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ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES
OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

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agenda**
SPECIAL ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN
AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the special
economic assistance programmes

Report of the Secretary-General

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** E/1986/100.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 40/236 of 17 December 1985, the General Assembly:

"Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, on ways and means of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies regarding the special programmes of economic assistance, including the mobilization of the resources necessary for the implementation of those programmes, taking into account available information provided by Governments and the related activities undertaken by the bodies of the United Nations system;

"Also requests the Secretary-General to include in his report recommendations regarding the consideration of special programmes of economic assistance in the appropriate intergovernmental bodies."

2. The present report is submitted in response to those requests. It is based on available information, including previous reports on special economic assistance programmes and reports on the activities of relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

II. REVIEW OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES

A. Background

3. Over the years, it has been necessary for the Secretary-General to have a capacity to respond to special situations which either do not fall clearly within the mandates of the various programmes of the United Nations system or which require co-ordination because of the number of organizations involved. Until 1976, these situations were handled on an ad hoc basis, normally through the appointment of special representatives.

4. Special economic assistance programmes were formally initiated in 1976 with the adoption of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) concerning the economic difficulties of Mozambique that resulted from its application of economic sanctions against the régime in Southern Rhodesia. In the 10 years since, a total of 38 countries have at one time or another been covered by these programmes. In terms of annual work-loads, the programmes have expanded from 10 countries in 1976-1977 to a peak of 28 in 1984-1985. In 1985-1986, the countries covered by the programmes numbered 17 (annex).

5. Special economic assistance programmes are initiated for the most part in response to specific resolutions by the General Assembly, the Security Council or the Economic and Social Council. The Security Council played a significant role in initiating such resolutions during the first three or four years of the programmes; however, most resolutions now originate in the General Assembly. All resolutions have been approved by consensus, in almost all cases with donor countries as co-sponsors.

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6. Implementation of the resolutions is assigned to the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes in the Office for Special Political Questions, 1/ partly because the majority of such situations were in Africa and partly to minimize the cost of establishing a separate office. The approved budget of the Unit for the biennium 1984-1985 totalled \$1,569,200. 2/ The approved budget for the biennium 1986-1987 totalled \$1,969,900. 3/

7. The general procedure followed in implementing the resolutions on special economic assistance is to dispatch an initial inter-agency mission to the country concerned. The composition of the mission is determined on the basis of priority sectors of interest identified in consultation with the Government concerned. The effort is to include in the mission representatives of United Nations organizations and agencies having the technical expertise and experience in the identified priority areas. In addition to consulting with government authorities, the missions also meet with local representatives of the donor community, including non-governmental organizations. The report of the mission, upon approval by the responsible intergovernmental bodies, serves as the basis of an appeal for assistance by the Secretary-General to the international community, including the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. There is general agreement that subsequent review missions should not be carried out until sufficient time has elapsed to permit a valid assessment of the response by the international community, roughly two years after the initial mission; however, the Government is given the choice each year of deciding whether a mission should be dispatched. Individual reports are submitted on all missions. When a mission is not sent, the country is covered in a summary report prepared on the basis of information provided by the United Nations resident co-ordinator/UNDP resident representative in consultation with the Government.

8. The Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes advises Governments on steps they might take to mobilize international assistance and has provided technical support to their efforts in this regard. To the extent possible, the Unit has also attempted to supplement the general appeal by the Secretary-General with direct approaches to potential donors. This, however, has proved increasingly difficult as the number of countries in the programmes has expanded.

9. It should be emphasized, however, that the primary responsibility for follow-up to special economic assistance programmes rests with the Government concerned.

B. Nature of programmes

10. There is no agreed definition or criteria applied in calling for a special economic assistance programme. Rather, the various intergovernmental bodies have adopted an ad hoc approach. An implicit rationale is that the situation to be addressed falls outside of the mandates of the regular programmes of the system. In addition, many of the situations addressed have a significant political component. A review of the enabling resolutions suggests the following general classification of situations for which programmes have been initiated:

- (a) Political situation in southern Africa;
- (b) Inadequate economic infrastructure at independence;

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- (c) Reconstruction after internal strife or disruption;
- (d) Reconstruction after national disaster;
- (e) Severe economic problems;
- (f) Refugee or returnee-related economic problems.

11. These general classifications have overlapped in many situations and, in some cases, the nature of the special circumstance to be addressed has changed over time. There is also an overlap between special economic situations and other United Nations classifications, e.g. least developed countries, small island developing countries, land-locked countries.

C. Duration

12. The special economic assistance programmes were originally conceived as relatively short-term operations. It was envisaged that the response of the international community would be such as to permit the country concerned to overcome its special problems. Thereafter, in so far as the United Nations is concerned, the country would pursue its development with the assistance of the regular programmes of the United Nations system. Actual practice has varied widely. Some countries have remained in the programme for only one or two years; others for as long as 11 years. The duration of a programme reflects both the adequacy of the international response and the tractability of the situation addressed. In addition, in some cases the relevant intergovernmental bodies have continued to call for the special economic assistance programmes even though the special circumstances which underlay the initial resolutions no longer pertain.

13. The nature of the initial problems addressed by the special economic assistance programmes and their durations are detailed in table 1 below.

Table 1. Nature of initial problems addressed by special economic assistance programmes and their durations, 1976-1986

<u>Problem addressed</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Duration (years)</u>
Political situation in southern Africa	Zimbabwe	3
	Botswana	7
	Lesotho, Zambia	10
	Mozambique	11
Fragile economic infrastructure at independence	Kiribati, Tuvalu	2
	Tonga	3
	Vanuatu	4
	Seychelles	5
	Cape Verde, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau	10
	Comoros, Sao Tome and Principe	11

/...

<u>Problem addressed</u>	<u>Countries</u>	<u>Duration (years)</u>
Reconstruction after internal strife or disruption	Guinea	3
	Chad, Gambia	6
	Benin, Central African Republic, Uganda	7
	Equatorial Guinea, Nicaragua	8
Reconstruction after natural disaster	Bolivia, Ecuador, Mauritania, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland	2
	Dominica, Grenada, Madagascar	3
Severe economic problems	Haiti	2
	Liberia, Sierra Leone	5
Refugee or returnee- related economic problems	Ghana	3
	Somalia	4

D. Cost

14. Every effort is made to minimize costs by combining missions and drawing on local United Nations expertise. The United Nations resident co-ordinator/UNDP resident representative as well as field representatives of other organizations of the United Nations system play a particularly important role in this regard. As stated earlier, the first mission usually includes representatives of other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. Review missions are smaller, consisting generally of personnel from the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes.

15. The total cost of missions, consisting of travel, subsistence and consultancy in 1984 and 1985 was \$161,300 for the regular budget. As regards cost to the specialized agencies, in most cases they incurred no extra expenditure since their field personnel participated in the missions. It was not possible to get information on the costs to the regular budgets of specialized agencies.

Table 2. Cost of missions during biennium 1984-1985

(United States dollars)

	<u>Nature of mission</u>	<u>Participating organizations</u>	<u>Cost to regular budget a/</u>
<u>1984</u>			
Benin	Review	OSPQ	3 400
Cape Verde	Review	OSPQ, DIESA	6 300
Central African Republic	Review	OSPQ, UNDP/UNSO	8 600
Guinea	First	OSPQ, UNDP, UNCTAD, DTCD	1 100 <u>b/</u>
Lesotho	Review	OSPQ	4 400
Madagascar	First	OSPQ, UNCTAD, UNCHS, FAO DTCD, UNIDO	10 400
Mozambique	Review	OSPQ, DIESA	17 000
Sao Tome and Principe	Review	OSPQ, UNDP/UNSO	10 400
Swaziland	First	OSPQ	13 200
Vanuatu	First	OSPQ, ESCAP, FAO, ITU, WHO, UNCTAD	17 100
<u>1985</u>			
Tuvalu and Kiribati	First	OSPQ, ESCAP, UNDP, FAO	25 700
Liberia	Review	OSPQ	16 500
Equatorial Guinea	Review	OSPQ, DIESA	10 700
Guinea-Bissau	Review	OSPQ	6 600
Haiti	First	OSPQ, UNCTAD, FAO, ILO, WHO, DTCD, ECLAC, UNDP, UNESCO	9 900
Total cost, 1984-1985.....			161 300
<u>Average cost per mission to regular budget 1984-1985</u>			
	(a)	First missions	12 900
	(b)	Review missions.....	9 300
	(c)	Overall.....	10 700

a/ Most of these missions were combined with other mission or official travel. These are estimated average costs. Figures have been rounded.

b/ Led by UNDP which met the cost estimated at \$18,900; \$1,100 was met from the regular United Nations budget.

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E. Funding obtained

16. The basic effort of a special economic assistance programme is to define, in close consultation with the Government concerned, a limited number of priority projects for which international assistance is required. The nature of these projects varies widely. For some, the emphasis has been on specific emergency-related needs while others have focused on more general national reconstruction and development priorities. There are also differences in the amount of project detail provided: some are based on completed feasibility or prefeasibility studies while others are at a very preliminary stage. In all cases, it remains for the Government to work out with potential donors final details of projects, including funding requirements. Finally, it should be noted that the initial programmes are subject to revision, i.e., projects added, modified or withdrawn with consequent implications for funding requirements.

17. Reports on the funding obtained for projects in the special economic assistance programmes have been regularly provided to the General Assembly, usually after a review mission has visited the country concerned. However, in seven cases (Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Kiribati and Tuvalu) the countries have withdrawn from the programmes at the end of the year in which the initial mission reported to the Assembly; accordingly, no subsequent report on funding obtained was possible. In addition, Madagascar, while still in the programme, has not had as yet a report on the funding obtained for its programme which was presented to the Assembly in 1984. In three other cases, Ghana, Guinea and Liberia, the initial special programmes were not such as to permit reporting on funds obtained separate from that for broader national plans and programmes.

18. The following are summarized in table 3: (a) special economic assistance funding requirements identified, including subsequent revisions, and (b) cumulative funding obtained as reported to the General Assembly.

19. These figures should be read with caution. First, it is not known how much of the external assistance would have been forthcoming in the absence of a special economic assistance programme. Second, precise funding requirements change as a result of changes in the programme or in the specification of costs. Finally, it has become increasingly difficult to measure the funding received for special economic assistance projects which have been modified and merged into broader national development plans.

20. All possible sources are approached to seek the necessary funding for special economic assistance programmes. The Government perforce plays the central role in this in terms of its consultations with both bilateral and multilateral donors.

Table 3. Total funding obtained for special economic assistance programmes, 1976-1985

	<u>Requirements</u>			<u>Cumulative funding obtained as of last year of separate reporting</u>	
	<u>Initial programme</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Million US</u>	<u>Latest revision</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Million US dollars</u>
<u>Africa</u>					
Benin	1981	149	212	1983	98
Botswana	1977	90		1983	83
Cape Verde	1978	95	185	1982	51
Central African Republic	1981	154	286	1982	214
Chad	1981	341		1982	107
Comoros	1977	26	52	1982	35
Djibouti	1978	130	393	1982	250
Equatorial Guinea	1980	59		1982	21
Gambia	1982	18		1984	None
Ghana	1983	189		1985	Not available
Guinea	1984	a/			
Guinea-Bissau	1978	38	294	1982	175
Lesotho	1977	113	388	1983	240
Liberia	1982	227	343	1983	112
Madagascar	1984	39		Not available	
Mozambique	1977	b/		1983	130
Sao Tome and Principe	1978	21	43	1984	18
Seychelles	1978	14		1980	20
Sierra Leone	1983	275		1984	8
Somalia	1980	277		1982	375
Swaziland	1984	44	27	1985	17
Uganda	1982	1 760		1984	c/
Zambia	1981	1 000		1981	250
Zimbabwe	1980	2 284		1982	2 000
<u>Latin America and the Caribbean</u>					
Bolivia	1983	130		1984	50
Dominica	1981	103		Not available	
Ecuador	1983	97		1984	33
Grenada	1981	96		Not available	
Haiti	1985	156		Not available	
Peru	1983	181		1984	69
Saint Lucia	1981	73		Not available	
Saint Vincent	1981	23		Not available	
<u>Asia and the Pacific</u>					
Kiribati	1985	9		Not available	
Tonga	1982	58		1984	42
Tuvalu	1985	2		Not available	
Vanuatu	1984	75		1985	36
		<u>8 346</u>			<u>4 434</u>

(Footnotes on following page)

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(Footnotes to table 3)

a/ The drafting of the interim Programme of Economic Rehabilitation was completed in April 1985 after which the Government of Guinea decided, for the future, to seek the assistance of the World Bank in organizing an aid consultative group for the co-ordination and mobilization of external assistance for Guinea.

b/ \$175 to \$200 million required annually, in addition to \$36 million for emergency and short-term agricultural projects.

c/ The Government reported in 1983 that \$475 million was under mobilization.

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F. Trust fund for special economic assistance programmes

21. A trust fund for special economic assistance programmes was established for the purpose of facilitating the channelling of contributions to the special economic assistance programmes primarily by non-traditional donors. The funds contributed are earmarked in special accounts for specific countries. The operations of the trust fund are summarized in table 4.

Table 4. Trust fund for special economic assistance programmes, 1976-1985 a/

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Interest and miscellaneous income</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance available as of end of biennium</u>
1976-1977	1 988	69	5	2 062
1978-1979	21	258	1 627	714
1980-1981	494	196	703	701
1982-1983	529	337	784	783
1984-1985	<u>40</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>137</u>	1 043
	<u>3 082</u>	<u>1 217</u>	<u>3 256</u>	

a/ Including special accounts for Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique.

22. In comparison with overall funding, contributions through the trust fund have been extremely modest. However, the trust fund was never intended to be a major channel for such contributions. Rather, it provides a facility to assist contributions by non-traditional donors - 73 per cent of contributions during 1975-1985 were under \$2,000 and came from developing countries. It has also provided a useful mechanism for responding to politically complicated situations.

G. Relationship to other United Nations activities

23. During the period in which special economic assistance programmes have been operating, the regular programmes of the United Nations system have also expanded their economic and social development operations. Since the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes itself does not have operational responsibilities, its activities do not duplicate the work of the operational organizations of the system in the actual implementation of programmes and projects.

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24. As regards assessments and reviews of the special situations calling for special economic assistance and formulation of the special economic assistance programmes by missions, there is no significant overlap with the work of the other organizations of the United Nations system. In many instances, the special economic assistance programme served as a bridge between immediate action following an emergency and a long-term programme for development. Thus it has met a vital need in focusing attention on requirements of international assistance to deal with the rehabilitation and recovery phase. In some cases, such as those relating to refugees and natural disasters, the programme has supplemented the work of UNDRO and UNHCR in assessing the situation in its entirety and in presenting a comprehensive list of assistance needs. The operational responsibility in all phases has rested with the concerned organization.

H. Co-ordination

25. A major component of the special assistance activities has been to provide a framework for a multidisciplinary approach to situations. In doing so, it has drawn on the expertise available in the organizations of the system in an effort to design a co-ordinated approach. Over time, however, other mechanisms have emerged which have come to provide similar services. Most significant in this regard has been the development of UNDP sponsored round-table meetings and World Bank Consultative Group meetings which provide an opportunity for the articulation of the national development plans and a co-ordinated response by the donor community.

26. A UNDP round-table conference is a meeting, normally of several days duration, between officials of a developing country and representatives of donor countries and organizations that are current or prospective supporters of the country's development efforts. The round-table mechanism was suggested in the Substantial New Programme of Action as a practical vehicle for the proposed periodic country review for each least developed country.

27. The round-table process is considerably broader in scope than the conference itself. The convening of the conference is a periodic event during the process of ongoing collaboration efforts aimed at development. It is an occasion for presenting in-depth macroanalysis on which to base decisions concerning the country's development. The complete round-table cycle consists of a lengthy preparatory phase, the conference, and ensuing activities:

- (a) Preparation for the conference;
- (b) The conference;
- (c) Consolidation of the conference's results;
- (d) A series of sectoral and other special programme consultations;
- (e) Application of the results of all these activities to the Government's development administration.

28. The basic format for the World Bank Consultative Group meetings revolves around annual meetings focusing on policy-level co-ordination and fund-raising. This emphasis stems also from the role such groups have developed in promoting joint reviews of recipient development strategies and programmes. In recent years, consultative groups have also been the forums for the exchange of views on acute short-term economic issues, including balance-of-payments problems and the implications for the level and nature of resource requirements of the recipient country's adjustment policies. The purpose of the groups is consultation; donor representatives are normally not empowered to commit funds.

29. The World Bank has stated a number of conditions relating to the formation of consultative groups under its auspices, namely:

(a) The country is receiving substantial aid from several donors, and there is a prima facie need for co-ordination;

(b) The recipient Government itself requests the establishment of a group and attaches sustained importance to its operation;

(c) The Bank itself or the International Development Association will be in a position to provide aid for the country's development at relatively significant levels;

(d) A sufficient volume of fundable projects will eventually be forthcoming;

(e) The recipient country's situation offers reasonable prospects for a constructive co-ordination effort.

30. Twenty round-table conferences have been held as at 31 December 1985. Thirteen of these were for countries under special economic assistance programmes, including Liberia which is not a least developed country but for which a round table was conducted in response to a General Assembly resolution. According to the tentative schedule of meetings of the round tables, as at February 1986, 27 round tables, or round tables/sectoral consultations are planned in 1986. Of the 17 countries in the special economic assistance programmes in 1986, 10 are covered by round-table meetings, i.e. Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, and sectoral consultations are proposed for Benin, Chad, Djibouti, the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. Action regarding the Comoros is under consideration. World Bank Consultative Group meetings cover three countries in the special economic assistance programme, i.e., Guinea, Mauritania and Uganda.

31. It should be noted that where the round-table and consultative group arrangements exist, the special economic assistance projects generally are incorporated into the national development programme presentation to donors. Donors for their part have indicated a preference for responding through these arrangements. Many recipients, however, believe that the special economic assistance programmes remain valid even though other options are available.

32. In view of the foregoing considerations and following consultations between the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes of the Office for Special Political Questions and the Regional Bureau for Africa of UNDP, it has been agreed that beginning in 1986 UNDP will assume responsibility for implementing resolutions calling for special economic assistance programmes in countries for which there is an active round-table process and where special economic assistance programmes have been integrated into the national presentation. Accordingly, for 1986 UNDP will be responsible for Benin, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone. It is envisaged that in the future similar arrangements will also be made with the other regional bureaux of UNDP.

33. The Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes of the Office for Special Political Questions will continue to co-operate closely with the World Bank in countries in which consultative groups operate. It is not possible, however, to transfer responsibility for implementing General Assembly resolutions to the World Bank.

34. It is important to emphasize that whatever arrangement may be adopted to implement the special economic assistance resolutions the Secretary-General will continue to respond fully to the special needs of countries as identified by intergovernmental bodies and the mandates given to him by those bodies.

I. Information

35. One of the services provided by the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes is to bring to the attention of the international community the special needs of affected countries in the hope of generating additional assistance. With regard to the programmes transferred to UNDP, the Unit will work closely with UNDP in the fulfilment of this task. As a general proposition, each Government and in turn the mandating intergovernmental body should decide the relative advantage of the special economic assistance programmes as an information mechanism. Recipient Governments have indicated, however, that they find this to be a useful service.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

36. As opposed to the former ad hoc arrangements, the special economic assistance programmes have provided the Secretary-General with a capacity to respond to urgent needs of countries which do not come within the mandates of the regular programmes of the United Nations system. In its 10 years of operation, the Unit for Special Economic Assistance Programmes has assisted 36 of the least developed and most vulnerable States to consolidate their independence and to reconstruct their economies following internal strife, external destabilization efforts and natural disasters. Special economic assistance missions have helped countries to prepare comprehensive and focused appeals, and provided a framework for a co-ordinated response by the international community, including the United Nations system. The reports bring to the attention of the international community the particular problem confronting individual countries and have served to generate additional support.

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37. The programmes have been flexible in adjusting their procedures to conform to the specific requirements of individual countries. Equally important, the programmes have adjusted their operations within the United Nations system in an effort to achieve the efficient and effective use of available resources. The arrangement whereby UNDP will assume responsibility for implementing special economic assistance resolutions for countries in which there are active round-table exercises is the most recent example of this.

B. Recommendations

38. Special economic assistance programmes should be conceived of as performing an essentially catalytic role of limited duration in response to special situations. While it is not possible to define a priori special situations, care must be exercised by all interested parties, including the relevant intergovernmental bodies, to ensure that the circumstances are such as to merit special attention and do not fall within the competence of the regular programmes of the system. In order to permit effective implementation of special economic assistance resolutions without expanding staff resources, the number of countries included in the programmes would need to be limited to those genuinely in need of such assistance.

39. Under this concept, special economic assistance programmes would continue to respond by mounting inter-agency missions to the countries concerned, reporting on the special assistance required as a basis for an appeal to the international community, and reviewing the situation after a lapse of one or two years. It is envisaged that the special economic assistance programme for a country would terminate after the review mission and that any continuing responsibilities would then be transferred to the regular programmes of the system. In keeping with the above and taking into consideration discussions in the Second Committee with regard to the rationalization of its work, the Committee may wish to consider adopting a biennial schedule of work with regard to its consideration of resolutions calling for special economic assistance programmes.

40. The trust fund for special economic assistance programmes remains a valid instrument to facilitate the channelling of contributions, especially for non-traditional donors, and should be retained. Every effort should be made to effect the more rapid disbursement of monies made available to the trust fund.

41. It is essential that special economic assistance programmes be undertaken in close co-operation with other interested entities of the United Nations system so as to ensure both their full participation in the formulation and implementation of special economic assistance programmes and the most efficient and effective use of resources available to the United Nations system.

Notes

1/ ST/SGB/Organization, Section E/Rev.1, 21 November 1980.

2/ Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1984-1985 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/239 A and B of 18 December 1985.

3/ Programme budget for the biennium 1985-1986 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/253 of 18 December 1985.

ANNEX

Countries under special economic assistance programmes: 1976-1986

	<u>1976-1977</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>	<u>1980-1981</u>	<u>1982-1983</u>	<u>1984-1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
I. <u>Africa</u>						
	-	-	Benin	Benin	Benin	Benin
Botswana	Botswana	Botswana	Botswana	Botswana	-	-
Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Cape Verde	Cape Verde
-	-	-	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic
-	-	-	Chad	Chad	Chad	Chad
Comoros	Comoros	Comoros	Comoros	Comoros	Comoros	Comoros
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti
-	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea	Equatorial Guinea
-	-	Gambia	Gambia	Gambia	Gambia	Gambia
-	-	-	Ghana	Ghana	Ghana	-
-	-	-	-	-	Guinea	Guinea
Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	Lesotho	-
-	-	Liberia	Liberia	Liberia	Liberia	-
-	-	-	-	-	Madagascar	Madagascar
Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mozambique	Mauritania
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe	Mozambique
Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles	Seychelles	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
-	Somalia	Somalia	Somalia	Somalia	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Swaziland	-
-	-	Uganda	Uganda	Uganda	Uganda	Uganda
Zambia	Zambia	Zambia	Zambia	Zambia	-	-
-	-	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	-	-
II. <u>Latin America</u>						
	-	-	-	Bolivia	Bolivia	-
-	-	-	Dominica	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Ecuador	Ecuador	-
-	-	Grenada	Grenada	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Haiti	-
-	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
-	-	-	-	Peru	Peru	-
-	-	Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	-	-	-
-	-	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-
III. <u>Asia and the Pacific</u>						
	-	-	-	-	Kiribati	-
-	-	-	-	Tonga	Tonga	-
-	-	-	-	-	Tuvalu	-
-	-	-	-	-	Vanuatu	Vanuatu
