

70 (XXII). Mekong Committee Priority Projects

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Highly commending the Mekong Committee (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and the Republic of Viet-Nam) for its determined effort, in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, to develop the water resources and related resources of the lower Mekong basin for the benefit of all the people of the basin without distinction as to nationality, religion, or politics,

Further commending the Committee for the impressive advances achieved, as described in the Committee's Annual Report for 1965 to the Commission, in data collection, basin planning, mainstream project planning, tributary projects, navigation improvement and ancillary projects, including experimental and demonstration farms, minerals surveys, power market projections and industrial planning,

Congratulating the Committee on the vigorous advance from the pro-investment phase to the phase of implementation of three of its tributary projects: the Nam Pung, opened in Thailand in November 1965; the Nam Pong, opened in Thailand in March 1966, and the Nam Ngum in Laos, for which funds during the past year have been arranged, for which the IBRD is to administer finance and construction, and which is to provide power internationally,

Recording its gratification at the co-operation which many ECAFE countries (Australia, China, France, India, Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States), a number of other countries (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Norway and Sweden), many other United Nations bodies and agencies (the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, WMO and the IAEA), and other organizations have been able to extend to the Mekong Committee and projects sponsored by the Mekong Committee in the four Mekong Committee countries:

Notes that the Committee has unanimously decided, with reference to 1966 investment and construction priorities, to seek the implementation of projects in the two lower Mekong countries, in which no major projects sponsored by it have yet been constructed, to concentrate its effort in 1966 on Cambodia and to regard 1966 as "Cambodia Year", and also to give top priority to a number of its projects in Viet-Nam (as listed in the memorandum of 24 March 1966 from the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to the Heads of Delegations^{7/});

Expresses pleasure in the assurances it has received that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE will continue to extend their good offices in assisting the Committee to achieve its objectives; and

/Invites

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		(\$ million)		
<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Foreign Currency</u>	<u>Local Currency</u>	<u>Total</u>
CAMBODIA	Prek Thnot project: reservoir dam, diversion dam, and 15,000 hectares brought under irrigation	15	10	25
	Prek Thnot hydroelectric installation	5	-	5
	Phnom Penh electric power distribution system	5	-	5
	Battambang Project: Kantu dam and 23,000 hectares of irrigation	<u>10</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>20.4</u>
	Sub-total for Cambodia	<u>35</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>55.4</u>
VIET-NAM	My Thuan bridge	10.4	5.6	16.0
	Tug and barge construction	1.0	1.0	2.0
	Drayling hydroelectric project	1.4	1.4	2.8
	Darlac irrigation project	0.145	0.205	0.350
	Krong Buk irrigation project	1.8	2.1	3.9
	Eak-Mat experimentation and demonstration farm	0.56	0.8	1.36
	Upper Se San first phase	<u>5.7</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>11.7</u>
	Sub-total for Viet-Nam	<u>21.005</u>	<u>17.105</u>	<u>38.110</u>
GRAND TOTAL ...		56.005	37.505	93.510

Invites all ECAFE member countries, and all other friendly Governments who, though not members of ECAFE, nevertheless desire to co-operate with the Mekong Committee, to consider possible ways of ensuring full, effective and early implementation of these priority investment and construction projects of the Mekong Committee.

349th meeting,
1 April 1966.

71 (XXII). Eradication of illiteracy

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Recalling resolution 55 (XX) adopted at its twentieth session at Tehran on 17 March 1964 recommending that member States "make adequate provision in their national development plans for the progressive eradication of illiteracy",

Recalling that:

(a) the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session (Paris, 1964) adopted a selective, intensive and functional approach for the eradication of illiteracy,

(b) the International Conference on Public Education at its twenty-eighth session (Geneva, 1965) adopted recommendation No. 58 of the Ministers of Education concerning literacy and adult education,

(c) the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy organized by UNESCO at Tehran (1965) adopted a resolution on the mobilization of human and material resources,

(d) the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia (Bangkok, 1965), called upon member States "to actively promote adult literacy within the framework of national plans, priorities and development targets... to include functional literacy programmes in priority schemes of economic and social development, both existing and future",

Taking note of resolution 2043(XX) in which the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session "requests the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions to study, within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade, the most appropriate measures for promoting the effective integration of literacy in development",