

United Nations administrative unit located at FAO Headquarters in Rome and reporting to both the Director-General and the Secretary-General, with the costs of administration and operation under this resolution to be met from contributions to the programme;

10. In the administration of the Programme attention should be paid to:

(a) Establishing adequate and orderly procedures on a world basis for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition (this could include the establishment of food reserves);

(b) Assisting in pre-school and school feeding; and

(c) Implementing pilot projects, with the multilateral use of food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour-intensive projects and rural welfare;

11. Projects should be undertaken only in response to requests from the recipient country or countries concerned;

12. The administration of the proposed Programme will require close co-operation, particularly on development projects, between FAO and the United Nations, as well as with appropriate United Nations agencies, and other appropriate inter-governmental bodies;

13. The Inter-Governmental Committee shall ensure that:

(i) In accordance with the FAO principles of surplus disposal and with the consultative procedures established by the Committee on Commodity Problems, and in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV), particularly paragraph 9, commercial markets and normal and developing trade are neither interfered with nor disrupted;

(ii) The agricultural economy in recipient countries is adequately safeguarded with respect both to its domestic markets and the effective development of food production;

(iii) Due consideration is given to safeguarding normal commercial practices in respect to acceptable services.

1715 (XVI). United Nations Development Decade A programme for international economic co-operation (II)²³

The General Assembly,

Having designated the United Nations Development Decade, in its resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, as a period of intensified co-operation among all peoples on behalf of those living in the less developed countries,

Convinced that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund can play an increasingly important role in this major international effort,

Recognizing the necessity of making the fullest possible use of the available financial resources of the Special Fund,

1. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to review their contributions to the support of the work of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund so that the combined budgets for these two organs in the year 1962 may reach the target of \$150 million;

2. *Requests* the Special Fund, following consultations with participating Governments but not later than June 1962, to consider the desirability of establishing a service to provide developing countries, upon request, with information and guidance concerning the policies, rules, regulations and practices of existing and future

sources of development capital and assistance necessary to enable the less developed countries to determine for themselves the most appropriate sources to which they may turn for assistance as needed.

*1084th plenary meeting,
19 December 1961.*

1716 (XVI). Confirmation of the allocation of Funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1962

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the biennium 1961 and 1962,

1. *Confirms* the allocation of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from contributions, general resources and local costs assessments, as follows:

<i>Participating organization</i>	<i>Allocation (Equivalent of US dollars)</i>
United Nations	8,092,082
International Labour Organisation	3,947,229
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	9,557,874
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	6,161,880
International Civil Aviation Organization	1,441,354
World Health Organization	6,435,048
International Telecommunication Union	777,985
World Meteorological Organization ..	598,896
International Atomic Energy Agency ..	732,065
TOTAL	37,744,413

2. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the Technical Assistance Board to allocate to the participating organizations an undistributed amount of \$10,169 not included in the amount shown above, as well as up to \$2,432,360 to take into account General Assembly resolution 1658 (XVI) of 28 November 1961 on base salary scales and post adjustments of the staff in the professional and higher categories of the international civil service, and to make changes in these allocations, as may be necessary, to provide as far as possible for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme and to allow appropriate revisions in the supplementary programme, provided that such changes shall not in the aggregate exceed 3 percent of the total amount allocated to the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme.

*1084th plenary meeting,
19 December 1961.*

1717 (XVI). African educational development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1415 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and 1515 (XV) and 1527 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Recognizing the importance of planned and co-ordinated educational development in promoting the economic and social development of African countries,

Recognizing also the importance of co-ordinating educational plans with over-all national plans for economic

²³ See also resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961.

and social development in order that education may adequately fit the specific requirements of each country's present stage of development,

Welcoming the decisions of the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa convoked jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa and the *Outline of a Plan for African Educational Development* established by the African States at that Conference,²⁴ embodying broad targets and priorities, particularly for second-level education, costs and national contributions for the period 1961-1965,

1. *Calls upon* the African countries to continue to devote increasing and ample resources to the development of education in their territories, in accordance with the broad targets of the five-year programme set forth in the *Outline of a Plan for African Educational Development*;

2. *Notes*, however, that, in spite of increasing national allocation to education, the financial deficit faced by the African countries is estimated, in relation to these targets, at:

\$140,000,000 for 1961;
\$150,000,000 for 1962;
\$260,000,000 for 1963;
\$310,000,000 for 1964;
\$450,000,000 for 1965;

3. *Notes further* that, while the deficit for 1961 is covered by external aid, the amount of such aid, if deficits in subsequent years are to be met, will have to be considerably increased;

4. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to contribute financial and technical assistance to the African countries in accordance with the needs of these countries, taking into account the estimate of the Conference for the years 1961-1965;

5. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 837 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 which invites the support of all the appropriate organs of the United Nations, including the Technical Assistance Board, the Special Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other agencies of the United Nations system, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, to help the African countries in every way in putting into effect the decisions of the Conference;

6. *Calls upon* the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations outside the United Nations system which are active in the field of education to extend their full co-operation with a view to fulfilling the objectives assigned by the Conference;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to convene in 1963, jointly with the economic Commission for Africa, another Conference of African States to review the execution, costs and targets of the plan adopted by the Conference, and to analyse national educational programmes with a view to assisting the integration of

these programmes in over-all national development plans.

1084th plenary meeting,
19 December 1961.

1718 (XVI). Economic development of Africa

The General Assembly,

Noting that low standards of living continue to prevail all over Africa,

Conscious of the urgent necessity to take measures to strengthen and consolidate the economic independence of the African States,

Affirming that, while the primary responsibility for rapid economic development and social progress rests with the African States themselves, concerted international co-operation has a very important role to play in the economic and social development of Africa,

Convinced that diversification of production, industrialization and the development of highly productive agriculture are crucially important for the economic advancement of all African States,

Bearing in mind the necessity to further an accelerating pace of economic and social development of the African States within the framework of well-integrated long-term plans,

Appreciating the willingness of Member States to contribute significantly to an international programme for African development,

Bearing in mind also the importance of international trade to the economic development of African States and other under-developed countries and the necessity of taking appropriate measures to improve the terms of trade in favour of exporters of primary commodities and of eliminating the excessive fluctuations of the prices of these products, so that African States can increasingly finance their economic development from expanding earnings of foreign exchange,

Affirming that it is essential to expand the volume of domestic savings and the inflow of foreign investment capital, public and private, for financing an accelerating rate of economic development in African States,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1519 (XV), 1520 (XV), 1521 (XV), 1522 (XV), and 1527 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 25 (III) of 15 February 1961, 27 (III) and 29 (III) of 16 February 1961, and 31 (III) of 17 February 1961, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 831 (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 and 836 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 1527 (XV) of 15 December 1960, particularly paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof;

2. *Urges* the establishment, within the Economic Commission for Africa, of a programming institution to complement the work of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre envisaged under General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To lend his full support to the establishment, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and, at the request of the Governments concerned, with the assistance of the Special Fund, of an African institute of economic development and planning which will provide advisory services and train qualified personnel in the field of economic develop-

²⁴ Transmitted to members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/4903).