sponsor a meeting of the Editorial Committee for a world supplement at Vienna on the publication of an article on the IDDA in its 1985 numbers;
- The production and distribution of a poster presenting the historical background and objectives of the Decade;
- Publicity on the IDDA in a number of meetings on the industrialization of Africa organized inside and outside the continent, including the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, the Council of Ministers and the Summit of OAU, and the meetings of the legislative authorities of ECOWAS, PTA, WAEC and SADCC, the meeting on co-operation between Latin American and African countries and organizations in the

implementation of the IDDA programme, and four subregional meetings on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation;

- The other activities were concerned with:
 - The preparation of an information kit for visitors, journalists and conference participants;
 - The production and circulation of a brochure: "Challenge et Réponses - DDIA";
 - The launching of a magazine/brochure: "Notes on the IDDA";
 - The publication of several editions of the bulletin of the Decade.

All of this has yielded the following outputs:

- Better information of the target groups (see Objectives) on the Decade and activities stemming therefrom as a result of the many publicity activities to be undertaken, including publicity in the international press, i.e. in the supplements of newspapers, Sud Magazine, Development Forum and Afrique-Asie, etc.

2.4. The need to intensify promotion of the IDDA

2.4.1. In view of the situation outlined above, and determined to take action to restructure the economic foundations of the region, the Heads of State and Government of OAU adopted the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment, which constitutes a wide-ranging regional approach based essentially on collective self-sufficiency. In adopting this Declaration, they recognized the need to take urgent measures to offer the political support that is indispensable for the achievement of rapid, self-sufficient and self-reliant development and economic growth. They therefore adopted the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos, which define guiding principles and constitute a political framework for the accelerated economic development of the region.

2.4.2. In view of the central role that industrialization will be called upon to play in the economic development of the African countries, the Heads of State and Government of OAU allotted industrialization second place, immediately after food self-sufficiency, in the order of priority defined in the African Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The high priority assigned to industrial development is clearly evident from the Lagos Plan of Action, paragraph 56 of which states inter alia: "The industrialization of Africa in general, and of each individual Member State in particular, constitutes a fundamental option in the total range of activities aimed at freeing Africa from

under-development and economic dependence. The integrated economic and social development of Africa demands the creation, in each Member State, of an industrial base designed to meet the interests of that country and strengthened by complementary activities at the sub-regional and regional levels." Furthermore, in the Final Act of Lagos, industrialization was mentioned among the priority sectors that are to be integrated at the continent level during the 1980s.

2.4.3. According to the long-term objectives drawn up for the industrial sector of the region, which appear in the Lagos Plan of Action, the target for the continent must be to attain at least 2 per cent of world industrial production by the year 2000, the relevant proportion being 1.4 per cent by the end of the Decade. The African countries were urged to make every effort to achieve self-sufficiency in the sectors of food, building materials, clothing and energy by 1990 and to lay the foundations during the first half of the Decade for the development by stages of the basic industries essential for development: food and agro-industries, construction industries, metallurgical industries, mechanical engineering, electrical and electronics industries, chemical industries, forest industries and energy industries.

To further manifest the will of the African Heads of State and Government to solve this regrettable problem, the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, which was held at Bujumbura from 17 to 18 September 1986, adopted a resolution proclaiming African Industrialization Day, which would be celebrated each year in every African country, along the lines of the celebration of World Food Day. This resolution was later endorsed by the Summit Meeting of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

The launching of African Industrialization Day is provided for under UNIDO's regular budget for the 1988-1989 biennium.

On this Day, organizations of the African peoples and Governments are invited to devote particular attention to the problems of African industrialization and to do all that they can to help solve them. Only sustained and decisive action carried on day by day throughout the year, in each African country and at the regional and international levels, will make it possible to solve the industrialization problems of the African countries. African Industrialization Day is intended to provide African Governments and the African peoples with an opportunity to establish plans for the rest of the year.

The purpose of the proclamation of African Industrialization Day

Why have an African Industrialization Day?

- (1) To increase public awareness of the nature and long-term dimensions of the problem of industrialization in Africa and to develop further the sense of national, regional and even international solidarity in the struggle against the major development problems;
- (2) To direct greater attention to the problem of industrial production in the African countries;
- (3) To promote the transfer of science and technology to these countries;
- (4) To draw attention to the efforts made in various quarters in the field of industrial production;
- (5) To promote the participation of the rural masses in decision-making and in measures affecting their development;
- (6) To encourage economic and technical co-operation among Africans in the various fields of industry.

It is the concern of the people, of those who produce goods and equipment and those who buy and of those who sell these products. The most serious problem is that of the people who cannot produce themselves or buy enough to ensure the well-being of their families; however, the problems of industrialization are not confined to the African continent alone. Some of them are universal. The Day will give Africans and grass-roots organizations an opportunity to consider this question.

In deciding to inaugurate African Industrialization Day, the African Governments assumed primary responsibility for organizing national activities. Industrial questions are a constant concern to most of them and are even the major national priority for many of them. African Industrialization Day will give an opportunity to take stock of the situation each year and to intensify official action. For its part, UNIDO will help the Governments and the non-governmental organizations to use this Day as an effective means for arousing public awareness. It will endeavour to encourage national and local activities and initiatives, by giving them a regional and even a world dimension and by promoting joint action.

The philosophy of African Industrialization Day

The basic principles that inspired the celebration of African Industrialization Day are as follows:

(a) The gravity of the problem of African industrialization, which needs consistent action, every day of the year in every country. African Industrialization Day will have to be considered as an annual occasion for assessing the progress made in a given industrial system and for trying to improve the impact of the work done during the year.

(b) In the course of programming, African Industrialization Day should not be seen as a "one-day concept", which suggests last-minute interest or short-term initiatives; rather, it is the idea of continuous action over time that must be highlighted. In other terms, the interest that will be aroused by the celebration of this first Day will have to orient important long-term activities.

(c) The primary responsibility for celebrating African Industrialization Day will rest with the African States and Governments and with the African organizations. The role of the permanent secretariat in UNIDO, once it is set up, will be to co-ordinate activities and provide support in the sphere of information and overall analysis.

(d) At UNIDO, African Industrialization Day should be regarded as a comprehensive presentation to the public of the long-term strategy of UNIDO in the social, technical and political fields, since it should contribute to reaffirming UNIDO's paramount role as an international organization dealing with the problems of industry. Consequently, African Industrialization Day should not be treated like a mere publicity exercise.

(e) To retain the potential of African Industrialization Day for mobilizing world-wide support in the future for activities at the grass-roots level of industry problems, it should be very carefully planned and, above all, very substantive in content.

(f) The conceptual framework of African Industrialization Day activities should be based on the following ideas:

- (i) The African countries can be helped to increase their industrial production to 1.4% of world production by the year 1990 and to a modest 2% rate by the year 2000;

- (ii) Greater priority should be given to industry in order to increase national production of foodstuffs, building materials, clothing and energy and inter alia basic necessities, and efforts should be made to achieve a high degree of equity as a solution for the long-term problem of the industrialization of Africa and the world;
- (iii) The ultimate aim of development is man. Consequently, human development is at one and the same time a means and an end in reducing the problems arising from the inadequate production of foodstuffs, clothing, energy and other basic necessities;
- (iv) The concept of industrial output must be seen as a "product" by the people and for the people, and not as a product essentially intended for a market;
- (v) African Industrialization Day must be related to the principles and objectives of the Decade proclaimed to accelerate the industrialization of the continent in the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action;
- (vi) The reduction of the gap in industrial output is an essential and integral part of a New International Economic Order, which requires the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation.

III. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

3.1. At UNIDO Headquarters, Vienna

3.1.1. Persons contacted: The list of persons contacted is annexed to this document.

3.1.2. Remarks

All persons contacted in UNIDO at Vienna welcomed the idea of celebrating an African Industrialization Day every year in Africa on the lines of FAO's World Food Day. The following is a summary of some of the remarks and observations made:

- African Industrialization Day (AID) should assess the initial situation, the external environment as well as strategies and policies for action on industrial development noted so far in the African countries and should present themes for future industrial strategy. To achieve that end, the point of departure will be recognition that, on their accession to independence, African countries were not ready for industrialization and that their desire to reduce their economic dependence has meanwhile led to development policies that have favoured import substitution in the consumer goods sector;
- The thinking and discussions that will be organized during this day in order to highlight the fundamental reasons militating in favour of an efficient and autonomous industrialization of Africa could focus on the following major themes:
 - First of all, the introverted industrialization strategy practised in most African countries has usually made them still more or less dependent on imports and moreover has not been supported by measures capable of promoting surplus production of inputs of local origin;
 - Secondly, the public or semi-public sector has generally intervened through vigorous investment action or by taking control in order to develop the basic industries and reduce foreign domination, but financial results as well as efficiency have not been commensurate with these efforts, which have been too dispersed;
 - Thirdly, a motivation structure created by the policies adopted with regard to prices, external trade, investment, etc. has been set up but efforts have not been successful: measures of encouragement to benefit capital, vigorous protection for assembly industries and the

direct control exercised over prices and exchange rates have often introduced distortion and have supported inefficient industries, incidentally discouraging the production of agricultural commodities and export goods.

The persistent under-utilization of capacity suggests that the scale and structure of industrial investments have been out of proportion to the absorptive capacity of a large number of countries. The restructuring of existing industries (rather than their expansion or the establishment of new industries) is for the moment the principal objective to which high priority should be assigned if it is desired to increase efficiency and the use of national resources and to reduce demand for scarce public financial, material and management resources.

• Other remarks:

- This Day should very clearly show that "without industry Africa will lag behind in development" and that successful industrialization, which is the most powerful motive force in development, requires raw materials, capital and technologically trained personnel. Along the same lines, it should be shown that industry must be regarded from the African viewpoint, in relation to basic needs, namely, food, housing, nutrition and environmental protection, to guarantee a healthy and balanced society. That should justify research designed to identify the industry/agriculture, industry/health and industry/culture interfaces and the strengthening of the links between industry and agriculture, for example, by encouraging the development of dynamic agro-industries and other industries.
- This Day should give an opportunity for arousing popular interest in the problems of industry and of the new industry without which Africa would continue to lag behind in international development.

National programmes that are intended to support the industrial development of the continent should be directed towards promoting industrialization in the individual African countries; the national effort to create public awareness should be reflected in all the programmes. Inter-African co-operation should take the form of the pooling of experience, for example.

- During this Day, Africans should be given the floor in order to create among their fellow Africans awareness of the role of industry and its importance in inter-African and international co-operation.

The opportunity could be taken to:

- Upgrade the knowledge and skills of Africans in the field of information, with the aim of improving investment promotion in Africa;
- Identify more clearly the role of information and new technologies;
- Serve better the needs of the industries in African countries and assist them in the development of local, regional and subregional capacity;
- Compile and disseminate information on the potential of the countries among the members of the UNIDO and IDDA network;
- Formulate a training policy that would take into account the negotiating needs of the countries and serve as a basis for future operational action.

3.2. UNIDO/ECA Secretariat and OAU

3.2.1 UNIDO/ECA Secretariat

3.2.1.1. Persons contacted: The list of persons contacted is annexed to this document.

3.2.1.2. Remarks: The first subject discussed was the rather sombre general picture of the continent with regard to industrialization; it was pointed out that this critical situation calls for solidarity among all peoples and the interdependence of all continents. In the economic field, the original fragility of the young States led to an incommensurate expansion of the public or semi-public sector. The lack of experience of the public enterprises and the weakness of indigenous private enterprises aggravated the dependence of the African economy on foreign countries.

Management in the African States is made difficult by the embryonic nature inter alia of the fiscal and customs services and by the absence of genuine services for forecasting, programming and planning.

This Day should confirm the importance that UNIDO and ECA attach to the promotion of industry in the general policy of the African Governments and States, taking into account the "industrial partition" of Africa.

According to the Secretariat, the first activities to be considered on African Industrialization Day would include meetings of the national committees for IDDA or the national committees for UNIDO, as the case might be. It was suggested that, if both committees existed in a particular country, with few or

no activities to their credit, they should be integrated and that an attempt be made to concentrate their activities on priority topical themes, in the same way as with the national committees for UNESCO.

The other types of activities to be envisaged for fully achieving the objectives of the Day can be very diverse and varied. They can range from operational projects, training courses, seminars, exchanges of information, to research and development or simply legislative action, if considered necessary.

While national activities must conform to the logic of the action plan proposed, other more ambitious activities may involve wider co-operation at international level.

The various types of activities are not mutually exclusive. For example, the demand for personnel training may precede, accompany or follow pilot projects. The same applies to public information.

The plan of action for the Day should indicate that its success will require the active participation of the Member States, the international community, the organizations in the United Nations system and the international, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

The permanent secretariat to be set up in UNIDO will be the focal point for African Industrialization Day within UNIDO. The secretariat will liaise with the ECA and OAU Secretariats in its work and will co-ordinate and provide the necessary stimulus for the implementation of the plan of action for the Day. The principal task of this secretariat in providing better service for the African countries, the organizations in the United Nations system and the international governmental and non-governmental organizations, will be to compile, process and disseminate information to all the parties concerned.

3.2.2. OAU Secretariat

3.2.2.1. Persons contacted: The list is given in the annex.

3.2.2.2. Remarks: Normally, participation in celebrations of international commemorative days in Addis Ababa has been limited only to persons who have been specially invited; to remove this shortcoming, African Industrialization Day celebrations should be extended to include the populations for which the Day was designed. It should incidentally provide an opportunity for informing these rural and urban populations about the inherent general significance of industry to them and about what it does.

At the organizational level, various ideas were put forward, including the following:

- First of all, the Day should be placed under the aegis of an organizing committee sponsored by the Ministry of Industry, assisted by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Employers, manufacturers of machines and equipment and the governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- The organizations should particularly arouse the interest of youth in industry as a social field of activity and in the role of industrialization in economic and social development, by the presentation and design of posters, the organization of essay competitions, the establishment of museums and by the presentation of very simple cartoon film strips in training schools, universities and research centres; this will make it possible to develop a spirit of creativity among youth;
- As regards the theme to be chosen for the first celebrations, we can concentrate first on the food and chemical industries, since they have the highest degree of mechanization. The other industries, such as textiles and wood products, which are more labour-intensive, can be considered later;
- Activities could focus on the media, radio, television and the press (newspapers, magazines, folders, press kits, billboard and art posters and stickers);
- Bodies such as URTNA and PANA should be involved in these efforts;
- The occasion could be used to award medals or decorations to persons or enterprises that have made remarkable efforts in the field of industry or in the conclusion of agreements in sectors of interest to industry.

In conclusion, it was pointed out that OAU and ECA are very active in fairs and exhibitions in Africa. They will participate in the fair to be held in Kinshasa (Zaire) in July 1988.

3.3. Other agencies in the United Nations System

3.3.1. UNESCO, France

The object of the visit to France, particularly to UNESCO, was to contact senior staff and discuss with them the programmes for the celebration of

commemorative days and various other events organized by UNESCO, in particular, International Literacy Day. It was pointed out that, as Africa is an integral part of the world environment, though regional or local factors make its problems more acute, an integrated global approach is essential to analyse them and find a solution.

The idea of an African Industrialization Day was well-received and a number of colleagues consider that it should provide an opportunity to answer the following questions:

- Why is the African intellectual community not more efficient?
- Why do African scientists and technologists receive so little encouragement and help?
- Why does the Africa of the engineers, mathematicians and technicians deprecate itself today to the point of lagging behind in research?

Furthermore, the Day should provide an opportunity for arousing greater awareness among the African public of the role of science for development, for publicizing the problems of science and technology and finally for inducing Africa "to think of creating rather than think of consuming".

Organization and activities

The celebration of such a Day involves first of all the choice of a "logo", designed to create public awareness, that can be exploited commercially in order to raise funds. Celebrations could take the following form:

At UNIDO Headquarters

- A press conference given by the Director-General or a video message from him;
- A statement to the press on the objectives and programmes of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in the framework of which the Day will be organized;
- An exhibition on the subject of industrialization and development, in which emphasis will be placed on the crafts sector, small and medium enterprises (SME) and large-scale industry, specially stressing the role of the SME as a service sector and a creator of jobs;
- A seminar on the subject of industrialization and culture. During the seminar, it would be possible to discuss the effect of the transfer of

technology on the cultures of the African countries or to consider how uncontrolled industrial development can harm cultural identity.

In conclusion, we discussed the experience of UNESCO, which relies entirely on its national committees to organize activities of all kinds during International Literacy Day in the field.

Activities at international level and in Member States

UNESCO commemorates International Literacy Day as follows:

- A circular is sent at the beginning of the year to all Member States and to the non-governmental organizations concerned;
- Suggestions regarding ideas and a programme for celebrating the Day are sent to Governments;
- Summaries, brochures or articles are distributed;
- Messages are also sent before the Day, in June or July of the year, as a basis for articles in the newspapers and magazines in the country; these messages must be received by the Government before 8 September of each year for advance distribution;
- Posters selected through a competition organized by UNESCO according to its usual directives and procedures are distributed in several languages.

UNESCO is assisted by its regional offices in the distribution of documents and by the various United Nations information centres in the other activities of the system in the various fields selected.

- The National Committees for UNESCO participate actively in the celebration of the Day;

- As at UNESCO Headquarters, this Day can also be an occasion for awarding prizes, four in number, each year. These prizes are governed by special procedures, namely:

- At the beginning of each year, a circular is sent to Member States;
- Another letter of invitation is sent to request States to submit candidates, with a copy of the prize regulations and a guide for preparing personnel files;
- An international jury is selected, including personalities in the literacy field (one per region, Asia, Africa, America, Arab States and Europe) and meets in Paris to study the files and award the prizes. The list of each

year's prize-winners is not made known until 8 September. International Literacy Day.

International Literacy Day is also an occasion for celebrations at Headquarters.

In conclusion, it was pointed out that the Director-General delivers an address each year on awarding the prizes during celebrations for the Day. This address has always highlighted a topical aspect of literacy during the year (for example, if the celebration falls in International Women's Year, literacy among women will be stressed).

On the Day, an exhibition is also held at Headquarters, with or without a ceremony; it may last one or several days. For example, the exhibition can deal with literacy in a particular country, in which case the ambassador of the country is invited to make a speech, after which a reception is held.

All of these events at Headquarters are covered by the international press, radio and television, and by the newspapers.

Our colleagues in UNESCO consider that the guidelines for the organization of African Industrialization Day should come from the Minister/Director of Industry of the country in question and would need to have the support of an organizing committee, which should also comprise representatives of all the ministries concerned, the university and the existing national networks. The Head of State might also be requested to launch an appropriate appeal during such a Day.

Also, the press could be requested to devote some time to industrialization and this opportunity could be used to introduce the major industrialists of the country or countries and their products.

OAU and ECA could in turn provide documents written in very simple style that would in this case emphasize the aspect of industrialization in which the ordinary man could participate.

OAU and ECA can also show what the Industrial Development Decade for Africa programme has achieved so far, which is not known to a wide public, by means of an exhibition.

This opportunity could be used to compare efforts made in Africa and Asia and could be followed by discussions on television in national languages. In this context, it was pointed out that the experience of India and Korea could be taken as models.

It is possible to present the technologies and industries developed in African developing countries as an example of possible South-South co-operation.

3.3.2. United Nations Office at Geneva (Switzerland)

The discussions that I had with colleagues in the various offices at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, showed:

- That the celebration of African Industrialization Day is a long-awaited event since it will supplement the promotional activities of the other agencies in the United Nations system and of non-governmental and governmental organizations in the field of industry;

- According to some colleagues, the success of such a day will depend on:

- The programmes to be presented to the public and the mechanism to be established to launch activities at all levels;
- The ways and means selected to motivate the population as a whole, that is to say, the target group to be mobilized;
- The action taken to ensure follow-up of the first celebration and the programming of permanent activities between the annual celebrations;
- The ways and means used to launch the first Day, for example, appearances of stars of music and sport and popular personalities, and possibly the use of all United Nations system publications.

With regard to the problem of participation, the following suggestions were made:

- Governments should follow up their resolutions with concrete action and should commit themselves firmly to such action for the creation of awareness;

- The various Ministries of Communications of the African countries should be involved from the start of the operation, in agreement with the Ministries of Industry;

- Action by NGOs should be solicited chiefly in Europe and Asia, where they are most active;

- When action is requested from European Governments for the solution of particular problems, such problems should be accurately defined at all levels, in order to ensure that the aid obtained as a result of African Industrialization Day is appropriate and that the Day is different from others.

With regard to activities to be organized during African Industrialization Day, some colleagues suggested

- Interviews on radio and TV and articles in the press;
- An exhibition of industrial products, combined with gifts of certain products bearing the logo or slogan of African Industrialization Day. Some colleagues considered that this would have a greater impact than a mere exhibition of products;
- The trade unions should organize discussions on problems of concern to industry; some colleagues pointed out that this might doubtless lead to dissension but was part of publicity work;
- Industries and technical schools should organize open days;
- The UNIDO or IDDA committee in the country should organize a conference under the aegis of eminent persons and experts on industrialization working outside the United Nations system, in Africa and worldwide. UNIDO could provide the services of a rapporteur and prepare the final report;
- It would also be possible to supplement this conference with an exhibition on the activities and programme of the Decade and of UNIDO, in general, emphasizing the possible links between industry and agriculture, the present trend towards the reduction of dependence, the transfer of technology and industrialization as a means of satisfying the basic needs of the Africans and finally to show what Africa can produce on its own and what raw materials it can supply.

In the experience of many colleagues in the Palais des Nations, commemorative days are always celebrated in the same way: speeches, film-shows, exhibitions and discussions, etc.

Among the activities undertaken in preparation for and during commemorative days, the following should be mentioned:

- Competitions for posters, press releases, the issue of commemorative stamps, etc.

Various other initiatives were proposed for the purpose of broadening the impact of the Day and reaching a wider audience. Some colleagues deplored the fact that, despite all efforts made to organize such Days, their impact and value were not sufficiently evaluated, the interval between such events was too short, with people hastening from one celebration to the next, and that the Days always took up too much of the organizers' time.

The Days should interest those active in development, the rural communities, schools, religious communities, communes and women's associations.

It should also be noted that a great deal of patience will be needed in some African countries, because the commemoration of an Industrialization Day is a long-term operation and is not something that is easily accepted by the people; for that reason, it is to be expected that a number of years will elapse without a return. The adoption of certain strategies (such as the selection of multiplier sectors and new sectors) and finally the competitive factor should be taken into consideration.

In conclusion, overall, the persons contacted expressed the hope that Governments and organizations would devote more thought to the feasibility of the self-financing of African Industrialization Day activities, as far as possible.

3.3.3. Offices of FAO, IFAD and WFP

In substance, depending on the persons contacted, it was considered that this Day should provide an opportunity to inform people about lost opportunities for industrializing the continent and should deal with problems of raw materials, equipment and accessories. Useless delays that had occurred should be emphasized and the eyes of leaders should be opened to certain problems linked to agriculture, the supply of industrial equipment and machinery, and personnel training. The Day should provide an opportunity to mobilize intellectual capacity in order to identify all the bottlenecks in certain technologies and processes used in Africa. Finally, it should help African ministers to give thought to the questions of ways and means of making up for lost opportunities. Africa should try to promote industry on the basis of small and medium enterprises, a most valuable source of jobs.

In the context of the Sahel zone, African Industrialization Day should provide an opportunity for emphasizing the need to process food products and to adapt them to present tastes.

According to FAO, advance planning is essential to ensure the success of such an event and should be followed by the decentralization of activities to the Member State level, in which context UNIDO should use its network of highly qualified correspondents and its dynamic representatives in the field of industry.

In order to stimulate the celebration of World Food Day, FAO at the very outset opened a permanent secretariat consisting of three (3) persons, including

one expert; it also set up a management committee close to the Director-General's office so that it could at any time formulate ideas on how to deal with the question of celebrating World Food Day.

According to FAO, World Food Day and Environment Day have always been the Days most commemorated throughout the world as far as mobilization goes. World Food Day has enabled FAO to improve agriculture and has not been a mere publicity exercise.

The permanent secretariat based at FAO Headquarters, Rome, participates in fairs and exhibitions throughout the world.

The production of documents is subcontracted to special agencies, owing to the specific nature of the users.

The secretariat relies on the support of national offices responsible for the preparation of World Food Day each year.

According to FAO, devoting a single day to food does not perhaps suffice to direct world attention to food problems; in order to solve this difficulty, the Organization has endeavoured rather to link the idea of World Food Day to its permanent programmes in the developing countries, for example, to a agrarian reform, the campaign for the consumption of local products and the training of farmers.

As regards financing, FAO provides a symbolic basic contribution of the order of \$US 2,000 per country and year at most, to encourage the national organizing committees to seek other sources of finance.

3.4. African countries visited and countries not visited

3.4.1. African countries visited

3.4.1.1. Arab Republic of Egypt

The following represents a summary of the principal points on which discussions were held with the Egyptian authorities and an account of their proposals:

With regard to the first point, namely, the desirability of holding such an event in all African countries, all of the persons contacted were favourably disposed towards the idea of celebrating African Industrialization Day every year in all countries.

According to the authorities, the public holidays in the country are as follows:

Unity Day	22 February
Sham El Nassim	20 April
Sinai Day	25 April
Labour Day	1 May
Ramadam Bairam	28-30 May
Evacuation Day	18 June
1952 Revolution Day (National Day)	23 July
Yom Arafat (Wafka)	4 August
Courban Bairam	5-8 August
Festival of the Nile	Second fortnight of August
Higiran New Year (1408)	25 August
Armed Forces Day	6 October
Suez Day and National Resistance Day †	24 October
Birth of the Prophet	4 November
Victory Day †	23 December

Unity Day, the Festival of the Nile, Suez Day and National Resistance Day and Victory Day are normal working days.

In brief, the Egyptian proposal is that the celebration of African Industrialization Day should be extended to one week and should coincide with a national or regional event. The following activities could be organized during the week:

- An exhibition/fair for African industrial products in one of the African capitals or in several African countries;
- The presentation of publications and documents on industries in Africa, e.g. on investment opportunities in industry, and directories of industrial products;
- Publicity on the week's activities in the newspapers, with a message from the African Ministers of Industry on the importance of industry in the economy and the industrialization plans of their countries;
- The organization of a seminar under the auspices of UNIDO, in one or more regions, on the priority sectors, namely, the food, leather and textile industries.

Egypt proposes that the following national agencies should participate in the organization of African Industrialization Day:

- The Ministry of Industry, as the lead agency;
- The Federation of Industries;
- The Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- The National Employers' Organization;
- At the regional level, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Employers' Organization.

With regard to the organizational structure, national and regional committees should be set up and work in co-operation with a central committee, consisting of representatives of the various regions that make up the country.

3.4.1.2. Ethiopia

The Government is favourably disposed towards the celebration of African Industrialization Day, but the Vice-Minister of Industry and the senior officials we contacted expressed the wish that 4 February of each year, the anniversary of the nationalization of industries by the State, should be taken into consideration in the choice of the date for commemoration of African Industrialization Day. The Vice-Minister also suggested as immediate action that the UNIDO representative should write to him to suggest the establishment of an organizing committee to supervise the event, consisting of representatives of the various parties concerned: the Government, the private sector, UNIDO and non-governmental organizations.

The activities envisaged for African Industrialization Day would include speeches, film shows, exhibitions on industrial development in technical schools, seminars, studies on industrialization strategy and, finally, the publication of brochures and posters and the issue of postage stamps.

The public holidays in Ethiopia are as follows:

New Year's Day *	Friday, 1 January
Ethiopian Christmas *	Thursday, 7 January
Ethiopian Epiphany (Temket)	Wednesday, 20 January
Victory of Adowa	
Commemoration Day	Wednesday, 2 March
Ethiopian Patriots'	
Victory Day	Wednesday, 6 April
Ethiopian Good Friday *	Friday, 8 April
Ethiopian Easter	Sunday, 10 April

International Labour Day	Sunday, 1 May
Ed El Fetir (Ramadan) *	Tuesday, 17 May
Ed al Adaba (Arefa) *	Sunday, 24 July
Ethiopian New Year *	Sunday, 11 September
Maskal (Finding of the True Cross) *	Tuesday, 27 September
Mawlid (Birth of the Prophet Mohamed) *	Saturday, 22 October
Christmas Day	Sunday, 25 December

Days marked with an asterisk (*) are holidays with pay.

In conclusion, we sum up below the four-point proposal of the International Labour Organisation (ILO):

- The need to associate all United Nations agencies, the international banks, the governmental and non-governmental organizations in organizing African Industrialization Day;
- Exhibitions on the industrial development of Africa;
- Film shows;
- Brochures and other publicity documents.

3.4.1.3. Kenya

According to the Kenyan authorities, the Government is favourably disposed towards organizing the celebration of African Industrialization Day in Kenya, but, in view of very difficult current economic circumstances, the country is not prepared to incur additional expenditure, if such were to be required.

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Industry will continue as always to chair the committee and to act as the focal point for the IDDA. The celebration of African Industrialization Day should serve a practical purpose and should provide an opportunity for popularizing national industrial development, making it possible to assess and evaluate achievements in the industry sector and, finally, to find the necessary finance to support industrial development.

With regard to the choice of a date, certain senior officials thought that UNIDO could propose a date which it considered might be acceptable to all. On that point, I explained that my mission to Kenya was based on the resolution proclaiming African Industrialization Day, which had invited UNIDO, OAU and ECA to consult African Governments and the other United Nations agencies and to

propose a global study on the proclamation and celebration of African Industrialization Day.

Along the lines of the events organized by FAO during World Food Day, concrete proposals were made, including:

- The showing of films, which should meet a certain quality standard;
- Press conferences and seminars with participation at different levels;
- The exhibition of industrial products, documents, brochures and posters;
- The award of prizes and medals to persons or companies for outstanding services in the field of industry.

In all of these activities, it was recommended that something on a very modest scale should be organized to begin with and that a multidisciplinary approach be taken.

Before presenting the list of public holidays, the need was strongly expressed that events should be organized on a modest scale, since finance was scarce and difficult to obtain and should be used for thoroughly justified purposes; African Industrialization Day should be celebrated in combination or association with a significant event in the country or the region and its value should be assessed after two or three annual celebrations.

New Year	Friday, 1 January 1988
Good Friday	Friday, 1 April 1988
Easter Monday	Monday, 4 April 1988
Labour Day	Sunday, 1 May 1988
Madaraka Day	Wednesday, 1 June 1988
Kenyatta Day	Thursday, 20 October 1988
Independence Day	Monday, 12 December 1988
Christmas Day	Sunday, 25 December 1988
Boxing Day	Monday, 26 December 1988

3.4.1.4. Zimbabwe

All of the personalities contacted were favourably disposed towards the celebration of African Industrialization Day but they nevertheless expressed the desire to associate it in Zimbabwe with events such as the Zimbabwe Trade Fair, which is organized every year in May, and to take advantage of the coverage of the programme by TV, the radio and press.

In the Government's view, African Industrialization Day will henceforth be incorporated into the long catalogue of efforts made by Zimbabwe to promote its industrialization. It will be an occasion for contacts at regional level in the hope of replacing confrontation and hostility by a climate of confidence among the African countries themselves and with other continents. The resolution proclaiming African Industrialization Day was adopted to stimulate a revival of creative energy and innovative ideas in the long process of building an industrial Africa. The programme of African Industrialization Day would give African States a unique opportunity to serve together, in thought and deed, the cause of industrialization of the continent.

African Industrialization Day could provide an opportunity for signing a convention, law, decree, an intergovernmental trade accord, an agreement with industry or simply a declaration of intent by industry to invest the profits obtained.

To ensure greater chances of success, African Industrialization Day should emphasize the human aspect of industrialization and should enjoy the committed and enthusiastic support and participation of non-governmental organizations, the Government and the people.

The opportunity of African Industrialization Day should be seized to set Governments on the right path, by concentrating their activities on the necessary conditions for the industrialization of the continent and on the steps to be taken to satisfy those conditions. Above all, Governments, non-governmental organizations, leaders and the public in general should take the opportunity to affirm their will to achieve autonomous and self-sustained industrialization of the continent as the sole guarantee of a better future.

The authorities consider that they have not yet given sufficient thought to the question of the approach to be taken and of the activities to be organized and intend to consult all parties concerned in the country, so that they can propose an approach and a programme to UNIDO. The list of public holidays is given below.

New Year	1 January
Good Friday	1 April
Easter Saturday	2 April
Easter Monday	4 April
Independence Day	18 April
Armed Forces' Day	19 April

Workers' Day	1 May
Public Holiday	2 May
Heroes' Day	11 August
Heroes' Day	12 August
Christmas Day	25 December
Public Holiday	26 December
Public Holiday	27 December

3.4.1.5. Zambia

In Zambia, no meeting with the authorities had been requested in the UNIDO telex announcing the visit, but I used the two half-days of my stay to meet officials of the Ministry of Industry, of the Industrial Zone and of the food industry and nutrition research centres to assess the importance attached by the Government as a whole to the celebration of African Industrialization Day.

The discussions showed that all of the persons contacted were favourably disposed towards the idea of celebrating such a Day and that the Government was preparing a reply to the UNIDO telex requesting UNIDO to provide it with information on the commemorative days celebrated in Africa and on related activities and institutional arrangements and to compile suggestions on the approach to be taken to celebrating African Industrialization Day.

The following list of public holidays in Zambia was provided by the authorities:

New Year's Day	Friday, 1 January
Youth Day	Saturday, 19 March
Good Friday	Friday, 1 April
Holy Saturday	Saturday, 2 April
Labour Day	Sunday, 1 May
Africa Freedom Day	Wednesday, 25 May
Heroes' Day	Monday, 4 July
Unity Day	Tuesday, 5 July
Independence Day	Monday, 24 October
Farmers' Day	Monday, 1 August
Christmas Day	Sunday, 25 December

3.4.1.6. Gabon

The idea of celebrating African Industrialization Day was well-received in Gabon, although all of the persons contacted regretted that they had not been consulted and that the question had not been referred to them far enough in advance. To ensure a more substantial contribution, greater efficiency and more

follow-up, it was suggested that the Ministry of Industry and Consumption, as the focal point for UNIDO activities, should consult all of the parties concerned and involve them in working out the programme and in celebrating African Industrialization Day. Another important point to be mentioned, which explains the small number of persons contacted at government level, is that the mission coincided with preparations for commemorating the anniversary of National Renovation.

During the National Renovation celebrations, a trade fair is organized, at which the provincial authorities present a fairly wide range of their products.

Other annual trade days and weeks can be associated with the event. These weeks are organized by the Gabonese Foreign Trade Centre.

According to information obtained, there is already in Gabon an organization (COMINAESE) that was set up around the Ministry of Industry, the Chamber of Commerce and the Conference of Gabonese Employers when the Gabonese President was Chairman of OAU: it could take charge of African Industrialization Day celebrations.

The essential task of COMINAESE is to organize conferences, meetings and other events at national level.

At national level, the authorities envisage organizing discussions on TV and radio and in the newspapers concerning the state of industry, action taken to promote industry, and achievements that are possible in view of the country's potential. These discussions could be supplemented by exhibitions at different levels presenting national products that have been little publicized so far, or that have been poorly presented in major markets, and nascent industries.

At the end of the Day, the population should be able to say what they have seen and what impression they have received concerning the industrialization of their country and, indeed, of Africa.

The list of public holidays follows;

New Year's Day	1 January
National Renovation	12 March
Easter Monday	4 April
Labour Day	1 May
Whit Monday	23 May
Independence Day	24 October
All Saints' Day	1 November

Christmas Day

25 December

At the subregional level, the African countries should take advantage of the opportunity offered by subregional organizations such as CEEAC, which regularly organize conferences of Ministers and Heads of State, fairs, exhibitions and forums, to try to diagnose the state of industrialization in their subregions and to draw up their industrialization plans in accordance with all the programmes of the United Nations and of the Lagos Plan of Action. Industrial enterprises can in turn establish contacts and exchange information among themselves on such subjects as potential, technologies and markets.

3.4.1.7. Nigeria

All of the persons contacted indicated that no better time could have been chosen for celebrating African Industrialization Day, since Nigeria was making great efforts to complete the preparation of an industrial policy, launching new projects such as the creation of the "World Trade Center", organizing a seminar for investors, an exhibition on industrial investment and technical equipment, and trade fairs at Lagos and Kaduna.

In the Nigerian view, there had never been such an urgent need to diagnose the economy of the continent. It was considered to be supremely important to find practical ways of putting an end to local and regional conflicts and of reducing tensions between Africans. Concrete action should be taken to increase Africa's share of world industrial production, eliminate hunger and malnutrition and satisfy the basic needs of the population in all parts of the continent. Concerted efforts should be made to remove all the bottlenecks in the African economies. In these fields, as in others, co-operation among nations at the African and even the world level was an important factor for progress.

According to the Nigerian authorities, it should be incessantly reiterated that strong foundations were needed to ensure that action would have lasting effects.

The most spectacular results of African Industrialization Day would no doubt be the abundance of ideas that it would generate and the diversity of approaches adopted in manifesting the widespread desire to celebrate a day devoted to the industrialization of the continent. UNIDO should help to analyse all of the suggestions received during the consultant's mission, which should serve as the basis of a plan of action for organizing African Industrialization Day.

The activities to be envisaged during African Industrialization Day would include;

- A seminar on specific industrial promotion efforts;
- An information workshop on African potential in raw materials;
- The preparation and publication of documents on self-sufficiency in food, energy and building materials;
- A blueprint for each country on the lines of the programme for the Decade.

It was suggested that UNIDO should write to thank all of the persons contacted at country level and should propose both to the UNDP offices and to Governments a number of activities at national level that would be aimed at creating public awareness. Attached to the letter, it should send an information sheet on the programmes and achievements of the IDDA. UNIDO was also requested to increase the resources of its office in UNDP in order to take into account the development problems of the vast country of Nigeria and to take action to ensure reactivation of the IDDA and UNIDO committees.

The list of public holidays in Nigeria is as follows:

New Year's Day	1 January
Good Friday	1 April
Easter Monday	4 April
Workers' Day	1 May
El Id Fitr	19-20 May
Children's Day	27 May
Idl Kabir	26-27 July
National Day	26 October
Christmas Day	25 December
Boxing Day	26 December

3.4.1.8. Côte d'Ivoire

In Côte d'Ivoire, although the programme prepared was a last-minute one, all of the persons contacted were very favourably disposed towards the organization of African Industrialization Day. According to these officials, it was a familiar exercise in Côte d'Ivoire. In the past two years, the country had in fact organized a Journée de l'Industrie (Industry Day), which was of a similar nature to African Industrialization Day. This event had so far given rise to

such activities as press conferences and seminars, the publication of documents and the issue of badges.

During Industry Day, industrialists and the Government try to indicate what is and what is not possible in the industry sector. It is estimated that it will have cost 3-3.5 million CFA francs to organize the second Industry Day in Côte d'Ivoire. This budget included the renting of halls, the recruitment of hostesses, the printing of badges and the organization of a reception after the press conference.

According to certain officials, UNIDO can use its present good reputation in the country for the organization of such an event, though the proliferation of forums organized by certain international agencies is often attacked.

The difference between the celebration of African Industrialization Day and that of the national Industry Day arises from the difference in the definition of the two. The purpose of Industry Day is defined above, namely, to identify the problems raised by a country's local industry at a given time, whereas African Industrialization Day is related to the image of a country's industrial system. Hence, the celebration of African Industrialization Day should be based on the manifest political will to inform the population about the industrial option selected and what, in general, this industrialization policy brings to the country.

For the first celebration in Cote d'Ivoire, it was envisaged that a general theme be selected, which should later become highly specialized. Around this theme, various activities could be organized, including perhaps, in the initial phase, discussion groups on a wide variety of subjects and questions. Examples of subjects that could be dealt with might be:

- Forms of development through industrialization;
- The role of industrialization in the national economy and in economic development;
- Industrialization and agricultural occupations.

Concurrently with these discussion groups, other activities could be organized, ranging from open days and industrial competitions to the showing of films on the industrialization of the continent, in particular, the film produced by the Chamber of Commerce in Côte d'Ivoire.

On the question of the interval at which such events should be held, some officials expressed the wish that African Industrialization Day be celebrated not every year but rather every two years.

In conclusion, the following are considered as public holidays in Côte d'Ivoire:

New Year's Day	1 January
Easter Monday	4 April
Labour Day	1 May
Ascension	12 May
Whit Monday	23 May
Ramadan *	May
Tabaski *	July
Assumption	15 August
All Saints' Day	1 November
National Day	7 December
Christmas Day	26 December

The dates of Ramadan and Tabaski vary according to the lunar cycle.

3.4.1.9. Senegal

During my private stay in Senegal, which coincided with the Presidential and legislative elections, I had the opportunity of meeting representatives of FAO, UNESCO, CRAT and UNIDO.

The discussions that I had with all of these people showed that they all have a firm interest in participating in the organization of such an event, each at his own particular level.

On the organizational and infrastructural level, Senegal has bodies that can take responsibility for organizing the celebration of African Industrialization Day.

The list of public holidays is as follows:

New Year's Day	Friday, 1 January
Senegambian Confederation Day	Monday, 1 February
Independence Day	Monday, 4 April
Whit Monday	Monday, 23 April
Labour Day	Sunday, 1 May
Korité	Tuesday, 17 May

Tabaski	Tuesday, 17 July
Mawlud	Sunday, 23 October
Christmas Day	Sunday, 25 December

3.4.2. Countries not visited

The following represents the summary of the replies to UNIDO's telex of February 1988 that have so far been received from the countries not visited by the consultant:

3.4.2.1. Madagascar

Of the six chief days celebrated, namely, World Environment Day, International Women's Day, Volunteers' Day, World Food Day, World Telecommunications Day, and United Nations Day, those in which members of the Government and the private sector actually participate are International Women's Day, World Food Day and United Nations Day. These events are marked by a number of activities: exhibitions, film shows and speeches. The Government is favourably disposed towards the celebration of African Industrialization Day, but, as it was not possible to obtain suggestions owing to the short notice given, it was proposed that the UNIDO expert on mission in Madagascar should follow up the question.

3.4.2.2. Sierra Leone

The Government celebrates International Women's Day, World Meteorology Day, World Health Day, World Telecommunications Day, Commonwealth Day, World Food Day, United Nations Day, Volunteers' Day, and Human Rights Day. The main activities have been speeches, exhibitions, visits to projects, and sports events. The Government is favourably disposed towards African Industrialization Day and suggests exhibitions, a fair, open days in the chief enterprises and special publications.

3.4.2.3. Central African Republic (in extenso)

The tendency in the Government's policy is to leave the industrial sector in the hands of the private companies. In this context, the Government's chief concern is to create the necessary conditions for their development. African Industrialization Day could be commemorated in the context of a seminar on this question.

3.4.2.4. Tanzania

The list of public holidays is as follows:

New Year's Day	1 January
Zanzibar Revolutionary Day	12 January
CCH Day/Arusha Declaration	5 February
Good Friday	1 April
Easter Monday	4 April
Union Day	26 April
Workers' Day	1 May
Idd El Fiti	18-19 May
Peasant Day	7 July
Idd El Haj	27 July
Mawlid Day	26 October
Independence Day	9 December
Christmas Day	25 December

3.4.2.5. Cape Verde

We have so far received no reply to the telex. The Government does not favour the proliferation of international days sponsored by the United Nations.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

The officials of the countries and organizations visited all displayed a definite interest in the organization of African Industrialization Day and in the possibilities that the Day offered African industry to present its prospects, achievements and problems.

During the mission, we noted that the interest displayed in African Industrialization Day depended on the degree of industrialization achieved, which, in turn, varied from one country to another.

National committees do not apparently enjoy support both from the private sector and the Government in the countries visited, except in Egypt and Côte d'Ivoire, so that they suffer from a lack of activities and co-ordination. In some countries, we made suggestions for the revitalization of the national committees, along the lines of those of UNESCO, with a view to the early preparation of celebrations for African Industrialization Day.

It is pointed out that all of the countries expressed the desire, on the other hand, to be able to participate in celebrations at the subregional level, in the framework of the activities of ECOWAS, CEEAC, UDEAC, PTA and SAADCC. Some countries were even prepared to establish committees to commemorate African Industrialization Day.

Some countries wished, moreover, that the celebration of African Industrialization Day should coincide with a national event - fair/exhibition - dealing with the problems of industry and that one of the days during that event be chosen to commemorate the industrialization of Africa.

It was clear from practically all of these contacts that the main activities of the Day should focus on speeches, seminars, the distribution of documents, and the showing to a wide public of films produced by the Government, the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

One important point emerged, namely, the need for personnel training and co-operation, for which the assistance of UNIDO and the other agencies should be sought.

On the basis of the information obtained, I suggest that 13 March of every year be selected to commemorate African Industrialization Day and that the programme of activities that I submit should serve as a basis for study and should be further strengthened.

4.2. Recommendations

The following recommendations can be made on the basis of the conclusions of the study:

- The immediate establishment in UNIDO of a permanent management committee with the terms of reference appearing in table III and of a permanent secretariat consisting of three members, on the lines of that of FAO, as indicated in paragraph 3.3.3.;

- The establishment at the national and regional levels of national co-ordinating committees to take charge of all the initiatives and operations necessary for the success of the celebration. These committees should be set up around the Ministry of Industry, the Guilds, the Federation of Enterprises and the Ministries of Agriculture and Education.

This Ministry should chair the committee and perform liaison and secretariat functions for it. A full-time officer should be appointed to manage the programme and the celebration of African Industrialization Day. The person appointed should have wide experience of the industrial sector.

In the following sections, we propose the terms of reference and the programme for African Industrialization Day.

4.2.1. Proposed terms of reference for African Industrialization Day Industrialization

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

I

Considering the crucial role that the industrial sector, as a supplier of major factor inputs, has to play within the context of the IDDA programme, in Africa's economic recovery and development as emphasized in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and the United Nations Programme for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development;

Recalling resolution 1(VII) on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa adopted at its seventh session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 28 March 1984;

Recalling further resolution ID/CONF.5/Res.8 adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO in Vienna on 19 August 1984 and resolution ID/B/Res.57 (XVIII) adopted by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board in Vienna on 28 May 1984, both on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

Guided by the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos adopted in 1980 by the OAU Economic Summit as well as by resolution 442(XVII) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers and United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/66(B), both on the formulation and implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

Taking note of the decision of the Industrial Development Board to allocate to UNIDO \$8.6 million instead of the \$10 million approved by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, as contained in resolution A/Res.29/233 in its 1986-1987 regular budget, and concerned with the financial constraints being experienced by the organizations of the United Nations system which would make it difficult for the allocation of resources in the respective regular budgets of UNIDO and ECA for the implementation of their Decade-related activities;

Guided by resolution CM/Res.1039-1074(XLIV) adopted by the Forty-fourth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers and endorsed by the OAU Summit at Addis Ababa in July 1986 and by resolution 564(XXI) adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its twelfth meeting and twenty-first session of the Commission at Yaoundé, Cameroon, in April 1986;

Considering Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (1986-1990) adopted by the Twenty-first Summit of the OAU in resolution AHG/Res.136 and the United Nations Programme for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990) adopted by the thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly in resolution S-13/2, both of which critically reviewed the socio-economic problems of Africa, and presented specific measures for restructuring and rehabilitating the economies of African countries;

Noting with satisfaction the mechanisms set up by the Heads of State and Government of OAU for the implementation of and follow-up to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery and by the United Nations Secretary-General for the implementation of the United Nations Programme for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development;

Reiterating the region's commitment to transform, through the process of industrialization, the structure of its economies, which are currently externally oriented and heavily dependent on external factor inputs;

Having considered the report of the Meeting of Intergovernmental Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa, which met at Bujumbura, Burundi, from 10 to 15 September 1986 and the information provided in the joint progress report

by UNIDO, ECA and OAU, and by Member States, African and international organizations on the actions taken at the national, subregional and international levels on the implementation of the Decade programme;

Conscious of the need for African countries and organizations, as well as international organizations, to intensify efforts to promote, on a priority basis, the local development of industrial and entrepreneurial capabilities, strengthening, establishment and management as appropriate of small- and medium-scale enterprises; and the development of strategic core industries and support projects with adequate intra- and intersectoral linkages providing essential inputs for agriculture and food production;

Concerned with the persistent economic crisis facing the continent and the serious constraints which hamper the industrial development of the region, encompassing the shortage of required skills and technological capabilities, financial resources and a well-integrated network of strategic and core industries necessary for the implementation of the Decade programme;

Emphasizing the need for Member States and African and international organizations to undertake concerted measures to mobilize local and external financial resources for both technical assistance and investment projects;

Welcoming the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations system and the decision to convene its Second General Conference at Bangkok, Thailand, in November 1987;

Stressing the need to provide UNIDO and ECA with adequate resources to support the programme for the Decade;

Aware of the wide scope of the measures to be taken to ensure publicity for the IDDA, not only within but also outside Africa;

Recognizing the need for a concerted and vigorous international effort for the promotion of industrial development:

1. Invites:

(a) UNIDO, ECA and OAU to intensify their Decade-related promotional activities, directing them towards well-defined target groups and basing them on properly prepared programmes;

(b) UNIDO to reproduce and distribute widely to African countries, organizations, educational institutions and other target groups the film on the IDDA;

(c) African organizations and countries to undertake appropriate measures in order to mobilize radio, television and other mass media for the promotion of the IDDA among decision-makers not only in Governments, industries and the business community but also in educational institutions and the population at large, including the rural areas;

(d) In this connection, UNIDO, ECA and OAU should provide the necessary assistance to the African countries and organizations.

II.

Aware of the paramount importance of creating greater awareness both within Africa and without on the contribution of industry to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (1986-1990) and the United Nations Programme for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development;

Considering that the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry to review progress towards the industrialization of the African countries, which was held at Bujumbura, Burundi, from 17 to 19 September 1986, recommended the proclamation of an "African Industrialization Day" which should be commemorated each year by all African countries at their own expense and by the three secretariats of UNIDO, ECA and OAU. During this day, all African organizations and countries are invited to take appropriate measures to mobilize radio, television and other mass media for the promotion of the IDDA among decision-makers not only in Governments, industries and the business community but also in educational institutions and the population at large, including the rural areas;

Noting with appreciation the measures taken to publicize the IDDA not only within Africa but also without and the common will of the African States to proclaim an African Industrialization Day, as one of the recommendations of the Bujumbura Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

2. Proclaims 13 March of each year as African Industrialization Day;
3. Invites the Member States to take on this occasion at their own expense, each year, appropriate measures at national level, in the spirit of the recommendation formulated by the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry held at Bujumbura.

III.a

4. Invites the Member States:

(a) To take appropriate measures, in the framework of their national industrial development plans, to publicize the IDDA, not only within Africa but also without;

(b) To collaborate in an appropriate manner with the international, governmental and non-governmental organization in efforts made for the industrialization of Africa;

(c) To create national IDDA committees and to do everything in their power to encourage public opinion to support the industrialization efforts of Africa.

III.b

5. Invites the non-African States members of UNIDO:

(a) To support by means of technical and financial assistance, according to needs, the efforts for the industrialization of the African countries;

(b) To create national committees for industrialization and to use all means in their power to mobilize public opinion in favour of the programme for the industrialization of Africa.

The Director-General of UNIDO

The Director-General is authorized, in co-operation with the organizations in the United Nations system, with other international, regional, governmental or non-governmental organizations and with the Member States, to implement and expand the programme of the IDDA and to help the African Member States in their industrialization efforts, inter alia:

(a) By making provision in their programmes and budgets for activities conducive to promoting the industrial development of Africa;

(b) By providing ECA with sufficient financial resources to enable it to carry out its activities linked to the programme for the Decade, in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolution E/1985/01 of 26 July 1985;

(c) By increasing the resources allotted to ECA for the execution, co-ordination and monitoring of the Decade programme;

(d) By continuing to provide assistance for intensive pilot projects already taken in hand during the first Decade, by encouraging the preparation of

new projects in the framework of the second Decade and by undertaking an evaluation of the first Decade;

(e) By collaborating with international, regional and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, in the implementation of projects that will contribute directly to the industrial development of Africa;

(f) By providing international, regional and subregional support to African Member States in their industrialization efforts and particularly by continuing to provide support for regional institutions such as ARCEDEM, CRAT and ARSO that are engaged in industrial development;

(g) By supporting the efforts of the African Member States to ensure the maximum scope for the programme of industrialization for Africa and to organize courses of study and practical work, higher training courses and study tours in order to meet the growing need for industrial development specialists;

(h) By mobilizing public opinion throughout the world in favour of efforts for the industrialization of Africa and the related programme, setting up for this purpose, following the example of FAO, an Industrialization Liaison Office and by awarding each year a prize in recognition of meritorious work in the field of industrialization;

(i) By facilitating the distribution and dissemination of information on the measures taken in the different countries in the spirit of the recommendation formulated by the Bujumbura conference authorizing the celebration of African Industrialization Day, as well as by studying and publishing the incidence of these measures on the development of the industrial sector and on international public opinion.

4.2.2. Proposed programme

4.2.2.1. Theme and approach

The main stress in the theme for African Industrialization Day should be laid on the problem of the industrialization of the African region and on the views of the three secretariats - UNIDO, ECA and OAU - for their solution. In this study we recommend the adoption of a theme and a slogan and submit general criteria for this purpose (see table I). It is suggested that the 1989 African Industrialization Day, the first of the series, should not deal with any particular theme but rather with the idea of African Industrialization Day in general - which represents a theme in itself - and that endeavours be made later to deal with specific aspects. An industrialization day should increase awareness of

the contribution of industry to the satisfaction of basic needs, to the increase of food production, etc. African Industrialization Day should make publicity for the priority fields identified by the IDDA. It should stress the need to emphasize industrial development activities at the national level, which would further increase knowledge of the primary role and responsibility of UNIDO. The annual theme selected for African Industrialization Day should be purely indicative and sufficiently wide to ensure that each country can deal with the aspects that it considers necessary, in the light of its own needs and situation. The annual theme selected should be fixed more than one year in advance in order to ensure greater continuity and to benefit from impulses obtained during the preceding celebration.

All UNIDO publicity and speeches in preparation for African Industrialization Day should concentrate on the theme and the slogan selected. The African countries and national organizations should interpret the message of UNIDO and adapt it to special national circumstances and development priorities. A list of possible slogans could be compiled and attached to the proposals of the African Governments and States regarding the approach and activities.

4.2.2.2. Activities and responsibilities

African Industrialization Day should be celebrated simultaneously at two levels - national and regional/international - the two being complementary. The regional celebrations would support and serve as a link between the activities in many African countries, provided that stress is laid on regional action.

Table I

List of selected criteria for the choice of a slogan for
African Industrialization Day

These criteria should help to ensure continuity and consistency in the choice of slogans for African Industrialization Day in the years following that of the first celebration:

- The slogans chosen should be universal;
- They should be short and apt;
- They should specially emphasize a particular aspect of industrialization;
- They should emphasize a political rather than a technical aspect;
- They should be designed for African audiences and target groups;
- They should emphasize the human dimension of industrialization and industrial production;
- They should be based on the underlying idea, namely, to use industrialization to transform the structure of the African economies, which are practically all externally oriented and are heavily dependent on external factors.

This list of criteria could be supplemented by adding a number of selected slogans: for example - No industrialization, no growth.

Finally, the slogan would represent the theme chosen for African Industrialization Day. Some African countries could be encouraged to choose a sub-theme, related to the general theme, and to adapt it to their special situations.

4.2.2.2.1. International celebrations

The ceremonies organized at UNIDO Headquarters and in the cities in which UNIDO has regional, liaison and investment promotion offices should be attended by high-ranking personalities in order to ensure wider coverage by the media. A special event should take place at UNIDO Headquarters, on the lines of the one organized by FAO on 16 October of each year. A number of important proposals have been made for the first celebration of African Industrialization Day, of which we shall mention only a few.

OPTION A

This could take the following form:

A very high-level discussion group of eminent persons should meet under the chairmanship of the Director-General to prepare a manifesto to be signed at Headquarters at the celebration ceremony on the date selected for African Industrialization Day, namely, 13 March each year. This discussion and the resultant manifesto should draw inspiration from the theme selected for African Industrialization Day and should stress the political dimensions of industrialization. The opportunity could be used to announce one or more specific proposals for international initiatives.

This option could have considerable publicity value, although a criticism such as "Yet another piece of paper" might be voiced by the non-governmental organizations and some sections of the press. This risk should not be ignored but should be minimized by means of careful and appropriate handling of the question.

OPTION B

This would consist of:

A ceremony for the signature of intergovernmental agreements.

The Director-General, ministers and other high-ranking officials could formally sign one or more international agreements. For example, the opportunity might be used to ratify an agreement between UNIDO and the International Monetary Fund on financial mechanisms to help the African countries to import machines or else to announce an agreement for the replenishment or increase of Industrial Development Fund resources.

Such a ceremony could once more demonstrate the nature of the responsibility of the UNIDO, ECA and OAU secretariats, their co-operative relationships with the African Governments and intergovernmental agencies and the nature of the resources with which they operate.

A more detailed discussion of these two options and consideration of specific proposals would be necessary to produce a more coherent plan, which would ensure wider coverage by the media at Headquarters level.

Other events could be organized at Vienna and in other international centres such as Geneva and New York and at the industrial promotion bureaux. World religious leaders could be requested to launch an appeal to the conscience of the international community regarding industrialization.

The UNIDO offices at New York, Geneva, Paris, Cologne, Milan, Tokyo, Warsaw, Zürich, Washington, and Seoul should also prepare exhibitions and ceremonies, which would be given added prestige by the presence of high-ranking personalities. UNIDO should update its list of persons and organizations to be contacted and the list of the material resources necessary for the organization of African Industrialization Day. It should propose a strategy for the Day which would be used in coming years, and should create a permanent group of media specialists whose responsibility it would be to study, design and supervise the elaboration of a media strategy for African Industrialization Day.

4.2.2.2.2. Celebrations at national level

African Industrialization Day will not attain its true importance, and its genuine impact on public opinion will not be produced, unless it is organized at the national, departmental and local levels in all African countries.

National commemorations should be organized by the Governments and the appropriate national institutions, with the active participation of all non-governmental organizations. The wide range of activities proposed in table II should stimulate forward planning in the organization of national and local events, depending on cultural, social and economic conditions.

Moreover, it can be proposed that the Director-General request African States without IDDA or UNIDO committees to establish national committees for African Industrialization Day similar to the above types, which should include representatives of non-governmental organizations. These committees could on that occasion be reactivated by the UNIDO committees or other mechanisms that are considered appropriate.

To guarantee greater follow-up, these committees should be converted into permanent structures that would be active throughout the year in each country.

In the national programmes for African Industrialization Day, efforts should be made to ensure the participation of certain social categories, in particular small-scale entrepreneurs and potential users of their products, and to include activities with a long-term impact and an educational aspect.

The organization of activities such as those mentioned above, which last throughout the year and conform to the themes and objectives of African Industrialization Day, also give more substance to national celebrations, which could consist of permanent exhibitions, museums, small model industries, national campaigns for the promotion of industrial production, or weekly or monthly radio and television programmes.

Such committees, when created or reactivated, could in turn encourage the active participation of grass-roots organizations and the rural population.

The opportunity could be taken of drawing the attention of Governments to the importance of including industrial development problems in their educational and training programmes, from primary school to university. Each African State should launch, for every African Industrialization Day, a field project or programme to be carried out by villagers, schoolchildren and students.

The national committees should produce their own national material, in their respective local languages, aiming at specific groups.

The national committees should ensure as far as possible the participation of the national media in the organization of African Industrialization Day activities and should take responsibility for collecting, processing and distributing information.

Table II

Some ideas for a national and local commemoration of
African Industrialization Day

National activities

- A message from the Head of State or Prime Minister;
- The organization of a national ceremony;
- The organization of a ceremony by Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (possibly);
- The issue of commemorative coins;
- The issue of commemorative stamps;
- Fund-raising and/or publicity marches;
- Awards and other forms of recognition of efforts and innovation in small and medium industry;
- Awards for small entrepreneurs;
- Events organized by religious institutions to mark African Industrialization Day;
- Exhibitions of UNIDO publications by bookshops and depositories and exhibitions on the INTIB networks.

Local activities

- Inauguration of UNIDO field projects;
- Visits to the sites of UNIDO field projects related to African Industrialization Day;
- Discussions and other activities in schools with regard to aspects of industrial development;
- Exhibitions on industry in schools;
- Essay and practical work competitions in schools;
- Use of stickers on UNIDO office supplies;
- Open days in technical schools, universities and research centres;
- Seminars, symposia (NGOs, academic and scientific institutions);
- Exhibitions and demonstrations by manufacturers and distributors of machines;
- Visits to small and medium industrial enterprises by schoolchildren and villagers;
- Celebrations by industrial zones and industrial banks;
- Industrial fairs;

- Presentation of films on industry and IDDA films, cultural activities;
- Demonstration days by field stations of industrial research institutes.

Activities that could be promoted by UNIDO Senior Industrial Field Advisers

- Articles in newspapers and magazines;
- Round-table discussions on radio and TV;
- Programmes on radio and TV;
- Newspaper supplements;
- African Industrialization Day pages in newspapers;
- Coverage in cinema newsreels;
- Dissertation and essay competitions organized by the media.

Specific assistance that could be provided by UNIDO to intensify the impact of national and local activities

- Award of "Ceres" type medals (one per country);
- Provision of a small sum (\$US 200-300 per country) in recognition of meritorious achievements by schoolchildren or small entrepreneurs; the money could be used to buy books, educational manuals or other supplies;
- Provision of a small sum of money to help finance African Industrialization Day activities of special merit.

The national committees should redouble their efforts to use African Industrialization Day to expand educational activities for development, with particular emphasis on industrialization, using modern audiovisual and telecommunication techniques as far as possible.

The representatives of UNIDO and the officials delegated would be the key focal points of UNIDO in the African countries to which they are accredited. They should take an active part in the planning, promotion and organization of African Industrialization Day. In the countries in which UNIDO is not formally represented, the UNDP Regional Representative, with the support of Headquarters staff, would be responsible for the promotion of African Industrialization Day and for the stimulation of activities.

Headquarters, the liaison and industrial promotion offices would be responsible for special arrangements in commemoration of African Industrialization Day in the non-African developed and developing countries, where the participation of non-governmental organizations would be particularly important and desirable.

4.2.2.2.3. Celebrations at regional level

Celebrations at regional level could take the following forms:

- Regional meetings of African Industrialization Day organizers on the same pattern as the international meetings;
- The identification in each region of personalities in the public eye who would be prepared to take in hand the regional co-ordination of African Industrialization Day celebrations;
- Active encouragement of bilateral efforts to establish programmes and produce educational material for industrial development.

4.2.2.2.4. Support at Headquarters level

Executive arrangements for launching African Industrialization Day were quite outside the terms of reference of this mission.

However, it is proposed that the Director-General set up a management committee at Headquarters that would be responsible to him for the planning, co-ordination and follow-up of all related UNIDO activities.

The possible terms of reference of such a committee are indicated in table III. This committee would be directly responsible to the Director-General and would report to him whenever necessary; it would work in close co-operation with the regional representatives, the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers and the UNIDO departments and divisions. It would also provide the complete material and other support that is necessary for action. The members of the committee would be available whenever required to help in the promotion of African Industrialization Day at all levels.

To enable this committee to carry out its programme of work efficiently, it has been proposed that UNIDO should set up a permanent secretariat headed by a full-time (scientific) professional officer at P-5 level, with a G-5 secretary/assistant, on the lines of the FAO World Food Day secretariat. The professional officer would have liaison duties, would co-ordinate the activities of the UNIDO units directly involved and would play a key role in the promotion of African Industrialization Day at country level. The person chosen should commence work at least nine months before the first celebration and, according to FAO, should have experience of Africa and speak at least three languages.

Table III

Terms of reference of the
management committee for
African Industrialization Day

This committee has been set up to advise and assist the Director-General in the implementation of the resolution of the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry on African Industrialization Day. Without impairing the functions of the various departments and divisions, this committee should:

(a) Co-ordinate, follow up and monitor the activities of the UNIDO departments and divisions at Headquarters and ensure the production of documents and material in good time and make such arrangements as are decided by the Director-General;

(b) Communicate with the representatives of UNIDO and other persons whose duty it is to promote African Industrialization Day at the national and regional levels;

(c) Ensure, in consultation with the units at UNIDO, that all officers responsible for organization are well-informed and help promote African Industrialization Day on all occasions;

(d) Follow up progress in the implementation of the resolution and inform the Director-General in periodic reports; prepare reports for the members of the Industrial Development Board;

(e) Make the services of its members available to undertake special missions at Director-General level to promote African Industrialization Day, if so requested;

(f) Appoint the temporary staff necessary for implementing the African Industrialization Day programme, in consultation with the Director-General, according to and within the limits of the approved budget;

(g) Evaluate the results of the first African Industrialization Day, make recommendations to the Director-General, and plan and organize the future celebrations of African Industrialization Day.

4.2.2.2.5. Institutional role/responsibilities

(a) UNIDO

The representatives of UNIDO would be responsible for following up the letter and information note from the Director-General of UNIDO to the African Heads of State. They should promote the establishment of national committees for African Industrialization Day and other mechanisms for the implementation of the Day, in order to guarantee the widest possible range of activities. They would also be responsible for contacting the NGOs and the social and religious institutions in order to make their participation more effective.

(b) OAU/ECA

These two organizations would be responsible for African Industrialization Day activities at regional and subregional levels. A special working group consisting of senior officers of the three secretariats and other persons would assist the regional representative of UNDP in this task.

Their regional representatives would have the special responsibility of promoting the establishment of national committees for African Industrialization Day and for organizing the widest possible range of activities in countries in which UNIDO has no representative.

They should act as ambassadors of the Director-General to selected African Heads of State and to heads of important organizations such as ECOWAS, CEEAC, UDEAC, ADB, SADC and the Islamic Conference and should promote co-operation with the regional NGOs and with trade unions.

They should endeavour to involve the interagency co-ordination committees for industrial development and other regional bodies in the celebration of African Industrialization Day; they should organize ceremonies, exhibitions and other activities with the UNIDO office, the host Government, the UNDP Representative and other regional representatives of the United Nations.

They should make use of events such as regional conferences of ministers and seminars to publicize and promote African Industrialization Day.

(c) UNIDO Headquarters

(i) Management committee for African Industrialization Day

See terms of reference of the management committee.

(ii) Information and Documentation Division

This division would be responsible for the production and distribution of documents and material on African Industrialization Day at Headquarters in order to ensure wide coverage of the ceremony by the media; it would also be responsible for advising and assisting the regional representatives designated, to ensure the widest possible coverage of their activities.

(iii) IDDA Division - (IDDA Co-ordination Unit)

It would be responsible for involving the NGOs and international non-governmental organizations in the commemoration of African Industrialization Day through consultations whenever necessary and through contact with NGOs at national level.

(iv) Other divisions/units

They would be expected to provide the maximum support in the preparation of African Industrialization Day at all times through their permanent contacts, using overprinted office supplies, African Industrialization Day stickers and promotional brochures. The creativity and professional skills of all officers should be used.

(d) Liaison with other offices

The heads of the Geneva and New York Liaison Offices of UNIDO would be responsible for the organization of appropriate exhibitions and support activities for African Industrialization Day at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, and at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

4.2.2.2.6. Work plan

To ensure greater participation by African Governments and non-governmental organizations in the first celebration, we propose a programme of action comprising three phases:

- A preparatory phase, which would be launched as soon as the Council of African Ministers and the United Nations General Assembly have approved this document and decided on the approach to be adopted; this phase would last until the end of 1988;

- A second phase, which would commence at the beginning of 1989 and would end after the first six months of 1989; it would be a period of intense promotional activity, supported by the distribution of special types of promotional documents and material. This would be an essential phase if a large

number of African Governments and organizations undertook to commemorate this first African Industrialization Day. This phase would not be necessary in subsequent years:

- A third phase, which would take place during the last six (6) months of the year, leading up to the Day; all arrangements should be made during that phase.

(a) Preparatory phase

The following have been identified as immediate activities:

- (i) The Director-General should set up the management committee for African Industrialization Day and should authorize the appointment of the Committee staff as proposed in paragraph (4) above;
- (ii) The Director-General should give the necessary instructions regarding organization to regional liaison representatives, the UNIDO Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers and the appropriate officers; letters of invitation should be prepared at that stage and sent to the African Governments;
- (iii) The Director-General should have a copy of the plan of action circulated to all UNIDO officials, with a personal request for their full participation and co-operation;
- (iv) At a time considered to be appropriate, the Director-General should meet the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers and the persons in charge of the liaison and industrial promotion offices to give them instructions on the implementation of the resolution on African Industrialization Day and request them to increase their support, particularly with regard to the establishment of national committees and other mechanisms considered to be appropriate;
- (v) The Director-General should write to the non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations to ask them for their total support and co-operation;
- (vi) The Director-General should consider writing far enough in advance to the United Nations Secretary-General, to the Heads of the other agencies and of the regional commissions to inform them of joint action by the three secretariats (UNIDO, ECA and OAU) in implementation of the resolution establishing African Industrialization Day; at the same

time he should ask them for their co-operation and support. Concrete proposals on the type of support requested should be attached;

- (vii) The regional representatives of UNDP and the heads of the United Nations information centres should also receive instructions regarding the first celebration. A special meeting could be convened at UNIDO Headquarters; alternatively, the members of the management committee could make visits to the UNIDO offices and to the field;
- (viii) UNIDO should prepare the documents necessary for the promotion phase at least 14 months before the date selected for the celebration.

(b) Promotional phase

This phase is very critical in the promotion of African Industrialization Day. The UNIDO Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers should be very much involved in the establishment of committees and in making other necessary arrangements and in planning national commemorations. Certain selected African Heads of State could be requested to make speeches or deliver special messages in support of the Day. The Office of the Director-General should have frequent contacts with possible members of the discussion group of eminent persons, if that proposal is the one accepted, and hold consultations with the NGOs. The Director-General should also consider the possibility of announcing African Industrialization Day on the selected date one year before the first celebration.

UNIDO Headquarters should distribute promotional documents and prepare support documents for the commemoration of African Industrialization Day for use by Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers, national committees and others on the actual day.

The management committee would supervise activities and report to the Director-General. The Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers and liaison office officials should report to the management committee, which would in turn make a complete report on the event.

(c) Implementation phase

The management committee should follow up and monitor very closely the continuous distribution of promotional material and documents, and the production and distribution of support documents for the Day. All such documents and material should be available in the countries and the region at least four months before the date selected.

The Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers and liaison office officials involved should report to the management committee. The management committee would in turn report directly to the Director-General on a monthly basis, with a detailed analysis of the progress achieved.

(d) African Industrialization Day

13 March of each year.

Specific arrangements would be made and exact responsibilities for the activities on the Day of the commemoration itself would be assigned as necessary.

(e) Evaluation of the first commemoration and planning of the event for the following year

The management committee would review and evaluate the results of African Industrialization Day. It would base its review inter alia on the coverage of the event in the press and other media, reports of the national organizing committees regarding the Day, reports of the NGOs, the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers, liaison and industrial promotion office officials, and UNDP Resident Representatives, as appropriate, and on the involvement of its members in national, regional and international activities. It would report to the Director-General of UNIDO on its conclusions and recommendations for the following year's celebrations three (3) months before the commemoration.

4.2.2.2.7. Financing

We propose that part of the organizational expenses be met out of the regular programme-budget. That budget would also cover all of the indirect personnel costs, part of the expenditure for the preparation and distribution of brochures and posters and of material for radio and TV. Non-budgeted funds would, however, be necessary for material and documents intended to stimulate and support activities at national level, to boost the media work of UNIDO and provide financial and material support for the national committees for African Industrialization Day and for NGOs organizing specific activities during the Day.

It is proposed that such additional funds as are considered necessary should be obtained out of savings on the regular programmes and voluntary contributions of African countries and of States members of UNIDO.

When requesting the support of Governments in the implementation of the Bujumbura resolution, the Director-General could request a small financial

contribution. Funds obtained in this way would be used to support African Industrialization Day activities in a few African countries with very limited resources.

II. HISTORICAL REVIEW

2.1. The present economic situation in Africa

2.1.1. Africa represents 23 per cent of the world land mass (30,130,000 km²), has a coast-line five times longer than Europe and constitutes 12 per cent of the total world population. ^{1/} Its rates of population growth and urbanization are the highest in the world. More than half of registered refugees live in Africa. Though an empty continent, Africa has areas of serious over-population. For some ten years, population growth has exceeded that of production.

2.1.2. In recent years, the African countries have experienced serious economic and financial imbalances. These imbalances have been partly the result of unfavourable external phenomena, which occurred particularly at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s, including the deterioration in the terms of trade, the slow-down of economic activity in the industrialized countries, high international rates of interest and the rise of protectionism. The impact of external shocks was amplified, in many countries, by the implementation of inappropriate domestic economic and financial policies, expansionist budgetary and monetary policies, inappropriate exchange rate and price policies and the intensification of restrictions. In addition, structural weaknesses and the disastrous consequences of repeated droughts, particularly in the Sahel region, further complicated this already critical situation. The seriousness of these imbalances was reflected in high rates of inflation, major external deficits on current account and a sharp drop in real rates of economic growth, leading to a regular decline in per capita income. In addition, both the external debt and commitments for servicing that debt reached intolerable levels.

2.1.3. In view of these imbalances a growing number of African countries have since the beginning of the 1980s recognized the importance of adjusting their economic policies and of making appropriate efforts to reduce internal and external imbalances, increase incentives for production and encourage economic growth and exports.

These efforts have been supported by a number of United Nations agencies, which have played an important role by providing these countries with advice and technical and financial assistance and also by acting as catalysts for the flow

^{1/} L'Afrique Noire - J. Weulerisse
A. Fayard, p. 130 et seq.

of international resources and in the context of operations for alleviating the debt with donors and creditors.

2.1.3. Progress has been made in the context of a number of programmes supported by the United Nations. As a result of the efforts made, of the slight improvement in the international economic environment and the end of the drought, the economic and financial imbalances of the African countries were attenuated in 1984 and 1985. In the countries of sub-Saharan Africa (except South Africa and Nigeria), economic growth, which had slowed down to an average of 1.3 per cent per annum in the period 1980-1983, rose to about 3 per cent in 1984-1985. Inflation, which had reached record levels of more than 70 per cent in 1981-1983, fell to a level of the order of 20 per cent in 1984-1985. In addition, the external current account deficit, including grants, which had reached an average of more than \$US 9 billion per annum in 1980-1982, was reduced to about \$US 3.5 billion in 1984-1985. The growth in the external debt of the African countries south of the Sahara, which amounted to \$US 65 billion at the end of 1985, also slowed down, while the ratio of debt servicing to exports of goods and services remained at 25 per cent. Some improvement was also registered for Africa as a whole, including petroleum-producing countries. The mean rate of economic growth rose to 3 per cent in 1985, the inflation rate fell to 12 per cent and the external current account deficit was reduced to \$US 3 billion, as compared with a record figure of \$US 18 billion in 1981-1982. On the other hand, the external debt continued to rise, though at a more moderate rate, and reached \$US 117 billion. The ratio of debt servicing to exports of goods and services rose to 31 per cent.

2.1.4. However, 1986 was a difficult year for Africa. The terms of trade of the African countries south of the Sahara deteriorated by 12 per cent, the highest drop in ten years. The amount of available external financing was limited. While the sharp drop in petroleum prices was advantageous for African importing countries, it affected producer countries negatively. Consequently, despite the persistent efforts of many African countries, the economic and financial situation worsened in 1986. In the case of the African countries south of the Sahara, the external current account deficit rose from \$US 3.5 billion in 1985 to \$US 6 billion in 1986, the rate of growth of the total external debt accelerated and the ratio of debt servicing to exports of goods and services continued to increase, rising from 25 per cent in 1985 to 30 per cent in 1986. On the other hand, economic growth reached about 4 per cent, its highest level in ten years, and inflation fell to some 18 per cent. The

recovery in economic activity was for the most part attributable to the improvement in climatic conditions rather than to a profound long-term change in the fundamental trend of economic growth, while, during the same period, inflation remained rather high.

Considering Africa as a whole, the growth in real GDP fell to 2 per cent in 1986, inflation accelerated to 15 per cent, the external current account deficit rose to \$US 10 billion, the ratio of debt servicing to exports of goods and services rose to 37 per cent and the total external debt to \$US 134 billion.

2.1.5. While these figures give an accurate overall picture of the recent development of the economic situation in Africa, it should be stressed that the development of the situation in each country depended on the gravity of the external conditions that it had to face and on the policies that it implemented. The policies envisaged not only had to be implemented tenaciously in view of the difficult external environment, but also they had in many cases to be readjusted and strengthened in order to attenuate the impact of unexpected and unfavourable external factors. Generally speaking, the countries that did in fact implement their economic policies and readjusted them when necessary were able to make progress, while those that allowed serious deviations to occur in their economic policies were unable to attain their objectives.

On the whole, the efforts of the African countries did not suffice to overcome the crisis that struck the continent at the beginning of the decade or to attenuate the impact of the new unfavourable factors that emerged. Nevertheless, though the general situation has remained difficult, the results obtained by a number of African countries have been encouraging.