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

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

Report of the Secretary-General

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\* A/39/150.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 38/160 of 19 December 1983 entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference" (SADCC), the General Assembly commended the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have already established contact with SADCC and urged them to intensify positively such contacts. The Assembly appealed to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system which had not as yet done so to enter into constructive consultations with the secretariat of SADCC. The Secretary-General was requested, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of SADCC, to take appropriate measures to promote and harmonize contacts between the United Nations and SADCC. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution.

2. It may be recalled that SADCC was formally established by the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, entitled "Southern Africa: Toward Economic Liberation" (see A/38/493, annex). The declaration, among other things, affirms that:

"In the interest of the people of our countries, it is necessary to liberate our economies from their dependence on the Republic of South Africa to overcome the imposed economic fragmentation and to co-ordinate our efforts toward regional and national economic development.

"...

"In this spirit we call upon Governments, international institutions and voluntary agencies to give priority to increasing financial resources to support southern African efforts towards economic liberation and independent economic development."

3. The following countries are members of SADCC: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This represents a population of over 50 million with a combined gross domestic product of more than \$15 billion. The economic resources of the group are significant and the potential for co-ordinated developmental activities is impressive. Equally significant is the contribution which SADCC makes to the promotion of peace and security in the region.

4. Co-operation in the context of SADCC entails action on mutually perceived common interests and the avoidance of large institutional and bureaucratic structures. Member countries have identified the principal sectors of interest in a regional context and have assigned responsibility for the co-ordination of these activities of particular member countries, as outlined below:

Transportation and communications - Mozambique

Food security - Zimbabwe

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Soil conservation and land utilization - Lesotho  
Crop research in the semi-arid tropic - Botswana  
Animal disease control - Botswana  
Manpower development - Swaziland  
Industrial development - United Republic of Tanzania  
Energy conservation and security - Angola  
Southern African development fund - Zambia  
Security printing - Zambia  
Fisheries - Malawi  
Wildlife - Malawi  
Forestry - Malawi  
Mining - Zambia

5. In its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1983, the General Assembly recognized SADCC as a subregional organization whose work is consistent with the objective and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and that SADCC has been mandated by the Member States concerned to co-ordinate projects and programmes falling within its competence.

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

6. The initial programme of SADCC, and the response of the international community thereto was outlined in the report of the Secretary-General (A/35/493 of 19 October 1983). The following supplements the information contained therein and is based on published reports of SADCC and public statements by responsible officials.

### A. Fifth Conference of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

7. The fifth Conference was held at Lusaka on 2 and 3 February 1984 and was attended by representatives of 26 Governments, 23 international organizations and agencies as well as several non-governmental organizations. The Conference was preceded by a day of technical discussions between SADCC officials and their counterparts from Governments and organizations dealing with agriculture, energy, manpower development, transport and communications and industrial co-ordination.

8. During the Conference and the meetings of the sectoral working groups that preceded the Conference, there were constructive discussions on modalities for strengthening co-operation between SADCC and its partners in development. Ways and means of simplifying procedures in order to accelerate the implementation of programmes and projects were discussed.
9. Agriculture was the main focus of substantive discussion at the Conference. It was recognized that the drought conditions which prevail in much of southern Africa imposed heavy additional burdens on SADCC countries. Attention was given to the need to formulate more effective agricultural policies that would benefit farmers and domestic consumers as well as augment export earnings.
10. The Conference recognized the substantial progress which continued to be made in the field of transport and communications and the increase in co-ordinated activity leading to projects in the fields of industry, energy and manpower development.
11. Many invited representatives expressed their continuing support of SADCC, and some expressed interest in specific project proposals. Although only a few announcements of additional assistance were made, the general feeling was that many of the projects in the SADCC programme would receive the necessary support.

B. Fifth Summit of the Southern African Development  
Co-ordination Conference

12. The Fifth SADCC Summit was held at Gaborone on 6 July 1984. The Heads of State and Government reviewed and approved the annual progress report, which is summarized below. The Summit elected Botswana to the Chairmanship of SADCC and appointed the Honourable S. H. Makoni to the post of Executive Secretary. The next cycle of SADCC meetings as agreed are as follows:

Annual Conference - Swaziland (January/February 1985);

Council of Ministers - Lesotho (May 1985);

Summit - Angola (July 1985);

Annual Conference - Zimbabwe (January/February 1986).

13. Among other issues the Summit considered the problem of discriminatory funding of SADCC projects. The Heads of State and Government decided to denounce such practices and to appeal to donor Governments and agencies not to use their aid programmes in attempts to divide SADCC member States and undermine their co-operation.

C. Sectoral progress

14. A summary of the progress report on the funding of SADCC projects is given in the annex to the present report.

## 1. Transport and communications

15. The main priorities during the year under review were twofold: the first was to speed-up implementation of approved projects, to increase the commitment of pledges to specific projects and to accelerate the disbursement of funds; the second was to improve operational co-ordination in the various sectors of the transport and communications system in the region. There are at present in this sector 115 projects, the estimated cost of which amounts to approximately \$US 2,935 million. Of this amount, \$735 million has been committed towards the implementation of 66 projects and a further \$734 million is under negotiation for 59 projects.

16. The need to ensure that the existing transportation system works efficiently and economically is of at least equal importance as the rehabilitation of infrastructure or the construction of new facilities. To this end, the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the technical unit of the Conference, is undertaking a comprehensive programme to improve operational co-ordination covering road infrastructure and road traffic, railways, ports and water transport, civil aviation and telecommunications. Work relating to telecommunications is to be undertaken within the context of the Southern African Telecommunications Administration (SATA).

## 2. Agriculture

17. Regional co-operation in this area concentrates on the need to strengthen and support national policies aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food and ensuring that agriculture becomes a dynamic sector in each national economy.

18. Work in food security falls into two distinct, though related, areas of activity. The first involves the implementation of an interrelated set of regional projects aimed at the establishment of a comprehensive network of institutions to strengthen SADCC's capacity to respond to problems related to food security. The second activity relates to providing support for a series of discrete projects which, though fundamentally national in character, contribute to the achievements of SADCC's overall food security objectives.

19. The eight original studies on food security have now been completed and cover the establishment of an early-warning system and resource information system, an inventory of the agricultural resources base, food aid and the need for a regional food reserve, food marketing infrastructure, post-harvest food loss and food processing. An additional study dealing with the recruitment and retention of professional and technical staff in Ministries of Agriculture will commence in September 1984. New projects are under consideration for irrigation management, seed supply and the control of migrant pests. Emphasis is also placed on providing opportunities for government officials to meet periodically to exchange views and experiences in the various technical fields.

20. Steady progress continues to be made in the area of animal disease control. Six projects have been wholly or partially funded and are being implemented: foot-and-mouth disease control (Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia), the establishment of a regional training school for meat inspectors (Botswana), an animal disease reference laboratory (Zimbabwe) and the control and eradication of rinderpest (United Republic of Tanzania). Increased efforts will be made in the coming months to secure support for the implementation of other approved projects.

21. It is estimated that during the next four to five years, approximately \$US 50 million-\$60 million will be invested in regional agricultural research programmes. The core of this programme consists of four related initiatives: the Regional Sorghum and Pearl Millet Research and Training Programme (Malawi), the Grain Legume Improvements Programme, a Land and Water Management Research Programme, and the Southern African Centre for Co-operation in Agricultural Research. The latter is to provide an institutional framework for long-term research co-operation through strengthening the research capacities of member States.

22. To date five initial fisheries projects have been identified and approved at an estimated cost of \$6.1 million. No funding has been secured but projects totalling approximately \$3.5 million are under negotiation. It has been decided that since delays have been experienced in regard to these negotiations, each participating member State should, where feasible, seek to commence implementation of its own component of a project without waiting for donor support to be finalized.

23. Although an initial group of projects has been identified in the wildlife sector, no donor has as yet come forward to assist in their implementation. In view of the importance of this subsector, which is considered to be a main element of the tourism strategy, member States have been urged to begin implementation where this is possible without waiting for foreign assistance.

24. Forestry officials met in Blantyre in December 1983 to identify forestry projects of regional importance. The proposed projects include the establishment of a regional training centre, the strengthening of existing forestry colleges and establishment of a scholarship scheme, the setting-up of a forestry inventory and data bank, and the establishment of a regional tree centre. These projects have still to be approved by the Council of Ministers.

25. The main areas of co-operation with regard to soil and water services and land utilization will be in the sharing of ideas, knowledge and facilities, on the one hand, and in the organization of joint practical programmes, on the other.

### 3. Industry

26. Of the 88 industry projects requiring a total foreign exchange investment of approximately \$US 950 million, projects of approximately \$216 million have been funded and an additional \$487 million is under negotiation. Work is proceeding on the preparation of a revised guide to investors in the SADCC region. Preparatory work is under way on programmes for regional co-operation in industrial infrastructural support services, concentrating initially on products standardization, research and development, consultancy services and appropriate technology.

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#### 4. Energy

27. The projects in this sector envisage the linking of the electricity grids of a number of member States and a comprehensive approach to achieving regional self-sufficiency in the supply of oil products. In the area of new and renewable sources of energy, a number of pilot projects are envisaged. Potential funding sources have been identified for all of the projects presented with the exception of those relating to coal conversion and coal export. The regional seminar on wood fuel (Luanda, October 1983) underlined the serious consequences of the rapid depletion of the region's wood stocks and identified a number of possible initiatives.

#### 5. Mining

28. Nine projects have been identified covering the implementation of a skilled manpower survey and the development of an inventory of mineral resources, a study of small-scale mining, processing and marketing, an investigation into the potential for developing the manufacture of mining machinery, mining chemicals, fertilizers from chemicals and semi-finished and finished metal products, and finally an examination of both the potential in the nationalization of mineral processing and the viability of developing an iron and steel industry.

#### 6. Manpower development

29. Over the past 12 months studies have been completed in the areas of the training of teacher educators, the comparability of educational levels, and the criteria for the success of regional training programmes. In addition, two further studies are being implemented in the fields of sugar industry manpower and management, and public administration and training. The regional training centre (RTC) is developing a five-year work programme for the period 1985-1990 which will focus on the following:

(a) Training to meet the needs and support the activities of other SADCC priority areas;

(b) Training in areas where a regional approach would have advantages over a national approach or might usefully supplement it;

(c) Maintenance of an information service on training facilities available within the region;

(d) Employment and manpower information systems.

#### 7. Southern African Development Fund

30. The terms of reference have been approved for a detailed study to establish the need for and the viability of a Southern African Development Fund. This study will be undertaken by Zambia.

## 8. Tourism

31. The Council decided that tourism should be designated as a sector within the programme of action. An early initiative is a study to determine the potential demand for tourism to the region from Europe and to identify projects that would help the region to develop this potential.

### III. ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

32. The Secretary-General requested organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to provide him with information on their co-operation with SADCC in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 38/160. Their replies are summarized below. It should be recognized that, in addition to co-operative activities directly with SADCC reported below, many of the national programmes for member States of SADCC carried out by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system contribute to the objectives of SADCC.

#### Economic Commission for Africa

33. ECA continues to participate in appropriate SADCC meetings. It was represented at the SADCC Ministerial Meeting held at Lusaka on 2 and 3 February 1984 by the Director of the Lusaka Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC).

34. ECA remains committed to developing practical and effective co-operation between itself, including the Lusaka-based MULPOC, SADCC and the Preferential Trade Areas for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA). On 6 July 1983, the Executive Secretary of ECA invited the Executive Secretary of SADCC to pay a working visit to ECA headquarters to discuss SADCC/ECA co-operation. The seventh annual meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC (March 1984) called again for the Ministers of Planning from Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, assisted by the secretariats of ECA, SADCC and PTA, to study and make recommendations on harmonizing and co-ordinating the activities of the respective organizations. ECA has prepared a background document on this issue which, together with comments thereon, is to be considered at a meeting scheduled for December 1984 in Burundi.

35. ECA has completed and returned the SADCC questionnaire requesting information on pledges and projects concerning ECA. Since ECA is not a funding agency, it provided information on technical assistance it can give SADCC member States.

36. An ECA mineral resources expert visited SADCC member States in June 1984 to discuss the co-ordination of the work of the SADCC Minerals Committee with the ECA work programme in the field of minerals. A report articulating proposals for SADCC/ECA/PTA co-operation in the field of minerals has been prepared as a basis for discussion scheduled to take place in July 1984.



Office of the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

37. UNDRO's mandate confines its role to the mobilization and co-ordination of relief in response to requests for disaster assistance from stricken States. Consequently within the framework of this mandate there has been no opportunity to co-operate directly with SADCC. UNDRO does respond to the emergency requirements of individual members of SADCC in accordance with its normal procedures.

World Food Council

38. In September 1983, the staff of the World Food Council held consultations with the Executive Secretary of SADCC to discuss ongoing activities of the two organizations, dealing in particular with southern Africa's current drought and its consequences, and the national food strategies under preparation or implementation with the support of the World Food Council (WFC). In February 1984, WFC was represented at the SADCC co-ordination meeting held at Lusaka. This afforded a further opportunity to explore new avenues of continued collaboration and exchange of information on the Council's work on national food strategies. The World Food Council has affirmed that central to Africa's strategy of development is the cardinal priority given to the food sector and that the concept of national food strategies launched by the Council constitutes an attempt to translate the new food policy into an implementable programme of action. SADCC member countries currently engaged in work on food strategies are Botswana, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Progress on these national efforts was extensively reviewed by World Food Council ministers at their tenth session, held in June 1984 in Addis Ababa.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

39. A representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD participated in the fifth international conference of SADCC, held between 2 and 4 February 1984 at Lusaka. This occasion provided an opportunity for the UNCTAD representatives to exchange views with the representatives of the member States of SADCC about the future contribution of UNCTAD to the work programme of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the technical body of SADCC dealing with transportation.

40. As far as ongoing operational activities are concerned, project RAF/77/017: Assistance in transit-transport for the land-locked southern African subregion is of direct relevance to SADCC. This project is substantively backstopped by UNCTAD's Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries. The staff for this project has, over the last several years, developed a close working relationship with SATCC to ensure full complementarity between its activities and those of the Commission. Representatives of SATCC and UNCTAD have also had consultations at Geneva and Maputo.

41. During a recent review of the project, in February 1984, participating Governments (which are the same as those members of SADCC) as well as the Chairman of SATCC endorsed the 1984-1986 activities of the project. Part of the necessary resources for work in this period has resulted from SATCC's agreeing to contribute

funds earmarked by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for work in the subregion to be combined with funds already allocated by UNDP for the project. This new and solid confidence and collaboration should continue to be reinforced.

42. The possibility of the transfer of trade and technology in the basic metal goods sector between a Pacific Ocean country and some countries in SADCC has been taken up by UNCTAD under its programme on economic co-operation among developing countries. UNCTAD made initial contacts with the Industrial Development Unit of SADCC in Dar es Salaam, the Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and relevant authorities with a view to further exploring and advancing practical bases for economic and technical co-operation between developing countries of the two regions. The initial phase of the proposed project has been constructively received and preliminary activities, including the search for the necessary funding, are in progress.

#### United Nations Industrial Development Organization

43. UNIDO, through a series of programming and project formulation missions, as well as by attendance at conferences and meetings, has developed a range of activities which are designed to further greater UNIDO/SADCC co-operation. These include the following:

(a) Regional Petroleum Training Centre. This project was approved on 22 March 1984 by UNDP headquarters after extensive discussions and negotiations. The total amount allocated to the project is \$US 5,363,636 (of which \$4,363,636 is the trust fund contribution of the Government of Norway and the balance from UNDP). The project is designed to promote training and manpower development in the SADCC region.

(b) A senior staff member of UNIDO participated in the Annual Consultative Meeting of SADCC held at Lusaka, in February 1984. On that occasion, mention was made of certain important proposals and potential areas of co-operation that UNIDO has already identified. These include industrial planning and programming, consultancy services, training with ESAMI, industrial research, salt and marine chemicals, agricultural machinery and strengthening of the SADCC Industrial Co-ordination Unit.

(c) Regional Workshop on the Integration of Women in the Industrial Planning and Development Process. This workshop was held at Harare from 9 to 17 April 1984. UNIDO inputs amounted to \$55,840.

(d) In November 1983 in Addis Ababa, UNIDO in collaboration with ECA and OAU organized a Subregional Meeting for the Promotion of Intra-African Industrial Co-operation in Eastern and Southern Africa. This meeting falls within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA).

(e) The Division for Industrial Studies, in its programme of work for 1983, has undertaken a study on "Industrial Co-operation through SADCC". The report was prepared within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. A preliminary report was released in April 1984.

(f) On 17 to 21 October 1983, a regional investment promotion meeting organized by UNIDO for the SADCC countries was held at Lusaka. Many investors (250) attended this meeting to whom 150 projects with a value of \$1,200 million were presented. During that meeting, 50 letters of intent were signed between potential investors and project sponsors, and eight projects are actually under construction. The UNIDO input to organize this meeting amounted to \$111,881.

(g) Establishment of an Investment Promotion Centre. UNIDO has contributed \$60,000 for the project to establish a regional institution aimed at promoting industrial projects. The objectives are: (i) to conduct subregional studies on the industrial investment activities of the member countries for the development of different types of industries, (ii) to identify relevant industrial investment laws and regulations which have such regional effect based on the above studies, and (iii) to propose a plan for the establishment of the SADCC Investment Promotion Centre.

(h) Pipeline project: Preparatory Assistance for the Establishment of the Regional Network for Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery. The costs of this pipeline project for SADCC are estimated at \$182,000 and is being submitted for financing from the sum of \$1 million made available to UNIDO from the regular budget of the United Nations for certain projects within the context of IDDA.

(i) Finally, consultations with SADCC Industrial Division and UNDP/Dar es Salaam have led to the planning of a UNIDO project formulation mission, proposed for September 1984. This mission will formulate projects in a number of priority areas of technical co-operation in industrial institutions and infrastructure. This formulation mission is a follow-up to the UNIDO programming mission of June 1983 during which eight specific projects were identified.

#### United Nations Environment Programme

44. The following are assistance activities undertaken by the UNEP Desertification Branch:

(a) Training Programme on Desertification Control for SADCC Countries. In co-operation with the Government of Botswana, UNEP has been exploring the possibility of a training programme to cater for middle and top management concerned with desertification problems and their control in southern Africa. The Government of Botswana presented the proposal for consideration by the SADCC Council of Ministers Meeting in June 1983 and the need for a training course in the region was given unanimous support by the Council. After consultations with UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a joint UNEP/UNESCO project formulation mission on the proposed training programme visited Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania during April and May 1984 to ascertain the main desertification problems in those countries and to advise on a suitable training programme. The report of the mission has now been finalized by UNEP/UNESCO/FAO and is being distributed to all member States with a request for their comments and suggestions for further action. It is envisaged that the training programme could be launched in 1985.

(b) Promotion of Exchange of Information and Expertise on Desertification Matters in Africa. The objectives of this project are:

- (i) To promote exchange of information and expertise among Sudano-Sahelian countries, and between them and other countries in Africa that have similar problems, through the preparation and distribution of a survey study and a directory of the institutions and individuals that are involved with desertification problems,
- (ii) To build up the scientific and technological capacity in affected countries by promoting the transfer of desertification control methods successfully utilized in other countries.

As part of the data gathering process required for compilation of the Directories, a consultant was sent to Botswana, Lesotho, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe as well as Madagascar during March/May 1983 to collect the necessary information. These countries are now listed in the two-volume report entitled "Desertification Control in Africa - Actions and Directory of Institutions: Volume I: Actions; Volume II: Directory of Institutions". The document is being distributed to all Governments in Africa and it will be used as a working document at a Regional Seminar for Exchange of Information and Expertise on Desertification Control and Technology in Africa planned for the latter part of 1984. Thereafter, the two-volume document will be published for distribution to Governments, research and training institutions in Africa, as well as institutions outside Africa.

(c) General Assessment of Progress in the Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification 1978-1984. A "Regional Assessment of the Current Status and Trend of Desertification in the Kalahari Desert Region" - in which SADCC countries are included - was among the eight such regional assessments prepared as an annex to the report of the Executive Director to the twelfth session of the UNEP Governing Council. After consideration of the report, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director of UNEP to consider, in consultation with Governments concerned, implementation of regional action and overall support through the establishment of joint ventures, along the lines of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), for assistance in combating desertification for the nine SADCC countries facing desertification hazards. Action is being taken to explore implementation of this decision.

(d) Study of the Drought Situation in Zambia. The Government of Zambia requested UNEP to provide assistance in respect of problems directly arising from recurrent droughts. In response UNEP, considering also the agricultural bias of the problems arising from drought, agreed to sponsor a joint mission with FAO to assist the Zambian Government to formulate the request. The Government of Zambia provided the draft terms of reference which, inter alia, called for recommendation of short-term and long-term institutional measures and programmes to avert the adverse impact of future droughts, to identify the role of agricultural research in cushioning the country against future droughts, and to recommend appropriate food reserve policy for the country. In addition, the mission was asked by UNEP to discuss with the Government of Zambia the possibility of organizing a regional workshop at which experts from SADCC countries would discuss long-term planning

against drought. A mission composed of an agronomist and an agricultural economist visited Zambia from 12 to 30 June 1984, and met with relevant senior government officials. The mission's draft report is being finalized at FAO and UNEP and is scheduled for release in August 1984.

45. Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Angola and Mozambique constitute the Southern Africa Sub-Regional Environment Group (SASREG) developed by the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA) to make co-operation manageable and practicable. UNEP (ROA) has undertaken the activities outlined below.

(a) SASREG Workshop

46. A workshop was organized at Gaborone from 12 to 14 July 1983 and was designed to identify serious environmental problems in the countries, to establish a framework for subregional co-operation, to assist in the formulation of strategies to undertake activities emphasizing the sharing of management experience, and to promote programmes based mainly on self-help projects.

(b) Subregional Workshop for livestock owners and farmers in the SASREG countries on the control of the serious environmental problem of overgrazing (Harare, 1 and 2 March 1984)

47. The Workshop was attended by farmers and livestock owners from Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe. The purpose of the Workshop was (a) to hold consultations and discussions with livestock owners/farmers in the SASREG Subregion on the problem of overgrazing, the environmental hazards of degradation of lands, and soil quality, and the long-term effect on the destruction of surface and ground-water resources, and (b) to obtain concrete and practicable ideas and experiences from the participants on how to control and minimize the problem of overgrazing.

(c) Regional Meeting (Lusaka, 10 to 13 April 1984)

48. UNEP (ROA) convened and supported a Regional Meeting attended by Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Angola among others, which brought together the officials responsible for matters related to the environment in the countries of each subregion. The meeting (a) initiated a basis for communication and co-operation at the personal level, and, most important, encouraged the officials to take joint initial responsibility for co-operative action on the African Environment, (b) identified national environmental problems as well as priorities among them, as seen by the countries themselves, (c) defined common subregional environmental problems, and (d) formulated a Programme of Action on the African Environment, to provide a working basis for dealing with national, subregional and regional environmental problems.

(d) Expert Group Meeting of Representatives of African Academies of Sciences and National Research Councils on the African Environment (Lusaka, 4 and 5 April 1984)

49. UNEP (ROA) convened and supported an Expert Group Meeting of African Academies of Sciences and National Research Councils on 4 and 5 April 1984 at Lusaka.

Participants included representatives from the SADCC countries, namely Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania. The purpose of the meeting was to elicit scientific and technical support for the implementation of the Programme of Action on the African Environment and to promote the establishment of formal links between the National Academies of Sciences and National Research Councils, on one hand, and National Environment Institutions, on the other, in order to deal with national environmental issues as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the management, and enhancement and preservation of the African Environment.

50. In addition UNEP (ROA) is engaged in national consultations on community self-help activities which include protection of river catchments (Zimbabwe), control of overgrazing (Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and the United Republic of Tanzania), long-term planning to mitigate cyclic or recurrent droughts (Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe), management and utilization of wildlife and other resources of the Luangwa River catchment (Zambia), protection of Lake Tanganyika (including Zambia) and a clearing-house programme (Botswana). Finally, UNEP (ROA) has supported the participation of representatives from SADCC countries in national, regional and international activities relating to environmental issues.

#### United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

51. Upon the request of and in consultation with the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland, UNCHS (Habitat) prepared a regional project entitled "Manpower development in the human settlements sector at the sub-professional level in southern Africa". The main objective of the project is for the four countries to achieve self-sufficiency in skills and professions related to the human settlements sector. Thus, the immediate objective of the project is to establish, conduct and develop within the region three-year Diploma courses in Architecture and Civil Engineering, Town Planning, Housing and Building, and Land Surveying.

52. On 13 September 1983, the project document was forwarded by the Government of Lesotho, on behalf of the four Governments, to the Chairman of the Regional Training Council of SADCC for approval and subsequent transmission to the Council of Ministers of the SADCC countries for consideration. It is expected that once endorsed by the SADCC Council of Ministers the project will be submitted to the next SADCC Donors Conference in 1984 for funding.

#### United Nations Children's Fund

53. Owing to the fact that SADCC's emphasis is mainly on economic aspects and activities, UNICEF's collaboration has remained exploratory. UNICEF has, however, requested its field offices and, in particular, its regional staff to pursue contacts with SADCC with a view to participating in any form of co-operation that would come within the purview of UNICEF's mandate.

#### United Nations Development Programme

54. In response to General Assembly resolution 37/248, UNDP earmarked \$US 5 million in 1982 for a period of five years (1982-1986) for studies and

consultancies in support of SADCC activities. In accordance with instruction from the Council of Ministers meeting at Gaborone in July 1982, the SADCC secretariat, after consultation with the member States, submitted a list of priority projects to UNDP. However, in March 1983 UNDP notified the Executive Secretary of SADCC that the amount earmarked had been reduced to \$3 million as part of overall cuts in the UNDP programme budget. The Council meeting at Dar es Salaam, in May 1983, directed the Executive Secretary to consult with all interested parties on the allocation of the balance.

55. In accordance with UNDP procedures, an amended list of priority projects was submitted to UNDP for funding, within the approved budget level. To date UNDP commitments amount to approximately \$2.6 million, including a reserve of \$400,000.

56. The following projects have been approved and are ongoing:

RAF/83/010 - Southern African Development Information System. This project is assisting SADCC with the establishment of a Southern African Development Information System. Total UNDP input: \$25,000.

RAF/83/022 - Assistance to the Petroleum Training Centre. The objective of this project is to strengthen the training capability of the Petroleum Training Centre in Angola in order that it may better serve the training needs of petroleum industries in the SADCC member countries. Total UNDP allocation is \$1 million, which is being coupled with a Norwegian Government contribution of approximately \$4.5 million.

57. In addition, the following project proposals are under discussion:

(a) Study on the navigability of the Shire and Zambezi Rivers. Total UNDP commitment: \$300,000;

(b) Pre-investment study on regional co-operation in shipping. Total UNDP commitment: \$200,000;

(c) Assistance to SADCC in the field of transit/transport. Total UNDP commitment: \$600,000. It should be noted that assistance in the field of transit/transport for the SADCC subregion has been ongoing since the mid-1970s and this represents additional resources for that activity;

(d) Food security projects. The sum of \$250,000 has been allocated by UNDP. In addition, it is anticipated that FAO will add \$250,000 from its own resources in order to implement: (i) a regional early-warning system, and (ii) a regional resources information system;

(e) SADCC booklet. UNDP has agreed to make available \$16,500 for the production of an information and publicity booklet on SADCC prepared by the secretariat. This will be distributed free to member States and other interested parties;

(f) SADCC Fund. SADCC has requested that funds be set aside from the UNDP pledge for a study leading to the establishment of an African Development Fund. A provisional allocation of \$50,000 has therefore been retained for this item;

(g) Pre-feasibility study on the Kazungula Bridge and Pandamatenga-Victoria Falls Road. A provisional allocation of \$200,000 has been retained for this purpose. However, negotiations are under way with the African Development Bank to secure funding for this study.

#### World Food Programme

58. In close co-operation with SADCC member countries, WFP has been providing development assistance for projects designed to stimulate agriculture and rural development, including local food production, protect the natural environment, provide additional employment opportunities for the rural population and support the production of cash crops, as appropriate. In the area of human resources development, WFP assistance is being provided to a significant proportion of the population to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, including school children, and to support education and training programmes.

59. For the SADCC region as a whole the level of WFP commitment for operational projects and for projects approved during the last 12 months amounted to a total of \$266 million.

60. In addition to assistance for development projects, WFP has been keeping the emergency food aid requirements of countries affected by drought and other natural calamities under constant review. In addition to participating in the joint FAO/WFP Task Force on Africa, which has been monitoring the food situation of countries severely affected by calamities, WFP has also set up its own operational task force to address urgent food aid requests, speed up deliveries and to advise donors and recipients on food aid pledges and delivery schedules. During the period under review, a total of 13 emergency operations were under way in all SADCC countries except for Malawi. WFP's total commitment amounted to 87,500 tons of food at a total cost of \$30 million, benefiting some 2.8 million affected people in the region.

61. The Programme also handled on behalf of bilateral donors the procurement and/or the delivery of some 110,000 tons of food aid to the SADCC countries in the last 12 months.

62. Wherever possible WFP has sought to purchase surplus grain from within the region. During the period under review, WFP was able to purchase, on behalf of bilateral donors and on its own behalf, over 30,000 tons of white maize from Malawi as a further demonstration of the Programme's support for a constructive approach to the problems of regional food security. The maize has been used as food aid for development purposes and to meet emergency requirements in SADCC countries.



### International Labour Organisation

63. ILO continued to maintain close links with SADCC through the ILO Office in Lusaka, and the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP) as well as the team of regional advisers stationed at the ILO Office in Lusaka. ILO participated at the annual consultative meeting of SADCC which was held at Lusaka on 2 and 3 February 1984. In this connection, ILO participated in the technical discussion which preceded the Conference by a day and was active in the manpower development group, the industrial co-ordination group and the agricultural group. Furthermore, ILO participated at the SADCC Manpower Symposium which was held in Mbabane from 13 to 15 June 1984. It also organized a meeting of experts in January 1984 to discuss the report on employment and manpower information systems.

### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

64. The co-operation between FAO and SADCC was further developed and strengthened during the period from July 1983 to June 1984. The Director-General of FAO led a high-level FAO delegation to the SADCC Conference in Lusaka in February 1984. On that occasion the co-operation between FAO and SADCC was formalized through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding, whereby the two organizations agreed on a framework for mutual consultations, exchange of information, joint activities, attendance of meetings and interchange of staff.

65. At that time, several FAO/SADCC activities had already commenced as a result of agreements reached in consultations between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of SADCC. SADCC's long-term food supply and demand prospects were analysed in an FAO study entitled: "SADCC Agriculture towards 2000". The study, which was prepared for the SADCC Summit of Heads of States in July 1984, demonstrated that a continuation of current trends would have disastrous consequences for the subregion. Alternative scenarios for increased food self-sufficiency and food security are presented in the study together with recommendations for required shifts in policy. The study will be discussed at a SADCC Agriculture Ministers' Meeting in Maseru, in September 1984.

66. An FAO Food Security Mission visited Zimbabwe in November 1983 in order to assist in the preparation of two projects relating to the establishment of a SADCC Regional Resources Information System and in the establishment of the SADCC Early-Warning System for Regional Food Security.

67. FAO has continued to assist the Government of Zimbabwe in mobilizing funds for the SADCC Food Security Programme, particularly with regard to the proposal for the establishment of an Early-Warning System for Regional Food Security. A DANIDA Appraisal Mission has recently completed a visit to four SADCC countries for an evaluation of the project's suitability for DANIDA financing through a Trust Fund arrangement with FAO.

68. A joint FAO/Italy mission visited all SADCC countries in order to formulate a project for "The FAO/Italy Forest Industries Training Centre for SADCC Countries (FITC)". A draft agreement between FAO and the Government of Zimbabwe covering the proposed project activities has been submitted to the Government of Italy.

69. FAO continues to provide advice to SADCC member countries under the Programme for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis and Related Development. A proposal has been made to use part of the funds allocated to SADCC by UNDP for the continued activities of the FAO Regional Training Centre for Middle-Level Technicians in the Control of African Trypanosomiasis, at present under RAF/75/001 with headquarters at Lusaka.

#### International Civil Aviation Organization

70. ICAO updated the study of African aeronautical telecommunications, including navigational aids. The report of this updating was presented to a joint meeting of Directors of Civil Aviation and Airline Executives convened by the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) of the SADCC, held at Harare from 13 to 15 June 1984. On this occasion the ICAO representative again provided information on ICAO activities and studies in the nine SADCC States (all of which are ICAO contractual States) and the assistance being provided by UNDP and ICAO to the multinational civil aviation training centres in Africa and to individual States. Throughout the year, close co-ordination, including missions to the SATCC secretariat in Maputo, was maintained by officers from the ICAO Technical Assistance Bureau.

#### The World Bank

71. Senior representatives of the Bank have attended all of SADCC's consultative meetings since its foundation in 1980 and have pledged the Bank's support for its strategy of regional co-ordination. Through the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, the Bank has been able to offer advice and evaluation input on a number of regional projects being undertaken to improve regional transportation in the highly inter-connected southern African region.

72. The World Bank and its associate the International Development Association (IDA) have committed close to one billion dollars for development efforts in member countries in the SADCC region. These loans and credits helped finance more than 40 projects in agriculture, energy, transportation, education, industry and other sectors. Also, the private-sector affiliate of the Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has made loans and investments amounting to \$70 million.

73. About a quarter of the Bank's lending in this period was to agriculture, ranging from dairy and livestock development to staple cereals and cash crops for export. The Bank continues to give substantial assistance to SADCC member countries towards self-sufficiency in electric power. Many of the Bank's lending programmes in its member countries in the region have helped improve the regional network of transportation and communication. Efforts of SADCC to focus on administrative and policy measures are supported and complemented by the Bank's own emphasis on institution-building and training in transportation. The Bank's support for industry has included several large industrial projects, including mining, and numerous operations for providing lines of credit and technical assistance to local development finance companies.

International Monetary Fund

74. During 1983, direct contacts between the Fund and SADCC consisted in participation by Fund staff in a seminar given in Washington, D.C. by the Executive Secretary of SADCC. In addition, the Fund had extensive contacts with the individual countries comprising SADCC. Of the nine SADCC members (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), all but Angola and Mozambique are members of the Fund and Mozambique is actively pursuing Fund membership. Over the last year the Fund has held Article IV consultations with every SADCC member except the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, the Fund has provided substantial economic resources in the form of stand-by and extended arrangements to three SADCC countries. During September 1983, the Fund approved a three-year extended arrangement for Malawi in the amount of SDR 100 million to assist its efforts to increase productivity and reduce external financial imbalances. Malawi has already drawn SDR 20 million under that facility and successfully completed its first review under the arrangement in February 1984. Also in 1983, the Fund approved a one-year stand-by arrangement for Zambia in the amount of SDR 211.5 million to support Zambia's diversification efforts and to help reduce external imbalances. Under this arrangement Zambia ultimately drew SDR 144 million and made substantial progress in reducing its fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits and in instituting price decontrol and a more realistic exchange rate. In addition, early in 1983 the Fund approved an 18-month stand-by arrangement for Zimbabwe to support its programme of economic adjustment. The Fund continues to maintain close relationships with all three countries and has held negotiations with each on several occasions this year. The Fund has also approved, in principle, a new stand-by arrangement for Zambia, to be activated following the results of debt rescheduling talks with the Paris Club.

Universal Postal Union

75. Although UPU has not yet established any direct contact with SADCC, it is fully prepared to co-operate with it, in particular with a view to implementing postal projects under the Lagos Plan of Action and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

## ANNEX

Summary of the progress report on funding of SADCC projects

(June 1984)

	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign cost</u>	<u>Funding secured</u>	<u>Funding a/ under negotiation</u>
	(\$US million)			
<u>Transport and communications</u>				
1. Operational co-ordination and training	15.4	15.4	6.1	4.3
2. Maputo Port Transport System	725.6	579.0	145.6	204.1
3. Beira Port Transport System	525.1	406.2	62.3	62.1
4. Nacala Port Transport System	238.1	184.7	101.4	19.0
5. Dar es Salaam Port Transport System	382.2	313.7	83.3	173.8
6. Lobito Port Transport System	209.7	205.1	32.8	163.0
7. Intra-Regional Surface Transport System	407.2	304.3	67.0	48.6
8. Civil aviation	107.0	86.6	47.9	7.3
9. Telecommunications	<u>324.7</u>	<u>278.3</u>	<u>188.7</u>	<u>52.2</u>
Subtotal	2 935.0	2 373.3	735.1	734.4

Agriculture

1. Food security	176.6	163.3	15.9	17.8
2. Animal disease control	75.4	74.1	27.3	15.9
3. Agricultural research	52.0	52.0	19.1	14.6
4. Fisheries	6.1	6.1	-	3.5
5. Wildlife	0.2	0.2	-	-
6. Forestry	-	-	-	-
7. Soil and water conservation and land utilization	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Subtotal	312.0	297.4	63.1	52.4

Industry

## A. Projects for implementation

1. Salt	40.1	21.5	10.5	11.0
2. Textiles	140.7	94.0	11.0	93.9
3. Wool and mohair	10.8	6.9	6.0	0.9
4. Textile, chemicals, pesticides and insecticides	7.0	3.5	1.5	2.0

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	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign cost</u>	<u>Funding secured</u>	<u>Funding a/ under negotiation</u>
	(\$US million)			
5. Tractors and farm implements	40.1	24.9	-	24.8
6. Fertilizers	359.1	230.2	-	90.2
7. Pulp and paper	653.4	519.8	187.3	226.8
8. Cement	<u>47.3</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37.0</u>
	1 298.6	937.8	216.3	486.6
B. Projects for study	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Subtotal	1 304.3	943.5	221.0	487.0
<u>Energy</u>				
1. Oil	16.8	5.7 b/	4.0	0.6
2. Coal	2.0	- b/	-	-
3. Electricity	5.6	3.0 b/	-	2.4
4. New and renewable sources of energy (general)	3.4	- b/	-	-
5. Woodfuel	<u>1.4</u>	<u>- b/</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	29.2	8.7 b/	4.0	3.0
<u>Manpower development</u>	14.9	8.7	1.4	7.3

a/ Including also projects where financiers have been approached or have shown interest, and projects where financing is otherwise under discussion.

b/ Figures incomplete as foreign costs have not been identified for some projects.

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