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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: ECONOMIC
AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African
Development Co-ordination Conference

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. BACKGROUND

1. In its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982, the General Assembly noted that the aims of the States members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) are to strengthen their economies, to reduce their economic dependence, in particular but not only on South Africa, to forge links between member States in order to create genuine and equitable regional integration, to mobilize resources for the implementation of national inter-State and regional policies and to harmonize action to secure international co-operation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation. Further, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the States members of SADCC, some of which are least developed and land-locked developing countries, to implement an integrated and co-ordinated regional economic strategy aimed at collective self-reliance and autonomous development. The Secretary-General was requested to take appropriate measures to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and SADCC. Moreover, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations were themselves requested, in formulating their programmes, to take into account the need to further enhance their co-operation with SADCC.

The evolution of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

2. The initiative which led to the creation of SADCC was a meeting, in Botswana in May 1979, of the Foreign Ministers of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia at which it was agreed to give higher priority to increasing regional economic co-operation. At the first Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in July 1979, attended also by invited guests from the international community, several studies were presented covering areas of potential regional co-operation. The response of the international community to these proposals was positive and encouraging.

3. Following further consultations among the concerned States, SADCC was formally established by the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, entitled "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation" (see annex I). The Declaration was signed by the States mentioned in the preceding paragraph as well as Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, and by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe. Thus, at the second Conference held at Maputo, Mozambique, in November 1980, the membership of SADCC was: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. The third Conference was held at Blantyre, Malawi, in November 1981, and the fourth at Maseru, Lesotho, in January 1983 (having been postponed from November 1982). It was attended by 29 invited Governments and 23 international development agencies. The fifth Conference is scheduled to be held at Lusaka, Zambia, in early February 1984, and it will have agriculture as its main theme, focusing particularly on the serious drought now being experienced in southern Africa. At these Conferences the status of SADCC's regional programmes and projects are reviewed in considerable detail, first among the States members and then together with the invited delegations of the international community.

5. As at mid-1983, pledges of international assistance for SADCC projects and programmes substantially exceeded \$1,000 million. Pledges announced at the Maseru conference, including new pledges and additions to existing ones, totalled about \$500 million, and there were indications of further, though unquantified, support from a number of donors.

6. The Conferences are distinct from other SADCC institutional structures in serving as forums for dialogue with the international community, including the United Nations system. SADCC's other institutional structures are the annual Summit Meetings of Heads of State and/or Government (see annex II for communiqué from the most recent Summit); the Council of Ministers which supervises SADCC's programmes; the Standing Committee of Officials which services the Council of Ministers and liaises with the States holding responsibilities for specific sectors (see para. 9); the Sectoral Commissions (see para. 10); and the secretariat, located at Gaborone, Botswana. The secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary, serves SADCC institutions and co-ordinates the implementation of SADCC programmes.

II. PROGRAMMES OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE

7. The population of SADCC countries totals over 50 million, and their combined gross domestic product is over \$15 billion. The economic resources of the group are significant and the potential for co-ordinated developmental activities is impressive.

8. Co-operation in the context of SADCC entails action on mutually-perceived common interests, avoidance of large institutional and bureaucratic structures and concentration on building of practical programmes using a step-by-step approach. Furthermore, co-operation is not seen only in terms of new programmes and projects but, also, in terms of consultations dealing with ways of obtaining optimal use of existing facilities, infrastructures and resources.

9. Member countries of SADCC have identified the principal sectors of interest in a regional context and have assigned responsibility for co-ordination of regional activities in each sector to particular member countries. The status of the different sectoral programmes as at mid-1983 are summarized below.

Transport and communications

10. As Mozambique is responsible for co-ordination of activities in this sector, the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) is located in Maputo. SATCC's Committee of Ministers and Co-ordinating Committee of Officials met regularly, and technical meetings are convened on specialized topics. The Technical Unit of SATCC has a staff of 10, supported by the Nordic countries.

11. There are 119 projects in the transport and communications sector, costed at \$2,588 million. As at May 1983 financial resources amounting to \$647 million had been committed to these projects, of which about one quarter came from the domestic

resources of SADCC countries. Five of the projects have been completed, 39 are under implementation, 44 have been submitted for financing and 7 are ready to be submitted.

12. The transport systems relating to the three international ports in Mozambique (Maputo, Beira and Nacala) represent almost 50 per cent of the total cost of all projects. The transport system relating to the port of Dar es Salaam in the United Republic of Tanzania represents about 15 per cent and that relating to the port of Lobito in Angola a little under 5 per cent. Intra-regional surface transport projects represent about 15 per cent, and civil aviation and telecommunications about 10 per cent each. The remaining projects, representing less than 1 per cent, relate to training and operational co-ordination activities. The project groups where the funding commitment gap remains greatest are the Beira, Dar es Salaam and Lobito port transport systems, and intra-regional surface transport systems.

Food security

13. Zimbabwe, which is responsible for the food security sector, has established three Consultative Technical Committees: for Agricultural Research, for Agricultural Extension and Training, and for Agricultural Economics and Marketing. An administrative unit in the Ministry of Agriculture of Zimbabwe services these committees as well as the food security programme as a whole.

14. Feasibility studies have been completed or are under way in several project areas relating to food security, including national and regional data banks; an early warning system; national food plans and reserves; post-harvest food loss; food processing; and joint action on food imports and food procurement, including food aid. At their meeting in November 1982, SADCC Ministers for Agriculture approved a number of regional projects developed from the above-mentioned feasibility studies. The Ministers also approved 10 projects which, while national in character, were considered to make a significant contribution to the achievement of regional food security objectives.

15. Two of the regional project proposals were presented for funding at the SADCC Conference in January 1983: the establishment of a Post-Production and Food Industry Advisory Unit (PPIAU) in Harare, and a regional centre (with nine associated national components) for a regional food security Early Warning System.

Soil conservation and land utilization

16. Lesotho is responsible for this sector. An administrative unit is being created within the Lesotho Ministry of Agriculture and preliminary activities have been initiated.

Crop research in the semi-arid tropics

17. Botswana is responsible for this sector, as well as for all research activities in the crop and livestock sectors. Following an initial report prepared by it, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics is now preparing proposals on the modalities of creating a centre in Botswana for the

co-ordination of research in the SADCC region. The centre would also be responsible for making proposals relating to certain commodity-specific research, such as for ground-nuts, millet and sorghum. Botswana is hosting a SADCC agricultural research conference in October 1983.

Animal disease control

18. Botswana also co-ordinates efforts in this sector, which includes the control of cross-border foot-and-mouth disease in respect of Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, the control of rinderpest in the United Republic of Tanzania, and the co-ordinated development of animal vaccine production. Of 16 projects so far presented, 6 have been funded.

Manpower development

19. Swaziland has been assigned responsibility for this sector. Studies have been undertaken on the preparatory activities needed for training programmes in such fields as health, mining and teacher training; additional areas of study are under consideration. Funding is sought for the ongoing regional agricultural management training centre at Mananga.

20. An inventory of specialized training facilities in the SADCC region, which will provide a framework for their co-ordinated utilization on a regional basis, is about to be completed.

Industrial development

21. The United Republic of Tanzania, which is responsible for this sector, established a SADCC Industrial Co-ordination Unit in the Ministry of Industries. Priority is given to developing a co-ordinated approach to establishing and expanding industrial capacity in key industrial subsectors. Co-ordination is to be built up by product groups, beginning with textiles, textile chemicals, salt, farm implements, tractors and components, pesticides and insecticides, fertilizers, cement, pulp and paper, and electrical equipment. Later, product groups relating to food, clothing, housing, health, water supply, power, education and transport will be studied. The criteria under which these industrial subsectors were included in SADCC's industrial co-ordination work were that (a) the products were critical to national and regional development strategies, and (b) the particular projects are of significant importance to several SADCC countries or depend to a substantial degree on the availability of regional markets.

22. A list of 90 industrial projects and project studies, with a total cost of \$1,530 million, was presented to the SADCC meeting in January 1983. Potential donors have been identified for 74 of the projects. The emphasis in this initial programme is on inputs into the agricultural production process, to complement SADCC's co-ordination work in food and agriculture.

Energy conservation and security

23. Angola is responsible for this sector. The relevant policy on energy is outlined in the paper entitled "Toward an Energy Policy for Southern Africa"

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originally developed for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi in 1981, and subsequently adopted by the Ministers of the SADCC countries. Four projects in the sector are under discussion with donors.

24. An administrative and technical unit has been created in the Ministry of Energy of Angola to support co-ordination work in this sector, and 13 projects have been identified. A study on the means of attaining regional self-sufficiency in the supply of petroleum products has been defined. Project proposals have been developed in respect of Zimbabwe/Mozambique electricity supply development and fuel storage rehabilitation at Beira. A regional seminar on hydropower development was held in Malawi in mid-1982. In November 1982 a regional seminar on the opportunities and constraints for energy development in southern Africa was held in Zimbabwe. A seminar on woodfuel and its derivatives is being held in October 1983.

Southern African development fund

25. Zambia is responsible for work on the development of a regional development fund, and is now closely examining the viability of the proposal - first cited in the Lusaka Declaration - and the appropriate phasing of its establishment.

Security printing

26. Zimbabwe is responsible for the development of a regional security printing facility (i.e. banknotes, financial obligations, etc.). The facility has now been inaugurated, in Harare, and negotiations are taking place with interested Central Banks and Treasuries in the SADCC countries.

Fisheries

27. Malawi is responsible for this sector. A meeting of experts has agreed on priorities and the following four projects attracted donor interest at the January 1983 SADCC meeting: research on the fisheries resources of Lake Malawi/Nyasa research and development of Lake Kariba fisheries, a survey of regional fish production, processing and marketing; and a study to identify regional projects for the production and marketing of fishery and fish-processing materials and equipment. Work is continuing on the elaboration of three other projects.

Wildlife

28. Malawi also co-ordinates efforts in this sector. A meeting of officials was held in Swaziland in September 1982 and a project on wildlife conservation, management and utilization has been identified, but has not yet attracted donor support.

Forestry

29. This sector is also the responsibility of Malawi. The following areas for possible co-ordinated action have been identified: research, exchange of personnel, training at artisan, sub-artisan and professional levels, mapping and

inventory compilation, development of forest-based industries, setting of standards, watershed management of multinational river systems, and specimen collection.

Mining

30. As Zambia is responsible for this sector, a working group has been established within the Zambia Ministry of Mines to identify and develop a regional approach in the sector. The initial areas under study include manpower and training, exploration, metal fabrication and mining product links to manufacturing, manufacture of machinery, spares and chemicals for use in mining, mineral marketing, financial mobilization for projects, legislation relating to mineral rights, taxation and labour utilization.

III. ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

31. The Secretary-General requested organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide him with information on their co-operation with SADCC in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 37/248. Their replies are summarized below.

32. At the SADCC meeting held at Maseru in January 1983, the representative of the Secretary-General initiated discussion with the Executive Secretary of SADCC concerning SADCC's views on the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 37/248 wherein the Secretary-General was requested to take appropriate measures to promote co-operation between the United Nations system and SADCC. Following this, the question of appropriate forms of co-operation was discussed by the highest organ of SADCC, the Summit Meeting, in July 1983; the matter will be further addressed at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of SADCC to be held in Lusaka in late January 1984.

Economic Commission for Africa

33. At the SADCC meeting held in Maseru in January 1983, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) pledged the technical support of its substantive Divisions and of the staff of the Lusaka MULPOC (Multinational Programming and Operational Centre) for projects in sectors of interest to SADCC. At the sixth meeting of the Lusaka MULPOC Council of Ministers it was decided that, in implementing the work programme on mineral resources in the subregion, the ECA/MULPOC and the Eastern and Southern Africa Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC) should co-operate with SADCC and its Committee on Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources. Discussions between the two secretariats are to be held shortly.

34. The Council of Ministers also considered the subject of co-operation between ECA, including its Lusaka-based MULPOC, SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA). It was decided to appoint a Committee, to be convened by the ECA/MULPOC, consisting of representatives of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The Committee was directed to submit its report to the seventh meeting of the Lusaka-based MULPOC to be held in Nairobi in March 1984.

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35. The ECA secretariat is currently preparing a paper on the relationships between its Lusaka-based MULPOC, PTA and SADCC, which will be submitted to the Ministerial Committee meeting to be held in Lusaka in the latter part of 1983.

World Food Council

36. The World Food Council is examining with officials in Zimbabwe and Lesotho and with the SADCC secretariat ways to assist in regional and national food security matters. Under its normal programmes WFC is already involved in work on national food sector strategies in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

37. The ongoing regional project "Assistance in transit-transport for the land-locked Southern Africa subregion" is receiving assistance from the Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries of UNCTAD. Close working relationships with the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) have been maintained through contacts between the project team and technical staff of SATCC based in Maputo.

38. Furthermore, at a meeting held in Paris in mid-1983 which dealt with issues related to the improvement of the port of Dar es Salaam, an UNCTAD representative described UNCTAD's possible contribution to technical assistance support for port operations.

39. In October 1982, UNCTAD representatives initiated discussions with the Executive Secretary of SADCC on assistance that UNCTAD could extend to the organization in the following areas: (a) co-ordination of pricing policies as a way to foster food self-sufficiency within the subregion; (b) harmonization of trade documentation and customs procedures within the subregion; (c) monetary and financial co-operation within the subregion, including an overview of existing payments arrangements and the prospects for alternative clearing arrangements; (d) analysis of trade flows with particular attention to imports that presently come from outside the subregion that could be provided by SADCC member countries, thus stimulating increases in domestic production.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

40. Following a programming mission in May-June 1983, SADCC is reviewing a UNIDO project proposal to strengthen the co-ordination function and to support the development of a number of industrial subsectors. Priority is given to utilizing existing facilities and institutions in SADCC countries.

41. UNIDO is also finalizing a study on the possibilities for enhanced industrial co-operation in SADCC countries. This study, financed under UNIDO's regular budget, has been forwarded in draft form to SADCC for review by its intergovernmental bodies. The study presents an overview of resources for industrial development, analyses the current structure of industrial production and trade in the SADCC region, and presents an assessment of the prospects and constraints for future industrial development and industrial co-operation. It is

hoped that the findings of the study can assist industrial policy-makers and planners in SADCC, and donor countries, in identifying and selecting options for the gradual amelioration of problems constraining intra-SADCC co-operation and trade in manufactures.

United Nations Environment Programme

42. In co-operation with SADCC, UNEP is organizing for the beginning of 1984 a subregional workshop on long-term planning to mitigate the impact of cyclic or recurrent droughts in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

43. As part of its programme for regional co-operation on the environment in Africa, UNEP has defined seven subregional areas of which the Southern Africa Sub-Regional Environment Group (SASREG) for southern Africa is made up of many of the SADCC countries, namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. It was decided that SASREG would complement SADCC as its environmental component.

44. A workshop was organized by UNEP in Gaborone from 12 to 14 July 1983 for SASREG with the participation of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland. The purpose of this workshop was to identify serious environmental problems in these countries, so as to enable the formulation of strategies to promote co-operation based on sharing of management experience as well as support programmes which will be based mainly on self-help projects.

45. A UNEP/IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) symposium on crocodile conservation and utilization, held in Zimbabwe from 19 to 30 September 1982, was attended by experts from a number of SADCC countries. Another similar regional meeting on national parks and protected areas, convened in Zimbabwe from 22 to 27 May 1983, was also attended by participants from SADCC countries.

46. UNEP provided support for the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) which met in Gaborone from 19 to 30 April 1983. The meeting was attended by a number of SADCC countries.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

47. Following discussions between UNCHS and the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, UNCHS is at presently providing technical assistance to them in the development of the required documentation for a project on human settlements training and building materials project for consideration by SADCC. The project also provides for technical assistance to the SADCC countries for the establishment of human settlements as a sector within the SADCC programme. Discussions on these arrangements are continuing and it is anticipated that a decision on the implementation of the project will be reached at a proposed intergovernmental meeting to be held within the next few months.

48. UNCHS also participated in a Sub-Regional Meeting of Governmental Experts on Technical Co-operation among Southern African Countries, held in Harare between 30 November and 4 December 1981. The meeting adopted "Recommendations for a Programme of Technical Co-operation among Southern African Countries" for the consideration of their respective Governments within the context of SADCC. One of the recommendations is the convening of a subregional workshop on integrated human settlements planning "with the support of UNCHS (Habitat) and other relevant United Nations organizations". The workshop would be used for the identification of possible co-operation and multinational research programmes in indigenous building materials and technologies for low-income housing. It would also be used for the dissemination of information on human settlements and resettlement planning. UNCHS stands ready to assist with the organization of this workshop.

United Nations Children's Fund

49. As most of SADCC's emphasis to date has been on economic, rather than social, development, UNICEF's collaboration with the organization has remained at the exploratory phase.

United Nations Development Programme

50. In keeping with the objectives of UNDP's Regional Programme for Africa which aims, *inter alia*, at (a) the promotion of self-sufficiency in food; (b) development of subregional and regional co-operation; (c) implementation of the programme of the United Nations Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa; (d) promotion of self-reliance in manpower resources; and (e) development of energy resources, UNDP has earmarked \$3 million to assist the SADCC secretariat in developing projects and programmes for promoting economic co-operation among SADCC countries. In agreement with SADCC, the following two sectors will be considered first for UNDP financing:

(a) Energy

51. A sum of \$1 million is committed to finance the expansion of the Angolan Petroleum Training Centre to serve the training needs for technical and managerial staff in oil refining industries of SADCC countries. The Norwegian Government has granted \$3 million to the Angolan Government to support the activities of the Centre, which will be channelled through UNDP under trust fund arrangements. Negotiations are at present under way with the EEC and the Italian Government to also provide assistance to the Centre. UNIDO is executing this training project.

52. Furthermore, UNDP will provide \$150,000 to finance a study on the supply of electricity and oil storage in Beira serving Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

(b) Transport and communications

53. Two projects have been identified for UNDP financing: first, a feasibility study, estimated at \$0.7 million, for the establishment of the Kazungula Bridge between Botswana and Zambia; and second, a regional co-operation project for shipping estimated at \$0.2 million. Other projects in the pipeline are the studies on the navigation of the Zambezi and Lower Shire rivers and on Lake Malawi/Nyasa.

54. UNDP is also currently providing from its regional funds assistance to two projects in the areas of transport and communications. Although this assistance is not directed to the SADCC secretariat, SADCC countries benefit exclusively from this UNDP input. The two projects are:

(a) A multi-country posts and telecommunications training scheme which is designed to develop skilled manpower in this field for Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland;

(b) Assistance in transit transport for the land-locked developing countries in southern Africa; this project is designed to assist participating Governments in eliminating bottle-necks and reduce avoidable impediments to regional transit/transport operations and services.

55. Although the major part of UNDP assistance has not yet started, UNDP made efforts in 1982 to mobilize resources from other donors, such as in the case of the Angolan Petroleum Training Centre.

World Food Programme

56. During 1983, WFP is purchasing large amounts of maize in Zimbabwe, which are being deployed in development projects and emergency relief operations in SADCC and other African countries. As at mid-1983 commitments to development projects in eight SADCC countries (i.e. excluding Zimbabwe) amount to some \$250 million, and commitments for emergency food aid to four of them amount to \$8 million.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

57. The Executive Director of UNITAR expects to undertake preliminary discussions with SADCC in the second half of 1983 to explore the possibilities for co-operation.

International Labour Organisation

58. The ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) is ready to assist SADCC, provided financing becomes available, in two studies relating to manpower development: (a) assessment of the employment and manpower information systems and the setting of priorities for regional manpower development in the SADCC countries, and (b) examination of skilled manpower requirements and training needs and of prospects of co-operation in training in the mining industries of SADCC countries. A project proposal has also been made concerning the promotion and development of small enterprises especially in the rural areas of the SADCC countries.

59. Further collaboration with SADCC took place with the ILO's sponsorship of an Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU)/SADCC Trade Union Seminar held in Botswana from 14 to 18 March 1983, in which 18 senior trade unionists from SADCC countries and two OATUU representatives participated. The ILO funded the Seminar, at a cost of \$25,000, and provided lecturers and background papers.

60. During 1982-1983, the International Centre for Advanced Technical Education and Vocational Training has organized various training courses for 227 participants from SADCC countries.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

61. FAO has continued to strengthen its co-operation with SADCC, and to this end FAO is in communication with the Executive Secretary of SADCC regarding formalization of relationships between the two organizations.

62. Regarding food security, FAO has been in close liaison with the co-ordinating unit in the Zimbabwe Ministry of Agriculture, particularly with regard to one of the nine regional projects under the SADCC food security programme. At the request of the Government of Zimbabwe, acting on behalf of SADCC, FAO, under the Technical Co-operation Programme, prepared a project proposal for the establishment of an Early Warning System for Regional Food Security for the nine SADCC countries; it calls for the establishment of a Regional Crop Forecasting and Early Warning System linked to an improved National Crop Forecasting and Early Warning System in each of the SADCC States. Ten sub-projects, involving a total cost of \$6.4 million over three years, have been prepared. These proposals were reviewed at a SADCC Technical Committee of Experts, and were recently approved by the SADCC Council of Ministers. The projects are now being submitted to donors for financing.

63. In addition to the above, SADCC has endorsed 10 national food security projects which have a regional impact. One of these - the Mozambique project for Food Security Storage Facilities - was prepared by an FAO Food Security Assistance Scheme Mission.

64. Through its Technical Co-operation Programme, FAO has also assisted the SADCC countries with projects for the assessment of their in-service training needs in agricultural and rural project planning. As part of these projects, workshops were organized for national experts and an in-depth survey was conducted of the capacity of all relevant training centres in the subregion. Recommendations were made for facilitating and enhancing subregional co-operation and co-ordination among the SADCC countries.

65. FAO is actively promoting inter-country co-operation among SADCC countries under the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Developments. Under the Programme, FAO continues to provide advice to SADCC member countries and, on specific Government request, mobilizes Preparatory Assistance Missions to identify and formulate projects in Glossina (Tse-Tse) Control and Area Development for presentation to donor countries. A project for Animal Trypanosomiasis Control in the Dry Savannah Areas, with headquarters at Lusaka, is focused on economic assessment and training of middle-level personnel for Glossina Control work. It also undertakes applied research aimed at improving Glossina Control methodology.

66. At the request of the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) (which, in addition to Uganda and Kenya, includes all the SADCC countries except Angola), FAO has assessed the needs of the

subregion in migrant pest control. A study team was sent to the member countries and was followed by a technical consultation in Rome. An Action Programme for Improved Plant Production has been proposed together with a recommendation for an expanded role for the IRLCO-CSA. A draft proposal for a regional project taking into account the basic needs of the subregion was formulated by FAO and discussed at a technical meeting convened in Nairobi in May 1983.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

67. UNESCO supported the Southern African Universities Social Science Conference (SAUSSC) with an amount of \$4,000 for the organization of its annual conference on the theme "Development and regional co-operation in Southern Africa", held at Lusaka from 5 to 7 July 1982. The UNESCO-sponsored Experts Meeting on Problems and Priorities in Social Science Training in Southern Africa was held in Maputo, Mozambique from 9 to 13 August 1982, and these discussions are being followed up through the Director of Institute of Southern African Studies at the National University of Lesotho.

68. UNESCO undertook a mission in April 1983 to Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Swaziland to consult with the SADCC secretariat and the Governments concerned, and discuss training needs in techniques of integrated development planning.

69. A Seminar on the Changing Family in the Changing World, which is being organized by UNESCO in close collaboration with UNICEF and the Lesotho National Commission for UNESCO, from 5 to 9 September 1983 in Maseru, will bring together specialists from the anglophone southern African countries.

International Civil Aviation Organization

70. ICAO was represented at the meetings of Directors of Civil Aviation and of Airline Executives convened by the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the first held in Mozambique, from 25 to 31 July 1982, and the second in Swaziland from 9 to 11 May 1983. On these occasions the ICAO representative provided information on ICAO activities and studies in the nine SADCC States (all of which are ICAO Contracting States) and the assistance being provided by UNDP and ICAO to the multinational civil aviation training centres in Africa and to individual States.

71. As a result of these contacts, concrete proposals for co-operation with SATCC are being explored. In particular, ICAO stands ready to update, for the SADCC regional sub-grouping, its earlier study for Africa of aeronautical telecommunications, including navigational aids.

World Bank

72. The Bank informed the SADCC meeting in January 1983 that, in the previous two years, it had committed a total of \$700 million to member countries in the SADCC region for 31 projects, in addition to IFC operations totalling \$60 million. About half of these commitments were directly relevant to SADCC's specific objectives. In particular, \$170 million was committed to transportation and telecommunications

projects that have improved regional links and \$180 million was made available for energy projects that helped member countries reduce their external dependence for vital supplies. In late 1982, the Bank invited the Executive Secretary of SADCC to address its regional staff on SADCC's objectives at the Bank's headquarters.

73. During 1983, the Bank Group has taken part in co-financing discussions for the proposed IDA-financed Dar es Salaam Port Project, and it has held discussions on regional transportation issues and development of the industrial programme with SADCC's authorities. Some of SATCC's transportation projects will inevitably involve discussions of the Bank's possible involvement.

74. Regarding potential Bank assistance to a SADCC Development Fund, the Bank has indicated to the Zambian Government (which is investigating the feasibility of such a fund) that the Bank would be willing to help the Zambian Government review the terms of reference of a detailed feasibility study and provide staff advice on various aspects of its implementation and on its findings.

75. The World Bank-supported country projects in agriculture support the goal of food self-sufficiency of SADCC. In addition, at least 16 of SADCC's industrial projects are already included in, or are being considered for, Bank Group operations in its member countries in the SADCC region.

International Monetary Fund

76. Of the nine States belonging to SADCC, seven are members of the Fund (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Three countries, i.e. Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, have had stand-by arrangements with the Fund during the past year. Total commitments under these three arrangements were (special drawing rights) SDR 553 million, of which SDR 131 million was drawn during the period mid-1982 to mid-1983. During the same period, arrangements were concluded with Zimbabwe (in March 1983, for SDR 300 million over 1 1/2 years) and Zambia (in April 1983, for SDR 211.5 million over 1 year). In addition, four countries (Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have used resources under the Fund's Compensatory Financing or Buffer Stock facilities for a total of SDR 175 million during the past year. Botswana has been implementing a financial programme agreed with the Fund without, however, requesting use of the Fund's financial resources. Negotiations have continued with the United Republic of Tanzania concerning possible use of Fund resources.

Universal Postal Union

77. While the UPU has not so far established any direct co-operation link with SADCC it is fully prepared to co-operate with SADCC, in particular in order to implement postal projects under the Lagos Plan of Action and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

International Telecommunication Union

78. ITU continues its normal support for the establishment and maintenance of the PANAPTEL telecommunications network, which now links Zimbabwe, Zambia and the

United Republic of Tanzania, with northward connections to Kenya and Ethiopia. the numerous telecommunications projects supported by ITU in individual SADCC countries clearly serve, inter alia, to strengthen regional links.

World Meteorological Organization

79. The Ninth World Meteorological Congress considered General Assembly resolution 37/248, and invited the Secretary-General of WMO to take it into account as appropriate.

International Maritime Organization

80. In discussions during May 1983 between the Secretary-General of IMO and the Chairman of SATCC it was agreed that co-operation would be enhanced by a suitable arrangement between the two organizations. Discussions are now under way on the elaboration of such an arrangement.

81. The request to United Nations organizations contained in resolution 37/248 will be brought to the attention of relevant IMO organs for information and action as may be appropriate or necessary.

World Intellectual Property Organization

82. WIPO, in association with ECA, is currently executing a UNDP-financed project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information centre (ESAPADIC) within the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO). This intergovernmental organization, whose headquarters is in Harare, Zimbabwe, has among its members and potential members the following members of SADCC: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

83. In June 1983, WIPO wrote to the Executive Secretary of SADCC expressing the wish to initiate and develop co-operation on matters of mutual interest and to contribute to each other's activities in a way which will serve the interests of both organizations, and suggested the desirability of signing an agreement of co-operation between the two organizations.

84. Resolution 37/248 will be brought to the attention of the WIPO governing bodies at their sessions to be held in September/October 1983.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

85. In the period July 1982 to June 1983, IFAD has committed a total of \$47.7 million for projects in Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

ANNEX I

The Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, entitled "Southern Africa:
Toward Economic Liberation"

"We, the undersigned, as the Heads of Government of majority-ruled States in southern Africa, offer this declaration to our own peoples, to the peoples and Governments of the many countries who are interested in promoting popular welfare, justice and peace in southern Africa and to the international agencies who share this interest. In it we state our commitment to pursue policies aimed at the economic liberation and integrated development of our national economies and we call on all concerned to assist us in this high endeavour.

Dependence in context

Southern Africa is dependent on the Republic of South Africa as a focus of transport and communications, an exporter of goods and services and as an importer of goods and cheap labour. This dependence is not a natural phenomenon nor is it simply the result of a free market economy. The nine States and one occupied territory of southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) were, in varying degrees, deliberately incorporated - by metropolitan powers, colonial rulers and large corporations - into the colonial and sub-colonial structures centring in general on the Republic of South Africa. The development of national economies as balanced units, let alone the welfare of the people of southern Africa, played no part in the economic integration strategy. Not surprisingly, therefore, southern African is fragmented, grossly exploited and subject to economic manipulation by outsiders. Future development must aim at the reduction of economic dependence not only on the Republic of South Africa, but also on any single external State or group of States.

Liberation: political and economic

While the struggle for genuine political independence has advanced and continues to advance, it is not yet complete. We, the majority-ruled States of southern Africa, recognize our responsibilities, both as separate nation States and as a group of neighbouring majority-ruled African countries, to assist in achieving a successful culmination of our struggle.

Our urgent task now is to include economic liberation in our programmes and priorities. In the interest of the people of our countries, it is necessary to liberate our economies from their dependence on the Republic of South Africa to overcome the imposed economic fragmentation and to co-ordinate our efforts toward regional and national economic development. This will be as great for Namibia as it is for all the independent States of the region.

Southern Africa is a focal point of conflict. How can it be otherwise when a racist régime holds Namibia under military occupation, grossly exploits the people and the economies of the independent States and is a major barrier to our national development? It is not the quest for liberation, but the entrenched racism, exploitation and oppression which is the cause of conflict in southern Africa. The power behind this is in large measure economic. Economic liberation is, therefore, as vital as political freedom.

We, the majority-ruled States of southern Africa, do not envisage this regional economic co-ordination as exclusive. The initiative toward economic liberation has flowed from our experience of joint action for political liberation. We envisage regional co-ordination as open to all genuinely independent southern African States.

In this spirit we call upon Governments, international institutions and voluntary agencies to give priority to increasing financial resources to support southern African efforts towards economic liberation and independent economic development. This we believe is the route to genuine interdependence and represents the best hope for a just and co-operative future for the region as a whole.

Development objectives

The development objectives which we will pursue through co-ordinated action are:

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

Strategies and priorities

We will identify areas in which, working in harmony, we can gear national development to provide goods and services at present coming from the Republic of South Africa and weave a fabric of regional co-operation and development.

Key to this strategy is transport and communications.

The dominance of the Republic of South Africa has been reinforced and strengthened by its transport system. Without the establishment of an adequate

regional transport and communications system, other areas of co-operation become impractical. The economic liberation of Namibia, following its attainment of genuine political independence, will require the creation and operation of adequate transport and communications links with its natural partners to replace the artificial ones which currently bind it to the Republic of South Africa.

We will therefore create a Southern African Transport and Communications Commission to co-ordinate the use of existing systems and the planning and financing of additional regional facilities. The ports of Mozambique serve four States in the region and with the genuine independence of Zimbabwe can be developed to serve two more. Zambia uses transport facilities in five regional States. The development of Mozambican, Tanzanian and Angolan ports and the co-ordination of facilities more effectively to meet requirements of the land-locked States are necessarily of regional concern. Transport and communications will be a major focus of regional action. The co-ordination of transport facilities to meet the needs of land-locked States is crucial. With the attainment of genuine independence in Zimbabwe it is urgent to restore transport routes linking it to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique. Additional areas in which co-ordinated action will be needed include major new projects such as a possible railway from Botswana through Namibia to the Atlantic Ocean, thereby creating an alternative route to the sea for Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe; the co-ordination of airline schedules so that movement within the region is practicable; the study of existing and proposed microwave and ground satellite facilities to identify how they can be interlinked, possibly through the Rift Valley Station. The Commission will be located in Maputo and serviced by a small technical unit. It will co-ordinate transport and communications links among participating States. The Commission will seek participation of all genuinely independent States in the southern African region. In addition, in many fields, notably in transport, observer status will be open to Liberation Movements wishing to participate in anticipation of genuine independence. Similarly, in manpower development and research, the involvement of Liberation Movements is essential to amass the knowledge and train the personnel necessary once political liberation is achieved.

Regional co-ordination must be operational - it must result in concrete programmes and projects. This will require both domestic and external finance. Present estimates, for example, show that in excess of \$US 1.5 billion will be needed to finance urgent transport and communications projects over the next decade.

We emphasize the importance of additional resources being made available to assist efforts to co-ordinate regional economic development projects. In the first instance, we intend to use the Regional Transport and Communications Commission to mobilize finance for urgent projects in priority sectors by holding ad hoc pledging sessions with existing bilateral and multilateral funding agencies. As economic co-operation develops, a Southern African Development Fund will be created and research to this end is being initiated. Its scope would be subsequently broadened and it might prove desirable to create a separate regional development bank. We therefore urge the friends of southern Africa to pledge financial support to this Fund.

Concerted actions

Regional co-operation in the field of transport and communications is seen as crucial to economic liberation and has therefore been given the greatest attention. In other sectors, similar programmes of concerted action are envisaged.

For trade development we recognize that many of us have existing bilateral and multilateral trade and customs arrangements. But even within these constraints we believe that there is room for substantial increases in trade among ourselves. To this end, existing payment systems and customs instruments will be studied in order to build up a regional trade system based on bilaterally negotiated annual trade targets and product lists.

A majority of the people of southern Africa are dependent on farming and animal husbandry. Their future livelihood is threatened by environmental degradation and in particular by desert encroachment as well as recurrent drought cycles. Even today few of the States of the region are self-sufficient in staple foods. Both environmental protection and food security are major challenges both nationally and regionally. We, therefore, urge that the International Centre for Research on Agriculture in the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRASAT) set up a Southern Africa Regional Centre in Botswana.

We further urge the development of the existing facilities in Botswana for production of foot-and-mouth disease vaccine to provide for the needs of all of the majority-ruled countries in southern Africa. The spread of this disease currently threatens Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Mozambique. A co-ordinated approach to its control and elimination is urgently needed.

Likewise, we will undertake concerted projects in order to exploit natural resources, in particular those of common hydrological basins.

It is a matter of urgency to identify ways in which the co-ordination of research and training as well as the exchange of information can strengthen programmes to protect our environment and to increase food production. In the field of food security the possibility of the co-ordination of national reserve policies and the facilitation of interstate exchanges will receive priority attention.

We have decided to give special attention to the sharing of training and research facilities.

We have further decided to stimulate the exchange of information aimed at achieving a concerted policy in the fields of mining, industry, energy and agriculture. In particular, consultations among those States requiring petroleum products and electricity, on the one hand, and those with petroleum refining capacity and electricity surpluses, on the other, must be undertaken to achieve regional solutions.

The effort for economic development is an essential condition to free the southern African States from the exploitative migrant labour system.

External co-operation

We are committed to a strategy of economic liberation. It is a strategy which we believe both needs and deserves international support. Southern African regional development must be designed and implemented by southern Africans. It will, however, be achieved more rapidly and will be more effective if development takes place within the context of global co-operation.

International bodies and States outside southern Africa are therefore invited to co-operate in implementing programmes towards economic liberation and development in the region.

This preliminary identification of aims, strategies and sectors illustrates both the magnitude of the task facing us and some of the broad areas within which outside assistance will be welcomed.

It is envisaged that Southern African Development Co-ordination meetings of member southern African States and other invited participants should be held annually. This will provide a mechanism for surveying results, evaluating performance, identifying strengths and weaknesses and agreeing on future plans. Economic liberation and development in southern Africa cannot be attained either easily or speedily. What is therefore needed is sustained co-operation.

We view this declaration as a statement of commitment and strategy. Underdevelopment, exploitation, crisis and conflict in southern Africa will be overcome through economic liberation. The welfare of the peoples of southern Africa and the development of its economies require co-ordinated regional action. It is our belief that, in the interest of popular welfare, justice and peace, we in southern Africa have the right to ask and to receive practical international co-operation in our struggle for reconstruction, development and genuine interdependence. However, as with the struggle for political liberation, the fight for economic liberation is neither a mere slogan to prompt external assistance nor a course of action from which we can be deflected by external indifference. The dignity and welfare of the peoples of southern Africa demand economic liberation and we will struggle toward that goal."

ANNEX II

Communiqué issued by the fourth Summit of the Heads of State and
Government of the Southern African Development Co-ordination
Conference at Maputo on 11 July 1983

COMMUNIQUE

1. The fourth SADCC Summit held in Maputo today, was attended by:

His Excellency José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's
Republic of Angola

His Excellency Quett Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana

The Honourable Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho

His Excellency Samora Moisés Machel, President of the People's Republic
of Mozambique

His Royal Highness Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom
of Swaziland

His Excellency Julius Nyerere, President of the United Republic of
Tanzania

His Excellency Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia

The Honourable Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

The Honourable Chakalala Chaziya, Minister of Finance of the Republic of
Malawi

2. The meeting was opened with an Address of Welcome given by the President of
Mozambique. A response was made by the President of Angola on behalf of his
colleagues. The President of Botswana, in his capacity as Chairman of SADCC,
delivered a statement to the Summit.

3. The Summit considered and approved the Third Progress Report on the Lusaka
Programme of Action and decided that the report should be issued to the public.

4. The report details the significant progress that has been made during the past
12 months in the various areas of SADCC co-operation. The Summit noted that in the
priority area of transport and communications, which is co-ordinated by the
People's Republic of Mozambique, 44 projects are either completed or under
implementation and for a further 44 detailed project documentation has been
submitted to SADCC international co-operating partners. This represents a
significant acceleration in the preparation of project documentation.

/...

5. Similar progress has been registered in the fields of agriculture, industrial development, energy and manpower development.

6. The Summit noted that, for most SADCC countries, the 1982/83 agricultural season witnessed one of the worst droughts in living memory. Crop yields have been severely reduced, which has affected dramatically the ability of member States to earn foreign exchange through exports and, even more importantly, reduced the availability of food from internal production to meet the basic needs of the people. Production cannot possibly provide the basic food necessary for many people, in the rural areas, to subsist until the 1984 harvest. More terrifying still is the threat that even this harvest may be devastated by drought.

7. A regional programme to meet the situation is being co-ordinated by Zimbabwe. National Governments are struggling to implement emergency programmes essential to protect the lives of hundreds and thousands of people. A preliminary estimate of the region's needs, including drought relief, water programmes, cattle purchase schemes and draught power assistance, exceeds \$US 230 million and additional information is still being received. For many member States this is the worst crisis of its kind with which they have been confronted since their independence. The Summit thanked all those friends in the international community who have provided assistance; urged those who have pledged help which has not yet arrived to speed up delivery; and appealed once again to SADCC's international co-operating partners to examine the urgency of the region's needs and to respond without delay.

8. The drought coincides with the deepest recession the world has experienced in the past half century. Not only has agriculture been devastated by the failure of the rains, but industrial development in the region has been crippled partly as a result of short-sighted economic policies of the developed world - policies which, furthermore, undermine their own progress and the possibility of global peace and development.

9. The Summit noted that, partly no doubt because of a fallacious belief that these problems will undermine SADCC's commitment to political and economic liberation, South Africa has stepped up its aggressive policy aimed at destabilizing member States through economic and military sabotage. South Africa can invade and occupy sovereign States, blow up vital installations, massacre populations at no apparent cost to its relations with its main allies. Some of these friends of South Africa, who provide the racist régime with the capital, technology, management skills and deadly weapons necessary to carry out such a policy, seek also to improve their relations with SADCC. SADCC member States, on the other hand, are committed to peace and progress and seek to demonstrate that such policies are ultimately futile. Change must come to South Africa. The Summit urged the international community to reflect that the nature and the rapidity at which such change takes place will, to an extent, depend on decisions taken by those providing the régime with such support.

10. SADCC's next conference with its international co-operating partners will be held later this year in Lusaka. a/ Among those invited will be countries which

a/ Later changed to 1-3 February 1984.

have considerable and close ties with and influence on South Africa. The Summit appealed to them, again, to use that influence to check the aggression being waged against SADCC member States, since it is clearly irrational for such countries to invest in regional infrastructure only to see such resources wasted by South African sabotage. The Summit noted that SADCC has looked for, and hopefully achieved, open and friendly relations with the international donor community. The hope was expressed that the future would ensure a significant transfer of the resources, which at present go to shoring up apartheid, to the development of the independent countries of southern Africa; this would be an investment in peace and stability and an investment in the future.

11. The Summit decided that the next series of SADCC meetings will take place as follows:

Council of Ministers will meet in Malawi in May 1984

Summit will meet in Botswana in July 1984

Annual Conference will be convened in Swaziland in November 1984

12. Finally, the Summit thanked the Government and people of Mozambique for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the Heads of State and Government and their delegations during the Summit.
