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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: ECONOMIC
AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIESCo-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African
Development Co-ordination ConferenceReport of the Secretary-General

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* A/40/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 39/215 of 18 December 1984 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 requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of SADCC, to continue contacts aimed at providing and harmonizing co-operation between SADCC and the United Nations. In paragraph 4, the Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

2. It may be recalled that SADCC was formally established by the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, entitled "Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation" (see A/38/493, annex I). The Declaration, among other things, affirmed 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 towards 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 States are members of SADCC: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. This membership represents a population of over 50 million with a combined gross domestic product of more than \$US 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. The President of Botswana, Q. K. J. Masire, is Chairman of SADCC; S. Makoni is Executive Secretary.

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

Transportation and communications - Mozambique

Food security - Zimbabwe

Soil conservation and land utilization - Lesotho

Crop research in the semi-arid tropics - Botswana

Animal disease control - Botswana

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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 1982, the General Assembly recognized SADCC as a subregional organization whose work was consistent with the objectives and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and it recognized that SADCC had 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 to it, was outlined in the 1983 report of the Secretary-General (A/38/493). Progress as of mid-1984 in the main sectors of the SADCC programme of work, listed in paragraph 4 above, was summarized in document A/39/408. The following paragraphs, based on published reports of SADCC, supplement the information contained in the reports.

A. Sixth Conference of SADCC

7. The sixth Conference was held at Mbabane, Swaziland, on 31 January to 1 February 1985. In addition to the 9 SADCC member States, representatives of 23 Governments and 18 international organizations and agencies attended. The main focus of the Conference was food and agriculture. The Conference broke into five working groups: food and agriculture, energy, transport and communications, manpower, and industry and mining. These working groups, which were chaired by the respective SADCC sector co-ordinating member States, provided an opportunity for a detailed and more sharply focused review of four years of SADCC co-operation.

8. The Conference recognized that there was an urgent need for both SADCC and its international co-operating partners to improve their procedures and institutional arrangements with a view to speeding up the implementation of SADCC programmes. During the Conference, SADCC's international co-operating partners reaffirmed their commitment to the principle on which this co-operation is based and to the SADCC programme of action.

9. The Conference recalled that at its last meeting, held at Lusaka in February 1984, hope had been expressed that South Africa might alter its aggressive policies towards SADCC and its member States. It was regretted that those hopes remain unfulfilled. The Conference noted that the Chairman, in his opening statement, had called upon the international community to follow a policy of mounting and sustained pressure on South Africa in order to force that country to desist from such acts of aggression. Such pressure should be maintained until apartheid, the root cause of regional instability, was eradicated. The Conference urged the international community to increase substantially its support to SADCC so that its programme of action might be implemented more rapidly and the unhealthy level of dependence on South Africa reduced. Given the inherent instability in South Africa, that policy was recognized as prudent and wise.

10. The Conference also expressed the hope that it would soon be able to welcome a free and democratic Namibia as a member of SADCC.

11. The Conference noted that the Nordic countries had proposed an initiative aimed at strengthening SADCC-Nordic regional co-operation. The Conference urged donor Governments and agencies to provide support for the Special Fund for Africa which is being established by the World Bank.

B. Sixth Summit of SADCC

12. The sixth Summit of SADCC was held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 9 August 1985 in honour of the outgoing President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere. The Heads of States reviewed and approved the SADCC annual report covering the period July 1984 to July 1985. The Summit re-elected Mozambique to the vice-chairmanship of SADCC. The next cycle of SADCC meetings is as follows:

Annual conference - Harare, Zimbabwe (January 1986)

Council of Ministers - Maputo, Mozambique (May 1986)

Summit - Luanda, Angola (July 1986).

13. Among the major issues considered by SADCC at the Summit was the greater commitment of the Nordic countries to its development programme. The Summit welcomed the initiative taken by the Nordic countries to broaden and deepen their involvement with SADCC. With regard to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), SADCC is currently preparing with UNDP a five-year programme of assistance to the nine member States. The Summit condemned the violence perpetrated by the racist South African régime against the people of South Africa and in particular the mounting loss of life and the mass arrests.

C. Major issues affecting the overall development
of the SADCC programme

1. The world economy and the SADCC region

14. In global terms the economies of the SADCC member States are small and heavily influenced by external economic events and conditions. External influences have played a dominant role in weakening the economic performance of the independent southern African States during 1980-1984 as contrasted with the period 1975-1979. In 1982 and 1983, real gross domestic product of SADCC member States, taken together, fell. The 1984 results are likely to have been better only in the sense that, on the average, output did not decline further; it did not, however, rise at the 3 to 3.3 per cent rate necessary to parallel population growth. The immediate prospects for renewed rapid growth, based on positive external economic changes, seem very limited for most SADCC members.

15. Six SADCC member States face very serious debt service burdens - in one case amounting to nearly 50 per cent of export earnings and in several other cases at or above 25 per cent. SADCC regionally - like its member States nationally - has stressed the need for better external co-operation to allow national efforts towards stabilization and renewed development to be effective. Like most other sub-Saharan African economies, SADCC countries are heavily influenced by levels of imports for capital investment and for inputs for production. Cutbacks in these imports resulting from post-1979 external economic conditions have not only been a dominant cause of the present weak economic performance but have also thwarted efforts to improve it.

2. Drought: The cost of 1982-1984

16. The direct losses of crop output and livestock herds during 1982-1984 has probably been of the order of \$2,000 million. Related costs have included reduced export earnings (from agricultural raw materials and, in some cases, food crops and livestock) and increased food import requirements, with 2 million metric tons of grain imports in 1983/84 (of which 1 million tons were commercially bought at a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) cost of about \$200 million. Direct drought relief projects, including food-for-work programmes, have placed substantial extra burdens on already fragile national budgets in several States. Many farmers and ranchers have sustained such heavy losses of working capital (as well as seed, implements and reserves to buy production inputs) and of livestock herds that very substantial assistance will be needed to help them to rebuild production.

17. SADCC's response to the drought has had several aspects. First, SADCC has sought to publicize the emergency need to assist in mobilizing external aid to avert starvation and limit malnutrition. Second, it has sought to exchange experience on combating drought and to develop early warning systems within its food security sector. Third, through the regional and national drought presentations to the Lusaka SADCC it has promoted co-operation in support of projects to rehabilitate drought victims and to reduce the impact of future rainfall fluctuations by such means as irrigation and increased storage capacity. Fourth, within the agricultural research sector it has given priority to the development of drought-resistant crops, including millet, sorghum and grain legumes.

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3. Economic Aggression and Destabilization

18. Economic aggression against SADCC and SADCC member States has continued. SADCC finds that the record of 1980-1985 reinforces the need to continue giving priority to the goal of reducing economic dependence on South Africa set out in the Lusaka Declaration.

D. Progress in funding projects

19. SADCC projects are grouped into seven sectors, namely:

- (a) Transport and communications;
- (b) Agriculture (including food security);
- (c) Industry;
- (d) Energy;
- (e) Manpower development;
- (f) Mining;
- (g) Tourism.

Of these by far the largest sector is transport and communications, accounting for over 64 per cent of the total cost of all projects. Industry (36 per cent), agriculture (8 per cent) and energy (6 per cent) also have significant shares.

20. As at July 1985 funding had been secured for slightly less than one quarter (22.8 per cent) of the total cost of all projects, with funding for an additional 24 per cent of total costs under negotiation. There are, however, significant sectoral differences within these aggregate figures. Tourism has secured funding for all projects, and mining has 90 per cent of its funding requirements either secured or under negotiation. At the other extreme, industry has less than 20 per cent of its funding requirements secured with another 20 per cent under negotiation. Table 1 shows the status of funding in the various sectors as at July 1985.

Table 1. Funding of SADCC projects as at July 1985

(Millions of US dollars)

Sector	Total cost	Foreign cost	Funding secured	Funding under negotiation
Transport and communications	3 117.5	2 560.7	729.2	689.4
Agriculture	367.9	263.3	109.9	162.9
Industry	1 134.0	863.7	220.8	231.0
Energy	181.2	176.9	41.2	59.9
Manpower development	34.3	9.9	3.2	14.6
Mining	2.1	2.1	0.7	1.2
Tourism	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>-</u>
	4 837.2	3 876.8	1 105.2	1 159.0

A more detailed breakdown of the funding status of SADCC projects is given in the annex to the present report.

III. ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

21. 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 39/215. Their replies are summarized below. It should be recognized that, in addition to the direct co-operative activities 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

22. During the period under review, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has co-operated with SADCC in the following fields:

(a) Natural resources. In the second half of 1984 the Government of Zambia, acting as co-ordinator of mineral resources development within SADCC, requested ECA for assistance in strengthening the capabilities of the SADCC Mining Sector Co-ordinating Unit. In particular, it requested ECA to assist the Unit in preparing SADCC mineral development studies among the SADCC member States and material support to enable the Unit to perform its duties. The ECA secretariat is

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in the process of looking for ways of responding to the request positively. During 1984/85 the Mineral Resources Unit of the Commission, in collaboration with the Government of Zambia, and the SADCC Mining Sector Co-ordinating Unit organized a Regional Workshop on Copper and Aluminium and the Second Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa which were held at Lusaka from 26 February to 1 March 1985 and from 4 to 14 March 1985, respectively. The ECA and the SADCC secretariats have also maintained close contact and consulted on the formulation of their work programmes so as to avoid duplication and enhance co-operation by the two bodies in providing services to member States.

(b) Transport and communications. The focus of contact between United Nations specialized agencies and African intergovernmental organizations within the framework of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 32/160) is the Inter-agency Co-ordinating Committee (IACC) of ECA, whose meetings are held annually. The Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) - the SADCC wing responsible for transport and communications - has been invited to IACC meetings since the Committee was established but has been unable to attend. However, the programme of SATCC is automatically incorporated into the Decade programme, and Decade staff attended the SADCC meetings at Lusaka in April 1980, at Maputo in November 1980 and at Blantyre in November 1981. Contacts with SATCC to work out a co-operation programme are planned for later in 1985 or early in 1986.

(c) Attendance at meetings. ECA was represented at the sixth Annual Conference of SADCC, held at Mbabane in early 1985. In turn the Executive Secretary of SADCC attended meetings of the policy organs of the Lusaka-based Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) of ECA from 11 to 19 March 1985. He also attended the twentieth session of the Commission and the eleventh meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 29 April 1985. Documents and information were exchanged at these meetings.

(d) Joint ECA/SADCC/PTA sub-committee. At the seventh meeting of the ECA Conference, held at Addis Ababa in March 1984, a sub-committee consisting of five member States was established for the purpose of promoting co-operation between the ECA Lusaka-based MULPOC, SADCC and the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) and harmonizing their activities. The sub-committee met at Harare, Zimbabwe, on 30 June 1984 and again at Bujumbura, Burundi, in December 1984. Its third meeting is scheduled to be held during the last quarter of 1985 at a date and place to be fixed.

World Food Council

23. The non-operational co-operation of the World Food Council (WFC) with SADCC continues to focus on national food strategies. At its eleventh ministerial session held in Paris in June 1985, the Council further assessed food strategy progress and recommended a food and economic recovery programme for Africa, set out in the conclusions and recommendations of the report of WFC on the work of its eleventh session 1/ (document WFC 1985/13).

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

24. The Special Programme for Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has been executing a regional technical assistance project in the SADCC region, "Assistance in transit-transport for the land-locked southern African subregion". Participating Governments are members of SADCC. The project aims to identify transit-transport bottle-necks and to propose means to overcome them. The project's staff has over the last several years developed a close working relationship with SATCC and has recently reinforced its contacts with technical staff of SATCC based in Mozambique in order to ensure full complementarity between activities. The studies made by the project team have originated a number of regional projects approved by SATCC member States. The identification and analytical phase of the project having been completed, recent work, including training and work on trade facilitation and documentation, has had a practical orientation (e.g. improvement of port management, studies on cargo-tracking, dry ports agreements, implementation of a through bill of lading). During the 1984 review of the project, participating Governments as well as the Chairman of SATCC, endorsed the proposed work programme for 1984-1986. Funding has been expanded by SATCC's agreement to contribute United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funds earmarked for work in the subregion to be added to those already allocated to the project.

25. Three least developed countries, members of SADCC, participated in a seminar organized by the Special Programme, in co-operation with the East and Southern Africa Trade Promotion and Training Centre, on the development of foreign trade in African least developed countries, held at Nairobi in January 1985.

26. In the area of economic co-operation among developing countries, UNCTAD (in collaboration with the Christian Michelsen Institute, Norway) is currently undertaking a trade study at the request of the Council of Ministers of SADCC. The purpose of the study is to elaborate a set of trade policy measures to facilitate trade expansion among the SADCC countries and to support SADCC regional co-operation initiatives in other sectors.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

27. At the request of SADCC the following four projects of assistance were initiated by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (the value of UNDP inputs is indicated in brackets):

(a) Assistance in the production of veterinary drugs in SADCC countries (\$75,800);

(b) Study on the manufacture of industrial chemicals in SADCC countries (\$82,000);

(c) Investment promotion meeting for SADCC member countries (\$80,000);

(d) Implementation workshop (\$80,000).

These projects were submitted to the UNDP office at Dar es Salaam and found acceptable by both SADCC and the local UNDP office.

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28. Following a mission by a UNIDO consultant in September/October 1984 within the framework of UNIDO/SADCC co-operative programmes on industrialization, UNIDO fielded its Senior Interregional Adviser on Engineering Industries in December 1984 to the SADCC Industrial Co-operation Unit at Dar es Salaam to discuss details of further actions to be taken within the framework of the SADCC Regional Programme Network on Agricultural Machinery. Based on the preparatory phase of this project and the field report of the UNIDO expert, a one-week expert group workshop on agricultural machinery is to be held in the second half of 1985.

29. A revised final version of the study entitled "Industrial co-operation through SADCC" will be published in the second half of 1985. The report, which was prepared within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, describes SADCC's experience in the field of industrial development so far and assesses the potential for further co-operation as well as SADCC's prospective role. In addition, the Division for Industrial Studies is preparing a study under the title "An overview of mining and mineral resource-based industries in SADCC". The study will review mining activities, strategies and policies in the SADCC member countries and formulate a proposal for an overall extractive-industry strategy for them. The report will be completed in the second half of 1985.

United Nations Development Programme

30. UNDP commitments for approved projects and for those in the pipeline total approximately \$3,083,000 during the current programming cycle, 1981-1986. It is anticipated that this programme of assistance to SADCC may further expand following the series of consultations which have taken place between UNDP and SADCC on the UNDP fourth programming cycle, 1987-1991.

31. The following projects, with a total UNDP commitment of \$1,995,000, have been approved:

(a) Transit-transport for the land-locked developing countries of the southern Africa subregion (UNDP, \$600,000). The objective of this project is to determine the full structure of transit-transport costs, from the port to the distributors or retailers, within each of the SADCC land-locked countries, with respect to their crucial export and import products. Project funding will provide the basis for substantive negotiation on co-operation between land-locked and transit countries regarding joint efforts to improve transit-transport. This project has been ongoing since the mid-1970s, current funding representing additional resources for enlarged project activities;

(b) Southern African development information system (UNDP, \$25,000). This project is designed to create a Southern African development information system;

(c) Assistance to the Angolan Petroleum Training Centre (UNDP, \$1 million, with a contribution from the Government of Norway of \$4.5 million). The objective of this project is to expand and reinforce the training capability of the Angolan petroleum school in order to meet the training needs of the SADCC member countries in petroleum industries;

(d) SADCC regional food security programme (UNDP, \$250,000, with the anticipation of an additional \$250,000 from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)). The objective of this project is to lay the groundwork for the creation of the central unit for an information system on regional resources to support regional and national food security planning. There is some expectation that at the completion of these preparatory activities the donor community will provide support for the implementation of the food security programme;

(e) Tsetse control (UNDP, \$120,000, with the possibility of cost-sharing involving the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Norwegian Directorate for Development Assistance (NORAD)). The objective of this project is to provide the SADCC member countries with trained manpower in tsetse and trypanosomiasis control techniques in order to improve national and regional capabilities in planning, implementing and managing the tsetse control programme. It is anticipated that bilateral and multilateral donors will support the project.

32. In addition, the following projects, with potential commitments of \$1,038,000, are under negotiation:

(a) Zambezi and Shire Rivers navigability study (UNDP, \$300,000). The objective of this project is to undertake a feasibility study on the navigability of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers. It will be executed by SADCC itself. The project document is presently under discussion between SADCC and UNDP;

(b) Kazungula Bridge (UNDP provisional allocation, \$200,000, with negotiations under way with the African Development Bank to secure additional funding). The objective of this project is to determine the economic and technical feasibility of providing an adequate infrastructure for transport across the Zambezi River to link Zambia to Botswana, either by constructing a bridge at or near Kazungula or by building an alternative road link between Panamatenga and Zimbabwe, including the possible strengthening of the Victoria Falls Bridge and/or an improved ferry system at Kazungula. The findings of the study will enable the concerned Governments to take investment decisions;

(c) SADCC development fund (UNDP provisional allocation, \$50,000). The objective of this project is to study the possibility of establishing a development fund. However, some member States have expressed reservations about it;

(d) Pre-investment study on regional co-operation in shipping (UNDP, \$200,000);

(e) Veterinary drugs for the SADCC countries (UNDP, \$75,000). The objective of this project is to undertake a feasibility study on the production of veterinary drugs at local and regional levels;

(f) Manufacture of industrial chemicals in the SADCC countries (UNDP, \$82,000). The objective of this project is to prepare a project outline on the improved production of selected industrial chemicals. The outline will provide a basis for planning and programming development of the investments of the region;

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(g) Investment promotion for SADCC member countries (UNDP, \$80,000). The objective of this project is to identify and prepare industrial project files to be presented to potential foreign investors;

(h) Workshop (UNDP, \$85,000). The objective of this project is to expose managers from the industrial sector of the SADCC countries to issues related to the management of industrial projects, in particular the methodology of project implementation and control.

33. In addition, UNDP has allocated \$16,500 to a project to produce a SADCC booklet. This information and publicity booklet on SADCC is to be distributed free of charge to member States and other interested parties.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

34. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the SADCC Secretariat and the Government of Finland jointly sponsored a subregional Seminar on Shelter Strategies and Programmes for SADCC Countries which was held at Lusaka from 25 to 29 March 1985. The seminar was attended by all member States of SADCC and by observers from the following countries: the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway and Papua New Guinea. In addition, representatives of Shelter Afrique and CIDA participated. While the ultimate objective of the seminar was to enable SADCC countries to improve their strategies and programmes for shelter for the poor and disadvantaged, the immediate objectives were:

(a) To review the national action plans of each country for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless;

(b) To introduce a methodology that can be used in the preparation of feasible shelter programmes;

(c) To assist each participating country to draft an outline shelter strategy for the years 1988-2000;

(d) To discuss the prospects, priorities and constraints of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless with regard to action regionally;

(e) To consider possible actions to improve the shelter situation and human settlements generally.

World Food Programme

35. The World Food Programme (WFP) has participated in SADCC conferences since 1983. There are no formal co-operative arrangements between WFP and SADCC since the latter is a regional body and WFP is not involved in regional programmes. However, WFP assistance to SADCC member States is considerable. Funds for development projects approved in 1984 for countries in the region amounted to \$105 million, and \$14 million was approved for emergency operations to meet the food requirements of 1.6 million people. In addition, 60,000 tons of emergency food assistance to the region was handled by WFP on behalf of bilateral donors.

International Labour Organisation

36. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has continued to maintain and strengthen its close and active links with SADCC. Regular consultations between ILO and SADCC are assured by the ILO Office at Lusaka, the ILO Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), the regional advisory services based at Lusaka, the Regional Department for Africa at Addis Ababa and ILO headquarters, Geneva.

37. An ILO official from SATEP represented ILO at the sixth Conference of SADCC. The same official has contributed to discussions of the Technical Working Group on Manpower Development. He also had discussions with officials of the SADCC Regional Training Council (RTC) concerning issues on which both SATEP and SADCC could co-operate in the identification, formulation and implementation of programmes. As a result of these discussions, the following issues were identified:

- (a) Manpower development;
- (b) Employment and manpower information systems;
- (c) Employment implications of SADCC projects.

It was also agreed to hold further discussions between SATEP and the Chairman of RTC with a view to drawing up a programme of activities that could be used as the basis for co-operation.

38. During discussions with a representative of ILO in early 1985 the SADCC Regional Co-ordinator for energy questions indicated that he would welcome joint ILO/SADCC action on energy.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

39. Co-operative activities between FAO and SADCC since July 1984 can be summarized as follows:

(a) The FAO study of the long-term perspective of SADCC's agricultural sector, entitled "SADCC at 2000", was reviewed by SADCC Ministers of Agriculture at their meeting in Maseru, Lesotho, in September 1984, and many of the conclusions and recommendations were endorsed;

(b) FAO was represented at the sixth SADCC Conference by a delegation led by the Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative for Africa. FAO continues to assist SADCC in mobilizing funds for its Food Security Programme;

(c) FAO participated in a Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) appraisal mission to four SADCC countries to evaluate the SADCC Early Warning System project for DANIDA financing through a trust fund arrangement with FAO;

(d) The FAO/UNDP project "Animal trypanosomiasis control in the dry savannah areas", which terminated in February 1985, provided assistance in economic assessment, research and training for tsetse control work. A six-month bridging project, "Regional training centre for middle-level animal trypanosomiasis control personnel" (\$120,000), was approved in February for UNDP assistance pending final negotiations on CIDA/NORAD/UNDP co-funding of a longer-term follow-up phase;

(e) FAO has assisted SADCC in the preparation of a proposal for a regional "East coast fever immunization" project as an extension and expansion of the FAO-executed project in Malawi, "East coast fever immunization - Malawi", whose financing by DANIDA comes to an end in September 1985.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

40. Table 2 below shows ongoing operations by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in SADCC countries to date. In 1984 only one loan for a project, namely the Kasungu agricultural development project in Malawi, was approved by the Executive Board of IFAD.

Table 2. IFAD operations in SADCC countries

Country	Name of project	Year loan approved	Amount of loan (millions of US dollars)	Total investment
Botswana	Arable lands development programme - project phase I (ALDEP 1)	1981	7.8	29.39
Lesotho	Agricultural marketing and credit project	1980	6.2	7.78
Malawi	Dowa west rural development project	1981	11.2	12.0
	Smallholder fertilizer supply	1983	9.3	30.0
	Kasungu agricultural development	1984	13.6	16.1
Mozambique	National programme for food production in the co-operative and family sector	1982	19.5	25.5
Swaziland	Smallholder credit and marketing	1983	6.2	8.3
United Republic of Tanzania	Mwanza-Shinyanga rural development project	1978	12.0	30.5
Zambia	Eastern province agricultural development project	1981	10.5	29.1
	North-western province area development	1982	13.2	15.44
Zimbabwe	National agricultural extension and research	1983	18.0	41.1

International Civil Aviation Organization

41. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) maintains close liaison with SATCC and has regularly attended its meetings of Directors of Civil Aviation and Airline Executives of the SADCC member States. ICAO invited SATCC to attend the meeting of Directors of Civil Aviation for the Eastern African Region which took place at the ICAO Regional Office at Nairobi from 5 to 6 February 1985.

World Bank

42. The World Bank, under its articles, may lend only to members or to entities with a government guarantee. Consequently, the Bank supports SADCC's objectives through the provision of financing to individual member States for projects that are high on SADCC's list of priorities. In 1984, lending by the Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) totalled almost \$400 million for 14 projects, approximately 50 per cent of which were directly related to SADCC objectives. This represents a significant increase - from 30 per cent to 50 per cent - in the share of Bank/IDA lending that has a direct SADCC focus. In the transportation sector, \$170 million was committed in 1984 for projects aimed at improving regional or subregional road and rail linkages as well as port facilities that serve both coastal and land-locked SADCC members. In the area of training, the Bank has initiated a series of seminars offered by its Economic Development Institute for SADCC and its member countries. World Bank/UNDP energy assessments have been carried out for most SADCC countries; the results of these studies will be utilized in a regional energy assessment that will explore issues and options at a regional level. The Bank is also contemplating possible energy sector assistance in a number of SADCC member countries through international power connections and energy trade arrangements. In addition, the Bank is active in the agricultural sector in SADCC member countries and is supporting projects in such diverse areas as input supply, extension and research, fertilizer production and distribution, irrigation, crop and livestock development and the provision of agricultural credit, which assists both small and large farmers to increase production and improve storage.

International Monetary Fund

43. The International Monetary Fund maintains no formal contact with SADCC. However, with the exception of Angola, all SADCC countries are members of the Fund. Close consultative and co-operative relations exist and are constantly fostered between the Fund and SADCC member countries. Over the last year the Fund has held article IV consultations with every SADCC country which is a Fund member. The Fund has made available economic resources to three SADCC countries in the form of stand-by and extended arrangements. In 1983, the Fund approved a three-year extended arrangement for Malawi to assist the country's efforts to increase productivity and reduce external financial imbalances. Under this arrangement, Malawi had drawn approximately \$34 million by year-end 1984 and had made progress in addressing its stabilization problems, especially in the areas of the real sector and balance of payments. The arrangement expires in September 1986. Also, in early 1983 the Fund approved a 21-month stand-by arrangement for Zambia to help reduce external imbalances and continue the progress achieved under the previous

stand-by arrangement. Under the arrangement, Zambia purchased approximately \$80 million. Negotiations for a new stand-by arrangement with Zambia are now being conducted. In addition, discussions on the possible use of Fund resources are now taking place with the United Republic of Tanzania.

44. Technical assistance and training are also important areas of co-operation. The Fund is currently providing technical assistance in public finance, money and banking, and balance of payments to several SADCC countries. Currently, 11 technical experts sponsored by the Fund are active in SADCC countries (three each in Botswana, Swaziland and Zambia and one each in Lesotho and Malawi). There is also a Fund resident representative in Zambia. In addition, officials of SADCC countries have participated in training programmes of the Fund.

International Meteorological Organization

45. An agreement of co-operation is currently under consideration between the International Meteorological Organization (IMO) and SATCC. A draft of the proposed agreement has been submitted to SATCC for acceptance or comment as appropriate.

46. In September 1984, an IMO expert and consultant visited SATCC headquarters in Maputo and provided advice on the following:

- (a) Technical aspects of training maritime port personnel;
- (b) Interplay of general maritime training and port operations;
- (c) Development of new courses at the nautical school of Mozambique.

Follow-up action on these matters will be taken in due course in accordance with the wishes of SATCC and the Government concerned.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

47. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) organized a seminar, The Changing Family in the African Context, at Maseru, Lesotho, in September 1983, in co-operation with the National Commission and the University of Lesotho. UNESCO also contributed to the organization by the Southern African Development Research Association of a subregional workshop, Co-ordination and Evaluation of SADCC-related Research Projects, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 17 to 19 October 1984.

Universal Postal Union

48. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) has provided the following assistance on behalf of SADCC countries during the period June 1984 to May 1985:

- (a) Angola. Two specialization fellowships under the UPU Special Fund for the organization of sorting centres;
- (b) Lesotho. A fellowship from UPU resources for a course on postal statistics;

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(c) Malawi. Two fellowships from UPU resources for a course on postal statistics and a course on postal management;

(d) Swaziland. A fellowship under the UPU Special Fund for a postal instructor's course;

(e) United Republic of Tanzania. A fellowship for a postal instructor's course and a fellowship for the international postal management course, both from the UPU Special Fund;

(f) Zambia. A fellowship under the UPU Special Fund for a postal instructor's course and fellowship from UPU resources for a course on postal statistics. Under a UPU regional project a UNDP expert prepared a programme on financial control and office inspection;

(g) Zimbabwe. A fellowship under the UPU Special Fund for a postal instructor's course and a fellowship from UPU resources for a course on postal statistics. Under a regional project a UNDP expert prepared a programme on financial control and office inspection.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/40/19), part one, paras. 9-25.

ANNEX

Summary of the progress report on funding of SADCC projects

(July 1985)

	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign cost</u>	<u>Funding secured</u>	<u>Funding under negotiation</u>
(Millions of US dollars)				
<u>Transport and communications</u>				
1. Operational co-ordination and training	14.2	14.2	6.1	3.3
2. Maputo Port Transport System	664.3	537.1	146.6	219.5
3. Beira Port Transport System	665.1	560.9	71.1	93.7
4. Nacala Port Transport System	278.1	218.1	103.5	18.3
5. Dar-es-Salaam Port Transport System	374.2	303.1	76.4	105.5
6. Lobito Port Transport System	210.9	206.3	33.0	163.2
7. Intraregional Surface Transport System	530.4	395.1	51.8	58.6
8. Civil aviation	98.6	82.6	84.3	0.3
9. Telecommunications	<u>281.6</u>	<u>243.3</u>	<u>156.4</u>	<u>27.0</u>
Subtotal	3 117.5	2 560.7	729.2	689.4

	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign cost</u>	<u>Funding secured</u>	<u>Funding under negotiation</u>
(Millions of US dollars)				
<u>Agriculture</u>				
1. Food security	177.3	154.5	37.1	93.1
2. Animal disease control	94.3	91.5	37.8	21.3
3. Agricultural research	51.4	51.4	27.4	24.0
4. Fisheries	7.8	7.7	4.2	3.5
5. Wildlife	2.6	0.2	-	0.1
6. Forestry	32.8	29.3	2.0	20.9
7. Soil and water conservation and land utilization	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	367.9	263.3	109.9	162.9
<u>Industry</u>				
A. Projects for implementation				
1. Salt	19.9	13.7	-	13.3
2. Textiles	128.4	92.8	17.8	16.5
3. Wool and mohair	10.8	7.5	-	0.8
4. Textiles, chemicals, pesticides and insecticides	7.0	3.5	-	1.5
5. Tractors and farm implements	49.5	24.8	9.9	1.6
6. Fertilizers	342.0	295.5	-	176.0
7. Pulp and paper	529.3	386.5	187.0	-
8. Cement	41.0	33.3	-	21.3
B. Projects for study	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	1 134.0	863.7	220.8	231.0

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	<u>Total cost</u>	<u>Foreign cost</u>	<u>Funding secured</u>	<u>Funding under negotiation</u>
	(Millions of US dollars)			
<u>Energy</u>				
1. Overall co-ordination	4.8	4.6	6.0	-
2. Oil	19.0	16.2	9.2	-
3. Coal	5.5	4.9	.7	-
4. Electricity	131.1	131.1	14.4	59.6
5. New and renewable sources of energy (general)	11.1	11.4	3.0	-
6. Woodfuel	<u>9.1</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Subtotal	181.2	176.9	41.2	59.9
<u>Manpower development</u>	34.3	9.9	3.2	14.6
<u>Mining</u>	2.1	2.1	0.7	1.2
<u>Tourism</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>4 837.2</u>	<u>3 876.8</u>	<u>1 105.2</u>	<u>1 159.0</u>
