



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/140

28 October 1982

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Thirty-seventh session
Agenda item 74 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE:
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Assistance to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session adopted a number of resolutions appealing to the international community to provide special assistance to 17 countries in Africa and requesting the Secretary-General to mobilize technical, material and financial resources for those countries. The relevant resolutions are the following: Benin (36/208), Botswana (36/222), Cape Verde (36/211), Central African Republic (36/206), Chad (36/210), Comoros (36/212), Djibouti (36/216), Equatorial Guinea (36/204), Gambia (36/220), Guinea-Bissau (36/217), Lesotho (36/219), Liberia (36/207), Mozambique (36/215), Sao Tome and Principe (36/209), Uganda (36/218), Zambia (36/214), and Zimbabwe (36/223).
2. The General Assembly, in the above-mentioned resolutions, called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, regional and interregional organizations and international financial institutions to provide assistance to the countries concerned. Furthermore, it requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically on the steps they had taken and the resources they had made available to assist those countries. In some resolutions, the Assembly also invited certain United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to bring the special needs of the affected country to the attention of their governing bodies and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General.
3. The texts of the resolutions were communicated to the organizations concerned and their attention drawn to the specific requests addressed to them by the General Assembly. The present report contains information based on the replies received from United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies within the United Nations system.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM UNITED NATIONS BODIES

A. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

1. The Department is executing agency for projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, assistance was provided to the following countries:

Cape Verde

2. The services of an expert financed by the regular programme were provided to prepare for a round table meeting of foreign donors.

Central African Republic

3. Two experts from the Department participated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNDP in a joint mission to review and prepare modalities for the implementation of an operational regional development plan.

Comoros

4. Experts' services were provided, financed by the regular programme, in the preparation of documentation for the Round Table of Donors for Comoros scheduled for 1983.

Guinea-Bissau

5. The Department took part in two special missions: (a) the services of consultant in hydrometeorology were provided to a United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) mission; (b) a UNDP inter-agency mission to formulate an integrated programme of emergency assistance to the Archipelago of the Bijagos Islands was headed by the Department.

Lesotho

6. An economic adviser to the Government is being financed with trust funds from Sweden in the amount of \$90,695.

Liberia

7. Regular programme funds were used to send one expert to help prepare the country's request for granting of least developed country status.

Mozambique

8. Interregional advisers have assisted or are assisting the Government in the field of hydropower resources, water resources and geology and energy planning.

Uganda

9. Assistance to this country focused on areas which are vital to its economic rehabilitation. Interregional advisers in the fields of water, minerals, energy, and development administration assisted in the revitalizing of ongoing and the drafting of new projects.

General

10. Advisers from the Development Advisory Services (DAS) of the Department, upon the invitation of the Office for Special Political Questions, took part in missions to the following countries: Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe and Uganda. At the same time, staff from the Natural Resources and Energy Division participated in similar missions to Benin and Liberia. Funds from the regular programme were used to finance a number of missions to estimate the financial requirements for location and exploration of energy and mineral resources, in response to General Assembly resolution 34/201 of 19 December 1979. So far, the programme has also included missions to Benin, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Lesotho and Mozambique. Finally, DAS sent missions of a direct advisory nature to Benin, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

B. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Benin

1. The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) launched an appeal on 23 July 1982 and made a grant of \$20,000. An UNDRO delegate visited the affected areas in late July 1982. Total contributions as of early August 1982 amount to \$525,000.

Comoros

2. As a result of drought in July 1981, UNDRO provided \$4,000 for the purchase of four water cisterns.

Gambia

3. In response to a request by the Government on 5 August 1981, UNDRO launched an appeal and granted \$30,000 for the local purchase of 83 tonnes of rice. An UNDRO-led multi-agency mission visited the country from 12 to 18 August 1981. Contributions to the assistance programme amount to \$12,264,593 in cash and kind from various donor sources.

Mozambique

4. Following a severe drought from October 1981 to March 1982, UNDRO launched an international appeal on 17 March 1982. A grant of \$30,000 was made to cover the costs of internal transportation and distribution of relief supplies. An UNDRO delegate was in Maputo from 10 March to 2 April 1982 to assist the UNDP/UNDRO Resident Representative. As a result of the appeal, \$4,566,000 worth of relief supplies were provided.

C. World Food Council

1. With assistance provided by the World Food Council (WFC), Benin, Cape Verde, the Gambia, Liberia, Uganda and Zambia are engaged in food strategy reviews. The Council is in touch with Botswana, which has already made substantial progress in its food planning, with regard to any needed assistance. The Comoros has also expressed a desire to undertake a full review of its food policies. The Council stands ready to arrange, on request, assistance for other countries in the formulation of their food strategies.

2. The Lagos Plan of Action, and the recommendations of the African Regional Ministerial Consultation thereon, held at Nairobi in March, 1982, received particular attention at the Council's eighth session in June, 1982.

D. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. A conference room paper was submitted to the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its twenty-fourth session, listing all General Assembly and

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Economic and Social Council resolutions on the subject and the President of the Board made specific reference to it. At the same session, the Board adopted decision 247 (XXIV) of 19 March 1982, in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in undertaking preparations for the sixth session of the Conference, in 1983, while focusing on a selective agenda, to pay due account to the problems of island developing countries and, in consultation with Governments, in particular those of island developing countries and including international organizations with responsibilities in development co-operation and natural disaster situations, to ensure that documentation and material was available to the Conference at its sixth session that would allow it to address effectively the problems of island developing countries.

2. Nearly all of the countries for which the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, requested the Secretary-General to organize programmes of special economic assistance have benefited from technical assistance activities, financed by UNDP or other sources and executed either by UNCTAD alone or in co-operation with other organizations.

E. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Benin

1. Under the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme, technical assistance has been provided to Benin to assist it in the preparation of an investments portfolio to be submitted to the Donors Conference to be organized in October 1982. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Headquarters is expected to send a mission to visit the country in July 1982 to finalize the report.

Botswana

2. Five projects have been approved, with financing from the resources of UNIDO itself, for a total value of \$80,600, to assist the Government (a) in undertaking a survey of the potential for plant-derived pharmaceuticals and meat by-products in the development of the pharmaceutical industry; (b) in a feasibility study in the development of building materials; (c) in establishing a pulp/board/paper industry; (d) in establishing a wool knitwear factory; and (e) in providing a six-month fellowship in public management development.

Cape Verde

3. Experts' services have been provided, with \$58,000 from the resources of UNIDO itself, to undertake studies on cottage industries and a glass-container factory and for the preparation of industrial project profiles. The majority of projects prepared and identified during the missions above were presented by the Government of Cape Verde at the Round Table of Development Partners in June 1982.

Central African Republic

4. Three projects for a total value of \$119,850 have been approved from the UNIDO regular programme and the SIS programme to assist the Government of the Central African Republic in the production and creation of a prototype wooden bridge; to study the possibilities of development of new and renewable sources of energy and to assist in the evaluation of offers submitted by consulting firms and equipment suppliers for the rehabilitation of the textile enterprise (ICAT).

Comoros

5. Funded from special-purpose contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, at a cost of \$313,500, the techno-economic aspects of the present system of distillation of essential oils is being examined, as well as the establishment of a solar-energy-operated distillation unit.

6. Under a trust fund of the Islamic Development Bank, UNIDO is providing technical assistance to the Comoros in the rehabilitation and expansion of the Moroni petroleum storage facilities for a total cost of \$80,000.

Gambia

7. UNIDO participated in an inter-agency mission which visited the Gambia in March 1982.

Guinea-Bissau

8. Assistance provided by UNIDO amounted to \$73,000. UNIDO has also financed experts' services in the fields of industrial planning and use of medicinal plants. A fourth project on the packaging industry, with financing amounting to \$50,000 from the resources of UNIDO itself, is to be implemented in 1982. Expertise is being provided to the Government in the establishment of a maintenance system for machinery and equipment funded by UNIDO.

Lesotho

9. Two projects, with a total value of \$172,300 have been approved to assist the Government in manufacturing agricultural tools and implements and in undertaking a techno-economic appraisal of the establishment of a foundry with a mechanical workshop and steel production plant.

10. Under the sponsorship of UNIDO, a Solidarity Meeting was organized at Maseru in June 1982 in the context of technical co-operation among developing countries.

Liberia

11. From its own resources, UNIDO assisted Liberia in evaluating and elaborating the proposal of establishing a pharmaceutical product and quality control unit. UNIDO also provided assistance for a programme of training in development banking.

Mozambique

12. Four projects costing \$129,823 have been approved for funding by UNIDO from its own resources to provide training and assistance in metallurgical and electro-metallurgical industries, in industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing, and in the modernization of the agro-industry sector. Parallel with the ongoing approved projects, the UNIDO Programme Review Committee has approved five projects with a total value of \$2,441,847 for negotiation with special donors.

Sao Tome and Principe

13. Two projects, with a total value of \$102,900, have been approved for funding from the resources of UNIDO itself in 1981-82. Under them, assistance is to be provided for the establishment of a national electro-mechanical maintenance and repair network, and improvement in the operation of the national brewery and plans for its modernization and expansion.

Uganda

14. From its own resources, UNIDO has financed experts' services to carry out preliminary surveys on the rehabilitation of the leather and steel industries. A feasibility study on the establishment of a pesticide manufacturing plant has also been approved by UNIDO, to be implemented in 1982 at a total cost of \$38,275.

Zambia

15. During the period under consideration, the assistance provided by UNIDO from its own sources of funding amounted to \$101,482. It consisted of training in investment promotion and the establishment of a salt iodization plant.

Zimbabwe

16. UNIDO has provided, from its own resources, \$49,085 to Zimbabwe for assistance in the processing of ores of light non-ferrous metals and the establishment of a refractory-brick plant.

F. United Nations Environment Programme

Assistance in the form of fellowships and consultancies, totalling approximately \$20,000 in 1982, has been provided to Uganda and Lesotho.

G. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Benin

1. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS) will execute the following three projects scheduled to start in 1982: (i) "Social Infrastructure Construction in Rural Areas", (ii) a pilot project aimed at promoting the use of improved building materials and layouts for low-cost housing, and (iii) a project for the identification of housing and building needs.

Botswana

2. A six-year programme for strengthening the planning and implementation capacity of the Department of Town and Regional Planning is under way. UNCHS is also helping to train Botswana nationals at institutions abroad in planning and drafting.

Cape Verde

3. The project "Housing improvement in run-down areas in Praia" will be implemented during 1982.

Central African Republic

4. The project "Improvement of human settlements at Bangui" will be implemented during 1982. In another project, UNCHS will seek to adapt appropriate human settlements technology to local conditions.

Comoros

5. "Assistance to the human settlements programmes and Low-Income Housing in the Comoros", a project that will take three and one-half years is currently under implementation.

Djibouti

6. The project "Preparatory assistance for the upgrading of the Balbala zone" will be implemented after its approval by the Government.

Equatorial Guinea

7. A mission visited the country in February 1982 to complete a project entitled "Institutional recovery and upgrading of settlements". UNCHS is at present canvassing potential donors for funding.

Gambia

8. UNCHS has provided fellowships in physical planning and housing.

Guinea-Bissau

9. In 1982, UNCHS will implement a project entitled "Promotion of the use of local building materials".

Lesotho

10. A project, scheduled to take three and one-half years, to augment the technical capacity of the Architectural Branch of the Ministry of Works is being implemented. Under another project, UNCHS is providing assistance to the Lesotho Building Finance Corporation.

Mozambique

11. "Human settlements planning assistance", a three-year project, is at present being implemented.

Uganda

12. During 1982, UNCHS will begin to implement three projects entitled (a) "Development of a human settlements programme", (b) "Pre-investment project appraisals", and (c) "Assistance to the Reconstruction and Development Corporation of Uganda".

Zambia

13. The implementation of the project entitled "Assistance to the National Housing Authority of Zambia", which will take three and one-half years to complete, will start in 1982.

Zimbabwe

14. During 1982, UNCHS will start the implementation of a project for the development of the Bikita District and another project for the construction of two low-income housing schemes.

H. United Nations Children's Fund

1. At its Special Session in January 1981, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) approved increased immediate assistance to nine countries in Africa where complex factors such as border problems, political instability, drought, and economic conditions had adversely affected economic growth and taxed the social infrastructure, resulting in special conditions and emergencies which required urgent attention. The Central African Republic, Djibouti, Uganda and Zimbabwe, were among the countries for which increased immediate assistance was approved. (See document E/ICEF/677 and Corr. 1 and 2, entitled "UNICEF emergency assistance in Africa" for the Central African Republic and Djibouti for 1981 and Uganda and Zimbabwe for 1981 and 1982.)

2. In May 1981, the UNICEF Executive Board at its regular session approved additional accelerated assistance for eight of the nine countries (the exception being Djibouti) that had received assistance in January 1981 as well as for an additional five countries where economic and social development problems had been further compounded by man-made and natural disasters. Under the above-mentioned approved programme, the Central African Republic, Uganda and Zimbabwe again received additional assistance. (See document E/ICEF/P/L.2094, entitled "UNICEF co-operation with African countries in special situations", which outlines on page 16 the summary of the funds approved both at the special session of the Executive Board in January 1981 and at its regular session in May 1981.)

3. The status of the implementation of the above programmes, as of the end of 1981, was reported to the Executive Board at its regular session in May 1982 (see

document E/ICEF/L.1450, dated 23 May 1982, entitled "Progress report on UNICEF co-operation with African countries in special situations").

4. Assistance to the countries concerned is summarized as follows:

Assistance 1981
 (Thousands of US dollars)

Country	General resources	Noting
Benin	653	-
Botswana	187	338
Cape Verde	109	88
Central African Republic	1 379.8	2 086
Comoros	116	295
Djibouti	227	2 350
Equatorial Guinea	63	250
Gambia	115	99
Guinea-Bissau	147	498
Lesotho	228	-
Liberia	375	-
Mozambique	1 316	1 847
Sao Tome and Principe	93	13
Uganda	5 052	5 643
Zambia	427	26
Zimbabwe	3 350	-

I. United Nations Development Programme

1. The situation in the following countries was brought to the attention of the Governing Council of UNDP at its twenty-ninth session, June 1982, in a report of the Administrator contained in document DP/1982/48: Benin, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Gambia, Liberia and Sao Tome and Principe. The Governing Council, in its decision 82/43, took note of the report of the Administrator.

2. In addition, the situation in Uganda was presented to the Council in a separate report of the Administrator contained in document DP/1982/19. Following consideration of the report, the Council adopted decision 82/14, in which it requested the Administrator to assist the Government of Uganda in its efforts aimed at rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. It also requested the Administrator to co-operate with the World Bank to mobilize international support for the Government's programme for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development.

3. With regard to Botswana, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, a country programme of assistance for each of

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these countries was submitted to the Governing Council at its special meeting from 24 to 28 May 1982. In Section II of its decision 82/4A, the Council approved the individual, proposed country programmes.

4. The Administrator, in document DP/1982/21/Add.2, presented to the Council new statistics on the national income and population of Equatorial Guinea. Following consideration of these data, the Council adopted decision 82/17, as a result of which the indicative planning figure (IPF) for Equatorial Guinea for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, was increased to \$11.75 million compared to \$4,258 million for the second cycle, 1977-1981.

5. A comparison of IPFs for the second and third cycles for the other countries for which the Secretary-General has been requested to organize a programme of special economic assistance is given below:

Country	1977-1981	1982-1986
(millions of US dollars)		
Benin	16.25	33.5
Botswana	8.5	8.5
Cape Verde	4.0	11.25
Central African Republic	11.75	29.5
Comoros	7.2	12.0
Djibouti	2.2	5.25
Gambia	7.0	14.25
Guinea-Bissau	6.12	21.75
Lesotho	13.25	22.25
Liberia	10.0	13.5
Mozambique	19.0	74.0
Sao Tome and Principe	1.5	2.0
Uganda	30.0	59.5
Zambia	15.0	21.25
Zimbabwe	5.6	24.25

J. World Food Programme

The following table shows the extent of the ongoing World Food Programme (WFP) assistance to the countries concerned as of 31 March 1982.

Countries	Ongoing development projects		Ongoing emergency operations	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Benin	1	17 142 400	-	-
Botswana	3	24 510 000	-	-
Cape Verde	2	6 295 100	-	-
Central African Republic	1	2 793 400	1	308 500
Comoros	2	8 437 500	-	-
Djibouti	4	12 040 800	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	3	5 405 500	-	-
Gambia	1	3 212 100	2	2 333 200
Guinea-Bissau	3	6 681 300	1	1 152 000
Lesotho	7	59 023 900	-	-
Liberia	4	20 984 200	-	-
Mozambique	4	44 048 100	2	5 664 700
Sao Tome and Principe	1	1 712 700	-	-
Uganda	3	27 341 700	3	7 561 600
Zambia	1	1 178 000	1	2 513 050
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	4 859 000

K. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The relevant details of the programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in each of the countries are contained in the annual report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly. 1/

L. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Benin

1. Project BEN/72/PO2 (Population census and post-census analysis), with a total budget of \$1,317,562 of which \$105,040 is for 1981 and \$73,000 is for 1982 is being implemented.
2. Project BEN/79/PO1 (Demographic/fertility survey) with a total budget of \$686,051 of which \$87,460 is for 1982, is being implemented.
3. The Governing Council approved Project BEN/80/PO2 (Maternal and child health/Child spacing) in the amount of \$1,460,390 in 1981, out of which \$586,240 has been allocated. The project became operational in January 1982. Benin is on the list of priority countries for UNFPA assistance.

Botswana

4. During the past year, UNFPA continued its assistance for the population census and the maternal and child health and family planning programme. Other UNFPA-assisted population activities related to the demographic training programme at the University of Botswana. In 1981, about \$600,000 was provided in assistance by UNFPA.

Cape Verde

5. The total UNFPA contribution to project CVI/77/PO1 (Population census) amounts to \$644,194; \$133,688 of this was allocated in 1981 and \$130,320 more will be allocated in 1982. Through project CVI/78/PO1 (Contraceptive supplies), UNFPA provides assistance in support of the maternal and child health programme amounting to \$75,083 over a seven-year period. Furthermore, a total allocation of \$239,500 was recently made available for project CVI/80/PO2 (Sex and family education). Of this amount, \$42,900 has been programmed for activities in 1982.

Central African Republic

6. Project CAF/82/PO1 (MCH/Family planning programme), with a total approved budget of \$1,106,948, started in December 1978, and has been extended to December 1984.

7. Project CAF/79/PO1 (Demographic sample survey), with a total approved budget of \$148,046, and project CAF/78/PO1 (Improvement of civil registration), with a total budget of \$445,600, were suspended in May 1981. It has been recommended that new project documents be submitted to UNFPA for consideration.

Comoros

8. The UNFPA assistance covers two ongoing projects: (a) COI/77/PO1 (Population census), with a budget of \$88,323 for 1982, and (b) COI/79/PO3 (Development of basic health services), with a total budget of \$187,000.

Equatorial Guinea

9. Project EOG/80/PO1 (Population census), with a total budget of \$436,540, was started in March 1981 and is at present under way.

Gambia

10. Major projects under a comprehensive population programme proposed by UNFPA are as follow:

(a) Improvement of maternal and child health and family welfare services in rural areas;

(b) Assistance to the 1983 population census.

11. Another UNFPA-funded project for the development of communication and extension support services for maternal and child health and family welfare activities, with a budget of \$189,400, is being implemented. Total UNFPA assistance to Gambia through 1981 (all projects, completed and ongoing) is \$433,717. Gambia is a priority country for UNFPA assistance.

Guinea-Bissau

12. Project GBS/76/POI (Family health) is being implemented, with a total budget of \$379,055 of which \$110,100 was allocated in 1981. Most of the allocation for 1982, \$141,384, will be used to construct a maternal and child health centre in the interior of the country. In 1981, UNFPA provided assistance (\$29,662) towards the work of the population census.

Lesotho

13. The past year has seen the conclusion of the majority of UNFPA-assisted projects in Lesotho. The findings of the population census (1977), the demographic surveys and the fertility survey (1976) were published. The initial activities to strengthen the maternal and child health and family planning programme were brought to a close. Many nationals received training. Furthermore, a project for demographic training at the National University of Lesotho has been approved for assistance, effective 1983.

14. Other UNFPA-assisted population activities include workshops to examine the population-related laws of Lesotho and the findings of the fertility survey. A seminar to develop a project in family planning communication was also held.

Liberia

15. As a result of a comprehensive needs assessment on population assistance, undertaken by UNFPA in 1977-1978, an assistance programme in the amount of \$2.5 million over a four-year period was approved by the Governing Council of UNDP in June 1979.

16. Total assistance to Liberia, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, in 1981 (all projects, completed and ongoing) amounted to \$2,591,015.

Mozambique

17. In June 1979, the Governing Council of UNDP approved a UNFPA programme of assistance in the amount of \$9 million over a five-year period to assist the Government of Mozambique in conducting a national population census in 1980, in developing a national family planning programme, and in enhancing the involvement of women in development activities.

18. Total cumulative expenditures through 1980 (all projects, completed, and ongoing) amounted to \$1,273,375. Mozambique is one of the priority countries for UNFPA assistance.

Sao Tome and Principe

19. UNFPA continued to support project STP/76/PO1 (Population census) in this priority country. Enumeration was completed in 1981 and analysis is under way.

Uganda

20. A UNFPA-sponsored mission to assess population needs (1980) prepared a set of project recommendations. A fellowship in demographic studies was made available. The Government has called upon UNFPA (August 1982) to revise and update the mission report, and an ECA technical mission is scheduled to visit Kampala to assess the population census programme.

21. Uganda is a priority country for UNFPA assistance; priority activities relate to re-establishing and strengthening the maternal and child health and family planning programme and the reintroduction of the demographic training programme at Makerere University.

Zambia

22. In the past year, UNFPA continued its assistance to the \$2 million maternal and child health and family planning project. Furthermore, data processing began on the population census project. Other population activities that have benefited from UNFPA assistance in the past year include the family welfare education programmes of the Ministry of Labour, a study tour for a rural-oriented population communication programme and a regional seminar to examine mortality and fertility data in Zambia.

23. In August 1981, a UNFPA-sponsored mission to assess population needs visited Zambia. As of 1981, over \$1.6 million in population assistance has been given to Zambia, a priority country for UNFPA assistance.

Zimbabwe

24. As a result of a UNFPA-funded mission to Zimbabwe in 1981 to assist population needs, UNFPA is assisting the first post-independence population census of Zimbabwe.

25. The UNFPA commitment to Zimbabwe's population programme which began in 1982 is over \$570,000. Zimbabwe is a priority country for UNFPA assistance.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

A. International Labour Organisation

Benin

1. UNDP/International Labour Organisation (ILO) assistance concentrates on strengthening the Centre for Upgrading Vocational Training; manpower planning and assessment; assisting the Ministry of Inspection in the development and further expansion of its system of managing state and parastatal enterprises; in upgrading

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the Centre for Accountants Training and the Establishment and Development of Secretarial Services of the President. Furthermore, UNDP/ILO assistance in the areas of special labour-intensive public works (\$75,000) and further development and expansion of the accountant training scheme (\$953,000) are envisaged during 1982-1983. ILO is also assisting the country in the planning, organization and execution of a pilot centre for labour-intensive public works programmes; UNDP (\$510,474), Norway (\$80,000) and Italy (\$242,000) are contributing to the cost of implementation.

Botswana

2. UNDP/ILO assistance in training in accounting and administration will continue until 1982.

3. A number of ILO advisory services were provided to assist the country (a) in planning and formulation of management training and small-scale enterprises, development-oriented projects, organization of training courses, and institution-building; (b) in the preparation of training syllabuses for various trades and training programmes and strengthening of central co-ordinating training institutions; and (c) in the organization of workers' education courses.

4. ILO, together with Norway and Denmark, is also contributing substantially in the field of workers' education. Botswana workers' representatives participated in a workshop on the development of sound industrial relations, organized under an ILO/Norway project. With the co-operation of ILO and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), a Regional Seminar on Development of Trade Union Co-operatives was conducted in Lusaka, Zambia, in which Botswana trade union representatives participated

5. With multi-bilateral assistance, ILO is also helping the country in strengthening the management of primary co-operatives, especially through on-the-job training of young managers and board members.

Cape Verde

6. UNDP/ILO assistance is being provided in strengthening the National Centre for Operation and Maintenance of Agro-equipment and the programme of rural employment through the implementation of labour-intensive public works schemes relating to soil conservation, reforestation and agricultural development. Multi-bilateral aid agencies from Austria and Norway are also providing resources for the expanded programme of rural employment.

Central African Republic

7. UNDP/ILO assistance continues in strengthening vocational training, social security and labour administration programmes.

Comoros

8. At present the Government is receiving UNDP/ILO assistance in the following areas:

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(a) Manpower survey;

(b) Planning, organization and implementation of the training programme for office personnel.

9. ILO assistance was also provided for training two senior officers at the Turin Centre.

Djibouti

10. ILO assistance funded from various sources aims at strengthening the institutions concerned with the training of nationals entrusted with the development of the country.

11. UNDP/ILO assistance concentrates on the strengthening of the Ministry of Labour, occupational health and safety, and the development of the social security system.

12. ILO, with its own funds, also assisted the country in the preparation of the Government's social security proposal. Furthermore, joint ILO and European Economic Community (EEC)-European Development Fund (EDF) assistance is being provided in strengthening the diesel section of the vocational training centre for adults.

13. ILO/UNHCR assistance is being offered to Djibouti to strengthen programmes in building construction for the refugees.

14. ILO/Italian assistance enabled one national to undergo training in energy-related subjects at the Turin Centre.

Gambia

15. UNDP/ILO assistance being provided includes:

(a) Strengthening the capacity of the Indigenous Business Advisory Service;

(b) Building up the capacity of the National Vocational Training Board.

Guinea-Bissau

16. While continuing to provide assistance to strengthen the co-operative movement and industrial and commercial training in handicrafts, UNDP/African Development Bank (ADB/ILO assistance in vocational training is being extended to Guinea-Bissau.

Lesotho

17. UNDP/ILO assistance is being provided to Lesotho housing co-operatives and in strengthening its management training and small-enterprise development programme. ILO/Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) assistance is provided in

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the areas of the informal sector and small-scale industries, employment generation and the expansion of the rural access roads and tracks programme.

Liberia

18. UNDP/ILO assistance currently being provided aims, with the provision of comprehensive and up-to-date information on the Liberian labour force, at strengthening the planning and development capability of the Government.

19. ILO/World Bank assistance concentrates on strengthening the Monrovia Vocational Training Centre/Agricultural and Industrial Training Board for the implementation of the National Apprenticeship Scheme and vocational training programme in the country.

20. ILO assistance was provided to the Government in the preparation of a proposal for building up the Liberian Institute of Public Administration and Management. The necessary funds have yet to be found for its implementation.

Uganda

21. UNDP/ILO assistance in Uganda covers the strengthening and expansion of vocational training programmes, the implementation of the large-scale crash labour-intensive employment programme, and the strengthening of the Food Relief Department. The Netherlands multi-bilateral funding is contributing substantially to the crash labour-intensive programme currently being implemented in Uganda. ILO is also providing assistance in the preparation of proposals in manpower planning and assessment, social security, and development of small-scale enterprises.

Zambia

22. UNDP/ILO assisted the Government in establishing the Management Services Board. ILO is also providing assistance through its regional advisory services to the Pan-African Institute for Development, the Management Services Board and government departments, in planning and organizing training courses and in further strengthening the capability of vocational training institutions.

Zimbabwe

23. UNDP/ILO assistance is concentrating on a manpower survey of the country. ILO assistance to the country covers such areas as the planning and formulation of projects in the field of management training and small-enterprise development; setting-up of institutions; the formulation of vocational training programmes and trade-testing systems; the establishment of vocational rehabilitation programmes and the development of co-operatives; the organization of seminars and courses for the purpose of improving the quality of labour officers; and the organization of a number of seminars and courses, through consultants, for trade union leaders and workers alike.

24. ILO/SIDA assistance is undertaking a study on women's participation in the rural labour force.

B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Benin

1. Eleven projects (\$7,158,662) financed by UNDP cover mainly plant protection, rural programming, forestry resources, livestock production, fisheries, irrigation, and development of agricultural resources. In December 1981, a rural plurisectoral mission from UNDP and FAO visited Benin. Five projects (\$1,787,984) in various fields are financed from trust funds, while the Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) financed six projects (\$243,000). The FAO Investment Centre prepared a fuel-wood development project (\$14.4 million) for financing by the African Development Bank.

Botswana

2. Eight UNDP projects (\$2,749,102) cover land and water development, range and wildlife management, assistance to the National Development Bank and an agricultural census. Assistance from TCP consisted of one area development project (\$101,000). The Investment Centre prepared an arable-land development project (\$29.4 million), which was approved for financing. It will be supported by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (\$7.6 million), and ADB and the African Development Fund (ADF) (\$15.3 million).

Cape Verde

3. Two UNDP projects (\$825,648) cover rural development and soil and water conservation. In December 1981, FAO and WFP sent a visiting mission to evaluate the food situation. Trust fund projects, mainly in reforestation and food security, amounted to \$11,025,172. TCP was operating four projects (\$438,000), including one for drought control. TCP also gave assistance for vegetable production (\$80,000) and plant protection (\$150,000). The Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) provided emergency assistance for the rehabilitation of small farms (\$30,000).

Central African Republic

4. Five projects financed by UNDP (\$7,256,379) cover animal health, agricultural planning, fisheries, forestry and seed production. A programming mission visited the country in May/June 1982. One project (\$384,774) was being operated under trust funds. Four projects (\$97,000) were covered by TCP assistance, while an FAO Investment Centre mission identified a number of investment projects, including coffee rehabilitation, livestock and forest development. There was also an OSRO emergency project for the rehabilitation of basic domestic food production in one region (\$77,500).

Chad

5. On account of drought and civil strife, food aid valued at \$12,414,250 was authorized to Chad from WFP (23,970 tonnes). In addition, \$120,000 was used for the procurement of food, grains, agricultural inputs and technical assistance through OSRO.

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Comoros

6. Three UNDP-financed projects (\$3,362,544) cover integrated rural development and poultry. TCP assistance consisted of two projects (\$108,000) for artisanal fisheries and agricultural statistics. The FAO Investment Centre was operating a TCP project for technical assistance in fisheries with the approval of ADB. The Investment Centre prepared an integrated rural development project (\$8.7 million) for financing by ADB. In addition, emergency assistance was given for the construction of water storage cisterns (\$236,485) with funding by UNDP. Emergency assistance for water supply in Grande Comore was funded by OSRO and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) (\$20,000).

Djibouti

7. FAO participated in a sectoral review meeting which took place in Djibouti in 1981. A donors' meeting is scheduled to take place before the end of 1982 and FAO plans to participate. The Ministry of Agriculture was provided with the services of two full-time experts. TCP financed three projects (\$165,500).

Equatorial Guinea

8. A multi-disciplinary mission was sent to Equatorial Guinea in February 1982 to formulate projects to be presented to a donors' conference at Geneva in April 1982. One UNDP project (\$248,800) is being planned by FAO in the field of agricultural planning. TCP assistance consists of one project (\$30,000) for agricultural and livestock production. The FAO Investment Centre identified a \$3 million poultry project for financing by ADB.

Gambia

9. FAO is operating two UNDP projects (\$2,185,489) in agricultural planning and fisheries. Trust fund assistance consists of five projects for a value of \$2,162,317. Emergency food aid was provided by WFP: \$734,000 (3,000 tonnes) on account of drought and \$714,600 (1,200 tonnes) on account of civil strife; other emergency assistance (\$589,250) of various kinds was also provided.

Guinea-Bissau

10. Trust fund assistance consists of nine projects for a value of \$4,891,845. TCP assistance consisted of four projects (\$172,000), while the FAO Investment Centre identified and prepared an agricultural credit project (\$7 million), mainly for oil-palms and rice, for financing by ADB. Emergency assistance for reactivation of food production was provided by an OSRO/TCP project with funding from FAO and the City of Bologna (Italy) (\$163,500).

Lesotho

11. FAO is operating six UNDP projects (\$3,264,894). Trust fund assistance consisted of seven projects (\$7,156,313), of which over \$3 million was for agricultural development. TCP assistance consisted of four projects (\$325,000),

including one for rural development, while the FAO Investment Centre identified two projects (\$8.4 million and \$3-4 million) for financing by ADB. Emergency assistance consisted of an FAO/WFP mission for assessment of the food and agriculture situation. Emergency seed supplies were also provided with funding by TCP (\$237,000).

Liberia

12. FAO is operating five UNDP projects (\$3,387,188). Trust fund assistance consisted of two projects (\$1,196,405) for forestry development and food security. TCP assistance consisted of one project (\$63,000), while the FAO Investment Centre prepared a project (\$10.2 million) to benefit rice farmers and increase yields, with financing by IFAD (\$8.2 million).

Mozambique

13. A programme-review and project-formulation mission visited Mozambique in July 1981. FAO is operating 12 UNDP projects (\$17,191,809) covering livestock, horticulture, seed and crop production, land and water use, agricultural statistics and extension, forestry, and fisheries development. Trust fund assistance consisted of 19 projects (about \$20 million) for an agricultural programme, fisheries and forestry assistance, and seed and vegetable production. TCP assistance consisted of two projects (\$215,000) for agro-industries and rural development. The Investment Centre prepared a rural development project for financing by ADB and ADF (\$17 million). The Investment Centre also identified projects in a forestry and livestock development for ADB. Emergency food aid was provided by WFP twice on account of drought: \$887,000 (3,604 tonnes) and \$2,100,000 (10,000 tonnes). Other emergency assistance amounted to \$3,434,407.

Sao Tome and Principe

14. A UNDP/FAO programming and formulation mission visited the country in September/October 1981. FAO is operating a UNDP project on advanced vocational agricultural training (\$842,386). TCP assistance consists of two projects (\$70,000), while emergency assistance consisted of 325 tonnes of fertilizers, funded by the Austrian Government (\$93,168).

Uganda

15. An FAO/UNDP review and programming mission visited Uganda in November 1981. UNDP-financed projects (\$4,202,989) cover agricultural marketing, dairy production and veterinary medicine. Trust fund assistance consists of an agricultural mechanization project (\$2,300,000). TCP assistance consists of a review and programming mission and a project on agricultural mechanization (\$54,000). The Investment Centre prepared a \$20 million project for agricultural reconstruction to benefit some 2.6 million people, mostly smallholder families; IFAD is supporting the project with a loan of \$19 million. Emergency food aid on account of drought and civil strife was provided by WFP three times: \$1,809,600 (3,120 tonnes), \$5,101,000 (7,400 tonnes) and \$413,100 (994 tonnes). Emergency supply of seed and agricultural inputs were provided to rehabilitate domestic food-crop production

(\$1,350,000). Emergency assistance, funded by the Government of Switzerland (\$245,399), has also gone to the logistics sector and for the rehabilitation of domestic food-crop production.

Zambia

16. Ten UNDP projects (\$12,785,329) cover agricultural research, animal health, livestock development fisheries, forestry, coffee production, seed development and village workshops. Trust fund assistance consists of nine projects (\$4,267,017), nearly half of them for increased farm production. TCP assistance consisted of four projects (\$220,100). The Investment Centre prepared two projects for financing by the International Development Association (IDA), including a \$24.6 million area development project (IDA credit: \$18 million) and a \$11.7 million smallholder dairy development project (IDA credit: \$7.5 million). The Investment Centre also helped to prepare a \$20 million fisheries development project and a \$10 million forestry development project for financing by the World Bank. Emergency food aid of \$2,649,500 was given by WFP for refugees (4,966 tonnes). Other emergency assistance was for the transport sector (\$2,529,227) and for the rehabilitation of domestic food production for displaced persons (\$280,000).

Zimbabwe

17. UNDP projects (\$1,115,400) cover agricultural development planning, forestry and training of veterinary assistants. Trust fund assistance consisted of two projects (\$2,630,900), particularly for farm mechanization. TCP assistance consisted of two projects (\$29,000) including agricultural mechanization. The Investment Centre prepared a \$27.8 million national extension and training project for financing by IFAD and a \$31.6 million resettlement project for financing by ADB. The Investment Centre also identified four projects involving investments of about \$75 million in communal area development, land settlement, livestock and irrigation. Emergency assistance was provided to the transport sector (\$2,059,909).

C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

1. The Executive Board, at its 114th session, held at Paris from 5 to 19 May 1982, took note of a document entitled "Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO" (114 EX/24), in which UNESCO assistance to the countries mentioned below was extensively outlined.

Benin

2. UNESCO participated in an inter-agency mission with the aim of identifying an education project to be financed by the World Bank in Benin. An agreement was signed in October 1981 concerning the different field in which UNESCO co-operation will be strengthened. Benin has received an allocation of \$71,400 under the participation programme for 1981-1983.

Botswana

3. UNESCO provided assistance in the field of non-formal education. Under the Special Account for Increased Aid to Developing Countries, UNESCO has made a grant of \$82,000 to finance the services of an expert for 18 months.

Cape Verde

4. Under the participation programme for 1981-1983 the sum of \$78,325 has been approved for the publication of school books and teacher training materials.

Central African Republic

5. UNESCO is now implementing a project financed by ADB to strengthen the school infrastructure for basic education, to build a teacher training college and train teacher-training specialists. Under the participation programme for 1981-1983, the Central African Republic received in 1981 a grant for \$61,600 for eight training projects.

Comoros

6. UNESCO is executing education projects financed by UNDP and participating in school construction projects financed by ADB. The Comoros has received an allocation of \$68,350 under the UNESCO participation programme for 1981-1983, and a sum of \$9,000 from the Special Account for Increased Assistance to Developing Countries.

Equatorial Guinea

7. A consultant is to be appointed by UNESCO on establishing a national school of agriculture in Malabo, to be financed by ADB.

Lesotho

8. UNESCO continued to provide Lesotho with technical assistance for projects in the field of education and science. A total of \$10,000 has been contributed for the organization of a consultative meeting on the establishment of a regional centre for oral traditions and the promotion of African languages in southern Africa. The total allocation to Lesotho under the UNESCO participation programme for 1981-1983 amounts to \$58,000.

Uganda

9. UNESCO participated in an inter-agency mission which visited Uganda in January 1981. At present, UNESCO is executing two operational projects, one with the Faculty of Science, Makerere University, and another with the Government printing press. A total of \$72,000 has been approved under the organization's participation programme, and a further sum of \$16,000 has been provided under the regular programme.

Zambia

10. Under its regular programme, UNESCO is providing Zambia with assistance in the preparation of a project for the upgrading of pre-university science teaching and helping to organize workshops in the field of educational planning. Technical assistance is being provided for the execution of the School of Mines project, financed by UNDP. Under the participation programme, the total allocation to Zambia amounts to \$66,887, with a further sum of \$2,200 made available from the Special Account.

Zimbabwe

11. Four requests under the participation programme, totalling \$58,200, have been approved. A two-month consultant mission for the examination of the Great Zimbabwe monuments was also approved.

D. International Civil Aviation Organization

The following table shows International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) assistance to the countries concerned:

		Value (US dollars)
Benin	Aeronautical equipment (UNDP/ICAO)	33 241
Botswana	Assistance to civil aviation development (UNDP/ICAO)	1 541 000
Cape Verde	Development of national civil aviation (UNDP/ICAO)	200 000
Central African Republic	Civil aviation fellowships (UNDP/ICAO)	35 395
Djibouti	Civil aviation development (UNDP/ICAO)	216 600
Guinea- Bissau	Development of civil aviation technical and operational services (UNDP/ICAO)	98 902
	Civil aviation development (UNDP/ICAO)	1 574 180
	Total (under implementation)	1 673 082
Lesotho	Engineers for airport development (UNDP/ICAO)	914 440
Liberia	Assistance to Civil Aviation Department (UNDP/ICAO)	289 578

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		<u>Value</u> (US dollars)
Mozambique	Assistance and training in civil aviation (UNDP/ICAO)	1 138 582
	Improvement of flight safety (UNDP/ICAO)	823 505
Uganda	Strengthening of civil aviation management, technical and operational capabilities (UNDP/ICAO)	354 014
Zambia	Improvement of civil aviation training at ZASTI (UNDP/ICAO)	577 930
Zimbabwe	Civil aviation training (UNDP/ICAO)	38 976
	Civil aviation development - Air traffic control training	305 492
Total (Under implementation)		344 468

E. World Bank

Benin

1. In the fiscal year 1982, IDA approved three credits totalling \$23.8 million. The first credit of \$14 million will assist the Government in improving the quality of primary and lower education. The second credit of \$8 million provides technical assistance to train personnel in oil-field operations and petroleum exploration, to promote off-shore exploration by foreign companies, and to lay the basis for the future second-phase development of the Seme field. The third credit of \$1.8 million also provides technical assistance to help complete preparation of a regional hydroelectric and irrigation project on the Mono River.

Botswana

2. In the fiscal year 1982, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) approved a \$20 million loan to expand access to primary education through the construction of about 500 new classrooms and a teacher training college.

Central African Republic

3. In the fiscal year 1982, IDA approved an \$18 million credit to reduce vehicle operating costs and provide year-round access between agricultural areas and markets. IDA also approved a \$300,000 Project Preparation Facility (PPF) advance to provide specialist services and related logistical support to prepare architectural, procurement and financial aspects of the Second Education Project.

Comoros

4. In the fiscal year 1982, two credits totalling \$12.3 million were approved by IDA. The first credit of \$6 million is designed to improve the quality and efficiency of primary education and to assist in training health and agricultural manpower. The second credit of \$6.3 million will support the improvement of routine road maintenance, the upgrading of earth and paved roads, and a study of the potential for using labour-intensive techniques in the country's road-maintenance programme.

Djibouti

5. In the fiscal year, IDA approved a \$3 million credit to provide technical assistance for (a) the improvement of the Government's capabilities to formulate an appropriate development strategy; (b) the co-ordination of development efforts; (c) the provision of statistical information; and (d) the preparation and implementation of development projects.

Equatorial Guinea

6. An IDA advance of \$150,000 was approved in the fiscal year 1982 to provide specialists' services and related logistical support to complete technical, financial, legal and administrative aspects of preparation for a Petroleum Technical Assistance Project.

Gambia

7. In the fiscal year, IDA approved two credits totalling \$8 million. The first credit of \$1.5 million will assist the Government in developing a strategy for accelerating the exploration of hydrocarbon resources. The second credit of \$6.5 million will provide assistance in meeting the present and future traffic demand at the congested port of Banjul through rehabilitation and expansion of port infrastructure and provision of training to strengthen the Ports Authority. In addition, IDA approved a \$300,000 advance to provide consultant services in preparation for an Urban Management and Development Project.

Liberia

8. In the fiscal year 1982, the Bank Group financed three projects and an advance totalling \$45.6 million. In the agriculture and rural development sector, IDA approved a \$15.5 million credit to help increase food production and incomes of smallholder farmers. In preparation for this project, IDA approved a \$100,000 advance to prepare a study of measures necessary to improve management practices. In the urbanization sector, IDA approved a second credit of \$10 million to improve the living conditions of some 100,000 people in Monrovia by upgrading infrastructure and providing essential services in three of the city's most needy neighbourhoods. Thirdly, IBRD approved a \$20 million loan to rehabilitate the National Iron Ore Company's mining operations and re-establish its financial viability.

Uganda

9. In the fiscal year 1982, IDA approved three credits and an advance totalling over \$109 million. The first credit of \$35 million will be channelled through the Uganda Development Bank and the Uganda Commercial Bank to finance capital expenditures for the replacement of obsolete or broken-down plant machinery, tools, and other equipment of industrial enterprises in the public, joint, and private sectors. The second credit of \$4 million will support a detailed engineering study of phosphate deposits in the Sukulu Hills and provide technical advisory services to the Tororo Industrial Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited. To help start the implementation of this project by financing engineering consultants and a technical advisory firm, IDA approved a \$703,700 advance. Thirdly, a credit of \$70 million will support the Government's recovery programme by financing, over a nine-month period, the importation of agricultural inputs, spare parts and raw materials for industry and transport, and other priority imports.

Zambia

10. In the fiscal year 1982, IBRD and IDA financed five projects and an advance totalling \$63.2 million. The first of three IDA credits provides \$18 million to increase crop and livestock production. A second IDA credit of \$7.5 million will help increase dairy production and raise farm incomes in three districts. A third credit of \$25 million will support the construction and equipping of eight new junior secondary schools in rural areas and help strengthen the country's programme for maintenance of secondary schools. Fourthly, an IBRD loan of \$6.6 million will support the Government's efforts to attract oil companies to explore for hydrocarbons. In preparation for this project, IBRD is providing a \$1 million advance to help finance consultants to assist the Geological Survey Department. A second IBRD loan provides \$5.1 million in support of a detailed feasibility study which is expected to result in a full-scale modification project that will substantially reduce the country's petroleum-import bill. The project will also provide data and analyses for restructuring the petroleum product-pricing and taxation systems to induce and maintain optimum demand patterns consistent with the country's energy-conservation goals.

11. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) approved, in the fiscal year 1982, projects totalling \$34.2 million. First, to assist the Ethanol Company of Zambia, which will construct and operate a \$19 million fermentation and distillation plant to produce ethanol from molasses, IFC is investing \$4.2 million loan and equity in its third venture for the commercial production of alternative fuels from biomass. Secondly, IFC is supporting a \$250 million expansion project with a \$30 million fixed-rate loan, which involves the construction of a cost-efficient hydrometallurgical complex designed to produce 40,000 tonnes annually of metal from existing copper tailings.

F. International Monetary Fund

1. All of these countries are among the list of countries eligible for assistance under the Supplementary Financing Facility (SFF) Subsidy Account. (SFF entered

into force in February 1979 and the SFF Subsidy Account was established to reduce the cost to low-income developing countries of using the Fund's resources under SFF.) The first payments under this subsidy account were made in December 1981 and two of these countries were among the recipients as follows:

	<u>Special drawing rights (SDR)</u>
Liberia	303 723
Zambia	3 410 449

2. Under the policy for the use of resources under its regular facility, the Fund approved in February 1982 a stand-by arrangement for the Government of Gambia, authorizing purchases up to SDR 16.9 million over a period of 12 months; the stand-by arrangement was in support of the economic and financial programme of the Government. As of the end of May 1982, purchases under this arrangement amounted to SDR 9.48 million.

3. The following two countries received disbursements under the seventh annual payments, completed in June 1982, from the Oil Facility Subsidy Account:

	<u>Payments in 1981/82 in SDR</u>
Central African Republic	40 000
Zambia	515 000

G. Universal Postal Union

Benin

1. The Universal Post Union (UPU) provided the services of a consultant to organize the postal service in rural areas. It also awarded two fellowships, one to cover participation in a meeting on postal legislation and regulations and one for training on international postal money orders.

Botswana

2. Two fellowships were awarded, one for a course on postal money orders and the other for a seminar on public relations and commercial activities.

3. One consultant mission and equipment were supplied for the organization of sorting centres.

Central African Republic

4. Two fellowships were offered by the UPU: one to attend a seminar on postal legislation and regulations and the other for an international postal symposium (in France).

The Comoros

5. Three refresher training fellowships were awarded by the UPU: one to attend a seminar on postal legislation and regulations, a second for training on international postal money orders and a third for the retraining of an instructor. One consultant mission was provided to study the establishment of a postal cheques centre and to organize a sorting centre. In addition, the counterpart of the consultant on organizing the sorting centre received a grant to take part in a meeting of counterpart personnel.

Djibouti

6. A fellowship was offered for further training in the field of international postal money orders.

Gambia

7. Technical assistance and equipment were provided for the organization of the national sorting office. Three fellowships were awarded for, respectively, participation in a meeting of counterparts, attendance at a seminar on postal legislation and regulations, and the course on international postal money orders.

Guinea-Bissau

8. A consultancy mission and equipment were provided for the organization of the sorting office.

Lesotho

9. Three fellowships were granted, one for a course on postal money orders, one for a seminar on public relations and commercial activities, and one for a meeting on postal legislation and regulations.

Liberia

10. Two fellowships were awarded, one for attendance at a seminar on postal legislation and regulations and one for training in public relations and commercial activities.

Mozambique

11. One consultancy mission on the fixing of postal charges and two fellowships for a meeting on postal legislation and regulations were provided to Mozambique.

Sao Tome and Principe

12. One consultancy mission on the fixing of postal charges and one fellowship for a meeting on postal legislation and regulations were granted to this country.

Uganda

13. One fellowship, for a meeting on postal legislation and regulations at Addis Ababa, was awarded to Uganda.

Zambia

14. Three fellowships were granted to this country, one for a course on postal money orders, one for a meeting on postal legislation and regulations and one for a course in the United Kingdom.

Zimbabwe

15. Two fellowships were granted to Zimbabwe for the refresher course for postal instructors at Blantyre.

H. International Telecommunication Union

1. The resolutions were brought to the attention of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Council took note of them.

2. ITU provides no regular budget resources for extended technical assistance to the developing countries. However, advisory assistance in the field of training and short-term missions by a specialist group of engineers can be financed by the regular budget.

3. ITU has provided assistance to the following countries:

Botswana

4. A one-month mission in the field of frequency management was financed by UNDP.

Cape Verde

5. In 1981, under UNDP project CVI-81-001, the following missions were implemented: one of three months in the field of rural telecommunications and one of a month and a half in the field of maritime radio-communications.

Central African Republic

6. One month of expertise in the field of microwave and multiplex, financed from the funds of ITU itself (Group of Engineers) was made available.

Gambia

7. One radio communication expert for 12 months and one fellowship in electronics and radio engineering for nine months were provided.

Djibouti

8. In 1981, under UNDP project DJI-80-003, ITU provided two months of expertise (by two experts) in the fields of external plant, radioelectricity and radioelectronics. This project will continue until the end of 1984.

Equatorial Guinea

9. Seventeen months of expert services, by two experts, and equipment costing \$35,330, were made available.

Lesotho

10. Six experts provided a total of 53 months of service in the following fields: radio maintenance, telephone switching maintenance, telex, telephone switching equipment, accounting and finance instruction, finance management. Eight fellowships in electrical engineering for a total duration of 69 1/2 months were also provided.

Mozambique

11. The services of five experts were made available during a period of 34 1/2 months: consultants and a telecommunication adviser, to assist in telex-data processing, construction of telecommunication installations and civil engineering. Equipment costing \$10,160 was also provided.

Uganda

12. One expert in HF-VF equipment for 11 months, one fellowship in satellite-station maintenance for a month and a half and equipment costing \$2,896,222 were made available.

13. The following table details the application of resources in the execution of these programmes:

1981 deliveries

(United States dollars)

Country	ITU	UNDP
Botswana		9 750
Cape Verde		12 018
Central African Republic	8 481	
Djibouti		8 440
Equatorial Guinea		132 276
Gambia		87 054
Lesotho		362 206
Mozambique		164 958
Uganda		3 528 247
	<u>8 481</u>	<u>4 304 949</u>

I. World Meteorological Organization

1. Through the voluntary co-operation programme of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), assistance for development and improvement of national meteorological services is being provided to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, the Central African Republic, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

2. As executing agency of UNDP, WMO is implementing projects in Botswana, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

J. International Maritime Organization

The resolutions were reported to the Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at its 48th session, held from 14 to 18 June 1982. The Council took due note of the resolutions and the requests contained therein and noted that the IMO secretariat would follow developments concerning these resolutions in order to determine the appropriate action.

K. World Intellectual Property Organization

1. The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will bring the resolutions on special economic assistance programmes to the attention of the next sessions of the WIPO Governing Bodies in 1983 together with information on the assistance given by WIPO to the countries concerned.

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2. In line with the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to least developed countries, assistance of the following kind was provided:

(a) Fellowships were awarded under the 1980 and 1981 programmes to officials from Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Uganda and Zambia;

(b) Services of experts were, or will be, provided to Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, to assist the national authorities in formulating or revising legislation and in strengthening their national institutions in the field of industrial property or copyright or in establishing links with subregional institutions dealing with industrial property matters;

(c) State-of-the-art search reports were provided, free-of-charge, under the 1980 and 1981 programmes, in response to requests from Botswana and Uganda;

(d) Travel and subsistence expenses were borne for one member of the delegation of Benin, a member of the WIPO Permanent Committees for Development Co-operation, and provision has been made for such assistance in the draft programmes and budget for 1982-1983;

(e) Advisory services were rendered to the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) whose members include Benin, the Central African Republic and Chad, and to the Industrial Property Organization of English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO), three of whose members are the Gambia, Uganda and Zambia.

3. Within the framework of action in favour of land-locked countries, assistance has been provided to Botswana, the Central African Republic, Chad, Lesotho, and Uganda.

4. Assistance for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development has been provided by WIPO to Chad and Uganda.

5. Assistance has also been provided to most of the Sudano-Sahelian countries including Cape Verde and Uganda, principally in the form of the training of personnel in the fields of industrial property and copyright.

L. International Fund for Agricultural Development

1. In 1981, Executive Board of IFAD approved development loans and technical assistance grants for agricultural development projects and programmes to the countries concerned as shown below:

	Loan	Technical assistance grant
	(thousands of US dollars (equivalent))	
Benin	12 800	-
Botswana	7 800	-
Gambia	4 700	500
Liberia	7 800	-
Uganda	19 300	1 168
Zambia	10 500	-
Zimbabwe	-	250

2. On 6 August 1982 an agreement was concluded with Mozambique under which IFAD will fund, through a loan, the entire foreign exchange component of \$19.9 million of a three-year programme, costing \$25.5 million to provide about two million small farmers with agricultural inputs to increase the food production of the country.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/37/12).
