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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 40/195 of 17 December 1985, entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference", the General Assembly appealed to the international community to increase substantially its financial and material support to the Conference. The Assembly, also appealed to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of SADCC, to continue and intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between SADCC and the United Nations and to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. Progress achieved in the past on co-operation between the United Nations system and SADCC as well as on the support of the international community to the Programme of Action of SADCC, were outlined in previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/38/493, A/39/408 and A/40/579 and Corr.1).

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE

A. Background

1. Objectives and institutions of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

3. SADCC was formally established by the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, entitled "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation" (see A/38/493, annex I), signed by the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which are the current members of SADCC.

4. The following are the development objectives of SADCC, as spelled out in the Lusaka Declaration:

- "1. The reduction of economic dependence, particularly, but not only, on the Republic of South Africa;
2. The forging of links to create a genuine and equitable regional integration;
3. The mobilization of resources to promote the implementation of national, interstate and regional policies;
4. Concerted action to secure international co-operation within the framework of our strategy for economic liberation." (ibid.)

5. The signatories of the Lusaka Declaration called "upon Governments, international institutions and voluntary agencies to give priority to increasing financial resources to support southern African efforts towards economic liberation and independent economic developments (ibid.)".

6. SADCC's institutions have been designed to ensure decentralization of operational and functional responsibility and active participation of member States. The Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government is SADCC's supreme body and it meets once a year. The Council of Ministers, responsible for the overall policy of SADCC, its general co-ordination and for the supervision of its institutions as well as of the execution of its programmes, assembles twice a year.

7. Responsibility for SADCC's programmes, including programme planning and implementation and consultation with SADCC's international co-operating partners, is vested in national sector co-ordinators in the member States. In 1986, activities related to trade were added to the responsibilities of the Sector Co-ordinator for industry to create a new sector on industry and trade, under the overall co-ordination of the United Republic of Tanzania. The sector co-ordinators of SADCC are now the following:

Transportation and communications - Mozambique

Food security - Zimbabwe

Agricultural research - Botswana

Soil and water conservation and land utilization - Lesotho

Animal disease control and livestock production - Botswana

Manpower development - Swaziland

Industry and trade - United Republic of Tanzania

Energy - Angola

Tourism - Lesotho

Fisheries, wildlife and forestry - Malawi

Mining - Zambia

8. An annual consultative conference, assembling representatives of the SADCC member States, its co-operating Governments and international agencies, provides a mechanism for surveying results, evaluating performance, identifying strengths and weaknesses and agreeing on future plans of co-operation with the international community.

9. Finally, a secretariat, with headquarters at Gaborone, Botswana, is responsible for the general servicing of and liaison with SADCC institutions and for co-ordinating the implementation of the decisions of SADCC organs.

2. Economic developments affecting the SADCC region

10. The nine member States of SADCC have a combined population of 70 million inhabitants, expected to surpass the mark of 100 million by the year 2,000, and a combined total surface of 4,903,000 square kilometres.
11. Although the SADCC region is, on the whole, well endowed with natural resources, its economic development has been seriously affected by a number of internal and external economic factors, as well as by the constantly deteriorating political situation in southern Africa.
12. The general socio-economic problems of SADCC countries are compounded in the case of some - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe - by their land-locked geographical position. Furthermore, four SADCC members - Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania, are least developed countries; a fifth, Mozambique, has recently requested to be classified as such.
13. The SADCC region is only now emerging from the throes of the recent drought-related crisis. In some areas of Botswana and Mozambique, however, drought continues to pose serious problems.
14. Since agriculture provides the economic mainstay of SADCC members, the drought had severe consequences to their development efforts. Agriculture accounts for 34 per cent of the gross domestic product of SADCC members, absorbs about 79 per cent of their labour force and contributes approximately 26 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings (60 per cent in the case of SADCC members whose economies are not dominated by the mining sector). According to SADCC estimates, the drought caused a combined direct loss of about \$US 2 billion, while indirect damage to agro-industries, trade and infrastructure reached a further \$US 1 billion. The social significance of these losses was especially important in view of the extensive role that women play in agriculture, particularly in Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique and Swaziland, where a great part of male labour seeks employment in South African mines or in urban centres.
15. In addition to the drought, the SADCC economies were seriously affected by economic developments beyond their control, including especially the drop of prices of primary commodities and raw materials and the decline in concessional financial flows from the industrialized countries.
16. Concurrently, the indebtedness of SADCC members rose to about \$US 16.5 billion, including arrears in debt servicing. For Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, with debt service obligations in excess of 80 per cent of their total export earnings, the problem reached critical dimensions.
17. Most SADCC countries faced acute balance of payments deficits, leading to substantial curtailment of imports of consumer goods, as well as of capital equipment, essential for their future economic growth.
18. The situation has somewhat improved, particularly in agricultural production, owing to a return of normal rainfalls, improved productivity and SADCC's

agricultural policies. Economic relief has also resulted from the cumulative effects of lower international interest rates, as well as from the decline of the value of the United States currency and of the price of oil - the latter factor does not apply to Angola, an important oil producer.

3. Destabilization in the southern African region

19. The deteriorating political situation in southern Africa adds a unique dimension to the economic problems of the SADCC member States and represents a big obstacle for their development efforts.

20. In the period under review, acts of destabilization, of economic sabotage and of armed attacks against the territorial integrity of some SADCC members have continued. The situation continues to be especially serious in Angola and Mozambique. In the case of Mozambique, a special world-wide appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance was launched and an international donor's Conference was convened by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Mozambique, at Geneva in March 1987. At the time of writing the present report, consultations continued with the Government of Angola concerning the complex emergency situation that prevails in that country.

B. Activities of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

1. 1986 Annual Consultative Conference

21. The Annual Consultative Conference, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, on 30 and 31 January 1986 was attended by all SADCC member States, 38 co-operating Governments and 29 international agencies.

22. The 1986 Conference, whose main theme was "SADCC: the next five years", was of singular importance. The Conference took place in the light of the initial results of SADCC's reviews of its organization, procedures and consultative arrangements; it benefited from the findings of the first regional macro-economic survey commissioned by SADCC to place in perspective its economic environment; and it examined SADCC's programmes and projects in relation to regional objectives. These exercises led, inter alia, to: the formulation of five-year sectoral strategies by SADCC; several co-operating partners moving towards multi-year pledges; and the launching of a new sectoral programme on co-operation in trade.

23. Two important agreements were signed with some of SADCC's major development partners, namely, the "Joint Declaration on Expanded Economic and Cultural Co-operation between the Nordic Countries and the SADCC member States", and the "Memorandum of Understanding for the Programming of Regional Co-operation Funds Under the Third Lomé Convention for the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) States of Southern Africa", concluded with the Commission of the European Communities.

24. The Conference took note of SADCC's decision to convene a Conference with co-operating partners on the Beira Port Transport System.*

25. Finally, the Conference noted with deep concern the massive and continuing costs in human lives and property imposed on SADCC member States by South African aggression. It recognized that the situation demanded increased support for SADCC programmes to reduce their vulnerability to South African aggression and destabilization and for co-ordinated pressure by the international community on the South African régime aimed at the eradication of apartheid and its efforts to block the progress towards the achievement of early independence of Namibia.

2. 1986 Summit of SADCC

26. The Summit was held at Luanda, Angola, on 22 August 1986. It considered and approved SADCC's annual progress report noting that food production in most member countries had improved considerably. The Summit further emphasized the critical importance of developing a coherent and comprehensive regional approach to agricultural production and food security, approved the establishment of an intra-SADCC trade programme and the creation of a new Sector Co-ordinator on Industry and Trade.

27. A Summit communiqué, condemned the South African régime's continued acts of aggression against, and destabilization of, SADCC member States. It urged the international community to expedite the release of resources for the implementation of projects in order to speed up the reduction of dependence of SADCC member States on South Africa.

3. 1987 Annual Consultative Conference

28. The Annual Consultative Conference met at Gaborone, Botswana, on 5 and 6 February 1987, and was attended by high-ranking officials of the SADCC member States, of 31 co-operating Governments and 18 international agencies.

29. While previously emphasis was put on infrastructural rehabilitation, the 1987 Conference focused on investment in production, signalling an orientation in SADCC strategies towards production of goods, particularly in agriculture, industry and mining. Further, to ensure a co-ordinated development in production as well as distribution activities, special attention has been paid by SADCC to the role of private and public enterprises.

30. A seminar for SADCC and foreign businessmen on issues and problems related to investment and production in the region preceded the Conference. It identified

* Two co-ordination conferences on the 10-year plan of the Beira Corridor Authority were subsequently held in 1986. Of the estimated total cost of the Plan of \$US 590 million, approximately \$US 300 million have, so far, been pledged by the participating donor community.

obstacles to direct foreign investment and recommended incentive policy measures to the Governments of SADCC member States. This seminar was a sequel to a meeting for SADCC businessmen, held in October 1986, in order to introduce them to the SADCC Programme of Action, to promote their involvement in its implementation and to establish a forum for consultations with the business sector.

31. The co-operating partners expressed at the Conference their firm commitment to support the efforts of SADCC member States to increase production through the mobilization of local and external investment resources; they expressed their continued support for SADCC's Programme of Action and pledged additional resources for its implementation. Several Governments announced additional amounts to the assistance already pledged in the past.

32. The Conference noted the progress achieved during 1986, in particular SADCC's revised strategy for food, agriculture and natural resources and the emphasis on food security at household, national and regional levels; the launching of an intra-regional trade programme; and the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the region's transport systems, especially the successful launching of the Beira corridor programme.

33. The Conference condemned the continued South African aggression against the SADCC member States and the deepening repression within South Africa itself; it called upon the international community to redouble its efforts to secure a just and lasting solution to the problems of southern Africa.

C. Progress in funding of projects

34. Table 1 shows the status of project funding by sectors of the SADCC Programme of Action as at August 1986. The amounts planned for transport and communications reflect the priority given to that sector.

35. Within sectors, there was a notable increase in projects in mining, where the gap between estimated cost and funding secured was comparatively narrow. In the sectors of industry and trade and manpower development, that gap was especially wide, reaching about 80 per cent of the total finance requirements in each sector. In agriculture, the funding shortage amounted to nearly 62 per cent of the total cost of projects, while in the transport and communications sector it was about 57 per cent.

36. Overall, a net advance had been registered in funding secured between 1985, the year of the last report to the General Assembly, and 1987; in 1985 it corresponded to nearly 23 per cent (see A/40/579, para. 20) of the total estimated cost of all projects, rising in 1987 to 34 per cent. Conversely, the amounts under negotiation in 1987 declined to 5 per cent of the total estimated cost of all projects as compared to 24 per cent in 1985. Despite this advance, the gap between funding secured and under negotiation and the total estimated cost of SADCC's projects widened to 62 per cent in 1987, compared to 53 per cent in 1985. (In 1985, the total estimated cost of projects was \$US 4,837,200; the funding secured \$US 1,105,200; and the funding under negotiation \$US 1,159,000 (see table 1). This

development reflects the need for additional financial assistance by the international community to SADCC for the implementation of its projects and the realization of its objectives.

Table 1
Status of financing of SADCC project by sector
as at August 1987

(Millions of US dollars)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>of which</u>		<u>Funding</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Financing</u>
		<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>secured a/</u>	<u>under</u> <u>negotiation b/</u>	<u>gap c/</u>
Agriculture	628 231	570 823	57 408	191 755	52 422	384 054
Energy	245 926	234 980	10 946	116 430	2 850	126 646
Industry and Trade	1 215 545	976 375	239 170	253 299	0 250	961 996
Manpower development	60 400	60 243	0 157	8 709	2 356	46 335
Mining	54 482	25 377	29 105	30 848	1 180	22 454
Transport and communications	4 196 870	3 654 110	542 760	1 564 760	263 550	2 368 560
Total	6 401 454	5 521 908	879 546	2 165 801	322 608	3 913 045
<u>Percentage of total cost</u>		87	14	34	5	62

Source: Based on "SADCC Annual Progress Report", July 1986-August 1987, p. 13.

a/ Includes both local and foreign resources.

b/ Refers to resources for which there is a clearly identified funding source and a high probability of concluding a funding agreement within a specified period.

c/ The difference between total cost less the sum of funding secured and under negotiation.

III. ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

37. A development of major importance to SADCC and its member States was the unanimous adoption by the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly in June 1986 of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (see Assembly resolution 5-13/2, annex). The Programme addressed itself to national, regional and subregional concerns in Africa, as well as to the unique problems of the member States of SADCC. Its implementation would substantially contribute to that of SADCC's Programme of Action and to the realization of its objectives.

B. Co-operation between the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference

38. Concerted efforts have been made during the period under review by the United Nations and SADCC to expand and strengthen their co-operation through consultations at the highest level. Further, on the occasion of their attendance at the 1987 Annual Consultative Conference of SADCC, senior representatives of the United Nations system met with the SADCC Secretariat and the sector co-ordinators to consult on matters of mutual interest, and to review modalities and procedures, as well as future areas of co-operation.

39. The participants at the above-mentioned meeting agreed on a set of guidelines that could serve to remove past difficulties and provide a basis for strengthening the mutual co-operation between the United Nations system and SADCC. The Memorandum of Understanding dealt essentially with channels of communication and with questions of project identification, formulation and implementation, as well as with resource mobilization.

40. The co-operation and assistance extended to SADCC by various components of the United Nations system is summarized in the following paragraphs. The information given covers the years 1986 and 1987 and is based on replies provided to the Secretary-General by the organizations concerned. Compared to the previous reporting period, the extent of co-operation and assistance to SADCC and its member States have increased considerably.

Economic Commission for Africa

41. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has kept in close contact with SADCC, although, owing to major resource constraints, only links of a consultative nature could be maintained and developed. The following main activities have been reported:

(a) Consultations were held with the SADCC Sector Co-ordinator on Mining in Zambia, on SADCC projects in that sector. The stationing at Lusaka of an ECA expert on mineral resources has greatly facilitated mutual contacts;

(b) Consultations were held with the SADCC Sector Co-ordinator on Energy in Angola to discuss modalities of co-operation;

(c) Contacts have been initiated between the joint ECA/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Industry Division and the SADCC Co-ordinator on Industry and Trade at the United Republic of Tanzania. Consultations were also held on ways and means of promoting co-operation, particularly in the development of iron and steel industries and on small and medium-scale industries, including cottage and handicraft industries;

(d) Through a grant by the Government of India, a survey of existing metal working industries for the manufacture of machine tools has been carried out, in co-operation with an Indian enterprise, covering the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), which includes the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. A report has been submitted to the SADCC Industry and Trade Co-ordinator at the United Republic of Tanzania and it is expected that pre-feasibility studies will be carried out in 1987.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

42. Co-operative activities between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and SADCC may be summarized as follows:

(a) High level discussions on respective policies and programmes were held in 1986 between FAO and SADCC with a view to further strengthening their co-operation. FAO was represented at a high level at the Annual Consultation Conferences of SADCC in 1986 and 1987;

(b) SADCC member countries were represented at the FAO consultation on irrigation in Africa, held at Lomé in April 1986. A study undertaken by FAO on water resources and irrigation potential covers all SADCC countries;

(c) In association with the Southern African Centre for Co-operation in Agricultural Research (SACCAR), FAO organized consultations on plant genetic resources in the SADCC region at Lusaka, in September 1986, attended by representatives of all SADCC members, SACCAR and of the Nordic countries. A revised project proposal for a regional genetic resource centre has been prepared for possible funding by the Nordic countries;

(d) Representatives from SADCC countries attended a training course on soil and plant testing organized in Finland in 1986, under the FAO/Finland project "Assessment of micro elements at country level". Arrangements were being made for a follow-up training course in soil management, fertilizer use and soil testing;

(e) FAO has organized at Harare a training course on agro-ecological zone studies for SADCC participants, financed by Ireland;

(f) Watershed management training has been carried out in co-operation with Lesotho as the SADCC co-ordinating country;

(g) FAO was assisting SADCC in the implementation of projects related to its regional and national early warning system and in projects within SADCC's Food Security Programme. FAO has prepared a plan of operation for the project entitled "Remote sensing component of the early warning system in SADCC countries", now awaiting the approval of SADCC for implementation under a \$US 1.22 million Japanese Trust Fund;

(h) Work has been initiated in FAO on the contribution of wildlife to food security and people's participation in wildlife management for a conference organized by the Government of Zimbabwe in co-operation with FAO, at Harare in October 1987;

(i) FAO was involved in a project proposal on the integration of women in activities relating to prevention of food losses in SADCC countries;

(j) FAO, in collaboration with SADCC, has developed a comprehensive programme for migratory pest control in the region;

(k) Negotiations were in progress to finalize arrangements for the implementation of the East Coast Fever (ECF) Vaccine Production and Quality Control Project at Malawi, funded by the Netherlands;

(l) FAO assisted in the finalization of the SADCC proposal for the continuation of the FAO/UNDP project "Regional Training Centre for Middle Level Animal Trypanosomiasis Control Personnel". The proposal was approved in April 1987 and will be financed by UNDP, Canada and Norway;

(m) FAO was assisting some of the SADCC countries (United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) in assessing the potential of wetland rice production;

(n) In the area of forestry, FAO has extended the following assistance:

- (i) implemented a project, funded by Italy, for the establishment of a SADCC Forest Industries Training Centre in Zimbabwe;
- (ii) organized, in co-operation with Finland, a training course on wood harvesting operations in Zimbabwe, attended mainly by SADCC nationals, and carried out a survey of logging training needs in three SADCC countries. Follow-up actions on the survey were envisaged through multilateral and bilateral training programmes;
- (iii) completed the mapping of actual boundaries of the main types of vegetation for the countries of SADCC to be used together with other data and maps as part of an information system for forest resources planning at national and sub-national levels;
- (iv) collaboration has continued with the Forest Seed Centre in Zimbabwe to promote production of seeds and their distribution to the countries of the subregion;
- (v) participating with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in a programme to create in situ conservation sites, the first of which is to be in Zimbabwe;
- (vi) co-operating with local experts from Botswana, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania in reviewing trends in fuelwood use and developments in substitution in both domestic and industrial sectors;
- and (vii) carrying out a number of studies in the field of forestry in SADCC countries. Studies have also been undertaken jointly with ECA on the development of miombo forests in eastern Africa, including Mozambique, the

United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, on forestry development in arid and semi-arid areas, as well as on the status of forestry plantation management in all SADCC countries;

(o) In the area of fishing, an FAO expert has visited SADCC countries, participated in two SADCC workshops and formulated a number of projects on fisheries development and management; in collaboration with SADCC, FAO has organized a training workshop on fisheries management and development planning; in 1986, FAO completed a substantive study, funded by Norway, on fish and nutrition in southern Africa;

(p) FAO has assisted in projects in all SADCC member States, in agricultural research, seed production, development of various agricultural products, reduction of post-production losses, food conservation and storage, early warning and food security, agricultural marketing, land-use planning, soil survey and mapping, irrigation development and management, range management, fodder seed production, control and eradication of various animal diseases, inland/coastal/marine fisheries research and development, and aquaculture development. Several FAO-assisted regional and interregional projects covered some SADCC countries.

International Civil Aviation Organization

43. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has continued to work closely with SATCC and has participated in all meetings of the directors of civil aviation and national airlines of SATCC held so far. The main areas of assistance were the following:

(a) Advice and assistance, including the identification of potential funding, has been provided by ICAO towards SATCC studies on: provision of flight calibration services; regional co-operation in civil aviation; air transport aircraft maintenance and overhaul; commonality of civil aviation legislation and regulations; co-ordination and development of general aviation activities; update of civil aviation manpower and training requirements; update of the aeronautical information publications; update of the ICAO telecommunications study for Africa;

(b) Technical assistance country programmes, executed by ICAO and funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the European Economic Community (EEC) were being implemented in all the SADCC States. During the past decade, ICAO has assisted Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in international aerodrome development programmes;

(c) During the past year, ICAO has continued with its efforts to identify sources of funding for SADCC projects. While some country projects have been approved with funding secured from UNDP, the European Economic Communities, and others, other ICAO priority projects for which SADCC approval has been received are in the pipeline waiting for funding.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

44. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has worked closely with the SADCC member States, has financed projects, and has completed in 1986 a

special programme mission to the SADCC region. Of particular interest were the following activities:

(a) The basic premise of IFAD assistance in the region was support for the small-holder farmers and the self-reliance of rural communities. Thus, the thrust of IFAD strategy in SADCC countries has been aimed at rehabilitating the productive capacity of small-holder farmers, strengthening institutions, particularly participatory structures at the grassroots level, supporting small-scale private enterprises, and encouraging policy reforms favourable to the rural sector. Towards this end, IFAD lending has combined the provision of agricultural inputs with assistance to rural institutions in support of agricultural research, credit, training and marketing operations. For the landlocked SADCC countries, additional care has been taken to ensure the timely delivery of inputs;

(b) To date, IFAD's projects in SADCC member States have amounted to \$US 300 million, with \$US 150 million contributed by IFAD. Over two thirds of IFAD's loans to SADCC countries were on highly concessionary terms. These resources are allocated to 13 agricultural and rural development projects in eight SADCC countries. Ten more projects were under active IFAD consideration for funding through the IFAD regular budget and the Special Programme for Africa;

(c) In early 1985, IFAD launched a special programming mission to Angola to discuss future IFAD assistance, and sent the first project identification mission to that country in May-June 1987;

(d) In addition to its regular operations, IFAD was extending support to SADCC member States through its special programme for African countries affected by drought and desertification (SPA), which became operational in mid-1986. To date, pledges by 17 industrialized countries, EEC and Niger and Mauritania have reached just over two thirds of the SPA target of \$US 300 million. The SPA was specifically focused on the development of traditional crops, small-scale water control schemes, agro-forestry, soil conservation and backstopping for institutional and policy reforms; 8 SADCC member States benefit from SPA;

(e) IFAD sent a special programming mission in October 1986 to consult with SADCC authorities on a regional approach, based on the SADCC Programme of Action. The mission has made a number of proposals, some of which are designed to address environmental aspects and to reduce the vulnerability of member countries to drought-related problems and include agricultural and livestock development in semi-arid areas, promotion of institutional collaboration among member countries, as well as an increase in the supply of managers and technicians. All proposals are to be implemented on a regional scale beginning in 1987;

(f) IFAD has initiated the Agricultural Management Training Programme for Africa (AMTA), the first phase of which was directed at six SADCC countries, with very encouraging results. The AMTA was being implemented in close collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank and addressed the critical shortage of management capacity for small-holder agriculture.

The International Labour Organisation

45. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has continued to maintain and strengthen its close links with SADCC. Consultations between ILO and SADCC were assured on a regular basis through the ILO Area Office and the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), both based at Lusaka, as well as through the Regional Department for Africa at Addis Ababa and the ILO Headquarters at Geneva, where a focal point for co-operation with SADCC has been established. The following activities have been reported:

(a) ILO has been maintaining particularly close relations with the Manpower and the Energy Sector Co-ordinators of SADCC. At the SADCC Regional Training Council (RTC) meeting in Swaziland, in April 1987, it was agreed that ILO will assist in the strengthening of the managerial and administrative aspects of the secretariat of RTC. In 1986, ILO assisted the SADCC Energy Technical and Administrative Unit in formulating a project proposal on manpower planning in the energy sector, now ready for funding by a donor;

(b) Within the framework of its close working relationship with SADCC's RTC and with the Southern African Labour Conference (SALC), ILO has undertaken numerous studies on the employment situation and the manpower needs in southern Africa in co-operation with the members of SADCC and of SALC;

(c) Two main regional projects, based at Harare, but covering the needs of SADCC and its member States, were ongoing with ILO assistance, namely the African Regional Labour Administration Centre and the African Rehabilitation Institute;

(d) ILO has established an internal task force on southern Africa and has presented a document entitled "Proposals for the ILO's contribution to a self-reliant development in southern Africa", to the SADCC 1987 Consultative Conference. That document contained ILO's findings on the present situation in southern Africa and put forward a number of ideas and suggestions on possible ILO contribution to the long-term development needs in the subregion, as well as on counteracting the negative effects of any retaliation imposed by South Africa against the SADCC member States in the event of sanctions. Further, ILO-SATEP have elaborated studies on the reintegration of returning migrant workers from South Africa and on action to be taken, in close collaboration with the Governments of the SADCC countries most likely to be affected;

(e) ILO has numerous projects in individual member States of SADCC, and was approaching members of the international donor community on the implementation of technical co-operation projects in the future, in close co-operation with the relevant SADCC sector co-ordinators.

International Monetary Fund

46. As in previous years, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has co-operated with most SADCC countries through consultation missions, technical assistance, and in some cases, financial assistance. IMF's main activities in SADCC countries can be summarized as follows:

(a) Consultation missions from IMF headquarters maintained regular contact with all countries - except Angola, which is not a member of the Fund;

(b) IMF has provided the following technical assistance to SADCC member States: sponsored 17 central banking experts (five to Botswana; three each to Lesotho and Swaziland; four to Zambia, two to Mozambique); provided an adviser on external debt to the Ministry of Finance of Lesotho; organized a training seminar in Botswana on financial policy for civil servants from Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland and another one in Mozambique on techniques of economic analysis. Finally, technical assistance on foreign exchange management and central bank supervision was provided to Zambia and was planned for Lesotho in the area of tax revenue;

(c) With respect to financial assistance, IMF has approved in 1986 a new two-year stand-by agreement with Zambia for special drawing rights (SDR) 229.8 million, along with an SDR 68.1 million compensatory financing drawing. However, the arrangement with Zambia became inoperative after the first tranche had been drawn. Discussions on use of Fund resources by Malawi are under way and a mission is scheduled to visit that country in 1987 to pursue the issue further. An 18-month stand-by arrangement with the United Republic of Tanzania was approved in 1986; in early 1987, an IMF mission held discussions with the Tanzanian authorities under Article IV of the Articles of Agreement of IMF and carried out a first review under the stand-by arrangement. Negotiations with the authorities in Mozambique have led to understandings with IMF and World Bank staff on a three-year economic policy framework and on a first-year financial programme in the context of the structural adjustment facility for consideration by IMF and World Bank Executive Boards. Annual consultations between IMF and Mozambique have continued. Finally, detailed information on IMF was provided to a delegation from Angola, headed by the Ministers of Finance, at the time of the 1986 annual meetings in Washington, D.C.

International Maritime Organization

47. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has provided assistance to member States of SADCC on a bilateral basis or in the form of projects aimed to benefit the southern African region as a whole. The main activities undertaken included:

(a) Missions by IMO advisers/consultants to Angola, Malawi, Mozambique connected to maritime training;

(b) Participation, as executive agency, in the project on the establishment and operation of the Mozambique Maritime Training Institute, which provided training in navigation, engineering and radio/electronics. The aim of the project, funded by Norway, was that the Institute evolve to a regional training maritime centre. As at January 1987, IMO has ceased its executing role in the project, but remained a member of the Project Steering Committee and continues with its advisory services;

(c) IMO provided fellowships to SADCC nationals in the World Maritime University, and, jointly with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), in the Seventh International Seminar on Environmental Impact Assessment.

UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre

48. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) International Trade Centre (ITC) maintained close collaboration with SADCC, primarily through the SADCC Industrial and Trade Co-ordinator in the United Republic of Tanzania on matters related to trade and through the SADCC Manpower Development Co-ordinator in Swaziland for training. The following ITC projects for SADCC countries were nearing finalization or have already resulted in the preparation of full-scale proposals:

(a) Export quality control and packaging. A project document has been finalized; it was hoped that the Government of Finland would provide \$US 5 million to finance the implementation of this five-year project, expected to start in the second half of 1987;

(b) Export development support to small- and medium-sized enterprises, for which ITC was drawing up a project proposal for discussion with the SADCC Industrial and Trade Co-ordinator and submission to potential donors.

(c) Manpower development in international trade. A project proposal has been drawn up for a 51-week programme, budgeted for \$US 5,225,000. After discussions with the SADCC Manpower Development Co-ordination Division in Swaziland the project would be submitted to Sweden and other potential donors.

(d) A new project on a subregional market news service in SADCC countries became operational in December 1986. With a budget of \$US 190,518 for 1987, the project provided updated information on selected products, thus assisting the development of technical capabilities of exporters for product development and adaptation, for the establishment of distribution networks and the expansion of overseas markets.

(e) Women in development. Initial consultations were held with the United Nations Development Fund for Women for the formulation of new projects for women in trade and export product development in the SADCC subregion. These initial consultations would be continued with a view to possible financing within the context of the UNDP Fourth Cycle Regional Programme for Africa.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

49. Following the recommendations of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, a subregional seminar on shelter strategies and programmes for SADCC countries, jointly sponsored by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the SADCC secretariat and by Finland, was held at Lusaka, in March 1985. The Centre, in consultation with the secretariat and member countries of SADCC, prepared a report entitled "The need for establishing a human settlements sector in SADCC" for presentation to the SADCC Ministerial meeting in

January 1986. Subsequently, several members of SADCC have prepared national programmes, which provided for improvement of shelter, infrastructure and services, squatter settlements, production of building materials from indigenous resources and undertaking sites and services schemes. Three member countries of SADCC have made considerable progress with the preparation of a national shelter strategy to the year 2000, which is one of the major goals of the programme of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and was the theme of the subregional seminar referred to above.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

50. During the period under review, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) undertook the following main activities in direct support of the SADCC action programme:

(a) Established, in consultation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania as sector co-ordinator, a programme of technical assistance in the field of trade, comprising: (i) formulation of a trade development programme for SADCC; (ii) strengthening of SADCC members' external trade sector and the introduction of measures to enable them to benefit from preferential trade arrangements, including the global system of trade preferences among developing countries (GSTP), the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and the provisions of the Lomé Convention; (iii) evaluation and appraisal of the structure and magnitude of public-sector and donor-assisted procurements, with a view to formulating a system of preferences for SADCC enterprises; and (iv) identification of alternative markets and sources of essential supplies of the member States in order to diversify their trade and reduce dependence on a single country;

(b) Assisted SADCC member States through the framework of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) on a range of integration and trade co-operation questions relating to the implementation of the provisions of the PTA Treaty, including the questions of tariff and non-tariff barriers, rules of origin, formulation of a special and differential régime for the benefit of the less-developed countries and monetary and financial co-operation, particularly development and trade financing, including the operation of the PTA Trade and Development Bank and the PTA Clearing House;

(c) Assisted Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe in their preparation for the GSTP negotiations;

(d) Has continued to co-operate with SADCC through various activities and projects executed within the framework of the project entitled "Assistance to the land-locked southern African subregion", including assistance to Governments of SADCC member States to improve and develop transport and transit facilities serving the land-locked countries in the subregion and to reduce their dependence on outlets through South Africa;

(e) Expert and consultancy services were provided to SADCC countries in the fields of trade policy and aid co-ordination. Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania also benefit from UNCTAD's activities concerning the least developed countries;

(f) UNCTAD has co-operated with the SADCC secretariat and individual members on technical co-operation and research in the area of technology. The main activities undertaken included: (i) examination of the possibility of technical assistance projects relating to transfer and development of technology, particularly in the food sector; (ii) participation by officials from member countries of SADCC in seminars and training programmes aimed at strengthening their technological capacity; (iii) an expert, financed by Finland, assisted Lesotho in promoting technology related enterprises, in enhancing the transfer of technology and strengthening its technological capacity. An analysis of technology issues in the pharmaceutical sector at Lesotho was being undertaken by UNCTAD; (iv) assistance to the United Republic of Tanzania in support of its national science and technology plan and policies; (v) assistance related to the design, formulation and implementation of a project for strengthening Zambia's technological capacity; (vi) assistance to Zimbabwe in connection with the establishment of the Division of Technology in the Ministry of Industry and Technology, as well as the evolution of an integrated framework for technology transfer, utilization and development; and (vii) sectoral analyses have been initiated for Zimbabwe on issues related to capital goods, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, while training activities, including a national seminar, were foreseen for 1987 in that country;

(g) In its research work, UNCTAD has paid particular attention to the problems and obstacles faced by some SADCC countries in the transfer, application and development of technology in the sectors of energy and capital goods. A study was carried out on the experience of Zimbabwe in introducing a biomass ethanol technology, while a project initiated with a grant from Sweden on the performance of power plants in the developing countries was likely to include at least one exploratory case study in a SADCC country;

(h) UNCTAD has prepared, with the co-operation of a consultant from the University of Dar es Salaam, a study on the transfer and development of technology in the capital goods sector in the United Republic of Tanzania.

United Nations Development Programme

51. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been providing assistance to SADCC within the framework of the following projects:

(a) Transit transport for the land-locked developing countries of the southern African subregion. The total UNDP allocation to SADCC member States up to December 1986 amounted to \$US 4,385,470. A new phase of project activities has been requested and a project document is under preparation, with UNDP expected to contribute \$2 million and USAID (United States International Development Agency) \$1.5 million. The aim of the project was to assist participating Governments in eliminating bottlenecks and reducing impediments to regional transit/transport operations and services. Emphasis was on operational measures leading to optimum utilization of existing transport facilities and investments, thereby reducing dependence on South African transit facilities;

(b) UNDP has allocated \$US 1.5 million, and Norway \$US 4.3 million for assistance to the petroleum training centre at Angola, a project executed by the

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The project was being evaluated by a joint UNIDO/UNDP/NORAD/SADCC mission to determine the next course of action;

(c) SADCC Regional Food Security Programme, aimed at the creation of a central unit for an information system on regional resources and at supporting regional and national food security planning. This project was executed by FAO; UNDP has so far provided \$US 250,000.

(d) Tsetse control. This project was a follow-up to a former UNDP regional project, with current contributions of \$US 850,000 from UNDP, \$US 1 million from NORAD and \$US 400,000 from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The project was executed by FAO, and aimed at providing training for middle-level and post-graduate tsetse and trypanosomiasis control personnel. Priority was given to SADCC member countries.

(e) Investment promotion meeting. The objective of this project, for which UNDP has allocated \$US 111,000, was the organization, preparation and follow-up of an investment promotion meeting among project sponsors from SADCC countries and potential foreign investors from industrialized and capital surplus countries. The project was executed by UNIDO.

(f) Assistance in the production of veterinary drugs in SADCC countries. The project was executed by UNIDO with a UNDP financing of \$US 122,400. It involved the preparation of a feasibility study for the production of veterinary drugs in the SADCC region;

(g) Manufacture of industrial chemicals in the SADCC countries. The project was executed by UNIDO with UNDP financing of \$US 122,000. A study was prepared on existing production capacity in the SADCC countries in order to assist them in possible future investment opportunities;

(h) A joint UNDP/ECA mission visited SADCC countries in early 1987 and prepared a project on strengthening the economic integration process in southern Africa. UNDP will provide finance of \$US \$5.7 million for the project. Another mission was planned for July 1987 to assist the SADCC secretariat and sectoral co-ordination units in preparing project documents in the areas of agriculture and food production, industry, transport and communications and manpower development for inclusion in the fourth cycle regional programme 1987-1991 of UNDP.

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

52. Although the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), concerned essentially with the provision of emergency relief, had no direct contact with SADCC, the following activities in individual SADCC member States were of interest:

(a) UNDRO was supervising the reconstruction of a bridge over the Incomati river and the repair of the Moamba-Sabie road in Mozambique (value: \$US 2.8 million). This project, financed through a donor contribution, would

substantially improve the communication and supply network in the southern part of that country. During 1985, the Maputo-Komatiport transmission line, which brings electric power to the province and city of Maputo, was repaired at a total cost of \$US 1.5 million. Also, substantial repairs costing \$US 850,000 were made to the railway bridge over the Umbeluzi river at Boane, a vital link between Mozambique and Swaziland. In late 1985/early 1986, 13,000 tons of cement were purchased and shipped for the Corrumana and Pequenos Libombos dams, in Mozambique;

(b) In response to the recent emergency situation in Mozambique, and in addition to other assistance, UNDR0 has strengthened the logistical base of the Government of Mozambique in the Zambezia province through the provision of vehicles, communications equipment and tools; UNDR0 was providing chemicals for water purification in Beira and Maputo. Finally, domestic and agricultural tools were shipped from UNDR0 to Mozambique.

United Nations Environment Programme

53. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has co-operated with SADCC and its member States by participating in the following main activities and projects:

(a) Providing, with finance from Finland, an expert in livestock and range management to assist SADCC countries on desertification. Two UNEP resource persons visited Botswana in connection with meetings on desertification control. A project on a training course to be held in late 1987 for SADCC nationals on rangeland and soil conservation has been submitted to Botswana for approval;

(b) Providing technical assistance to Zambia and Zimbabwe for the preparation of project proposals on pilot village and stock-raising zones;

(c) Assisting the southern African subregional environment group to assemble officials from the subregion responsible for environmental matters in order to, inter alia, encourage co-operation related to the African environment, outline common subregional environmental problems, consider strategies for dealing with them and formulate, together with other African environmental groups, a programme of action;

(d) Within the context of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment, SADCC countries participated in the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action. Village pilot projects have been programmed for implementation by individual countries to promote sustainable and environmentally sound integrated development;

(e) Numerous fellowships were offered by UNEP to SADCC nationals to enable them to participate in workshops and meetings on environmental issues; 10 fellowships are being provided to Portuguese-speaking environment officials of SADCC. UNEP and the Government of Swaziland have initiated plans to develop environmental management capabilities; consultancy services were provided to that country for the development of a national environmental education curriculum and for an assessment of the state of its environmental resources. SADCC countries were encouraged to participate in the network on environmental monitoring within the Cairo Programme of Action;

(f) Finally, in May 1987, agreement was concluded on the action plan for the environmental management of the common Zambezi river.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

54. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been co-operating with SADCC countries in promoting research on their priority themes, with regard to information networks in the social sciences and by means of studies of social and economic problems faced by countries during their national reconstruction, with particular reference to women. The following activities have been reported:

(a) Subsequent to a workshop on "Co-ordination and evaluation of research projects of SADCC", organized by UNESCO with the Southern African Development Research Association (SADRA), it was decided to carry out a study identifying documentation and information centres on social services in southern Africa and examining the feasibility of establishing a Pan African network of such centres. In 1987, UNESCO will be organizing a subregional meeting in one of the SADCC countries to co-ordinate multidisciplinary research on trading networks, cultural interactions and ethnic integration in the region;

(b) A national seminar on problems faced by women in national construction and reconstruction was organized in November 1986 at Harare in co-operation with the Zimbabwe Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs; a workshop was convened by the Centre for African Studies, University of Eduardo Mondlane at Maputo in March 1986, on a similar theme. Both activities were financed by a voluntary contribution of the Government of Norway;

(c) UNESCO has extensively assisted SADCC member States through bilateral and subregional projects covering a wide range of issues, including, efforts to reduce illiteracy, to promote adult education, improve education policies and planning, teacher education, and the design and production of instructional materials and equipment. Particular emphasis was laid on education of rural population and of women.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

55. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has co-operated with member States of SADCC essentially through the provision of material assistance for refugees and displaced persons. UNHCR was organizing an emergency management training workshop at Harare, in September 1987, assembling participants from Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental operational partners. One of the objectives of the workshop was to provide training in the application of emergency management planning in priority areas, such as contingency and operational planning and assessment of needs.

United Nations Children's Fund

56. The co-operation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with SADCC member States has focused on the improvement of the quality of life of children and women as follows:

(a) The cumulative assistance committed by UNICEF from general resources and supplementary funding to SADCC countries up to the year 1991 is in the vicinity of \$US 60 million;

(b) UNICEF issued in January 1987 a report entitled "Children on the front line", detailing how children and women in the SADCC countries, but especially in Angola and Mozambique, have been affected by apartheid, warfare and economic destabilization. This report helped mobilize awareness and financial support for SADCC countries;

(c) UNICEF has so far had no programme of co-operation with the secretariat of SADCC. However, in February 1987, the SADCC secretariat urged UNICEF to continue working with the Governments of the SADCC member States on social and human development issues, particularly in support of vulnerable groups.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

57. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has continued to co-operate intensively with SADCC and its members through a variety of activities on the subregional and national levels. The main activities include the following:

Ongoing projects:

(a) Assistance in the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of subregional industrial programmes and projects (\$US 52,500). The objective of the project was to reinforce capacity in the formulation and management of subregional industrial policies, strategies, programmes and projects. Beneficiaries from this project in southern Africa were the members of SADCC and of the Preferential Trade Area;

(b) Manufacture of industrial chemicals in SADCC countries (\$US 122,000). The objectives of this project were: (i) to project demand for industrial chemicals in the SADCC region; (ii) to recommend a development plan for industrial chemicals in SADCC countries; and (iii) to prepare industrial project profiles which could lead to the production of certain industrial chemicals;

(c) Assistance in the production of veterinary drugs in SADCC countries (\$US 122,400). The objectives of the project were: (i) to assess potential demand for veterinary pharmaceuticals and vaccines in SADCC countries; (ii) to assess their actual consumption; (iii) to assess the possibilities for their manufacturing; and (iv) to propose a programme for their production at national and regional levels;

(d) SADCC Regional Petroleum Training Centre, for which UNDP and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) were providing finance for a total of \$US 1.5 million. The Centre was to be based on an existing Petroleum Training Centre at Angola;

(e) UNIDO has a total of 57 technical co-operation projects at the national level in SADCC member countries, covering a wide range of areas within the field of competence of UNIDO;

(f) In 1980, UNIDO initiated and has since sponsored a training programme for managers from SADCC countries on the UNIDO Investment Promotion Services.

Pipeline projects:

(g) SADCC Regional Network on Agriculture Tools. This was a continuation of a programme developed by UNIDO at the Tanzanian national level;

(h) Extension of the ongoing project of assistance to the Petroleum Training Centre at Angola.

Regional Investment Promotion Programme for SADCC member countries in 1986

(i) The objective of this programme, organized by UNIDO in 1986 was to assist the industrial development of SADCC member States by increasing the flow of investment and technology from potential foreign investors and by developing expertise and entrepreneurship through technical assistance. Promoters or sponsors of projects in SADCC and potential foreign investors were brought together to discuss possible areas of collaboration and identify projects for implementation. The programme led to the following results: identification of a total of 150 industrial projects for the SADCC countries and preparation of their project profiles; preparation of an investor's guide-book for all SADCC member countries; promotion of the above projects in Europe, North America and Asia; an investment promotion meeting at Harare in November 1986; and signature of 50 letters of intent between project sponsors from SADCC member countries and foreign investors.

Universal Postal Union

58. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) has no direct co-operation with SADCC. However, individual SADCC countries have benefited from multilateral technical assistance activities in the area of postal communications organized by the UPU International Bureau. The UPU was also following the progress of efforts for the financing by the northern European countries of certain postal projects presented by the SADCC countries under the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

World Bank

59. The following activities have been reported:

(a) In 1986, the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association) committed a total of nearly \$US 400 million for development efforts in SADCC countries. Much of the assistance of the World Bank to these countries was in the form of fast-disbursing loans and credits in support of economic adjustment, policy reform and rehabilitation programmes.

(b) In addition to its lending, the World Bank was actively involved in the work of SADCC technical/sectoral units, in particular: the Southern African Transport and Communication Commission (SATCC); the SADCC Energy Sector Technical and Administrative Unit; and the Food Security Technical and Administrative Unit. The Bank has also recently bolstered its support to the ongoing technical assistance activities in individual SADCC member States, by seconding a Bank staff member to SADCC's executive secretariat at Gaborone for a period of two years;

(c) The World Bank's private business affiliate, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), has invested almost \$US 200 million in 25 enterprises in SADCC member States. IFC was the executing agency for the African Project Development Facility, established jointly with the African Development Bank, UNDP and other donors, to assist private investment through the preparation of project feasibility studies.

World Food Council

60. The World Food Council (WFC) has extended co-operation on a bilateral basis to several SADCC member States as follows:

(a) In November 1985, WFC organized a mission to Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe on food policies and strategies. As a follow-up, WFC has completed a study on public investment expenditures in agriculture and food strategies in Botswana and Zambia;

(b) The United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe participated in the Colloquium on Regional Co-operation and Food Strategies in Africa, held at Dakar and sponsored by WFC, with the assistance of the Governments of France and Senegal;

(c) Representatives of Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia participated in a workshop organized in 1986 to exchange know-how among experts on food policy from Africa and Asia;

(d) WFC has co-operated in the holding of three separate African subregional consultations, organized by UNDP with the assistance of the African Research Centre for Technology (ARCT), in order to identify and formulate proposals of common interest for incorporation into regional and South-South programmes; the consultations among the members of the Preferential Trade Area, which includes SADCC members, were held at Lusaka;

(e) WFC is presently involved with UNDP in a number of subregional consultations among African countries in order to stimulate regional and interregional co-operation on food and agriculture. These consultations should contribute to the strengthening of some development programmes of SADCC and of a regional approach to the economic and development prospects of the member countries.

World Food Programme

61. The World Food Programme (WFP) has been assisting the SADCC countries in both development and emergency food aid as follows:

(a) For the SADCC region as a whole, the level of WFP current commitments to development projects amounted to \$US 282.5 million. Together with the current emergency operations of \$US 16.7 million, WFP total assistance to these countries amounted to \$US 299.2 million;

(b) In close co-operation with SADCC member States, WFP has been providing development assistance for projects designed to stimulate agriculture and rural development, including local food production, to protect the natural environment, to provide additional employment opportunities for the rural population and to support cash crop production as appropriate. In the area of human resources development, WFP was providing assistance to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups and to support education and training programmes;

(c) WFP activities, in direct line with SADCC's Programme of Action, included a number of projects in SADCC States, covering areas such as emergency strategic grain reserve (Botswana - \$US 3.9 million), food security reserve (Mozambique - \$US 1.9 million), forestry development (Malawi - \$US 3.0 million, Mozambique - \$US 20.6 million, and Zambia - \$US 1.8 million), and soil and water conservation and road improvement (Lesotho - \$US 15.4 million).

(d) In addition to assistance for development projects, WFP has been keeping the emergency food aid requirements of countries affected by drought and other natural calamities under constant review. WFP has taken the leading role in the co-ordination and in the supply and logistics of food-aid in combating famine in Mozambique;

(e) WFP participated actively in the 1986 and 1987 Annual Consultative Conferences of SADCC.

World Meteorological Organization

62. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) continued to assist the SADCC countries, on an individual and regional level, to strengthen their meteorological and hydrological services through the WMO Voluntary Co-operation Programme and projects financed by UNDP and Trust Funds. The following activities were reported:

(a) Within the framework of the project entitled "Assistance to drought-stricken eastern and southern African countries", a drought monitoring centre would be established for the SADCC countries at Harare. This Centre would work closely with the FAO early warning system at Harare, with a view to contributing to crop monitoring schemes and to increasing food production. The relevant project document has been circulated to the donor community;

(b) In 1986, meteorology was recognized as one of the areas of co-operation in SADCC activities. WMO has assisted in formulating a number of projects aimed at strengthening the national meteorological services of all SADCC countries by providing user-tailored information and products to all sectors, in particular to agriculture and transport; Finland has pledged \$US 4 million over 1987 and 1988 for their implementation. WMO and the Finnish Meteorological Institute will formally execute these projects in accordance with an Agreement signed by WMO and Finland in May 1987.

World Health Organization

63. The World Health Organization (WHO) did not have a programme of co-operation with the South African Development Co-ordination Conference as such. However, many of its activities directly benefit the member States of SADCC and are reported below:

(a) WHO has provided technical co-operation to Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Priority was given to those programme areas that reflected the objectives of their national health development plans. The areas of health-related assistance included the organization of systems based on primary health care, public information and education, research on health-promoting behaviour, manpower development and training of personnel in occupational health, in managerial skills and in public sanitation;

(b) WHO has assisted members of SADCC in promoting their preparedness and capacity to respond to emergency situations in the area of health. Thus, WHO organized workshops, attended by officials of African countries, including SADCC members as well as workshops in Botswana and Lesotho. Informal consultations were held with representatives of the southern African countries on their emergency preparedness and management needs, at Harare, in February 1987. Finally, WHO has co-operated with the Government of Botswana in preparing a project proposal for strengthening the country's emergency preparedness and capacity, and with the Governments of Angola and Mozambique in assessing and reviewing their health sector requirements.

World Intellectual Property Organization

64. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has co-operated with member States of SADCC within the framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) and on a bilateral basis as follows:

(a) The co-operation of WIPO with ARIPO, which included the States of Botswana, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe and which is headquartered at Harare, has been very close. In November 1986, WIPO and ARIPO jointly organized at WIPO's headquarters, at Geneva, an ARIPO users' meeting, assembling officials of ARIPO, users of the ARIPO system from the private sector and patent agents and Registrars of ARIPO member States to discuss the ARIPO system, how it could be improved and how awareness of its facilities on the part of companies and patent agents could be increased;

(b) In 1986, WIPO, in co-operation with the Government of Kenya, organized at Nairobi an industrial property course, with participation of officials from Botswana, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe;

(c) During the tenth session of the ARIPO Council at Lusaka, in December 1986, WIPO organized, with the assistance of Sweden, a seminar on industrial property with participation of officials from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(d) During the reporting period, WIPO increased its development co-operation activities with the member States of SADCC, especially in the field of training. These activities included group training in Europe and in Africa, practical individual training programmes and study-tours, as well as on-the-job training. In 1986, WIPO awarded 17 fellowships to officials from the member States of SADCC for training in the field of industrial property;

(e) Finally, WIPO has sent advisory and fact-finding missions to Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zimbabwe on a variety of issues within the field of competence of WIPO, particularly questions of industrial property and legislation, patent information as a means of technology transfer, trade marks, the possibility of computerization of the Zimbabwe industrial property office and on areas of possible co-operation with the above countries.
