



General Assembly
Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/39/289 + add.1
E/1984/107
18 June 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Item 12 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1984
Item 4 of the provisional agenda**
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN
AFRICA

Special measures for the social and economic development
of Africa in the 1980s

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/39/50.

** E/1984/100.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Each year since 1980, when the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/14, annex I) was first considered by the General Assembly, the Assembly has adopted a resolution entitled "Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s" in which it has called on the international community and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give unqualified support to African countries in their efforts to implement the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos (A/S-11/14, annex II).

2. Pursuant to the first of those resolutions, namely, resolution 35/64 of 5 December 1980, the Secretary-General submitted an interim report (A/36/513) to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, in which he indicated the contributions that the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations planned to make towards the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos. Pursuant to Assembly resolutions 35/64 and 36/180 of 17 December 1981, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1982, containing suggestions by non-governmental organizations regarding possible contributions to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action (E/1982/80). Pursuant to Assembly resolution 37/139 of 17 December 1982, the Secretary-General submitted a report (A/38/275-E/1983/88) to the Council at its second regular session of 1983 and to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, in which he reviewed the special measures taken by the international community for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, concentrating on clearly identifiable measures introduced by United Nations bodies with the sole objective of facilitating the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action.

3. The General Assembly took more of that report in resolution 38/199 of 20 December 1983 and, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its thirty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, a comprehensive report on the activities throughout the United Nations system in relation to Africa and on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution.

4. The present report is submitted in accordance with that request. In section II of the report, the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are described; in section III, the activities of other intergovernmental organizations are discussed; in section IV, aspects of Assembly resolution 38/199 relating to the mobilization of financial resources are dealt with.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANS, ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

5. In paragraph 15 of resolution 38/199, the Assembly requested that the report of the Secretary-General should be comprehensive, prepared on a uniform basis and include figures. Thirty-seven organs, organizations and bodies of the United

Nations system were accordingly asked to provide information on their activities in the African region in the fields of manpower development, investment studies and activities, technology development and transfer, and technical assistance and co-operation projects, all of which are critical to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos.

6. In order to cast light on the growth of economic and technical co-operation, both within the region and with countries in other regions, the quality of the assistance given and the extent to which Member States were benefiting from it, the various United Nations bodies contacted were asked to provide information on such matters as their promotion of joint projects between two or more countries and the means they used to promote manpower development, including the subjects in which they awarded scholarships and bursaries, the level of their training activities, the number of trainees they supported, the location of training, and whether they were involved in training workshops, study tours, institution-building and the like.

7. Organizations were in many cases also asked to supply separate information on the number of experts and trainees supported, the equipment and cash given, the financial costs incurred etc.

8. In view of the worsening economic and social situation in the region, organizations were asked to indicate what food, health and medical aid and other aid-in-kind, such as fertilizers and seeds, they were giving or would give.

9. Organizations were also asked for information on any special programmes they organized for the least developed, most seriously affected, land-locked and developing island African countries, with emphasis on such areas as manpower development, natural resources development, and the planning and management of projects, including export promotion.

10. Finally, since in resolution 38/199 "activities" were emphasized, the organizations were asked to give details of the activities they planned for the biennium 1984-1985. If information for 1984-1985 was not available owing to the nature of their operations, information for 1982-1983 was accepted.

11. The present report contains the information received by the end of May 1984, analysed for each organization.* The analysis reflects the special characteristics of the organizations and their accounting and programming practices. It should be pointed out, however, that the categories in which the activities of each organization are reported are not mutually exclusive, since projects and activities occur in more than one.

12. According to the information received from the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the activities of that Office in Africa are to be reported to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 38/202 on strengthening the capacity of the United

* The complete texts of the responses received are available for consultation in the United Nations Secretariat.

Nations system to respond to natural disaster and other disaster situations, 38/208 on assistance to Mozambique, 38/214 on special economic assistance to Chad and 38/216 on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda. All the activities reported by UNDKO would concern specific emergency programmes.

A. United Nations

1. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

13. The activities of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in relation to Africa deal with statistics, social development and humanitarian affairs, population, marine affairs, and development issues and policies.

(a) Statistics

(i) Manpower development

14. The activities of the Department in statistics as they relate to manpower development are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Fellowships and training workshops for the African region, 1984-1985

Area of training	Number of countries	Cost (United States dollars)	
		1984	1985
Fellowships			
Population census	10	116 720	57 898
Demographic statistics	6	115 668	51 660
General statistics	5	234 480	78 250
National accounts/economic statistics	2	17 000	-
Computer data processing	8	119 985	27 600
Civil registration/vital statistics	3	72 700	-
Seminars/workshops	9	93 600	19 000
Study tours	5	23 152	4 250
In-service training	4	60 000	23 000

Source: Data provided by DIESA.

Note: Twenty-five countries in the region are involved.

(ii) Technical assistance and projects

15. The activities in statistics as they relate to technical assistance and projects are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Statistical experts and fields of expertise for the African region, 1984-1985

Number of experts	Field of expertise	Cost (United States dollars)	
		1984	1985
10	Demographic statistics	634 173	20 950
13	Data processing and computer experts	846 240	367 725
5	National accounts and economic statistics	377 490	125 000
10	Population statistics	404 144	133 942
7	Statistical organization	524 567	260 592
5	Civil registration	203 600	083
	Total	3 090 214	968 292

Source: See table 1.

Note: Twenty-nine countries in the region are involved.

(b) Social development and humanitarian affairs

16. The activities of the Department in the area of social development and humanitarian affairs cover human resources development, technical assistance and projects, technology development and transfer, and a special programme under the Programme of Advisory Services for the Advancement of Women.

(i) Human resources development

17. The Department has provided the following information on its activities in human resources development:

	<u>Number of activities</u>	<u>Cost</u> (United States dollars)
Scholarships for the advancement of women	2	10 000
Study tours	1	-
Meetings	..	15 000

/...

(ii) Technical assistance and projects

18. In 1983, the sum of \$US 5,000 was provided to finance one expert at the regional meeting on population convened by the Economic Commission for Africa. In 1984-1985, \$US 8,000 was provided to enable two experts to advise Governments of least developed countries most seriously affected countries in Africa on the implementation of the recommendations of the African Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC) of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

19. Under the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, 21 projects were sponsored in 1982 and 18 in 1983 covering, for example, agriculture and nutrition, science and technology, trade, water supply, energy, research, health and family life, employment, education and training.

20. The Voluntary Fund has supported technical assistance projects in the following countries: Angola (one project), Benin (one), Botswana (one), Burundi (one), Cape Verde (three), Congo (one), Ethiopia (one), Ghana (three), Ivory Coast (one), Kenya (four), Madagascar (two), Mali (three), Mauritania (one), Mauritius (four), Niger (two), Nigeria (one), Seychelles (three), Sierra Leone (one), Somalia (one), Sudan (one), Swaziland (two), Uganda (one), United Republic of Tanzania, (three), Upper Volta (one), Zambia (one) and Zimbabwe (two). The Fund also supported 18 regional projects.

(iii) Technology development and transfer

21. During the biennium 1984-1985, assistance in institutional development is planned under six Voluntary Fund projects, one in each of the following countries: Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Guinea, Sudan and Zimbabwe. The Voluntary Fund has also planned 13 projects for the development, transfer and adaptation of technology in Cameroon (one), Guinea (one), the Ivory Coast (one), Kenya (one), Mali (two), the Niger (two), Senegal (one), Sierra Leone (one), and the United Republic of Tanzania (two); one regional project is also planned.

(iv) Special programme

22. Under the Programme of Advisory Services for the Advancement of Women, the sum of \$US 33,000 was provided to ECA in 1984 to finance fellowships for two women from least developed countries to assist ARCC in preparing papers on forward-looking strategies for Africa to the year 2000 (\$10,000), to finance travel of experts to the fifth ARCC meeting (\$15,000) and to finance the two experts to advise Governments referred to in paragraph 18 above (\$8,000).

2. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

23. The activities of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development are mainly operational and are undertaken in various economic and social fields. At present, through its Development Planning Advisory Branch, the Department is

co-operating with 32 African countries (of which 26 are classified as least developed) in executing some 50 projects staffed by more than 90 resident experts, 30 associate experts and a number of United Nations volunteers complemented by frequent short-term consultant mission; it is also providing interregional advisory services and assisting Governments in diagnosing their development issues and policies, strengthening their planning machineries and co-ordinating external and financial assistance. Details of the activities planned for 1984 are as follows:

(a) Manpower development

(i) Award of scholarships and bursaries

Number of trainees: 546

Level of training: Certificate, diploma, M.A., Ph.D.

Place of study: Canada, France, Liberia, Netherlands, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, among other countries.

Area of training: Public administration, development planning, postal management, electrical engineering, civil engineering, aviation, law, personnel management, dental health, petroleum chemistry, statistics, curriculum development, management consulting, press/public relations, water treatment and pollution control, insurance, development administration, judicial college course, customs and excise administration, international law and development, television/video and computer/micro-processing systems servicing, printing techniques, international development, librarianship, agricultural research, hotel and catering management, public enterprise management, immigration, demography, population and development.

The cost of fellowships in natural resources and energy was estimated at \$US 705,300 in 1984.

(ii) Training workshops

Number of workshops: 50

Number of participants: 1,340

Sectoral/functional areas: Demography, population and development

The cost of study tours and workshops in the area of natural resources and energy for 1984 is estimated at \$US 120,000.

(iii) Study tours

Number of study tours: 10

Number of trainees: 19

Place of study: Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Field of study: Civil service institutions, public administration and management, organization procedure and personnel administration, programming concepts, automation of staff pay management, government auditing, investment negotiation.

(iv) On-the-job training

Number of courses: 10

Number of trainees: 1,864

Place of training: Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and other African countries.

Area of training: Auditing of public enterprises, government accounting, commercial banking, financial management, automation of wages, diplomatic training, accounting, bookkeeping, taxation, public and local administration, budgeting, storekeeping, auditing, demography, population and development.

(b) Technical assistance and projects

(i) Number of experts, fields of competence and cost

Number of technical experts: 125

Field of competence: Auditing, government accounting, financial management, commercial banking, public administration, taxation, statistics, public finance, financial inspection, public enterprises, financial and fiscal policy, fiscal and customs administration, organization procedures, information systems and documentation, demography, population and development.

Total cost: \$US 9,379,000.

(ii) Number of technical assistance projects (excluding those referred to in subsections (iii) and (iv) below): 94, of which 70 are population projects.

Beneficiaries: Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe (19).

(iii) Development issues and policies

Fifty projects have been planned under a budget of \$US 7.8 million, as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>
National comprehensive planning	26
Subregional/regional development planning	15
Integrated rural development	2
River basin development	3
Investment project preparation and evaluation	<u>4</u>
	<u>50</u>

(iv) Natural resources and energy

Technical experts: 775 work-months

Number of projects: 27, of which 6 are related to investment and 21 to institutional development

Equipment value: \$US 1,840,200.

3. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

24. The activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations relevant to African countries during 1982-1983 were in the broad areas of manpower development and investment.

(a) Manpower development

25. The activities of the Centre in manpower development involved the organization of workshops and study tours at a total cost of \$US 420,737, as follows: five workshops on negotiating with and regulating transnational corporations in Cameroon, the Congo, Kenya, Somalia and Zambia for 197 participants at a cost of \$US 218,212; three workshops on mining and petroleum in Morocco, Sierra Leone and Zambia for 118 participants at a cost of \$US 140,650; two training workshops on fisheries in Mauritius and Morocco for 95 participants at a cost of \$US 61,875.

26. It should be stressed that the training workshops in Africa were primarily intended to strengthen the negotiating capability of government officials and agencies in dealing with matters related to laws, regulations and administrative arrangements concerning foreign investment and technology acquisition, as well as with specific contractual arrangements with transnational corporations.

27. In addition, 14 African countries were represented in a seminar on industrial

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development and co-operation among developing countries held at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, from 15 to 17 September 1982, at a cost of \$US 14,547.

(b) Investment studies and activities

28. During the period 1982-1983, the Centre completed studies on the economic, political, social and legal aspects of the activities of transnational corporations in home and host countries, particularly developing countries.

29. Studies prepared as joint projects of the Centre and ECA dealt with the role of transnational corporations in the production and processing of tropical hardwood in the Ivory Coast; in the cotton industry of the Sudan; in the banana industry of Cameroon; in the copper industry of Zaire; in the bauxite industry of Guinea; in the aluminium industry, the tea industry, and the tobacco industry of Kenya; and in the tobacco industry of Kenya, Thailand and Zimbabwe; the tobacco corporations of Zimbabwe and the transnational oligopoly in the coffee industry were also the subject of joint studies.

30. Studies completed in 1983 led to an interregional seminar on transnational corporations in primary export commodities at which a number of African countries were represented. The studies and the seminar dealt with many issues relating to exploration, investment conditions, and the production and marketing of primary commodities.

31. Concerning integrated studies of the economic, political, social and legal effects of the operations and practices of transnational corporations prepared by the Centre, two dealt with transnational corporations in world development, one with salient features and trends in foreign direct investment, and another with recent developments related to transnational corporations and international economic relations.

32. The studies on the effects of the operations and practices of transnational corporations in specific industry sectors and selected subject areas dealt with international tourism; the power equipment industry; the fertilizer industry; the agricultural machinery and equipment industry; the international auto industry; measures for strengthening the negotiating capacity of Governments in their relations with transnational corporations (technology transfer through transnational corporations); regional integration; alternative arrangements for petroleum development; and main features and trends in petroleum and mining agreements.

4. Economic Commission for Africa

33. Although all the ongoing activities of ECA are geared towards the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, for the purposes of the present report, the relevant areas of activity are manpower development and technical assistance and projects.

(a) Manpower development

34. The activities of ECA in the field of manpower development by major programme area for the biennium 1984-1985 are shown in table 3.

Table 3. Activities of ECA in manpower development, 1984-1985

Programme and activity	Number of workshops, courses, etc.	Participants	
		Number per workshop, course, etc.	Total
Development issues and policies			
(a) Education and training for development			
Workshops	10	35	350
Training package courses	3	30	90
Seminars	2	30	60
Identification and placement of fellows	300	-	-
(b) Manpower and employment planning policies			
 Regional and employment planning policies			
Regional/subregional workshops	9	35	315
National workshops	6	20	120
Environment			
Reports on training	2	-	-
Human settlements			
Workshops	6	20	120
Reports	2	-	-
Industrial development			
Workshops	4	25	100
Study tours	1	23	23
On-the-job training	1	-	4
International trade and development finance			
Workshops	2	45	90
Training courses	7	25	175
In-service training (for Namibians)	1	10	10
Transnational corporations			
Workshops	1	13	13

Table 3 (continued)

Programme and activity	Number of workshops, courses etc.	Participants	
		Number per workshop, course etc.	Total
Natural resources			
Workshops	1	20	20
Seminars/study tours	1	20	20
Manuals on surface-water and ground-water assessment	3	-	-
Energy and development			
Technical publications	2	-	-
Scholarships to African researchers	24	-	-
Workshops	2	25	50
Population			
Workshops	3	30	90
National seminars	2	20	40
On-the-job training	4	-	-
Public administration and finance			
Workshops	2	30	60
National training courses	4	30	120
Integration of women in development			
Workshops	2	20	40
Seminars (regional and subregional)	2	25	50
Internships and fellowships	-	-	220
Statistics			
Post-graduate training	-	-	2
Training of trainers	-	-	7
Working groups/workshops	6	20	120
Training seminars	1	20	20
Guide syllabuses prepared	2	-	-
Transport, communications and tourism			
Training workshop	1	40	40
Seminar	1	30	30
Training course (regional)	1	20	20

(b) Technical assistance and projects

35. A total of 360 work-months of regional advisory services under the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation are available, covering the areas of development issues and policies, natural resources, public administration and finance, social development and humanitarian affairs, statistics, and transport and communications. These services are supplemented by 219 ECA regular budget staff and include additional areas of food and agriculture, education, training, labour management and employment, environment, human settlements, industrial development, international trade and development finance, energy, population, and science and technology. During the biennium 1982-1983 \$US 33 million, 50 per cent of which was UNDP-financed, was allocated for the execution of technical co-operation and operational projects. Resources available for 1984-1985 are currently estimated at \$20.8 million, of which \$10 million is expected from UNDP. Details on the source and use of the resources are provided in table 4.

Table 4. Resources for ECA-executed projects, 1984-1985
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Sector activity	Source of funds					Total
	UNDP	UNFPA	UNTFAD	Bilateral	VFDW	
Economic co-operation and integration	786	-	50	45	-	881
Energy	200	-	-	-	-	200
Food and agriculture	50	-	-	-	-	50
Development issues and policies	1 500	-	-	128	-	1 628
Human settlements	69	-	-	-	-	69
Industry	813	-	67	1 117	-	1 997
Integration of women in development	1 329	-	-	809	54 a/	2 192
International trade and development finance	32	-	217	200	-	449
Public administration and manpower development	352	-	19	522	-	893

Table 4 (continued)

Sector activity	Source of funds					Total
	UNDP	UNFPA	UNTFAD	Bilateral	VFDW	
Natural resources	798	-	4	776	-	1 578
Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS)	1 187	-	-	-	-	1 187
Population	-	4 278	-	-	-	4 278
Science and technology	984	-	-	-	-	984
Statistics	857	1 520	-	-	-	2 377
Transport and communications	1 353	-	-	493	-	1 846
Administration and conference services	-	-	171	-	-	171
Total	10 310	5 798	528	4 090	54	20 780

Note: UNDP: United Nations Development Programme; UNFPA: United Nations Fund for Population Activities; UNTFAD: United Nations Trust Fund for African Development; VFDW: Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

a/ 1984 only.

5. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

36. The activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Africa focus on the problems of the least developed countries. They fall into the categories of manpower development, technical assistance and projects and technology development and transfer.

(a) Manpower development

37. Activities in manpower development are shown in table 5.

Table 5. Activities of UNCTAD in manpower development

Beneficiary	Activity	Number of participants	Country of training
French-speaking STO officials	On-the-job training course for STO officials (1982)	20	France
Selected African countries	On-the-job training course for STO officials (1984)	6 <u>a/</u>	India
Members of ECOWAS secretariat	Study mission to Latin American integration organizations (1982)		Latin America
Tunisia	GSP national seminar (1983)	50	Tunisia
Burundi, Congo, Zaire	GSP seminar for African countries (1983)	18	Burundi
Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia	GSP seminar for African countries (1983)	18	Ethiopia
Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta	GSP seminar for African countries (1984)	34	Ivory Coast

Source: Data provided by UNCTAD.

Note: STO: state trading organization; ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States; GSP: generalized system of preferences.

a/ From India as well as Africa.

38. In addition, on-the-job training programmes were organized for French-speaking countries (February 1983), on techno-economic projects and technology agreement (16 March-8 April 1982), and on technology development and transfer, New Delhi, attended by 11 participants from eight countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

(b) Technical assistance and projects

39. During the period 1981-1984, UNCTAD provided technical assistance to seven African least developed countries in respect of follow-up to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. 1/

Beneficiaries were Burundi, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and the Niger. Assistance regarding external trade policies and planning was also extended to eight countries, namely, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Lesotho, Mali and Uganda. UNCTAD also provided assistance, through the financing of long-term advisers, in dealing with transit and transport problems. The beneficiaries were Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, the Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

(c) Technology development and transfer

40. Among UNCTAD activities in technology development and transfer from 1982 to 1984 may be cited papers and studies including (a) a paper concerning co-operative exchange of skills and the institutional and policy issues involved (1984), (b) ongoing studies on the comparative analysis of techniques used for favouring petroleum exploration in Africa, (c) a paper on the role played by African States in the negotiations of an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology since the sixth session of UNCTAD in 1983 and (d) a report of the secretariat on common approaches to laws and regulations on the transfer and acquisition of technology.

41. Three missions were also mounted in 1983 to Lesotho, Mali and Togo to (a) revise and implement commercial law and legislation, (b) review the present situation concerning transfer and development of technology and (c) study suitable institutional structures and policies to deal with the acquisition of technology.

6. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

42. UNIDO assistance to Africa from indicative planning figure financial resources for the period 1984-1985 is estimated at \$US 50,045,371 for 74 projects expecting approval and/or implementation. The breakdown is given in table 6.

Table 6. UNIDO assistance to Africa, 1984-1985

Area of activity	Number of projects	Beneficiary	Value of projects (United States dollars)
Manpower development	(1	Non-least developed countries	700 000
	(1	Least developed countries	815 150
	(2	African region	5 675 000
Technical assistance and projects	(33	Non-least developed countries	12 135 250
	(19	Least developed countries	11 631 262
	(1	African region	600 000
Investment activities	(7	Non-least developed countries	6 659 000
	(4	Least developed countries	7 437 000
Technology development and transfer	(4	Non-least developed countries	1 602 709
	(1	Least developed countries	1 100 000
	(1	African region	490 000
Total	74	Total	50 045 371

Source: Compiled from data provided by UNIDO.

Note: Where the African region is the beneficiary, the projects involved are regional (e.g., the African Regional Petroleum Training Centre of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, and projects relating to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa).

43. Of the areas of activity listed in the table, technical assistance and projects include promotion of joint projects, national projects and advisory services; investment activities include pre-feasibility and feasibility studies and investment projects; and activities under technology development and transfer include assistance in institutional development and the provision of information. Countries referred to as non-least developed countries include Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The countries referred to as least developed countries include only Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, the Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

44. The \$US 1 million allocated under General Assembly resolution 38/192, section II, in support of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa is to be distributed as follows: technical advisory services, \$US 210,000; development of pilot and demonstration plants, \$US 500,000; industrial manpower, \$US 100,000; industrial infrastructure \$US 160,000; and public information activities, \$US 30,000.

45. UNIDO will also continue to finance from its own internal resources, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Fund and the Special Industrial Services programme, projects on special measures for least developed countries, land-locked developing countries and developing island countries; and projects related to industries satisfying the basic needs of and providing support to rural industries; industries processing local natural resources, including export-oriented industries; industrial institutional infrastructure; training programmes, and strengthening industrial training institutions in developing countries; development and transfer of industrial technology and industrial information; economic co-operation among developing countries; and promotional and other activities.

7. United Nations Environment Programme

(a) Manpower development

46. During the period 1980-1983, UNEP sponsored 192 government experts on short-term fellowships to attend meetings in Africa and elsewhere on environmental subjects covering 17 different topics. UNEP expects to sponsor up to 100 participants in 1984-1985.

47. The meetings scheduled by UNEP during the period 1983-1984, are shown in table 7.

Table 7. Meetings, workshops and study tours scheduled by UNEP, 1983-1984

Activity	Number of participants	Beneficiary
Seven subregional workshops on co-operation in dealing with national and common subregional environmental problems	47	Government experts
Three national workshops on local control of overgrazing	60	Botswana, Malawi, Zimbabwe
Southern African subregional environmental group workshop on overgrazing control		Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe
Workshop to review a draft programme of action	7	Seven subregional environmental groups
Workshop on ways to achieve co-operation and co-ordination of activities with non-governmental organizations	13	French-speaking African non-governmental organizations
Expert group meeting on possible use of facilities and capabilities to deal with environmental problems	16	African academics and national research councils

Table 7 (continued)

Activity	Number of participants	Beneficiary
Regional meeting on the environment	48	African Governments
Workshop to consider major environmental problems of Africa (Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania)	19	African experts
Study tour to a cement factory near Mombasa, Kenya, to obtain experience of how to rehabilitate land destroyed by quarrying	19	Nairobi-based African ambassadors and focal points accredited to UNEP

Source: Data provided by UNEP.

(b) Investment activities

48. During the biennium 1983-1984 various pre-feasibility studies are planned, including one on measures to protect Lake Tanganyika from pollution currently threatening both forest and fisheries resources; also planned are a study on the ecological impact of the hydroelectric scheme proposed in Lesotho, an investigation in Mali into the health and economic effects of the Saharan dust, an investigation into the possible environmental implications of the planned construction of the Bardhere dam and reservoir in Somalia, and an investigation into the environmental implications of a rice irrigation scheme project in Uganda. In addition, UNEP plans to assist the Algerian Government in undertaking a preliminary study on monitoring the quality of air, soil and marine pollution, and to draw up a national environmental law for the Sudan.

8. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

49. The ongoing activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) in Africa fall into the categories of manpower development, technical co-operation projects, technology development and transfer and special programmes for the least developed countries.

(a) Manpower development

50. In 1983, 86 fellowships and scholarships were awarded for training in 21 universities. During the period 1982-1984, four training workshops benefiting 86 participants were organized, the first on human settlements planning for West African States (Moscow, 1982), the second on improving urban habitat, the third on housing development (1984) and the fourth on human settlement management in a hot/dry climate (1984). Local counterparts were also assigned to the Centre's

international field experts in connection with 67 projects (see para. 51 below). In addition, two papers are to be prepared in 1984, one on training for human settlement and the other on improving training in Africa for the development and management of human settlements.

(b) Technical co-operation projects

51. Currently, 67 technical co-operation projects valued at \$US 11 million are being executed in 34 countries in Africa. There are 48 other projects valued at \$US 48,500,000 in the pipeline. A total of 158 experts, associate experts and United Nations volunteers are working in the ongoing projects. Projects areas include settlement policies, settlement planning, shelter and community services, development of the indigenous construction sector, low-cost infrastructure for human settlement, land use, mobilization of finance for human settlement development, and human settlement institutions and management.

(c) Technology development and transfer

52. There are 25 ongoing projects directly related to technology development and transfer. During the biennium 1982-1983, six African countries received interregional advisory services on the use of micro-computers in urban data management; 12 African countries received interregional advisory services in building materials and technology; and 15 received interregional advisory services in establishing or strengthening institutional arrangements for human settlement finance.

(d) Special programme for the least developed countries and refugees

53. The Centre has 35 ongoing projects in 23 of the 26 least developed countries in Africa, and another 22 are earmarked for implementation as soon as funds become available.

54. The Centre has continued to assist national liberation movements and refugees. For example, it has provided assistance to the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) in co-ordinating a multipurpose Centre at Bagamoyo (United Republic of Tanzania), to the PAC self-help community development project at Morogoro (United Republic of Tanzania), to Namibians in training in selected fields of human settlements and to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in preparing project documents for the construction of a Namibian secondary school at Brazzaville. The Centre has also provided assistance in the settlement of voluntary repatriates at Magara and Nyanza-Lac (Burundi), the development of rural settlements for 500 refugees in Nigeria, equipment and logistical strengthening of the refugee reception centre at Dakar, the establishment of a refugee reception centre in Swaziland, and the provision of shelter in Vige province for 300,000 Angolan refugees.

9. United Nations Development Programme

55. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects in Africa are financed under indicative planning figures, the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, Special Programme Resources, the United Nations Special Fund

for Land-locked Developing Countries and the Special Industrial Services programme. The following data cover only UNDP projects in Africa which are either executed by the Office for Projects Execution (OPE) of UNDP or by Governments. Information is also provided on projects financed and co-financed by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and executed by OPE and Governments, and on projects financed under the United Nations Capital Development Fund.

(a) Government-executed projects, 1984-1985

56. The sum of \$US 1,363,141 has been allocated for regional activities and projects, including technical co-operation among developing countries, for sugar production and utilization of sugar cane by-products; the Regional Centre of Solar Energy; establishment of the African Economic Community and the African Energy Commission; advisory and programme support to the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries; assistance to the West African Development Bank; assistance in garments manufacturing; and assistance in the development of maritime activities (the Comoros).

57. Government-executed country projects have been allocated \$US 6,435,567 for country projects in 26 different countries, 15 of which are least developed (see table 8).

Table 8. Country projects executed by Governments and by UNDP/OPE, 1984-1985

Area of activity	Government-executed projects		UNDP/OPE-executed projects	
	Number of beneficiaries	Total cost (United States dollars)	Number of beneficiaries	Total cost (United States dollars)
Development strategies, policies and planning	5	658 745	23	3 354 143
Public administration	5	362 334	5	377 088
Natural resources	5	1 200 210	5	599 800
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	5	1 085 490	3	532 125
Industry	4	133 700	-	-
Transport and communications	2	659 684	2	106 740
Settlement planning	-	-	1	20 000

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Table 8 (continued)

Area of activity	Government- executed projects		UNDP/OPE- executed projects	
	Number of benefi- ciaries	Total cost (United States dollars)	Number of benefi- ciaries	Total cost (United States dollars)
Health	4	695 562	1	419 300
Education	6	518 994	2	539 054
Employment promotion and planning	2	39 000	-	-
Skills development	1	444 878	2	1 340 583
Humanitarian aid relief	1	42 000	1	30 000
Social conditions and equity	3	224 000	-	-
Culture	2	217 300	-	-
Science and technology	2	153 670	1	123 000
Political affairs	-	-	a/	59 280
Total		6 435 567		7 501 113

a/ National liberation movements

(b) UNDP/OPE-executed projects, 1984-1985

58. The allocation for regional projects in Africa amounted to \$US 3,209,252 for activities and projects on the organization of donors' round tables, river basin development, preparation and organization of conferences, and for the promotion of economic and technical co-operation between Africa and Latin America.

59. The sum of \$US 7,501,113 was allocated for country projects and activities, as indicated in table 8.

(c) UNSO projects executed by Governments and UNDP/OPE

60. Under the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (first mandate of UNSO), \$US 161,970 was allocated for one regional project, namely, the creation of a publication service at the Institute of the Sahel, during the period July 1982 to June 1984. Further,

\$US 107,260,000 was allocated from 1983 for eight country projects in the areas of feeder road construction and maintenance, equipment and maintenance of deep bore wells, inventory of national resources, development of agricultural statistics and studies.

61. The implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region and adjacent areas of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (second mandate of UNSO) was executed under regional and country projects. Regional projects were allocated \$US 3,046,909 for projects and activities in pastoral training, creation of an ecology environment research unit, and promoting exchange of information on and expertise in desertification matters. Country projects were allocated \$US 31,544,050 for activities and projects in 11 countries in the areas of bush-fire control, exploration and exploitation of underground and surface water, utilization of wind energy, land utilization and development of valleys, rangeland management and development, agro-forestry, industrial and village plantation, construction of dams, promotion of wood stoves, protection and development of date palm cultures, establishment of green belts around cities, reafforestation to control salinization, strengthening and intensification of ongoing sand-dune fixation activities, species trials for rain-fed fuelwood plantations, establishment of a nomadic university, management of grazing resources around permanent water supplies, creation of family woodlots and improvement of livestock management.

(d) United Nations Capital Development Fund projects executed by governments and UNDP/OPE

62. Regional projects were allocated \$US 738,000 for food storage and food crops protection, and the Liptako-Gourma projects. The amount of \$US 150,185,710 was allocated for 23 countries for activities and projects in rural water supplies; rural primary schools; community secondary schools; small industries; low-cost housing; rural electrification; road maintenance; poultry production; rice production; reinforcement of storage and transport capacity for basic foodstuffs; seed cleaning, storage and structures; equipment and supplies for waterworks construction; swamp rehabilitation and improvement; industrial equipment; fruit and vegetable cannery; health sub-centres; slaughtering facilities; flooding control; dam construction, causeway and road construction, swine production; improvement of sugar-cane; provision of hoes; village irrigation; University of Ouagadougou.

10. United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

63. The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development carries out activities in the fields of manpower development, technical assistance and projects, investment studies and activities and technology development and transfer.

(a) Manpower development

64. The activities of the Financing System in manpower development are shown in table 9.

Table 9. Activities of the Financing System in manpower development, as at 31 December 1983

Beneficiary	Scholarships (number of students)	Study tours (number of participants)	On-the-job training (number of participants)
Least developed countries	12	16 <u>a/</u>	..
Non-least developed countries	8	26	..
Africa	380 <u>b/</u>	42	376

Source: Data provided by the Financing System.

Note: The countries of training and study tours include Burundi, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Israel, Kenya, Liberia, Maldives, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The Financing System also supported five training projects in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Swaziland and Zambia.

a/ Including participants from Ethiopia (4), the Gambia (2), Guinea (1), Malawi (4), Somalia (1) and the United Republic of Tanzania (4).

b/ Including, in addition to those listed above, 4 from Sierra Leone and 8 from Guinea; 1 from Kenya and 7 from Senegal, 360 general training (pre-university and first degree) students from Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Swaziland and Zambia.

(b) Technical assistance and projects

65. The Financing System has four projects in science and technology policy planning in Botswana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe, and related activities in Burundi. It also has five regional projects, one of which concerns the strengthening of the African Regional Centre for Technology; the other four are being carried out in co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel.

66. For the biennium 1984-1985, the Financing System has a total of 771.4 man-months of consultant and expert services for implementing its projects in Africa. The cost for all experts/consultants is valued at \$US 4,717,158 and training at \$US 1,745,158.

(c) Investment studies and activities

67. The Financing System has eight projects with investment potential, aimed at strengthening research and development capacities in the Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles and Somalia. Two programmes are worthy of note: one for island countries concerning small energy packages to tap

renewable energy resources in Cape Verde, Mauritius and Seychelles and the other concerning resource exploration and exploitation activities in the Gambia, Lesotho and Madagascar.

(d) Technology development and transfer

68. The Financing System has four projects in strengthening institutional capacity and physical infrastructure in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Nigeria. In addition, a major package of projects for rural technologies in the Sahel is being finalized with the Italian Government. There are also two projects on science and technology information and data bases in Kenya and Senegal. The Senegal project is part of a multi-donor initiative led by the World Bank to upgrade the national agricultural programme. Projects in acquisition and transfer of technologies are located in Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

11. United Nations University

Manpower development

69. Manpower development by the United Nations University in Africa in 1984, is being carried out through advanced training at the post-graduate level, organization of meetings and various other activities. Information on advanced training at the post-graduate level in 1984, with fellowships awarded in 1983 and continuing in 1984, is indicated in table 10.

Table 10. Advanced training activities of the United Nations University, 1983-1984

Beneficiary	Number of fellows	Field of training	Country of training
Egypt	(3	Renewable energy systems	India, United States
	(1	Nutrition	United States
	(1	Food technology	India
Ethiopia	1	Nutrition	Thailand
Nigeria	(1	Food technology	India
	(1	Renewable energy systems	India
Sierra Leone	1	Rural energy	Nigeria
Tunisia	1	Nutrition	United States
United Republic of Tanzania	1	Fisheries economics and marine policy	Japan
Total	11		

Source: Data provided by the University.

70. A larger number of University fellowships during the biennium 1984-1985 are envisaged in nutrition; food technology; energy; biotechnology; agro-forestry; and human and social development. Four meetings (on mineral resources and industrialization; agriculture in Africa; new capital cities; and integrated rural energy), involving 81 participants, have been held in 1984. The following five meetings are planned for 1984-1985: a meeting on the establishment of a need-based information service in food science and nutrition for Africa (Lagos, July 1984); a symposium on the state of physics and mathematics in Africa (Trieste, Italy, October 1984); a workshop on sand transport and desertification in arid lands (Khartoum, December 1984); a regional workshop on global peace and security problems (Addis Ababa, January 1985); and a workshop on the possible establishment of a pest management documentation and information system and service in Africa, the date and venue of which have yet to be determined.

71. Other University activities in Africa include the designation of four African institutions, one each in Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria and the Sudan, as Associated Institutions of the University. Noteworthy is the Special Committee on Africa of the University, which is in the process of being established with the main goal of bringing together a small group of outstanding Africans to reflect on the future of Africa; it will analyse the underlying causes and trends of the crisis in Africa in a historical perspective and, among many other tasks, make effective proposals for a feasible future for Africa. The University also has in hand proposals for future research projects on such topics as climatic, biotic and human interactions in the humid tropics; nation-building or transnationalization in Africa (\$US 280,000 in 1984-1985); and African regional food and nutrition (the proposed budget is \$US 7 million over a period of five years). In addition, the University is in the process of establishing an institute for natural resources in Africa.

12. International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT)

72. The increased shift of the activities of the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) related to technical co-operation appears clearly when the percentages of total resources distributed to the African region during 1982 and 1983 are considered. In 1982, 14.9 per cent of the total programme of the Centre was devoted to Africa. This share rose to 20.1 per cent in 1983 and is expected to follow an upward trend in 1984. The Centre has already assisted many African countries in establishing and strengthening national institutions for trade promotion and in introducing appropriate work plans. Product and market development assistance, as well as manpower development, are other important elements of the Centre's technical co-operation activities in Africa.

(a) Manpower development

73. Activities for 1982-1983 in manpower development are indicated in table 11.

Table 11. Manpower development activities of the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT)

Area of training or training workshop	Number of scholarships		Number of participants		Place of training
	1982	1983	1982	1983	
Trade information service; input procurement; market research techniques; trade promotion costing/pricing	23	58	-	-	Headquarters of the Centre; Eastern and Southern African Management Institute; national promotion centres; institutions in developing countries
Training workshops	-	-	513	400	..

Source: Data provided by the Centre.

74. The Centre also has interregional activities benefiting Africa. In 1983, for example, there were 68 interregional and associated events involving 1,616 participants and 457 lecturers. The functional areas involved included trade promotion and export marketing research, import management, trade expansion with specific countries, import management for French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries, trade information and organization of chambers of commerce, overseas trade representation services, applied export market development and training of trainers in export trade promotion. The target audience involved in these activities included senior-level and middle-level executives, export promotion officials from ministries, central banks, state trading organizations, planning sectors, customs, trade attachés and officials of chambers of commerce from developing African countries.

(b) Technical assistance and projects

75. Activities of the Centre related to technical assistance and projects are shown in table 12.

Table 12. Technical assistance and projects of the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT), 1983

Beneficiary	Activity or project	Allocation of funds (United States dollars)	
		Trust fund	UNDP
Angola	Assistance to the Angolan Trade Information Centre (ANG/24/34)	106 195	-
Benin	Co-operation with the Government of Benin in the promotion of external trade (BEN/50/84)	216 991	-
Burundi	Import management (BDI/61/19)	90 700	-
Ethiopia	Strengthening the foreign trade sector (ETH/77/010)	-	13 800
	Import operations and techniques (ETH/20/43)	89 595	-
Ghana	Assistance in the promotion of external trade (GHA/50/80)	234 514	-
Ivory Coast	Trade information (IVC/82/005)	-	4 500
	Promotion of international trade (IVC/83/006)	-	11 700
Lesotho	Lesotho fruit and vegetable cannery (LES/75/050)	-	20 000
	Technical co-operation in trade promotion (LES/50/83)	221 239	-
	Associate expert (NET/05/02)	30 798	-
Liberia	Establishment of the Liberian Trade Information Service (LIR/50/89)	60 177	-
	Trade information services (LIR/80/003)	-	65 143
Madagascar	Export promotion (MAG/80/003)	-	76 524
Malawi	Export development and trade promotion (MLW/83/028)	-	155 740

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Table 12. (continued)

Beneficiary	Activity or project	Allocation of funds (United States dollars)	
		Trust fund	UNDP
Mali	Co-operation with the Government of Mali in developing the commercial sector and international trade (MLI/82/020)	-	188 000
Niger	Development of trade (NER/81/009)	-	144 260
Rwanda	Import management (RWA/61/18)	90 700	-
Senegal	Assistance to the Senegalese External Trade Centre (SEN/82/008)	-	100 000
Somalia	Development of trade documentation units at the Ministry of Commerce (SOM/50/91)	53 097	-
Uganda	External sector development (UGA/80/021)	-	36 000
United Republic of Tanzania	Export and trade promotion (URT/80/76)	434 562	-
	Import operations and techniques (URT/80/79)	355 514	-
	Associate expert (NET/05/02)	22 474	-
Upper Volta	Assistance to the National Office for External Trade (UPV/24/36)	110 619	-

Source: Data provided by the Centre.

(c) Special programmes for the least developed countries in Africa

76. In 1983, the Centre had 16 special programmes valued at \$US 1,358,703 in the least developed African countries. The countries benefiting, with one project each, were Benin (\$106,604), Burundi (\$671), Malawi (\$141,602), Mali (\$164,353), the Niger (\$28,921), Rwanda (\$672), Somalia (\$7,454), Uganda (\$8,974, and the Upper Volta (\$65,178); with two projects each, Ethiopia (\$13,993) and Lesotho (\$200,846); and with three projects, the United Republic of Tanzania (\$619,440). A total of \$US 569,954 was also allocated for nine regional projects as follows: a market news service (\$29,334); the West African Economic Community (2 projects) (\$214,812); the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (\$67,466); ECA (\$70,000); the Economic Community of West African States (\$4,190); the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (\$52,596); and training (2 projects) (\$130,756).

13. World Food Programme

77. The total number of World Food Programme (WFP)-assisted projects for the economic and social development of Africa, including extensions, was 138, as at 23 March 1984. The overall cost of the projects is \$US 1.070 million and the total tonnage involved is about 1.7 million tons. Forty-two African countries are to benefit from these projects.

78. The types and magnitude of WFP-supported development projects are classified under human resources development, economic and social infrastructure and directly productive projects.

(a) Human resources development

79. A total of \$US 398.5 million has been allocated for human resources development and the activities covered include:

(a) Feeding of expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children (\$US 89.2 million); beneficiaries include Angola, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, the Niger, Somalia and Swaziland;

(b) Feeding in primary schools (\$US 22.5 million); beneficiaries include Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Uganda;

(c) Feeding in secondary schools (\$US 28.5 million); beneficiaries include Burundi, Lesotho, Swaziland and the Upper Volta;

(d) Feeding in pre-vocational and vocational institutions; youth camps and on-the-job training (\$US 25.6 million); beneficiaries include Guinea, Malawi, the Niger, Somalia and Zambia;

(e) Feeding in universities, professional and technical institutions (\$US 14.2 million); Uganda is the beneficiary;

(f) Feeding of patients and convalescents (\$US 8 million); beneficiaries include the Congo, Djibouti and the Niger.

(b) Economic and social infrastructure

80. A total of \$US 116.3 million has been allocated for the following economic and social infrastructure activities:

(a) Public health programmes including eradication of disease (\$US 4.2 million); the beneficiary is Cape Verde;

(b) Housing, building and creation of public amenities, including slum clearance, improvement in sanitation and drinking water supplies (\$US 10 million); beneficiaries include Guinea and the United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) Transportation and communications, including roads, railroads, airports and power works (\$US 42.3 million); beneficiaries include Burundi, Guinea, Lesotho, Rwanda and Zaire;

(d) Community development projects (including certain multi-purpose schemes) involving work carried out on a self-help basis (\$US 59.9 million); beneficiaries include Benin, Chad, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Togo.

(c) Directly productive projects

81. The total value of activities under this programme is \$US 555.6 million. The activities involved are:

(a) Land development and improvement, including land reclamation, irrigation, drainage and flood control and soil conservation (\$US 63.3 million); beneficiaries include the Comoros, the Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania and the Upper Volta;

(b) Land settlement and agrarian reform (\$US 106.7 million); beneficiaries include Cameroon, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania and Somalia;

(c) Assistance to refugees (\$US 21.3 million); beneficiaries include Angola, Djibouti, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia;

(d) Promotion and diversification of crop (including tree crop) production (\$US 44.1 million); beneficiaries include Angola, Ghana, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania;

(e) Animal production, including dairy development, rangeland management and fodder production, and milk processing schemes (\$US 116.2 million); beneficiaries include Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda;

(f) Forestry projects, including afforestation, reforestation and watershed management and associated soil conservation works (\$US 141.7 million); beneficiaries include the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi and Mozambique;

(g) Establishment of food reserves for price stabilization and other purposes (\$US 36.5 million); beneficiaries include Botswana, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique and the Niger.

B. Specialized agencies and other related organizations

1. International Labour Organisation

(a) Manpower development

82. In the biennium 1984-1985, 96 fellowships for training at the technical and professional levels were either under execution or active consideration by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The areas of training were secretarial work; industrial safety; comparative management; manpower planning and assessment; national manpower survey; labour law and labour relations; maritime work; factory inspection; occupational safety and health; and labour statistics; training was also provided for crafts instructors. The places of training were India, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

83. For the biennium 1984-1985, five workshops, in which 36 participants from African countries participated, have so far been held. The areas covered included labour administration and social security (general aspects of social security for African national liberation movements).

84. The ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training (Turin, Italy) has planned 20 courses in 1984 in the areas of management of training institutions, management of energy resources, modular programme of pedagogical training, improvement of office skills at supervisory and basic management level (for women), development and management of co-operatives, design and appraisal of rural development projects, analysis of labour relations, road maintenance (for countries members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference); computerized information systems, management of water resources in the rural environment, training methodology (including trade union instructors), training of foremen, maintenance of rural infrastructures with special reference to popular participation, development and management of national vocational training institutions, and design and appraisal of development projects. In addition, 11 interregional courses to be attended by participants from Africa have been planned. The ILO International Institute for Labour Studies is organizing six courses in 1984-1985 (three each year) in the following areas: active labour policy; labour management relations in the petroleum industry; training of trainers in the process of appropriate technologies and in the process of the revival of African traditional technologies; and critical social issues of rapid urbanization in Africa.

85. Six study tours involving 40 trainees were undertaken in 1982-1983 covering the subjects of co-operative development, social security, manpower planning, hotel management and population/family welfare. The countries visited were Denmark, Egypt, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya and Switzerland.

86. Two on-the-job training programmes, one in Sierra Leone and the other in Tunisia, are currently envisaged for 1984 in the area of occupational health.

(b) Technology development and transfer

87. ILO involvement in research, advisory services and technical assistance to African countries in respect of the choice of technologies which contribute to employment creation and the satisfaction of basic needs covers, inter alia, conceptual issues, ranging from the definition and measurement of indigenous technological capacity to the choice and application of appropriate technologies, and technological linkages between small and large enterprises.

88. Studies are being undertaken on methods of labour-based road construction and maintenance, on upgrading traditional technologies in rural transport, on improving agricultural tools and equipment, on technological change and the condition of rural women, and on the socio-economic impact of alternative energy technologies.

89. ILO has recently published a detailed repertory of some 800 African technology institutions dealing with renewable energy sources, building materials for low-cost housing, agricultural tools and implements, and food processing. Furthermore, ILO has undertaken work on blending new technologies with traditional activities. This work has resulted in the publication of a portfolio of experiments and projects which includes 17 case studies of successful blending. These include brief reports on biotechnology applications to some African fermented foods, on the application of photovoltaic cells to power village grain mills in the Upper Volta, and on the use of satellite remote-sensing techniques in West Africa.

(c) Technical assistance and projects

90. Total ILO expenditure on technical co-operation projects (experts, fellowships, equipment) in Africa in 1982-1983 from all sources of funds was \$US 91,955,924. Each year, there are 300 experts whose fields of competence cover international labour standards, promotion of equality, employment and development, vocational training, industrial relations and labour administration, working conditions and environment, co-operative development, rural development, social security, labour statistics, and technical support to employers' and workers' organizations.

91. ILO has five institutions and programmes for the promotion of joint projects between and among Africa countries. These are the African Regional Centre for Labour Administration (CRADAT), the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA), the Inter-African Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CIADFOR), the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) and, finally, the African Regional Labour and Population Programme which is concerned with the interrelationship between labour and population dynamics.

(d) Aid-in-kind

92. ILO supplies tools, materials, machinery and vehicles in connection with its expert assistance in technical co-operation projects. The total value of such equipment provided by the ILO throughout the world in the first 10 months of 1982 was \$US 10,321,592.

(e) Special programme for least developed countries, land-locked developing countries and developing island countries

93. The largest portion of the resources earmarked for ILO technical co-operation activities in Africa is spent on least developed countries. In 1982, this amounted to \$US 21.1 million devoted mainly to technical co-operation programmes in the fields of vocational training, management development, vocational rehabilitation, employment promotion, with particular emphasis on special public works programmes (e.g., rural roads, irrigation schemes, water supplies, afforestation, low-housing construction, community centres). Least developed countries currently benefiting from this form of technical co-operation in Africa include Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Mali, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Upper Volta.

94. Other programmes for the least developed countries in Africa include co-operative development, hotel and tourism, energy-related programmes and occupational safety and health.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(a) Manpower development

95. Scholarships and bursaries in 1983 were awarded to 289 candidates from all Africa (i.e., continental Africa) and to 266 candidates from Africa south of the Sahara for training at degree/post-graduate and non-professional levels and were distributed by area of training as shown in table 13.

Table 13. Scholarships and bursaries awarded by FAO, 1983

Area of training	Number of trainees	
	All Africa	Africa south of the Sahara <u>a/</u>
Land/water	48	39
Crops	72	69
Livestock	34	31
Rural planning (economics, statistics)	60	58
Farm management	4	4
Rural extension (home economics)	15	13
Agricultural mechanization, storage	9	9
Agro-industries	5	5
Marketing, management services	7	7
Fisheries	17	13
Forestry	18	18
Total <u>b/</u>	289	266

Source: Data provided by FAO, 15 May 1984.

a/ Comprising all countries of the continent except Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia and South Africa.

b/ Of the total number of trainees, 212 (in either category) were trained in Africa.

96. African participants in training workshops and study tours organized by FAO in 1982 numbered 426; 325 on-the-job training activities were undertaken in the African region during the same period.

(b) Investment studies and activities

97. Investment activities covering 85 projects for all Africa and 62 projects for Africa south of the Sahara were undertaken in the areas of general agriculture and rural development, irrigation, livestock (including poultry, fisheries, forestry, research/extension, agriculture credit and marketing, and agro-industries). Investment activities by category of project are provided in table 14.

Table 14. Investment activities of FAO

Project category	Number of projects	Investment value (millions of United States dollars)
<u>All Africa</u>		
Projects previously prepared by FAO Investment Centre (FAO/IC) and prepared for financing in 1983	17	553
Additional projects worked on by FAO/IC	68	1 360
Total	85	1 913
<u>Africa south of the Sahara</u>		
Projects previously prepared by FAO/IC and approved for financing in 1983	12	189
Additional projects worked on by FAO/IC in 1983	50	760
Total	62	949

Source: Data provided by FAO, May 1984.

(c) Technology development and transfer

98. FAO assists technology development and transfer in Africa through research support, training, demonstration, dissemination of information, supply of equipment and other physical inputs, and technical advisory services.

99. Over 80 major FAO field projects, with 300 experts and \$US 123 million in financial assistance, are currently under way in support of research and technology development in Africa. About 9 out of every 10 of these projects are devoted to food crops and animal production. FAO spends about \$US 25 million annually from both regular programme and extrabudgetary resources for the development of research and technology in the region.

100. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) (for which FAO provides secretariat services), in co-operation with a large number of national, regional and international, has continued its efforts to stimulate national germplasm programmes and to establish a viable network of plant genetic resource centres in Africa. During 1983, IBPGR sponsored or co-sponsored collection missions to 11 African countries. National institutions in Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, the Sudan and Togo were given

assistance in germplasm collection and characterization, upgrading storage facilities, and training. In the same year institution-building and training assistance was given to Algeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, the Sudan and the Upper Volta to strengthen their forest seed collection capabilities. Further, FAO is collaborating closely with the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources of the Organization of African Unity and UNEP towards the establishment of an African data bank on animal genetic resources.

101. FAO specialist information systems encourage information exchange. Some 30 African countries are members of the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS), and 26 African countries were members of the FAO Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS) in 1982.

(d) Technical assistance and projects

102. Technical assistance and projects at a cost of \$US 70,418,000 for all Africa and \$US 60,936,000 for Africa south of the Sahara in 1983 were implemented, respectively, by 904 and 792 expert project staff whose areas of competence are provided in table 15.

Table 15. Expert project staff of FAO and their field of competence

Field of competence	Number of expert project staff	
	All Africa	Africa south of the Sahara
Land and water development	133	117
Plant production and protection	206	177
Livestock	111	95
Agricultural services and agro-industry	126	112
Rural development and training	53	48
Nutrition	13	10
Planning and statistics	50	49
Fisheries	94	81
Forestry	86	76
Other (including programming, evaluation, management, and communication/documentation services)	32	27
Total	904	792

Source: Data provided by FAO, May 1984.

103. Field programme expenditures in 1983 amounted to \$US 111.7 million and \$US 98.5 million for all Africa and Africa south of the Sahara, respectively. Regular programme expenditure totalled \$US 61.3 million for 1982-1983. Both categories of expenditure are presented by subsector or activity of expenditure in table 16.

Table 16. FAO programme expenditure
 (millions of United States dollars)

Sub-sector or activity	Field programme expenditure, 1983		Regular programme expenditure, 1982-1983
	All Africa	Africa south of the Sahara	All Africa
Natural resources	17.2	14.0	3.4
Crops	33.0	29.9	6.2
Livestock	19.2	16.3	3.5
Research	0.6	0.5	1.1
Rural development	12.3	10.8	5.7
Nutrition	0.9	0.8	2.9
Planning/statistics	8.9	8.8	7.2
Fisheries	9.0	7.8	4.6
Forestry	10.5	9.5	3.0
Development support programme	-	-	20.8
Other	0.1	0.1	2.9
Total	111.7	98.5	61.3

Source: Data provided by FAO, May 1984.

104. In the promotion of joint projects between two or more countries, FAO had 157 intercountry field projects with a total value of \$US 125 million under way in Africa in 1983, in the subsectors of land and water development (18 projects), crops (33), livestock (23), fisheries (16), forestry (10), rural development and support services (40) and others (17).

(e) Aid-in-kind

105. In 1983 FAO/World Food Programme emergency food aid to African countries was provided to returnees and drought victims in Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Swaziland, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe; to victims of crop failure in the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau; to earthquake victims in Guinea; to refugees in Rwanda, Somalia and the Sudan; and to returnees and displaced persons in Uganda. The total quantity of food aid thus provided was 301, 315 metric tons and the value was \$US 117 million.

106. Emergency non-food aid-in-kind provided through the FAO Office for Special Relief Operations in 1983, worth \$US 14 million, was provided to 18 countries and consisted of fertilizer (\$US 200,000), seeds (\$US 4,258,000), pesticide/insecticide (\$US 256,000), animal feed (\$US 793,000), animal vaccines (\$US 461,000), equipment (\$US 658,000), vehicles (\$US 7,421,000) and agricultural tools (\$US 450,000). The beneficiaries of this aid were drought victims, returnees, displaced persons, rural populations, refugees, herdsmen, cyclone victims and a seed corporation (Nigeria).

107. FAO expenditure on equipment in Africa in 1983 under various programmes for 50 African countries and regional projects in Africa amounted to \$US 28.7 million, made up of UNDP funds, \$US 10.1 million; trust funds, \$US 14.1 million; and the FAO regular programme, \$US 4.5 million.

(f) Special programme for least developed countries, land-locked developing countries and developing island countries

108. Of the total FAO field programme expenditure in 1982 and 1983, \$US 110 million was allocated to the least developed countries; \$US 55 million was allocated to land-locked countries to help increase domestic food production and reduce dependency on food imports among other activities; and \$US 14 million was allocated mainly for the development of marine and submarine resources.

3. International Civil Aviation Organization

109. Activities of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Africa are mainly in the area of manpower development and in the execution of UNDP country projects and intercountry projects.

(a) Manpower development

110. In 1982 and 1983, ICAO awarded 234 and 303 fellowships, respectively in manpower development. The distribution of awards is shown in table 17.

Table 17. Distribution of ICAO fellowships in manpower development

Beneficiary	1982	1983
Angola	10	6
Benin	4	-
Botswana	5	4
Cameroon	-	13
Cape Verde	3	-
Chad	-	9
Ethiopia	26	12
Gabon	6	6
Ghana	6	28
Guinea	2	-

Table 17 (continued)

Beneficiary	1982	1983
Guinea-Bissau	8	35
Kenya	31	52
Lesotho	-	1
Liberia	2	1
Madagascar	4	1
Malawi	15	14
Mali	16	14
Mauritania	1	2
Mauritius	5	7
Namibia	6	17
Niger	4	18
Nigeria	22	-
Senegal	1	2
Seychelles	6	6
Somalia	6	4
Swaziland	-	9
Uganda	20	14
United Republic of Tanzania	6	20
Upper Volta	-	1
Zaire	11	3
Zambia	5	4
Zimbabwe	3	-
Total	234	303

Source: Data provided by ICAO.

111. Based on the need, the areas of training included air traffic control, aviation medicine, operations and management, air and space law, air transport, flight operations and pilot training, aerodrome administration, aircraft engineering/maintenance and airworthiness, aeronautical information services, communications maintenance, aeronautical meteorology, instructional technique, training aids and operations, accident investigation and prevention, language training, airport fire, rescue and search services.

(b) UNDP country projects executed by ICAO

112. During the period 1982-1983 a total of \$US 20,744,404 was allocated for experts (\$11,695,076 in 1982 and \$9,049,328 in 1983 for 94 and 109 experts, respectively) and distributed among 36 African countries (see table 18). The distribution of experts is shown in table 19.

Table 18. UNDP country projects executed by ICAO
(United States dollars)

Beneficiary	Financial allocation	
	1982	1983
Angola	640 941	609 176
Benin	15 681	35 312
Botswana	272 236	364 324
Cameroon	150 115	162 918
Cape Verde	155 530	27 452
Central African Republic	15 772	-
Chad	1 260 104	269 077
Equatorial Guinea	-	12 944
Ethiopia	73 851	816 236
Gabon	198 543	93 500
Ghana	394 275	760 140
Guinea	241 819	368 363
Guinea-Bissau	264 947	293 457
Kenya	504 529	330 328
Lesotho	299 146	202 011
Liberia	46 676	37 055
Madagascar	186 792	22 659
Malawi	230 811	256 306
Mali	402 413	262 532
Mauritania	58 860	31 807
Mauritius	58 860	31 807
Mozambique	978 320	693 058
Niger	66 921	176 477
Nigeria	1 514 307	1 096 655
Senegal	20 754	49 767
Seychelles	22 581	15 851
Sierra Leone	34 936	93 145
Somalia	710 277	-
Swaziland	197 732	291 970
Togo	63 888	10 585
Uganda	683 135	758 385
United Republic of Tanzania	332 039	501 669
Upper Volta	-	32 174
Zaire	1 115 283	113 490
Zambia	359 633	151 348
Zimbabwe	151 197	104 621

Source: Data provided by ICAO.

Table 19. Distribution of experts for UNDP country projects executed by ICAO

Beneficiary	1982	1983
Angola	6	6
Benin	-	1
Botswana	6	5
Cameroon	1	1
Cape Verde	2	1
Central African Republic	-	-
Chad	1	2
Equatorial Guinea	-	1
Ethiopia	3	3
Gabon	2	1
Ghana	1	3
Guinea	1	2
Guinea-Bissau	2	3
Kenya	6	3
Lesotho	7	9
Liberia	3	-
Madagascar	3	-
Malawi	4	4
Mali	-	-
Mauritania	-	-
Mauritius	-	-
Mozambique	14	13
Niger	-	3
Nigeria	5	2
Senegal	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-
Somalia	6	16
Swaziland	7	8
Uganda	4	8
United Republic of Tanzania	5	5
Zaire	1	1
Zambia	4	4
Zimbabwe	3	3
Total	94	109

Source: Based on data provided by ICAO.

(c) Inter-country projects

113. Inter-country projects executed by ICAO during the biennium 1982-1983 were valued at \$US 4,822,496 for 17 experts. The projects involved were the East African Civil Flying School at Soroti, Uganda (five experts in 1982), the Ecole africaine de la météorologie et de l'aviation civile (EAMAC) (five experts in 1982 and five in 1983); and maintenance (one technician in 1982 and one in 1983).

4. World Health Organization

114. The World Health Organization (WHO) carries out country and intercountry activities in Africa and provides special assistance to land-locked countries. These activities fall into the categories of manpower development, technical assistance and projects, and special programmes.

(a) Manpower development

(i) Country activities

115. The activities of WHO in manpower development for the biennium 1984-1985 are set out in table 20.

Table 20. WHO country programme activities, 1984-1985

Number of beneficiary countries <u>a/</u>	Major area of activity	Type of manpower development	Financial allocation (United States dollars)
12	Health situation and trend assessment	Fellowships	225 900
26	Organization of health systems based on primary health care	Fellowships	154 600
37	Health manpower	Training/ workshops/ seminars	5 742 530
7	Public information and education	Fellowships	378 000
6	Research promotion and research development, including research on health-promoting behaviour	Fellowships	1 125 960
10	Protection and promotion of health, including family planning	Fellowships	225 500
15	Disease prevention and control, vaccination, immunization, drugs and medicine	Fellowships	309 460
12	Promotion of environmental health, communal water supply and sanitation	Fellowships	200 800

Table 20 (continued)

Number of beneficiary countries <u>a/</u>	Major area of activity	Type of manpower development	Financial allocation (United States dollars)
8	Diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative technology, clinical laboratory and radiological technology for health	Workshops/ seminars	227 800
4	General health protection and promotion of nutrition	Fellowships	110 500
3	Leprosy, mental health, health legislation, workers health and dental health	Fellowships	119 500
Total			8 910 550

Source: Data provided by WHO.

a/ The beneficiaries include all African countries except Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Somalia and the Sudan.

(ii) Intercountry activities

116. Of the total of \$US 27,660,700 allocated for intercountry activities in 1984-1985, the sum of \$950,00 (3.4 per cent) is earmarked for fellowships, seminars, workshops, training courses, teaching materials and promotion of research in areas which include health manpower (\$US 509,000), disease prevention and control, immunization and drugs (\$US 225,000).

(b) Technical assistance and projects

117. During the biennium 1984-1985 the sum of \$US 25,160,330 or 91 per cent of the total budget for intercountry programmes is earmarked for the technical assistance projects indicated in table 21.

Table 21. WHO technical assistance projects, 1984-1985 a/

Major area of activity	Number of projects	Number of experts	Financial allocation (United States dollars)
General programme development and management	12	12	1 207 330
Management process of national health development	5	12	1 757 500
Organization of health systems based on primary health care	11	11	1 482 300
Health manpower	15	50	4 331 700
General health protection and promotion of nutrition	3	6	1 009 200
Promotion of environmental health, communal water supply and sanitation	4	12	2 067 900
Disease prevention and control, immunization and drugs	16	44	7 620 800
Therapeutic and rehabilitative technology	7	10	1 992 600
Other	15	15	2 740 809
Total	88	147	25 160 330

Source: Data provided by WHO.

a/ The total budget for 1984-1985 is \$US 27,660,700, and the number of personnel involved (including drivers, guards etc) is 199.

(c) Special programmes

118. During the period 1982-1983, WHO spent a total of \$US 21,878,638 to provide services to 14 least developed countries in respect of health manpower, community water supply, maternal and child health and family planning, essential drugs, vaccines and immunization, leprosy, malaria and blindness, oral health, organization of health systems, and managerial process for health development. The beneficiaries included Botswana, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, the Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, the Upper Volta, Zambia and Zimbabwe. WHO also rendered services specifically on health research and development, including research on health-promoting behaviour in Zambia, and on

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clinical laboratory radiological technology for health extensions in the Central African Republic and Chad, and carried out research on parasitic diseases and rehabilitative health in Chad.

5. Universal Postal Union

(a) Manpower development

119. With financial support from UNDP in 1984-1985, the Universal Postal Union will organize the training of 204 persons from Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania. The areas of training include international accounts, management techniques, postal and financial management, postal transit, office controllers, postal forwarding, training of postal teachers and inspectors, sorting and planning. The countries of training include Benin, Brazil, the Congo, Egypt, France, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

(b) Investment activities

120. In 1985, missions are expected to visit Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Upper Volta to do feasibility studies on the creation of mail sorting centres and postal transit.

(c) Technical assistance and projects

121. During the biennium 1984-1985, 41 technical assistance and advisory service missions will be mounted to Angola, Chad, Egypt, Guinea, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda and Zaire in the fields of postal forwarding and distribution, postal code, legislation and regulations, planning and postal organization. In addition technical assistance for postal equipment will be given as follows: \$US 187,600 in 1984 and \$US 94,400 in 1985 to some land-locked countries; \$US 2,000 in 1984 to French-speaking countries; \$US 147,500 in 1984 and \$US 99,300 in 1985 to Chad; and \$US 29,400 in 1984 and \$US 39,000 in 1985 to Guinea (approval of the project is pending).

6. World Intellectual Property Organization

(a) Manpower development

122. During the biennium 1982-1983, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) awarded fellowships to 142 candidates from 37 African countries and four organizations (the African Intellectual Property Organization (AIPO), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for training in industrial property, and to 40 candidates from 23 countries and one organization (CEPGL) for training in the field of copyright. The beneficiaries of these awards and the number of trainees in industrial property and copyright in 1982-1983 were distributed as indicated in table 22.

Table 22. Training fellowships awarded by WIPO, 1982-1983

Training fellowships			
Industrial property		Copyright	
Country or organization benefiting	Number of candidates	Country or organization benefiting	Number of candidates
Algeria	3	Algeria	3
Angola	9	Angola	1
Benin	3	Cameroon	1
Botswana	2	Congo	2
Burundi	1	Egypt	1
Cameroon	6	Ethiopia	2
Central African Republic	2	Ghana	1
Congo	5	Guinea	3
Egypt	7	Madagascar	2
Ethiopia	3	Malawi	1
Gabon	2	Mali	1
Gambia	2	Morocco	1
Ghana	6	Niger	1
Guinea	2	Nigeria	1
Ivory Coast	6	Senegal	1
Kenya	3	Somalia	1
Lesotho	1	Sudan	2
Liberia	1	Tunisia	3
Malawi	3	United Republic of Tanzania	2
Mauritania	3	Upper Volta	3
Mauritius	1	Zaire	2
Morocco	5	Zambia	3
Mozambique	1	Zimbabwe	1
Niger	1	CEPGL	1
Nigeria	1		
Rwanda	1		
Senegal	6		
Somalia	3		
Sudan	10		
Swaziland	2		
Togo	2		
Tunisia	1		
Uganda	5		
United Republic of Tanzania	11		
Upper Volta	2		
Zaire	5		
Zambia	7		
AIPO	4		
CEPGL	1		
PAC	1		
UNHCR	2		
Total	142	Total	40

Source: Data provided by WIPO.

(b) Technology development and transfer

123. As executing agency for the Patent and Documentation Information Centre of the Industrial Property Organization for English-speaking Africa (ESARIPO), WIPO has earmarked \$US 163,500 and \$US 108,000 for 1984 and 1985, respectively, for technology development and transfer, of which \$US 161,000 and \$US 98,500 for 1984 and 1985, respectively, are earmarked for Egypt and Zaire; a proposal for a project for Angola is also expected. In addition, two long-term fellowships will be provided to ESARIPO, fully financed by trust funds available to WIPO. A training course in 1984 for patent agents in English-speaking African countries, including seminars, is to be organized by WIPO in connection with the annual sessions of the ESARIPO Council.

7. International Fund for Agricultural Development

124. Most of the operations of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Africa have been directed towards financing investment projects in agricultural, rural and livestock development, irrigation, settlement, research and extension, credit and fisheries. From 1978 to 1983 a total of \$US 579.9 million was lent for 58 projects. Rural development accounted for 33 per cent, and agricultural development 25 per cent, of the loan commitments. Of the projects carried out, 32 concerned 22 least developed countries; 17 concerned 12 land-locked countries; 41 concerned 26 most seriously affected countries; and 5 were to benefit three developing island countries.

125. In 1982, IFAD lent \$US 91.8 million for eight projects and, in 1983 \$US 142.1 million for 14 projects.

Technical assistance grants for Africa

126. In 1982, IFAD technical assistance, which was mainly related to feasibility studies, stood at \$US 810,000 for project preparation; \$US 920,000 in grants alone for institutional development and training; and \$US 6.6 million for research. In 1983, technical assistance grants for these same activities amounted to \$US 590,000, \$US 920,000 and \$US 7,340,000, respectively. The distribution of IFAD projects by subsector, and of its loans to special programme countries in Africa is presented in table 23.

Table 23. IFAD projects, 1978-1983

Subsector	Number of loans	Value of loans (millions of United States dollars)
Agricultural development	14	142.6
Rural development	19	188.5
Livestock development	3	16.7
Irrigation	6	58.3
Settlement	1	22.8
Research and extension	4	37.3
Credit	6	63.4
Fisheries	2	5.5
Programme loan	3	44.8
Total	58	579.9

Source: Data provided by IFAD.

8. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

127. Since the technical assistance activities of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) are carried out in response to requests, the data provided applies to manpower development only.

Manpower development

128. During the biennium 1982-1983, GATT held four of its regular series of courses on commercial policy at Geneva. In connection with these courses, GATT arranged study tours for the participants in Switzerland and Canada (first course); in Switzerland, Spain and to the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels (second course); in Switzerland, Finland and the Netherlands (third course); and in Switzerland, Italy and France (fourth course). It also organized a special training course for Spanish-speaking developing countries. These courses covered matters of topical interest in the field of international economic relations, enabling participants to familiarize themselves with commercial policy problems while acquiring a more detailed knowledge of the activities carried out by GATT and other international organizations.

129. In 1982, four courses on commercial policy were organized for 19 English-speaking and French-speaking African countries. The participants included Angola, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In 1983, participating countries and organizations included Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Togo, Tunisia and the Central African Customs and Economic Union for the courses held in

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French and Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Uganda for the courses held in English. A special course (in Spanish) is also to be organized in 1984 for Equatorial Guinea.

III. ACTIVITIES OF OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Tourism Organization

130. The activities of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in Africa in the 1980s in the areas of manpower development, technical assistance and projects and technology development and transfer are described below.

(a) Manpower development

131. Two fellowships in public information, documentation and studies are planned for the 1980s for Gabon and the Ivory Coast. Training courses in hotel management and tourism were held in May/June 1980 at Bucharest for 45 participants from 28 countries. Interdisciplinary study cycles organized by the International Centre for Superior Tourist Studies (CIEST) of WTO were held during 1980-1983 for 45 participants from 25 countries; CIEST/WTO correspondence training courses for 25 participants in eight countries have been planned for 1981-1984.

(b) Technical assistance and projects

132. During the period 1980-1984, WTO is executing 20 UNDP-financed projects worth \$US 655,500 and involving 53 experts in the fields of tourism and hotel training, tourism planning and development, tourist organization, cost/benefit analysis in tourism, tourism investments, rehabilitation of the tourism sector, and hotel classification and statistics.

133. In the period 1980-1984, 81 support missions are scheduled to 70 countries, their objectives being either specifically technical and/or general WTO and tourism appraisal. WTO has also issued publications relating to Africa on general documentation, legislation and legal matters, facilitation and vocational training. In addition, 11 studies have been undertaken covering tourism forecasting, the responsibility of States in tourism management, tourism promotion, restructuring, tourism flow, the use of national resources in tourism, the social value of domestic tourism investment, the social and cultural impact of tourism, the carrying capacity overload in holiday destinations and statistical techniques; seven studies of particular interest to Africa are to be undertaken in 1984.

(c) Technology development and transfer

134. During 1984-1985, WTO will be financing one consultant for the experimental project, KORBUS, on tourism and health in Tunisia. The project includes technical advisory service and seminars. Three technical advisory services missions in statistics were undertaken in 1981 and two missions in 1982, totalling 26 man-days. Seventeen methodological publications on Africa were published and constant direct advisory correspondence maintained with all African countries. WTO

also financed missions to nine countries in 1980-1984. During the period 1980-1983, WTO organized 10 meetings in 11 countries on the subjects of hotel classification, tourism product commercialization, tourism product financing, management techniques, national and interregional tourism in Africa, tourism area development, the role of tourism in socio-economic development, and tourism and air transport.

IV. OTHER ASPECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 38/199

135. As far as the Fifth Biennial Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development is concerned, arrangements are being made to hold it on schedule in 1985.

136. Since the next series of pledges to the United Nations Development Programme have yet to be made, it is too early to say whether the funds contributed will allow any significant increase in the resources programmed for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986.

137. With respect to regional financial institutions, the African Development Bank is reorganizing its operations so as to assist its member States in implementing the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos. There are indications that special emphasis will be given to food and agriculture and more attention to intercountry projects in order to enhance economic and technical co-operation in the region. Other regional financial institutions are increasing their financial allocations.

138. The official development assistance component in bilateral assistance is continuing to decline in real terms. There is hope, however, that more aid will be forthcoming in response to the appeal for assistance made by the Secretary-General to deal with the current critical economic situation and as a result of the Economic and Social Council's special consideration of the subject at its second regular session of 1984.

139. The Secretary-General will continue to allocate the necessary resources to the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into account its role as the main economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.
