The objective of the Plan is on one hand to assess the needs of our continent in an attempt to bridge the fundamental gaps between our countries and the developed countries, as such gaps are our major handicaps, and on the other hand to raise the needed funds in the best possible conditions.

These gaps are certainly all important and call for attention, but the Plan will focus on the four significant areas which follow:

1. Infrastructures
2. Education
3. Health
4. Agriculture

Once these gaps are bridged by means of massive and heavy investment, Africa will have reached the position where she can concentrate on direct production through using its enormous natural and human resources and associating them with modern technologies. She will also enter the phase where her production capacity in the field of international trade will increase, and she can play her part in international trade activities through goods exportation and importation and thus contribute to the growth of world economy.

The provisional funding will extend over a long period as the debt Installments will cover a fifty year period but achievement of the infrastructures could possibly take place in a relatively shorter period of time: should the funds be available, a project like for instance the building of the Dakar -Mombassa railroad, will not be entrusted with just one company, but with several technologically performing ones.

Such is the African strategy for globalisation, which lies at the core of the OMEGA Plan. It is actually a continental Plan that builds around sub-regional plans according to the OAU administrative sub-division.

African states insistently re-affirmed their adherence to the above-mentioned options and categorically rejected the idea of being marginalized in the process of world economic and commercial evolution.

The Heads of state and Government were aware of the fact that the increase of international trade through the liberalization of exchanges was a determining factor in the growth of developed countries because it boosted their production and their GNP, and therefore increased their capacity to help developing countries.
Nonetheless, African countries still suffer from weak infrastructures, low-level of education and enormous health problems of their population, and the archaic nature of their agricultural systems do not allow them to adjust to the rhythm of developed countries.

Consideration of all the above-stated problems led president Abdoulaye Wade of Senegal to present a plan for Africa at the Yaounde Summit.

**Justification of the Plan**

Each stage in the evolution of the international community fundamentally follows in line with its inner logic:

Colonization obeyed the principle of the Colonial Pact according to which the economy of the colonies was complementary to metropolitan economy. With such logic underlying the Colonial pact, the colonizers felt free to set up plans for evacuation of the raw materials toward the toasts, ports and airports.

After independence of the African states, and their accession to the institutions of the international community, it is right to say that up to now the credit and aid relation has underlined the logic of their development.

Credit has led to debt deadlock, which, from installments to re-scheduling still exists and hinders the growth of African countries.

The plan's main object is to bridge the fundamental gaps between developed countries and Africa, those gaps representing the major handicaps, which explain our delay.

The plan is conceived on a continental scale but before being operational, it needs to be translated on a sub regional level.

**Descriptors:** African Strategy; Development Programme, Economic and Social Development, Regional Cooperation, Capacity Building, Infrastructure, Education, Health, Agriculture.

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