



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



1985-1986

JUN 24 1991

Distr.
GENERAL

E/ECA/CM.11/57/Summary
18 March 1985

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Sixth meeting of the Technical
Preparatory Committee of the
Whole

Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,
15-22 April 1985

Item 13 of the provisional agenda*

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twentieth session of the Commission/
Eleventh meeting of the Conference
of Ministers

Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,
25-29 April 1985

Item 11C of the provisional agenda*

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE UTILIZATION OF
PLEDGES RESOURCES FOR 1983-1984

Executive Summary**

*E/ECA/TPCW.6/1/Rev.1
E/ECA.CM.11/1/Rev.1

**The present summary constitutes the main document for consideration

I. PLEDGES AND PAYMENTS BY MEMBER STATES

1. The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) was established in June 1976 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

2. The Executive Secretary of ECA convened the first biennial pledging conference of African plenipotentiaries and financial institutions in April 1977 in Lagos, Nigeria. So far, four other pledging conferences have taken place. The status of pledged contributions made at the four biennial UNTFAD conferences held to date and the payments made against those pledges as at 31 December 1984 are summarized as follows (in United States dollars):

	<u>Pledges</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Percentage paid</u>
Lagos, April 1977	2 963 133	2 807 724	97
Rabat, March 1979	2 344 590	1 437 663	69
Freetown, April 1981	1 790 161	497 711	45
Addis Ababa, April 1983	528 389	85 534	16
Total	7 626 273	5 588 858	70

3. As it can be seen from the figures above, the pledged contributions have successfully decreased by 21 per cent, 24 per cent and 70 per cent. Payments have also decreased by 31 per cent during the second biennium, 55 per cent during the third, and 84 per cent during the fourth conference.

4. In this connection, the following situation was shown by the records as at 31 December 1984:

(a) Countries which have pledged and totally honoured their commitments: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda;

(b) Countries which have pledged and paid only part of their commitments: Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

(c) Countries having pledged and having not paid at all: Central African Republic and Chad;

(d) Countries which have never pledged: Angola, the comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles.

The detailed breakdown of this situation is given as annex I. It is also to be indicated that, as a result of the General Assembly resolution calling on non African countries to also contribute, through the ECA Pledging Conference, to

the execution of the work programme of the Commission, China, the Federal Republic of Germany and India have respectively pledged \$51,020, \$286,000 and \$940,659 on the occasion of the fourth conference held in Addis Ababa in 1983.

II. USE OF UNTFAD FUNDS DURING THE BIENNIUM 1983-1984

5. During the period under review, African member States have credited the General Trust Fund with \$239,266 and the Specific Fund with \$356,846.

6. These contributions received in 1983/1984 were added to amounts remaining from previous years' contributions and partly used to finance ECA development projects in the fields of Industry (\$63,446), agriculture (112,301), natural resources (\$211,362), economic co-operation (\$279,314), manpower development (\$76,669), social development (\$2,654), international trade (\$398,541), socio-economic research and planning (\$9,120), and conference services (\$200,000). The details of this distribution of resources as well as the list of projects financed from UNTFAD resources are shown as annex II.

7. It is worth mentioning that since inception in 1978 to 1984, UNTFAD resources have been used to finance 53 projects out of which 27 projects are already completed. The 26 ongoing projects are distributed among the following sectors of the ECA programmes: three in Agriculture, three in Industry, six in Natural Resources, four in Economic Co-operation, three in Manpower Development, one in Social Development, four in International Trade and one in Administration and Conference Services.

ANNEX I

United Nations Trust Fund for African Development Status of pledged contributions as at 31 December 1984

Countries	GENERAL FUND PLEDGES						SPECIFIC FUND PLEDGES					
	1978/ 1979	1980/ 1981	1982/ 1983	1984/ 1985	Collections	Unpaid	1978/ 1979	1980/ 1981	1982/ 1983	1984 1985	Collections	Unpaid
1. Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	-	-	-	500 000	-
2. Benin	40 000	-	-	2 500	40 000	2 500	-	-	5 000	2 500	-	7 500
3. Botswana	-	10 000	12 000	-	22 000	-	-	-	13 000	10 000	18 928	4 072
4. Burundi	20 000	-	10 000	-	20 000	10 000	-	-	10 000	-	-	10 000
5. Central African Republic	12 000	-	-	-	-	12 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Cape Verde	-	2 000	-	-	2 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Chad	20 000	-	-	-	-	20 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53 333	-	53 333	-
9. Ethiopia	73 280	-	-	-	73 280	-	-	-	14 602	-	14 602	-
10. Egypt	-	71 428	-	-	71 428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Gabon	-	70 000	40 000	-	110 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. The Gambia	5 000	-	-	-	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ghana	50 000	-	64 877	-	-	114 877	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Guinea	-	61 043	-	1 000	61 043	1 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Kenya	59 259	60 000	70 000	-	69 914	119 345	-	-	-	72 000	-	72 000
17. Lesotho	-	7 000	7 000	-	8 872	5 128	-	-	1 000	-	-	1 000
18. Liberia	15 000	20 000	20 000	-	15 000	40 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	100 000	200 000	-	-	300 000	-	-	-	200 000	-	200 000	-
20. Mali	-	25 000	25 000	-	4 346	45 654	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Mauritania	9 621	18 879	-	-	28 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Mauritius	10 000	20 000	-	-	30 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Morocco	-	500 000	-	-	200 000	300 000	-	-	500 000	-	-	500 000
24. Niger	-	10 000	-	-	10 000	-	-	-	-	16 529	-	16 529
25. Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 085 095	509 801	200 000	200 000	1 779 058	215 838
26. Rwanda	15 000	15 000	4 500	-	34 500	-	-	-	10 500	15 000	25 500	-
27. Senegal	150 000	50 000	-	10 000	210 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex I (Continued)

Countries	GENERAL FUND PLEDGES						SPECIFIC FUND PLEDGES					
	1978/ 1979	1980/ 1981	1982/ 1983	1984/ 1985	Collections	Unpaid	1978/ 1979	1980/ 1981	1982/ 1983	1984/ 1985	Collections	Unpaid
28. Sierra Leone	40 000	20 000	30 000	-	48 844	-	-	-	-	-	-	82 320
29. Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	-	30 000	-
30. Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 000	-	-	-	50 000	-
31. Swaziland	-	1 776	-	-	1 776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Togo	-	20 000	8 170	-	28 170	-	-	-	10 000	-	10 000	-
33. Tunisia	-	25 000	-	-	25 000	-	-	-	-	82 320	-	82 320
34. Uganda	11 902	-	-	-	11 902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Cameroon	40 000	40 000	-	-	80 000	-	-	-	79 404	-	79 404	-
36. United Rep. of Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 000	250 000	50 000	-	502 000	298 000
37. Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 775	-	1 775	-
38. Zaïre	156 976	87 663	-	500	87 222	157 917	-	-	250 000	50 000	-	300 000
39. Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 000	40 000	66 280	13 720
40. Zimbabwe	-	-	30 000	26 040	50 534	5 506	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. African Dev. Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 000	-	-	250 000	-
GRAND TOTAL	828 038	1 334 789	321 547	40 040	1 764 258	760 156	2 135 095	1 009 801	1 468 614	488 349	3 580 880	1 520 979

Allotments and expenditures 1983/1984

<u>Programme and project title</u>	<u>General Fund</u>		<u>Special Fund</u>	
	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Allotment</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
INDUSTRY (Nigeria)				
1. Metal and engineering industries development programme	-	-	29 841	6 185
2. Metal industry development programme	-	-	7 772	2 430
3. Chemical industry development programme	-	-	25 833	4 604
	-	-	63 446	13 219
AGRICULTURE (General Fund)				
4. Regional Food Plan for Africa	9 360	8 150	-	-
5. Timber trends and prospects in Africa	2 941	190	-	-
6. Integration of women in the development process	-	-	100 000	91 340
	12 301	8 340	100 000	91 340
NATURAL RESOURCES				
7. First international symposium on crustal movements in Africa	3 214	3 064	-	-
8. Cartographic inventory for Africa	47 503	40 436	-	-
9. Regional workshop on the role of coal in accelerated African economic growth	52 742	12 831	-	-
10. Development of African financial institutions and managerial capabilities for mining sector	29 878	23 315	-	-
11. First regional conference on the development and utilization of mineral resources in Africa (Tanzania)	-	-	5 525	12 244
12. Regional conference on education in photogrammetry and remote sensing and international seminar on impact of aerial surveys on national development (Nigeria)	-	-	72 500	72 500
	133 337	79 646	78 025	84 744

Programme and project title	General Fund		Special Fund	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION				
13. Establishment of Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa	36 532	70 621	-	-
14. Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, Yaounde (Cameroon and the Congo)	-	-	95 159	92 991
15. MULPOC Gisenyi (Rwanda and Zaire)	-	-	96 500	30 474
16. MULPOC Lusaka (Botswana and Zambia)	-	-	51 123	29 946
	36 532	70 621	242 782	153 411
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				
17. Expanded fellowship and training programme for Africa (Somalia)	10 296	7 357	30 000	28 263
18. African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (Nigeria)	-	-	9 132	5 551
19. Development of subregional schemes of business management and finance (Nigeria)	-	-	27 241	25 487
	10 296	7 357	66 373	59 301
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				
20. Human settlement policies and programmes	2 654	2 176	-	-
INTERNATIONAL TRADE (Algeria)				
21. Development bank for Eastern and Southern Africa	9 900	4 205	-	-
22. Establishment of an African Monetary Fund	-	-	183 269	145 669
23. Establishment of clearing and payment system	-	-	133 372	130 793
24. Establishment of agricultural commodity exchange for Eastern and Southern Africa	-	-	72 000	84 916
	9 900	4 205	388 641	361 378
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING				
25. Assistance to the Government of Chad	9 120	6 844	-	-
ADMINISTRATION AND CONFERENCE SERVICES				
26. Strengthening ECA's Arabic Translation Unit (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	-	-	200 000	140 270
GRAND TOTAL	214 140	179 189	1 139 267	903 663

ANNEX III

PROGRESS REPORT IN RESPECT OF ONGOING PROJECTS FINANCED FROM UNTEAD

1. Project title: Regional workshop on the role of coal in accelerated African economic growth (General Fund)

(a) Objective

To promote the development of coal as an alternative source of energy

(b) Achievements

The Regional Workshop on the Role of Coal in Accelerated African Economic Growth was held in Addis Ababa from 11 to 14 July 1983. It was attended by 14 African member countries, four non-African countries and seven organizations. During its deliberations, the workshop considered the following issues:

(a) Current status and future prospects for the development and utilization of coal resources in Africa;

(b) Consideration of country papers;

(c) Relevant experience on coal development and utilization in other areas outside Africa;

(d) Recent technological advancements in the exploitation and use of coal resources;

(e) Strategies and modalities for increased African coal production and utilization in the light of the Lagos Plan of Action.

The report of the workshop and the final report were submitted.

(c) Major problems

None

2. Project title: Human settlements policies and programme (General Fund)

(a) Objective

Collection of data to obtain an adequate basis for the preparation of a publication on the planning of decentralized systems of building materials production, a major output in the Human Settlements work programme for 1984.

(b) Achievements

Document giving guidelines on the planning and implementation of rationalized production systems that would include a balanced mix of small-, medium- and large-scale plants in accordance with availability of raw materials and other factor inputs and the size of local, district and national markets has been prepared and submitted.

(c) Major problems

Insufficient financial resources.

3. Project title: Development of African Financial institutions and managerial capabilities for the mining sector (General Fund)

(a) Objective

To make a feasibility study on the establishment of African multinational institutions for financing projects and to exchange experience among African experts and experts from some Latin American countries, regarding the organization, financing and management of geological and mining activities.

(b) Achievements

Team of experts in geology, mineral resources and banking visited selected countries and institutions and studied institutional framework and investment and financing machinery in the mining sector; needs of countries in the area of investment and financing and possibility of improving the current system of financing mining project; and conditions and factors likely to promote the participation of countries in a multinational institute which could be responsible for mobilizing funds for financing projects as well as the ways and means of establishing such institution.

(c) Major problems

None

4. Project title: First Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa (Tanzanian Grant)

(a) Objective

Publication of the proceedings of the Arusha Conference and circulation of information on mineral resources among African countries.

(b) Achievements

A total of 68 recommendations of the Conference which have been published both in French and English have been despatched to all member States. The implementation of these recommendations at national level as well as by ECA will be reviewed by the second Regional Conference which will be held in Lusaka, Zambia in March 1985.

(c) Major problems

None

5. Project title: Establishment of an African Monetary Fund (Algerian Grant)

(a) Objective

To further the socio-economic development of its member States, through promotion of financial and monetary co-operation and the integration between and among them.

(b) Achievements

The Economic Commission for Africa together with the co-operating institutions namely the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, the African Centre for Monetary Studies and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning continued to prepare the feasibility study for the establishment of an African Monetary Fund. A progress report on the establishment of an African Monetary Fund was submitted to the fifth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole which was held in Addis Ababa in April 1984.

(c) Major problems

Delay in the completion of the feasibility study partly because of the difficulty in collecting and analysing the required information.

6. Project title: Expanded fellowships and training programme for Africa (Somali Grant)

(a) Objective

To provide fellowships for training in African institutions for technical, science and management teachers, staff of universities, staff of non-university, post-secondary institutions and industrial technicians.

(b) Achievements

Five fellowships were awarded under these programmes.

(c) Major problems

Insufficient financial resources.

7. Project title: Strengthening of ECA's Arabic Translation Unit (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Grant)

(a) Objective

Translation of Arabic documents

(b) Achievements

One Arabic proofreader, one Arabic typist and three Arabic interpreters were recruited. The interpreters were recruited for one month each to service the 1984 ECA Conference of Ministers and subsidiary meetings.

(c) Major problems

Slow process by the United Nations Headquarters to recruit the translator.

8. Project title: Regional Food Plan for Africa (General Fund)

(a) Objective

To achieve food self-sufficiency in the African region through an increase in food production, reduction of food losses, increase food security and increased intra-regional trade.

(b) Achievements

A report entitled "The Regional Food Plan for Africa - Governmental Organizations" a summary of the five subregional AFPLAN reports, was submitted to the sixth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers. Based on the results of the reports and field missions, 11 new food development projects were identified of which five were formulated, finalized and submitted to the fifth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi MULPOC. Report on the "Situation of Food and Agriculture in Africa 1982, a Synopsis" was submitted to the ninth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers and then to the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly towards the end of 1983.

(c) Major problems

None

9. Project title: Integration of women in the development process: Pilot project on reduction of food losses (Nigerian Grant)

(a) Objective

To identify and assess indigenous technologies required by women, especially those for securing a substantial reduction in food wastage, with a view to achieving increased availability of staples, cereals, root crops, vegetables, fish and livestock products.

(b) Achievements

Exploratory missions to Togo and Sierra Leone were undertaken in November 1983. Based on the findings of the exploratory mission and recommendations made in the report, further missions were undertaken in February and March 1984.

(c) Major problems

None so far.

10. Project title: Subregional schools of business management and finance (Nigerian Grant)

(a) Objective

To promote the establishment and development of subregional graduate schools of business management and finance in Africa; to develop regional capability for training and research in management education; to bring management education programmes more in line with African needs; and to foster intra-African co-operation in management development and training.

(b) Achievements

Two students have completed their MBA programme at the University of Nairobi and the University of Ghana. Eight teaching staff drawn from the universities and institutes of development management completed their phase II case study during the workshop held at ESAMI in April 1983. An expert group meeting, to consider the study programme prepared by the School of Administration, University of Ghana was held in December 1983 in Yaounde, Cameroon.

(c) Major problems

Insufficient funds.

11. Project title: Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa, Lusaka MULPOC (Botswana and Zambian Grants)

(a) Objective

To provide administrative support to the Lusaka MULPOC.

(b) Achievements

The staff members assisted in implementing the Centre's as well as PTA's activities.

(c) Major problems

Delays in depositing funds.

12. Project title: Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Central Africa, Yaounde MULPOC (Congo contribution)

(a) Objective

To undertake studies in the field of agricultural research, rural development and road linkages between the countries of the subregions and to organize a seminar on national mechanisms for the integration of women in the development process.

(b) Achievements

Booklet on simple methods of animal breeding using agricultural by products was prepared and presented to the seventh meeting of the Yaounde MULPOC policy organs.

Joint mission has been undertaken by the Transport Expert and by UDEAC and the Trans-African Highway Authority officials. A report on Bata-Ebebiyin has also been prepared by the Transport Expert. Both reports were submitted to the Yaounde MULPOC policy organs at their annual meeting held in February 1984 at Brazzaville.

A subregional seminar on project appraisal and a national seminar on the establishment of national machinery for the integration of women in development have been organized.

(c) Major problems

None so far.

13. Project title: Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Central Africa, Gisenyi MULPOC (Rwanda and Zaïre Grants)

(a) Objective

To evaluate the training and research needs of the Centre; to design programme for the training and to prepare a report with recommendations on the extension of the Centre.

(b) Achievements

A study on the conversion of the Ruhengeri Nutritional Centre into a subregional centre was undertaken. This study was considered by the sixth meeting of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC policy organ in March 1984 at Kinshasa.

(c) Major problems

None so far.

14. Project title: Chemical industries development programme (Nigerian Grant)

(a) Objective

To assist member States to identify, formulate and promote chemical projects in the fertilizer, pesticide and pharmaceutical branches and foster co-operation among member States in the implementation of such projects.

(b) Achievements

Missions have been undertaken to three African countries to assess the existing situations, identify opportunities for integrated development and formulate sectoral policies and programmes and targets for the development of chemical sector. Papers on pharmaceuticals and pesticides were prepared and the latter was presented to the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Chemical Industries held in Lusaka, Zambia. Compiled information on chemicals was presented to the second meeting of Inter-governmental Committee of Experts in Chemicals for Eastern and Southern Africa. Two subregional meetings of the third Intergovernmental Committee Meeting of Experts in Chemicals for Eastern and Southern African subregion and the seventh meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Niamey MULPOC for the West African subregion were undertaken.

(c) Major problems

Inadequate information for preparation of studies, low participation of member States in expert meeting, slow and poor communication system and lack of resources.