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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti,  
 Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe,  
 Seychelles and Zambia

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly at its thirty-third session adopted resolutions appealing to the international community to provide special assistance to 10 countries in Africa and requesting the Secretary-General to mobilize technical, material and financial resources for those countries. The relevant resolutions are the following: Botswana (resolution 33/130), Cape Verde (resolution 33/127), Comoros (resolution 33/123), Djibouti (resolution 33/132), Guinea-Bissau (resolution 33/124), Lesotho (resolution 33/128), Sao Tome and Principe (resolution 33/125), Seychelles (resolution 33/129), Mozambique (resolution 33/126), Zambia (resolution 33/131).
2. Special economic assistance programmes had been established for all of these countries. The programmes for Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia were initiated by resolutions of the Security Council. The other six special economic assistance programmes were initiated by the General Assembly. All of the countries face special economic problems.
3. In pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General arranged for review missions to visit all of the countries; the report of the mission for each country is contained in the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/34/419-S/13506 (Botswana); A/34/372 and Corr.1 (Cape Verde); A/34/361 and Corr.1 (Comoros); A/34/362 (Djibouti); A/34/370 (Guinea-Bissau); A/34/393-S/13485 (Lesotho); A/34/377 (Mozambique); A/34/371 (Sao Tome and Principe); A/34/373 (Seychelles); and A/34/407 (Zambia)).
4. The resolutions cited in paragraph 1 above, inter alia, invited certain specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, information on the assistance which they are rendering to the countries concerned. The resolutions also invited them to report the results of that assistance and their decisions to the Secretary-General in time for consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. The specialized agencies and organizations addressed were the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
5. Furthermore, the resolutions requested the appropriate specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist the countries concerned.
6. 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 replies received thus far. Section II contains the substantive parts of replies received from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system listed in paragraph 4 above. Section III contains a summary of information supplied by other United Nations organizations on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist the countries concerned.
7. The present report is in lieu of a separate addendum to each of the reports mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

A

/Original: English/

/6 June 1979/

1. The situation in respect to the individual countries is reviewed below:

Botswana

2. During 1978 and up to the present, UNIDO has been implementing, under its own limited resources, some projects which would contribute to the economic self-reliance of Botswana.

3. Under the UNIDO regular programme, an industrial planning mission for a total cost of \$US 6,460 was undertaken to identify projects to be considered for financing from UNIDO's own resources.

4. Under the SIS programme, two projects are in the last stages of implementation to study the feasibility of the establishment of leather protective clothing and footwear, and wool knitwear industries for a total cost of \$US 75,000.

5. Another SIS project, assistance to the Gaborone Brick Plant, was implemented for a cost of \$US 4,850 with the objective of promoting indigenous industries based on local natural resources and to allow the Gaborone Brick Plant to resume production on a sound basis.

6. Two further SIS projects have been approved for a cost of \$US 57,700 to study the possibilities of producing fencing materials and allied products as well as the establishment of sorghum mills. Their implementation is expected shortly.

7. The study of the possibilities of developing and assisting Botswana-owned, earth-moving and road-construction enterprises will be carried out, financed from the UNIDO regular programme.

Cape Verde

8. In 1978, a project aiming at assisting the Department of Economic Planning in elaborating policies and a programme of industrial development for the country was approved under the UNIDO regular programme for one year (\$US 51,100). Its implementation is under way.

9. A six-month fellowship was also awarded to a Cape Verde national to study the techniques of shark-skin tanning and utilization of shark products.

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10. In April of this year, a small project was approved under the SIS programme to assist the Government in negotiating a loan aimed at establishing a macaroni and biscuit plant.

#### Comoros

11. A country programming mission to the islands was planned during 1978, in co-operation with FAO. It is currently underway and it is expected that this mission will result in the identification of projects which could be considered under the country indicative planning figure (IPF) or from UNIDO's own resources.

#### Djibouti

12. Subsequent to the visit and report of the special United Nations mission that visited Djibouti, UNIDO sent its Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) on a special mission, from 18 to 22 November 1978, to investigate and discuss with the authorities, with reference to the report of the United Nations special mission, what type of assistance UNIDO would be required to provide in the immediate future.

13. The report of the Adviser, which was discussed with the Djibouti authorities, recommended technical assistance in a number of fields, including small-scale industries, machinery repair and maintenance, slaughterhouses, water supply and industrial training. Appropriate project proposals have been drawn up by UNIDO and forwarded for consideration by the authorities.

14. In addition, there are project ideas related to the development of building and construction materials such as cement, and to mineral water development.

#### Guinea-Bissau

15. The efforts of UNIDO with regard to Guinea-Bissau have been focused on ensuring that a more meaningful priority is accorded to industrial development in the development plan of the country. The Minister for Economic Planning has agreed that UNIDO should provide an industrial economist as part of the central planning unit of the Ministry of Planning. He should represent an important input in the planning unit and help the Government, UNDP and UNIDO to have a clear framework of policies and strategies for the programming of the industrial sector in the next country programme. Final details of financing remain to be settled.

#### Lesotho

16. Under the regular programme of UNIDO, a project was completed early this year with the purpose of identifying potential industrial projects in specific industrial sectors, and specifying further technical assistance requirements for the promotion of industrial projects (cost \$US 26,000).

17. Under the SIS programme, two projects have been approved to establish a mechanized brick factory and to prepare the ground for the establishment of a pilot plant for agricultural tools and machinery (total cost \$US 45,850). Their implementation is expected soon.

Mozambique

18. A high-level programming mission was sent to Mozambique in mid-July 1978. The mission identified three projects - Industrial Consultancy and Management, Industrial Training and Advisory Services and Wood-Processing Industries - which needed immediate assistance. It was further proposed that, in view of the urgency of the assistance required, these would be financed from the SIS programme of UNIDO. However, no formal government request has so far been received for these projects.

Sao Tome and Principe

19. A study has been completed on the extension of the existing brewery and the Government is currently examining the expert's proposal. UNIDO has indicated its readiness to assist the Government in finding the necessary finance to carry out the recommended extension.

20. UNIDO has informed the Government of its willingness to finance an exploratory mission to assess the needs of the small brick-making plant already existing in Sao Tome. It is envisaged that future assistance would involve the rehabilitation of the existing plant and advice on possible expansion of its capacity.

21. In an attempt to respond to the special United Nations mission's recommendation for encouragement of the wood-processing industry, UNIDO is investigating the possibility of establishing a boat repair yard for fishing vessels. This concept is still in its early stages.

Seychelles

22. Several UNIDO missions have visited the Seychelles and identified certain areas of possible assistance aimed at meeting the particular needs of the islands.

23. Under the SIS programme, a mission recommended assistance to the development of middle-level management and to the identification of industrial development projects and sources of funds. A project is now being elaborated with the Seychelles Government.

24. Also approved for financing under the SIS programme is an industrial survey of the Seychelles, the purpose of which is to identify the industrial potentialities of the country based on its resources and means. The amount approved is \$US 47,000.

25. Two small projects have been approved from different UNIDO funding sources in connexion with the establishment and operation of a boat-building and maintenance complex. These projects are conceived within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries.

26. Furthermore, an exploratory mission will assess the availability of raw material for the building industry.

Zambia.

27. Five projects have been developed for financing out of the country's IPF. These are: Strengthening of the Ministry of Industry (\$US 244,000); Industrial Project Identification Survey (\$US 388,000); Industrial Feasibility Studies (\$US 200,000); Industrial Pollution (\$US 15,000); Feasibility Study Zambia/Nigeria Copper Fabrication Plant (\$US 135,000). These projects are expected to be operational in 1979.

B

[Original: English]

[24 August 1979]

1. The Industrial Development Board of UNIDO has repeatedly stressed the need to promote development by increased assistance to specially selected countries, namely the least developed countries, land-locked and island countries as well as the most stricken and front-line countries. Among these are Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Zambia.

2. Besides striving to ensure that the greatest possible share of resources from the UNDP indicative planning figure (IPF) is devoted to the above-mentioned countries, UNIDO has confirmed its commitment to encourage and foster their industrial development by allocating increasing funds from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) and from the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme and the regular programme on the basis of priorities established by the Industrial Development Board at its twelfth session in May 1979.

3. In particular, the Industrial Development Board decided to concentrate UNIDF funds upon the following areas of significance to the concerned countries:

- (a) Special measures for the least developed countries;
- (b) Development and transfer of industrial technology;
- (c) Economic co-operation among developing countries;
- (d) Training and strengthening of industrial training institutions;
- (e) Strengthening of industrial infrastructure;
- (f) Processing of locally available natural resources;
- (g) Industries satisfying basic needs; rural industries.

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4. Special attention was also devoted by the Industrial Development Board to the following subjects:

- (a) Integration of women in development;
- (b) Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries;
- (c) Role of the public sector in industrial development.

The above themes are reflected in the annual report for 1978 of the Executive Director. Actions currently being developed focus on the same subjects.



UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

/Original: English/  
/20 August 1979/

Referring to the list of countries and resolutions reproduced in your letter, enclosed herewith is one copy of the Country Programme Profile submitted to the Executive Board at its last session (May 1979) for each one of the countries listed. 1/ These papers give an over-all view of past, current and future UNICEF co-operation. In May 1979 the status of UNICEF aid to support assisted activities was as follows:

(In United States dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Last commitments approved in 1979</u>	<u>Funds available from previous commitments</u>	<u>"Noting" projects approved for specific contributions</u>
Botswana	-	456,000	817,000
Cape Verde	464,000	-	500,000
Camoros	600,000	24,000	435,000
Djibouti	207,000	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	445,000	848,000	1,115,000
Lesotho	-	1,018,000	76,000
Mozambique	1,000,000	918,000	1,490,000
Sao Tome and Principe	-	96,000	39,000
Seychelles	160,000	102,000	-
Zambia	-	351,000	909,000

1/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see E/ICEF/P/L.1907 (REC), E/ICEF/P/L.1805, E/ICEF/P/L.1807 (REC), E/ICEF/P/L.1808 (REC), E/ICEF/P/L.1811, E/ICEF/P/L.1815 (REC), E/ICEF/P/L.1817 (REC), E/ICEF/P/L.1822, E/ICEF/P/L.1826 (REC), E/ICEF/P/L.1835 (REC), E/ICEF/P/L.1841.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A

/Original: English/  
/27 March 1979/

1. The relevant General Assembly resolutions have been brought to the attention of the UNDP regional bureaux concerned and a report on UNDP assistance to these countries has been prepared for submission to the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session in June of this year. A copy of that report is attached. 2/
2. In addition, if the time-frame for the preparation of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session permits, a copy of the summary record of the relevant discussion in the Governing Council, as well as the text of any decisions taken, will also be forwarded.

B

/Original: English/  
/22 August 1979/

Document DP/375 was discussed by the UNDP Governing Council, at its twenty-sixth session in New York. The following is the resulting summary of the Council's discussion:

"With regard to General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles and Zambia, various members expressed support and approval of UNDP efforts in the implementation of the resolutions. Several, stressing the importance of the special needs of these countries, urged UNDP to press forward more urgently in its activities in this respect."

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2/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see DP/375.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

/Original: English/

/28 August 1979/

1. Please find attached a copy of the report by the Executive Director on action of interest to the Programme taken since the fifth session of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, 3/ which contains, in paragraphs 2 and 3, information concerning assistance to certain developing countries undergoing hardship. This report was presented to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its seventh session which took place in May 1979.

Excerpt from document WFP/CFA:7/15

Assistance to certain developing countries undergoing hardship

The details of such assistance are given below:

Country	<u>Projects for economic and social development</u>		<u>Emergency operations</u>	
	Number	Total cost to WFP	Number	Total cost to WFP
		\$		\$
Comoros	4	4,038,200	1	1,415,900
Guinea-Bissau	7	8,411,200	1	901,000
Sao Tome and Principe	2	2,045,600	-	-
Mozambique	8	11,858,800	5	13,230,200
Cape Verde	9	13,914,000	3	3,250,000
Lesotho	14	57,615,400	2	1,134,600
Botswana	9	32,554,400	4	3,194,000
Zambia	12	7,578,400	5	97,900
Djibouti	-	-	3	1,680,200

No assistance has been provided to Seychelles as no request has been received from it.

3/ Not reproduced in the present document, with the exception of the excerpt below; for the full text, see WFP/CFA:7/15.

/...

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

/Original: English/

/5 June 1979/

1. As requested by the General Assembly, the relevant resolutions, together with an account of FAO action, will be brought to the attention of the FAO Council and of the FAO Conference at their forthcoming session.
2. In line with the resolutions, FAO has developed specific assistance activities for the countries concerned.

Botswana

3. An emergency strategic grain reserve of 6,000 tons of sorghum is to be established by WFP, in consultation with FAO, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Cape Verde

4. Because of the serious food and agricultural situation, the Director-General issued an appeal to possible donors on 7 March 1979.

Comoros

5. A UNDP-funded FAO programming mission visited the country in November 1978 and prepared 18 projects, for a total of \$4,540,700, for consideration by donors.

Djibouti

6. The Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) funded in 1978 a mission of identification of agricultural requirements.

Guinea-Bissau

7. TCP financed a programming mission which visited the country in February/March 1979 and formulated 16 projects, totalling \$13,475,050, for consideration by donors.

Lesotho

8. This is a pilot country in the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Rural Development, and two FAO projects are about to begin: Assistance to Integrated Rural Development (\$628,933); and Preparatory assistance: Thabana Moreno Rural Development Project (\$234,000).

Mozambique

9. A project formulation mission visited the country in October/November 1978 and its report has been submitted to the Government for endorsement; eight projects,

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for a total value of \$23.5 million were formulated, including the establishment of a food security reserve of 60,000 metric tons.

Sao Tome and Principe

10. FAO participated in 1978 in a special mission of the United Nations aiming at the identification of development projects and programmes in urgent need of support.

Seychelles

11. A TCP-financed mission visited the country in October 1978 and formulated 15 projects for the consideration of donors; 10 of these have been costed at a total amount of \$2,136,000.

Zambia

12. A food security policy report, prepared by a mission which visited the country in September 1978, has been submitted to the Government for endorsement; the total value of the country's food security programme as formulated is \$48 million, and centres around the construction of warehouses for the reserves.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

A

/Original: English/  
/3 July 1979/

1. Information concerning WHO activities carried out in collaboration with the countries mentioned in your letter is given below.

Botswana

2. The WHO contribution to Botswana's technical programmes for health for the period 1978-1979 amounts to \$187,500 from its regular budget and to \$603,600 from extrabudgetary resources. WHO is collaborating with the Government in ongoing health planning work which includes appraisals of 10 district plans as part of the preparatory work for the next Development Plan (1979-1984). WHO is also actively involved in the country's health services planning and management. Technical co-operation and fellowships are provided for health manpower development. Botswana is included in the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)/WHO Co-operation Project for the implementation of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade.

Cape Verde

3. During the financial period 1978-1979 a total of \$515,900 was allocated by WHO for health services development and the teaching of health sciences.

4. WHO provides support for the integrated health services development programme which includes the establishment of a polyvalent decentralized health services system capable of dispensing curative and preventive care in non-mobile units and at home. A maternal and child health programme is being implemented as part of the general health services. Communicable disease control is also an integral part of general health services. Priority is given to preventing the reintroduction of malaria, and to the control of tuberculosis, leprosy and the parasitic diseases. An expanded programme on immunization is being put into effect using existing structures. WHO also participates in the programmes for the promotion and improvement of basic sanitary measures, and the provision of a safe water supply. The organization contributes to the programme for health manpower development, in particular granting study fellowships according to government priorities.

Comoros

5. For the period 1978-1979, WHO is providing assistance to a total of \$1,022,700. The organization participates in the programme for the development of health services, including country health programming and health services planning and management; the development of health statistics; and the development of a primary health care programme at the village level. WHO is associated with the expanded programme on immunization, supplying vaccines and equipment. WHO also supports

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local training of health manpower, particularly with educators and the supply of teaching material. It also continues to finance the training of upper echelon health workers by means of fellowships for study abroad.

#### Djibouti

6. In 1978, several WHO consultants visited Djibouti for the smallpox eradication programme and a WHO sanitary engineer provided advice on water supply and sanitation.

7. Consultations on future collaboration with WHO were held with the Government of Djibouti in 1978 and the following priority areas for such collaboration were identified: expanded programme on immunization, tuberculosis control, review of malaria situation, health manpower development, and pre-investment studies for urban and rural water supply, as well as waste-water and excreta disposal. In 1979, a WHO consultant undertook a one-month assignment to Djibouti to develop, in consultation with the government authorities, a detailed plan of action concerning maternal and child health services in general, the expanded programme on immunization; and the prevention and treatment through rehydration of diarrhoeal diseases in young children.

8. WHO is collaborating with the Government of Djibouti and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in the preparation of a project document for UNFPA support for maternal and child health/family planning.

9. Several fellows from Djibouti are studying abroad under the WHO fellowships programme. An amount of \$53,033 was made available from the regular budget in 1978 for this purpose. More fellowships are planned for 1979 and arrangements are being made for their placement.

#### Guinea-Bissau

10. The sum of \$984,300 has been provided by WHO for the period 1978-1979. The organization is participating in the development of health services and the control of communicable diseases, by providing staff and equipment within the framework of an integrated project. The organization also collaborates in the health manpower development programme by providing teachers, supplies and fellowships, particularly for higher medical and nursing training. WHO participates in the provision of safer water reservoirs and well drilling.

#### Lesotho

11. The WHO contribution to Lesotho's second five-year development plan (1975/1976-1979/1980) includes assistance to health services development and the teaching of health sciences, and provision of fellowships. In 1978, the thirty-first World Health Assembly requested Member States and the Director-General to provide all necessary co-operation in respect of health services to the affected population. The thirty-second World Health Assembly requested the Director-General to give special priority to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland in programmes of health assistance. For the health needs of Lesotho, WHO has allocated for 1978-1979 a total of \$830,800, of which \$459,000 is from the regular budget.

12. WHO is collaborating with the Government in improving the country's health planning and management capacities, which will contribute to better identification of areas requiring outside co-operation and help the Ministry of Health to assume fully its supervisory, co-ordinating and technical responsibilities. A first step towards introducing country health programming was made in 1978 when an Action Committee prepared a national programme for the introduction of primary health care. An ongoing immunization campaign financed from African Development Bank funds, is supported by WHO. The organization also participates in the efforts for improvement of safe water supply and sanitation in rural communities. Lesotho is included in the SIDA/WHO co-operation project for the implementation of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. WHO is participating with other agencies in the development of the Faculty of Health Sciences which will provide training for several categories of health workers, including medical doctors. The fellowships programme continues with the participation of WHO and bilateral agencies.

#### Mozambique

13. Under the special programme of co-operation with the People's Republic of Mozambique, the WHO Regional Office for Africa allocated in 1978-1979 \$391,000 under its regular budget, in addition to \$1,111,400 from extrabudgetary resources. Mozambique is also the base for two intercountry projects - on epidemiological surveillance and on malaria and other parasitic diseases.

14. WHO provides material and technical support to the ongoing immunization activities, based on the expanded programme on immunization and integrated into routine National Health Service activities. WHO also collaborates with the Government of Mozambique in the various programmes for the promotion of basic sanitary measures. These programmes comprise among others, intensive programmes of latrine construction, water supply and quality control, vector control, and other systematic techniques for urban and environmental hygiene, in particular that of village communities. Mozambique is included in the SIDA/WHO co-operation project for the implementation of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. WHO also provides financial support to the health manpower development programme which comprises the training of National Health Services workers and of multipurpose health workers. Emergency assistance is provided for the populations assisted by the liberation movements based in Mozambique. Through funds totalling \$284,500 from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WHO collaborates in meeting the health needs of refugees in the country.

#### Sao Tome and Principe

15. During the period 1978-1979, WHO allocated to Sao Tome and Principe \$361,000 under its regular budget and \$123,800 under extrabudgetary resources. The organization provides support for the planning of national health programmes and participates in the programme for the strengthening of health services. WHO also supports government efforts to develop health institutions, speed up health manpower development and achieve a more balanced distribution and coverage of qualified health manpower. Fellowships have been awarded for the training of 21 health agents, 7 statisticians and 8 nurses and doctors.



Seychelles

16. During 1978-1979, the sum of \$45,300 is being provided under the WHO regular budget to the country's programmes for health. Additional funds from extrabudgetary resources bring the total health assistance to \$268,000.

17. WHO technical and material co-operation with the Government of the Seychelles includes health services planning and management and health manpower development, especially in the form of fellowships for training abroad and also short-term personnel for training nationals locally. WHO collaborates with the Government in improving the health status of mothers and children, including integration of family planning services with maternal and child health services.

Zambia

18. A total of \$839,000 is allocated by WHO to Zambia for 1978-1979. A WHO Programme Co-ordinator provides support to the development of the national health planning process and is in charge of managing the WHO collaboration programme. WHO participates in the countrywide family health programme which includes the strengthening of maternal and child health services. WHO collaboration in the health manpower development programme continues through teachers, supplies and equipment, and fellowships. Zambia is participating in the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases. The organization supports the interregional activities in the Ndola research centre, and collaborates in other national research activities. WHO also participates in the country's disease prevention and control programme. Zambia is included in the SIDA/WHO Co-operation Project for the implementation of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

B

/Original: English/

/17 August 1979/

1. Relating to the consideration by the World Health Assembly of assistance provided to the countries listed in your letter, enclosed herewith is a copy of the report of the Director-General, 4/ entitled "Collaboration with the United Nations system - Co-operation with newly independent and emerging states in Africa: Liberation struggle in Southern Africa", which was submitted to the thirty-second World Health Assembly.

2. Also enclosed is a copy of resolution WHA32.20, which refers to WHO co-operation with newly independent States in Africa; paragraphs 2 and 3 are reproduced below:

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4/ Not reproduced in the present document; for the full text, see World Health Assembly document A/32/27.

"The thirty second World Health Assembly,

"...

"2. Gives its full support to the front-line States and to Lesotho and Swaziland for the efforts undertaken on behalf of refugees from countries under the domination of illegal or racist régimes;

"3. Requests the Director-General:

"(1) To intensify co-operation in the health sphere with the front-line States, with Lesotho and with Swaziland and especially with the countries subjected to repeated aggression by the racist régime of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"(2) To give special priority to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland, in programmes of health assistance to the WHO African Region:

"(3) To continue doing everything in his power to obtain governmental and nongovernmental support for an emergency assistance programme to the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland;

"(4) To report to the thirty-third World Health Assembly on the implementation of this resolution."

/...

WORLD BANK

A

Original: English  
5 June 1979

1. Concerning United Nations assistance programmes in a number of African countries facing special economic difficulties, World Bank assistance to these countries during fiscal year 1978 (July 1977 to June 1978) and so far in fiscal year 1979 is set out below.

Botswana

2. In fiscal year 1978, the Bank made two loans amounting to \$14.5 million to help finance development in the agriculture and urban sectors. The main objective of the agricultural project is to arrest the serious deterioration of the country's rangelands by introducing improved range and cattle management systems, while the urban sector loan would expand social and economic infrastructure in two main towns in the north-east, create or upgrade about 1,250 jobs, and increase participation of the poor in the economic growth of the region. Projects in water supply and sewerage and education are presently being prepared and the Bank is continuing to follow developments concerning the proposed railway emergency programme.

Cape Verde

3. An economic mission recently returned from the country and its report is being prepared. Based on its recommendations, operational missions will be planned to identify suitable projects for Bank financing.

Comoros

4. In fiscal year 1979, the Bank made its first credit of \$5 million to help finance development of the transport sector; components include road construction, maintenance, technical assistance and training. A coconut rehabilitation project is scheduled for appraisal in fiscal year 1980. Possibility of a rural development project is presently being assessed following a UNDP/FAO study of the sector, and a mission is also being planned to identify an education project resulting from an upcoming survey of the education system by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Djibouti

5. With membership application procedures being finalized, an economic reconnaissance mission recently returned from the country; its economic report is presently being prepared, and possibilities for Bank assistance are being examined.

Guinea-Bissau

6. In fiscal year 1969, the Bank approved an International Development Association (IDA) credit of \$9 million for a road rehabilitation project, including technical assistance and maintenance.

Lesotho

7. In fiscal year 1978, IDA credits amounting to \$13.5 million were committed to the agriculture and education sectors. The agriculture credit will help to finance a basic agricultural services programme designed to boost production of the main crops. This extensive programme, which is expected to benefit 130,000 families, will cover 75 per cent of the country's arable land, and encompass two thirds of the country's population. In fiscal year 1979, IDA commitments have so far totalled \$15 million, to improve highway maintenance, carry out feasibility studies in the transport sector and expand the water supply system in seven towns.

Mozambique

8. There have been no operations in Mozambique, which has not yet sought membership in the Bank.

Seychelles

9. Application for Bank membership is presently being considered. In the meantime a Bank reconnaissance economic mission visited the country, and is presently preparing its report; the possibility of financial assistance particularly in ports and fishing is being examined.

Zambia

10. In fiscal year 1978, the Bank approved an \$11.3 million credit to improve the country's road maintenance programmes and strengthen related institutions by providing technical assistance and road maintenance and workshop equipment. In fiscal year 1979, the Bank committed a further credit of \$11 million, which comprised \$5 million for technical assistance aimed mainly at improving the country's planning and project preparation capacity, and \$6 million for coffee estate rehabilitation and expansion of small holder production. The Bank is also considering financial assistance to rehabilitate the railway system, including provision of equipment, locomotives, rolling-stock, and training to improve maintenance.

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Original: English  
27 August 1979

The resolutions under reference have been brought to the attention of the Executive Directors to whom authority for operational policy is delegated by the Board of Governors (Governing Council). Where assistance to these countries included loans and credits, approval by the Executive Directors was required. In cases where no loans have yet been made, Bank missions have visited these countries under management authority and the economic situation is presently being assessed.

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INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/

/31 August 1979/

1. The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly were presented to the Executive Board of IFAD at its sixth session, held in Rome from 26 to 28 June 1979, as matters that may have relevance to agricultural development in those countries in the context of the mandated activities of IFAD. The Executive Board took note of these resolutions, and the current and planned activities of IFAD are detailed below.

Botswana

2. A special programming mission is scheduled for September 1979.

Cape Verde

3. A loan of \$US 3.8 million was approved in 1978.

Comoros and Mozambique

4. Reconnaissance missions are scheduled for November 1979.

Djibouti

5. A fisheries project is under review.

Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe

6. Identification missions are scheduled for November 1979.

Lesotho

7. An identification mission is scheduled for September 1979.

Seychelles

8. Assistance is under consideration.

Zambia

9. A reconnaissance mission was sent in April 1979 which is scheduled to be followed in September 1979 by another mission for project preparation.

10. In the 21 months IFAD has been in existence, that is, up to the end of August 1979, IFAD loans to the African region have totalled \$US 86.14 million, representing 35 per cent of total loans during this period of \$US 242.23 million. In addition, grants by IFAD during this period to the African region for research expenditure towards increasing food production and improving nutritional levels and for project preparation totalled \$US 3.3 million, representing 80 per cent of total grants of \$US 4.15 million.

III. SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES  
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

/Original: English/

/11 April 1979/

National projects

1. With UNDP financing, UNCTAD has executed a comprehensive technical assistance project for Guinea-Bissau and a short consultancy for the Seychelles on feeder services. Other technical assistance projects presently operational, or soon to be, are: a regional project concerning the integration of the external sectors of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; provision of an adviser in commercial policy and planning in Botswana; and emergency assistance for Zambia to alleviate congestion on the transit corridor.

Regional project for least developed African countries

2. Botswana, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Lesotho have actively supported this UNDP-financed project and the Comoros and Djibouti are likely to do so in the near future. The project is expected to strengthen foreign trade ministries by providing high-level advice from regional advisers and day-to-day support by two United Nations volunteers in each participating country.

Regional project for land-locked countries in southern Africa

3. In 1978, UNCTAD mounted an exploratory mission on transit transport in the southern African sub-region which identified problems and proposed assistance to the land-locked and transit countries in the southern African subregion. Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia participated in the first exploratory phase of this project and will benefit from the longer-term assistance to be provided in the near future.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

/Original: English/

/31 May 1979/

The Regional Office for Africa has at its disposal a modest budget which enables it to give some technical assistance to individual countries through consultancy and advisory services and by providing travel grants for government officials engaged in activities relating to the enhancement and protection of the environment. Consultancy missions have been sent to Lesotho and Mozambique and assistance has been given to permit officials from Botswana, Cape Verde, Lesotho and Zambia to participate in international meetings and seminars.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

/Original: French/

/12 July 1979/

Botswana

1. Technical assistance was provided from the regular budget, including assistance to the Botswana Federation of Employers, advisory services in factory inspection and assistance in the social security sector. In addition, a number of projects financed from extrabudgetary sources have been executed or are under way. These include a four-year project to strengthen the co-operative movement, financed by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) (\$953,500), which became operational on 1 January 1979, and assistance to the Botswana Training Centre, financed by UNDP. Moreover, Botswana nationals participate in training seminars organized by ILO. Other projects scheduled to start soon include rural development, the drawing up of an emergency employment programme, and the strengthening of labour administration services.

Cape Verde

2. Technical assistance has been provided in a number of projects in connexion with employment. These include a public works programme, an advisory mission on social security, the reorganizing of a technical school, and the organizing of a national seminar on the planning of public works schemes. On 8 and 9 May 1979, a meeting was held at Geneva under the auspices of UNDP and ILO to brief potential donor organizations about the financing requirements of Cape Verde's employment-oriented public works schemes. In April 1979, a mission visited Cape Verde to advise on the development of rural handicrafts.

Comoros

3. Technical assistance for vocational training was provided in the form of a major project which ended in late 1978. ILO is engaged in discussions with a view to continuing that activity.

Djibouti

4. Activities in connexion with vocational training and social security are in progress. ILO consultants have identified the following priority areas for training: rural handicrafts, and the industrial, commercial and rural sectors.

Guinea-Bissau

5. ILO contributed to the holding of a workers' education seminar in Bissau in April 1978. It also provided technical assistance to the Institute for Technical Vocational Training under a two-phase project. The second phase, which is being financed by the African Development Bank is specifically directed to training in the commercial sectors. ILO also provided technical help in connexion with vocational rehabilitation and the co-operative movement.

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#### Lesotho

6. Although Lesotho is not yet a member of ILO, the organisation has provided it with technical assistance in several socio-economic sectors: the establishment of a national employment service, strengthening of the Department of Employment, the reactivation and development of the handicrafts centre of Thabana-Li-Mele, co-operatives and rural development. Under the ILO regional programme entitled "Employment and Technical Skills Programme for Africa" (PECTA), ILO helped Lesotho to draw up and execute policies, programmes and projects designed to raise the level of productive employment.

#### Mozambique

7. An ILO mission visited Mozambique to help the Government to design a vocational training project capable of meeting the country's present needs. An exploratory mission is planned, financed from the regular budget, which will study with the authorities Mozambique's requirements in connexion with industrial safety and hygiene. A feasibility study will be carried out in preparation for a project by ILO and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) on road improvements using labour-intensive methods.

#### Sao Tomé and Príncipe

8. The regional ILO adviser on industry recently visited the country to explore the prospects for launching a vocational training project.

#### Seychelles

9. Technical assistance has been provided in the fields of industrial safety and hygiene, co-operatives (financed by the ILO regular technical co-operation budget), and vocational training for rural co-operatives and fishermen (financed by NORAD). A project is under consideration which will provide assistance for the establishment of a national vocational training authority. A feasibility study on the expansion of handicrafts was undertaken during 1979 and will be continued as soon as the necessary resources become available. A manpower planning project, phase I of which was carried out in 1978, is being executed. A national workers' education programme, financed by UNDP, has been negotiated and will last for eight months during 1979 and 1980.

#### Zambia

10. An ILO/UNDP project of assistance to the "President Citizenship College", financed by Norway, was carried out. A project on workers' education in several sectors is under way. A project on vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped was executed, financed by Finland. Assistance for the improvement of family welfare, within the framework of workers' education, began in 1978 and will last two years. Other ongoing assistance includes the training of apprentices and the development of a system of modular training. Furthermore, an expert on wages, incomes, prices and productivity provided assistance to the Government in the sphere of equitable distribution of income. Technical assistance was also provided for



advanced training for Zambian personnel with a view to the establishment of a central institution for the planning and co-ordination of advanced personnel training programmes and to providing consultancy services for both private and public bodies, in particular para-State bodies. This project, which is expected to be completed in 1981, included fellowships, equipment and activities.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/29 May 1979/

1. Seven of the countries listed are Member States of the Organization (Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia), and are thus eligible for assistance from the regular programme.

Botswana

2. UNESCO co-operates with UNICEF and the World Food Programme in evaluation activities of their projects in Botswana. UNESCO provided a fellowship in journalism, an expert in statistics and an adult education expert.

Cape Verde

3. In 1978, UNESCO financed a seminar on the development of Creole and a mission to study the establishment of a cultural institute. In addition, a mission visited the country to advise on planning of education. UNESCO is implementing a project on educational radio, under a fund-in-trust arrangement, with financial allocations of \$230,560 financed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Comoros

4. A mission visited the Comoros in June 1977 in order to identify education needs and assist in formulating a project for UNDP assistance preparatory to education reform. UNESCO also took part in a joint mission with ILO and FAO with a view to the preparation of a project for the reform of the education system. In January 1979 UNESCO sent a mission to prepare a sectoral analysis of the education system.

Djibouti

5. UNESCO assisted Djibouti, under its regular programme, by providing a fellowship in mathematics and by recruiting for a UNDP-financed fellowship in educational planning and administration.

Guinea-Bissau

6. A mission visited Guinea-Bissau in December 1977 to assist in the preparation of a number of projects: school construction (with the aid of Denmark), over-all

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assistance in education (with the aid of the African Development Bank) and assistance to the Amilcar Cabral School (with the aid of Norway). A further purpose of the mission was to inform the authorities about the possibilities of assistance from the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture. UNESCO contributed to the financing of a seminar on the protection of national traditions. In co-operation with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), UNESCO is implementing a project on natural and infant hygiene. UNESCO has approved 13 projects under the Participation Programme, with financial allocations of \$143,000.

#### Lesotho

7. Assistance to Lesotho was provided under the UNESCO Participation Programme, amounting to \$55,400 for 1977/1978 for projects concerning education (\$6,000), social sciences (\$6,000), library and archives (\$33,000) and culture and communication (\$10,400). UNESCO also participates in UNDP projects for the National Teacher Training College and for in-service teacher education and in a UNFPA project on statistical training.

#### Mozambique

8. In July 1977, a UNESCO intersectoral mission assisted the Government of Mozambique in the preparation of seven projects which were proposed for UNDP financing. At the beginning of 1978, another UNESCO mission visited the country to advise on the implementation of some of these projects. UNESCO participates in the implementation of the UNDP-financed project "National Institute for Educational Development".

9. Assistance to Mozambique was provided under the Participation Programme, which amounted to \$84,727 for 1977-1978. UNESCO approved 12 requests in the field of education, culture and communication, social sciences, statistics and assistance to the National Commission.

10. Projects for literacy training have been also approved under the regular programme.

#### Sao Tome and Principe

11. In connexion with a project for educational reform two missions were sent to the country: the purpose of one, carried out jointly with ILO in March-April 1977, was to consult the Government on the continuation and extension of the "National Institute of Education and Culture" project and the restructuring and realignment of the education system. The other, carried out in April 1977, studied the development of television.

#### Seychelles

12. A mission visited the Seychelles in November-December 1977 to help in the preparation, with UNDP financial aid, of a five-year development plan for education. UNESCO also sent two missions in 1978 to analyse the education system of that

country. A proposal on an education reform will be submitted to UNDP for financing. Aid amounting to \$20,000 was granted for the development of public libraries. In February/March 1979 a consultant was sent to assist the Government in the establishment of a communications infrastructure. UNESCO co-operates with the Government in the implementation of projects on youth, educational reform and planning and school administration.

13. Nine projects were approved under the Participation Programme amounting to \$74,920.

#### Zambia

14. Assistance to Zambia was granted under the Participation Programme (\$50,000) for a fellowship in hydrology (\$16,800), a fellowship in science policy (\$25,000), equipment for the Institute of African Studies of the University of Zambia (\$5,000) and for financial assistance for Junior Engineer and Technical Schools (\$3,000). Under fund-in-trust arrangements, UNESCO implemented two projects: the establishment of a water resources unit and the recruitment of a professor for the School of Wines of the University of Zambia. Negotiations are under way for a second phase of the water resources project.

15. In January 1979, the Director-General appointed a UNESCO representative for countries in southern Africa, based in Lusaka.

#### INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
/6 June 1979/

1. IMCO is at present giving assistance to four of the countries mentioned in these resolutions: Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Seychelles.

#### Cape Verde

2. (a) Project "Assistance to Shipyard Re-organization" is well under way. An IMCO consultant in the area of ship-repairing, marine engineering and shipyard operations began execution of this one-year Norwegian-funded project on 17 January 1979. Steps are now in hand to procure essential equipment. The approximate total cost of the project is \$US 304,359.

(b) Project "Training of Maritime Administrators and Shipping Inspectors" provides for fellowship training abroad for three Cape Verdean nationals for a total period of 24 man-months at an approximate cost of \$US 43,320.

(c) Project "Assistance to Navigational Aids" provides for one navigational and radio aids technician for a period of 24 man-months at an approximate total cost of \$US 226,381. This figure includes the sum of \$US 69,000 for equipment and \$US 27,801 for technical and administrative support. The recruitment of an expert is in hand.

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(d) Project "Assistance to Coastal Navigation School" provides for three experts in Maritime Training for a period of 50 man-months at an approximate total cost of \$US 415,986. This figure includes \$US 62,500 for equipment and \$US 51,086 for technical and administrative support.

#### Guinea-Bissau

3. (a) Project "Maritime Safety Inspection" is proceeding smoothly. An IMCO consultant began execution of this six-month Norwegian-funded project on 15 December 1978. The approximate total cost of this project is \$US 40,128.

(b) Project "Improvement of Navigational Aids" was reviewed during 1978 at the request of the Government, with a view to reallocating the project resources towards the purchase of equipment. The approximate cost of the original project was \$US 147,972.

(c) Project "Assistance to Shipyard Reorganization" provides for four engineering experts for a period of 19 man-months at an approximate total cost of \$US 237,405. This figure includes \$US 100,000 for equipment, \$US 29,155 for technical and administrative support, and \$US 3,750 for miscellaneous expenditure. Some aspects of this project are at present under review at the Government's request.

(d) A project on "Training in Navigation and Ship Maintenance" has been selected by the Government for submission to Norway for consideration for 1980 funding. This project provides for four experts for a period of 25 man-months and fellowships totalling 230 man-months at an approximate total cost of \$US 593,256. This total figure includes \$US 34,000 for equipment, \$US 72,856 for technical and administrative support and \$US 345,900 for fellowships.

#### Mozambique

4. Project "Preparatory Assistance for Maritime Training School" is a two-month preparatory mission being funded by the Government of Norway at an approximate total cost of \$US 14,000. An IMCO consultant undertook this mission from 14 to 30 March 1979 and his report is under preparation.

#### Seychelles

5. The Regional Maritime Adviser for Africa visited Seychelles in October 1978 for the purpose of assisting the Government in its consideration of the application of the various IMCO Conventions to that country. The IMCO Inter-Regional Adviser in Maritime Legislation is due to visit Seychelles in August 1979 in order to perform advisory services.

## WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

/11 May 1979/

1. The resolutions will be brought to the attention of the WIPO General Assembly when it next meets in September/October 1979.
2. Similar resolutions concerning the said countries, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-second session in 1977, were brought to the attention of the WIPO Co-ordination Committee at its session in September/October 1978. That Committee noted the statement of the Director-General that he would "satisfy, within available resources, any requests for assistance from the Governments of Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles and Sao Tome and Principe within the fields of competence of WIPO" (WIPO document WO/CC/CII/4, para. 72).
3. The decisions of the United Nations General Assembly to accord least-developed-country status to Cape Verde and the Comoros and its recommendations that priorities and privileges be extended to Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles will be brought to the attention of the WIPO General Assembly at its next session in September/October 1979.
4. Nationals of Zambia and Seychelles have participated in meetings organized by WIPO and have received WIPO fellowships.

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