COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMING AND PROJECTS

ASSISTANCE TO SPECIFIC COUNTRIES

Implementation by the United Nations Development Programme of General Assembly Resolutions Concerning Assistance to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Report of the Administrator

Summary

At its thirty-fifth session the General Assembly adopted a series of resolutions (35/87 to 35/90; 35/93 to 35/100; and 35/103 to 35/105) by which it requested the United Nations Development Programme and various organizations of the United Nations system to bring to the attention of their governing bodies for their consideration the assistance they are rendering to Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Further, the resolutions requested that the needs of those countries be brought to the governing bodies' attention. The present report informs the Governing Council of actions taken or being considered in favour of the countries concerned. Attention is also drawn to Governing Council decisions 80/12 and 80/17 on Nicaragua and Uganda respectively.
INTRODUCTION

1. A comprehensive review of the assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme to certain specified countries was submitted to the Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session. It will be noted that as a result of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session Benin, Central African Republic, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe have been added to the list of specified countries; and also that no resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly with respect to the Seychelles and Tonga.

2. Besides informing the Governing Council of the actions taken by UNDP in mobilizing the necessary resources, the present report covers anticipated financial resources and activities being considered in favour of these countries. Among them, are increased IPF resources, favourable treatment of some countries as if they were least developed countries and the special regional programme being developed for island developing countries of Africa.

3. The present report also includes information on Governing Council decisions 80/12 and 80/17 on Nicaragua and Uganda respectively.
A. **Assistance to Benin**

4. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/88 inter alia requesting the competent organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Benin. The same resolution requested the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance, and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country.

5. It has been decided to substantially increase UNDP assistance to Benin during the next programming cycle. Benin had been accorded an IPF of $16,250,000 for the second programming cycle 1977-1981. A substantial increase is now foreseen for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, with the illustrative IPF for Benin set at $33,500,000.

6. In order to ease the transition from the current programming cycle to the next, and at the request of the Government, permission has been granted to borrow $1 million from the next IPF cycle. These additional resources have already been fully programmed for 1980 and 1981.

7. As a least developed country (LDC), Benin has been granted allocations from the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries (SMF/LDC) allocations totaling $2,491,000 of which $2,288,000 has already been expended or committed, leaving a small balance of $203,000 for further programming.

8. In addition, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) has launched a number of feasibility missions during the past 12 months, which have resulted in six projects being approved totaling $7,100,000. These projects are in the fields of road construction, health, education, water supply, fisheries and agriculture. Additional projects are under consideration.

9. Benin has recently requested to be included in the list of Sudano-Sahelian countries which might qualify for assistance from the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO). The General Assembly in its resolution 35/72 invited the UNEP Governing Council to examine the possibility of including Benin in the list of countries which receive assistance through UNSO in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

10. In a special effort to assist Benin in mobilizing external donor support, UNDP is presently providing assistance to the Government in the organization of donor conference. Preparations are well underway for the Conference to take place during 1981.

B. **Assistance to Botswana**

11. Since Governing Council consideration of document DP/439 (paras. 4-7) the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/98 by which it invited the governing bodies of UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system to consider the assistance they were rendering to Botswana.
12. The strategy for UNDP assistance to Botswana in the past 12 months or so has been reinforced jointly by UNDP's own assessment of the country's development situation as well as by the findings and recommendations of the special mission arranged by the Secretary-General which visited Botswana in February 1980. This mission reported inter alia that although the special assistance "emergency" programme that began in 1977 had proceeded rather satisfactorily, the rapidly deteriorating problems of drought and foot and mouth diseases were seriously affecting the well-being of the rural population particularly in the north of the country. The special measures which were recommended by the mission to tackle these problems included feeding and relief projects in the drought areas; programmes for livestock development especially for intensive cattle vaccination; and development of meat processing facilities especially in the worst affected areas.

13. During the past year, UNDP assistance to Botswana has continued to receive constant review and evaluation through monitoring visits to projects, individual project reviews and evaluations as well as the annual review of the UNDP country programme as a whole. Since January 1981, the Resident Representative, in consultation with UNDP Headquarters and all the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, has been undertaking a thorough and comprehensive assessment of the entire UNDP experience in Botswana as a prelude to the preparation of the third UNDP country programme which will cover the period 1982 to 1986. The illustrative IPF for this period of $8,500,000 will remain unchanged compared with the second-cycle IPF.

14. In accordance with the findings and recommendations of these reviews, and assessments, seven new projects have been programmed since 1980 to assist the Government in the key areas of planning, soil mapping, training, meat inspection, public health, and agricultural extension services. A longer-range list of new projects is currently under preparation in connexion with the UNDP country programme exercise and should cover the period 1981 to 1986.

15. Furthermore, a UNCDF programming mission visited Botswana in September 1980 to review possible areas of future UNCDF assistance to the Government. As a result of this mission, a pipeline for new projects has been identified with the Government as follows: institutional feeding programme, $996,000; rural artisanal development, $269,000; village water supply, $1,972,000; and agricultural extension services, $396,000. Two additional projects -- rural health facilities, $2,000,000; and co-operative education and publicity unit $256,000 -- may be considered subject to availability of resources.

C. Assistance to Cape Verde

16. By resolution 35/104, the General Assembly again invited UNDP to continue through the Governing Council to consider the special needs of Cape Verde and to report its decisions to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981.

17. A review mission arranged by the Secretary-General visited Cape Verde from 2 to 6 March 1980 to consult with the Government on the economic situation in that...
country and on the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme. The Secretary-General's report (A/35/332) to the General Assembly described the special economic situation, provided an estimate of the critical need for food assistance and summarized the progress made in implementing the projects included in the special economic assistance programme. The development programme which was recommended in the principal report called for assistance of about $95 million. Of this total, $56 million related to urgent projects for immediate implementation, and the balance was for projects in the accelerated development programme. Highest priority was assigned by the Government to water and soil resources development and conservation, including fisheries, energy and minerals. Transport and communications, urban centres, human resources and health services were also major elements of the Government programme.

18. The importance of food security has been emphasized in the report. It was noted that the prolonged drought and the catastrophic fall in food production and fodder continued to make food aid essential. Evidently, most of the food aid provided to Cape Verde in recent years has, by agreement with donors, been sold within the country and proceeds have been used to finance an emergency programme of employment and development. According to the Government, total food deficit for all of 1981 is estimated at 61,400 tons of cereals, 2,150 tons of edible oils and 2,100 tons of powder milk.

19. UNDP assistance to Cape Verde continues to concentrate on such Government priorities as rural development, food production, fisheries, livestock, water and soil development, development planning, administration of commerce, education and training, transport and housing. Following earlier actions taken by UNDP in favour of Cape Verde, as previously reported in documents DP/375 and DP/439, the following major developments have taken place with regard to UNDP assistance to this country. For 1980, approved budgets financed under the IPF rose to $1,459,000 representing a dramatic increase from the previous year's expenditures of $631,000. In addition, $63,000 has been allocated to Cape Verde from the SMF/LDC thus bringing to $279,000 the total resources provided to the country from that Fund.

20. Instead of $4,000,000 allocated during the current cycle, 1977-1981, the illustrative IPF for the third cycle 1982-1986 is $11,250,000.

21. As a consequence of a series of feasibility missions to Cape Verde in 1979 and 1980, UNCDF has approved assistance to three large-scale projects totaling $3,241,000 in the fields of irrigation and water supply, poultry production and primary school construction. Further assistance from this Fund is being considered in such other fields as transport and fisheries.

22. UNSO is providing assistance to three projects in Cape Verde: water and soil protection and conservation project in Santiago Island ($191,400); a road and maritime transport project ($520,000); and a groundwater development project in conjunction with UNDP ($600,000).
23. The United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNIFSTD) fielded a feasibility mission in November 1980. The mission resulted in several project proposals for financing by the Fund which are now under review.

D. Assistance to the Central African Republic

24. General Assembly resolution 35/87 urgently appealed to all Member States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to contribute generously to the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Central African Republic and requested organizations of the United Nations system, including UNDP, to contribute to an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Central African Republic to meet the long-term and short-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country. The appeal for urgent international action to meet the special needs of the Central African Republic was based upon the assessment of the severe damage to the economic and social infrastructure of the country, as reported by the representative of the Central African Republic to the General Assembly. The General Assembly resolution specifically invited the organizations of the United Nations system to examine the special needs of the Central African Republic, to bring these to the attention of their governing bodies, and to report the decisions of these bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981.

25. It is worth noting that even before resolution 35/87 was adopted UNDP had assisted the Government in the organization of a donors conference to focus attention on the country's unique problems and to solicit support for the Government's development plans. The donors conference, which took place in June 1980 followed the adoption by the Government of a Plan for Economic and Social Reconstruction of the country which had only been approved in March 1980. The conference was considered a great success by the international donor community since it provided the forum for participants to discuss frankly with the Government in a constructive manner the country's potential for economic and social development as well as its current plans.

26. The IPF for the Central African Republic for the second programming cycle, 1977-1981, amounted to $11,750,000. A substantial increase is foreseen for the third cycle, 1982-1986. The illustrative IPF is $25,500,000. It is to be noted, however, that an amount of $1,700,000 has already been lent to the present cycle.

27. Following the adoption of resolution 35/87, the Secretary-General sent a mission to the Central African Republic in February 1981 to consult with the Government on the question of supplementary assistance required to meet the special needs for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country. The mission's findings and recommendations constitute a major element in UNDP's development of the next phase of its assistance to the Government.
E. Assistance to Chad

28. As will be recalled, the General Assembly on 14 December 1979 adopted resolution 34/120 on assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad. The resolution could not be implemented however because of continuing civil strife in the country. The General Assembly has since then adopted another resolution, 35/92, concerning similar assistance to Chad.

29. The new resolution contains, as before, a request to Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international economic and financial institutions, to provide emergency aid to Chad, for its reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs.

30. More specifically, the resolution requests the Secretary-General to dispatch a mission to Chad as soon as peace is restored, to review with the Government its needs for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the country, and to communicate the report of the mission to the international community.

31. Following the restoration of peace in Chad in mid-December 1980, UNDP started preparing itself for its role in the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, to be launched in 1981. The 1977-1981 IPF for Chad is $19,000,000 whereas the illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 is set at $52,000,000. At the time this report was being written, two missions were being planned by the Secretary-General. The first one to deal with humanitarian aid to Chad took place early March while the second one yet to be organised will deal with overall construction, rehabilitation and development efforts to be undertaken with the help of the international donor community.

32. Throughout 1980, UNDP continued its emergency assistance to Chadian students whose Government stipends had been interrupted as a result of the war. During the year, UNDP's total financial contribution to this effort increased to $1.30 million, and an additional 118 students received UNDP fellowships under this programme.

F. Assistance to the Comoros

33. Since the Governing Council considered document DP/439 (paragraphs 18-23 inter alia) the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/97 by which the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system were further requested to increase their assistance to the Comoros.

34. Pursuant to similar previous requests by the General Assembly, a mission organized by the Secretary-General visited the Comoros in March 1980 to review the current economic situation of the country and the progress made to date in organizing and implementing the special development assistance programmes. The relevant report of the Secretary General emphasized the difficulties Impeding the development of Comoros.

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35. For 1980, approved budgets financed under the IPF more than doubled to $2,804,000 ceiling from the previous year's expenditure of $1.06 million. In addition, an amount of $115,000 was allocated to the country from the SMF/LDC. This now brings to $506,000 the total resources so far provided to the Comoros from the Fund.

36. The bulk of UNDP assistance during 1980 has been directed towards the priority areas of agriculture and rural development with particular emphasis on food production, water development and personnel management, as well as general development planning.

37. The year was particularly significant to UNDP as it marked the commencement of the implementation of the first country programme and also the development of projects financed by the UNCDF in agricultural credit, marketing construction, sanitation and road construction.

38. As one of the LDCs, the Comoros received from the UNDP Governing Council in June 1980 an illustrative IPF of $12,000,000 for the third programming cycle, 1982-1986, as compared with $7,200,000 for 1977-1981. The Comoros is also expected to benefit from a special programme for developing island countries which the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa is preparing within the framework of its 1982-1986 regional programme.

G. Assistance to Djibouti

39. Since the report to the Governing Council last year in document DP/439 (paragraphs 24 to 28), the IPF for Djibouti for 1977-1981 has been further increased from $1,295,000 to $2,200,000. The illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 has been set at $5,250,000. Djibouti has also been granted the same favourable treatment as enjoyed by the LDCs. Thus, Djibouti has received allocations totaling $77,000 under the Special Measures Fund for LDCs. The recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning to include Djibouti among the least developed countries will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session, 1981, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/106.

40. Preparations leading to the donors' conference scheduled towards the end of 1981 have been made under the overall auspices of UNDP. A sectoral review meeting was held in February 1981 with the participation of various Government and bilateral and multilateral agencies invited by the Government of Djibouti. Sectoral missions have been carried out by a number of United Nations specialized agencies at the request of the Government. Specific arrangements have also been undertaken to strengthen the capacity of the UNDP Office through consultants and other support staff with a view to assisting the Government in formulating its presentation papers for the sectoral review meeting and the donors' conference.

41. Pending the outcome of the donors' conference mentioned above, programming activities have continued to be modest. In addition to financing the preparations
for the donors conference, UNDP funded four projects which were under implementation in 1980:

- Bourse d'études en développement économique et planification, Dakar;
- Essais sur fluides géothermiques;
- Bourses d'études en radiocommunications; and
- Administration du travail.

Another project, Création d'un centre professionnel des télécommunications, was approved in 1980. UNDP assistance will total $626,000 for the period 1981 to 1983.

42. Within the scope of General Assembly resolutions 32/93 of December 1977 and 33/132 of December 1978 on "Assistance to Djibouti", UNDP approved $30,000 from the Programme Reserve in July 1980 for emergency relief assistance consisting primarily of food supplies.

H. Assistance to Equatorial Guinea

43. The Governing Council discussed assistance to Equatorial Guinea at its February 1980 meeting. Since then, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/123, the Secretary-General arranged for a field mission to Equatorial Guinea in July and August 1980. The mission reported on the economic, financial and social situation of the country (A/35/37,447 and Add.1) and in consultation with the Government drew up projects which would enable the Government to meet some of its urgent rehabilitation, reconstruction and development needs. UNDP emergency measures approved for Equatorial Guinea until then had been limited to assistance in restoring and maintaining electrical supply for Malabo.

44. The UNDP Governing Council in 1980 responded to General Assembly resolution 34/123 by approving the addition of $258,000 to the IPF for Equatorial Guinea for the 1977-1981 cycle, and by agreeing to limited borrowing from the 1982-1986 cycle if needed for urgent technical co-operation activities before the end of 1981. The 1977-1981 IPF for Equatorial Guinea is $4,258,000; although the illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 has not yet been established, it is expected to be higher. In addition, the Council agreed that Equatorial Guinea should benefit from the special measures applicable to LDCs in the years 1980 and 1981. The Administrator accordingly allocated $136,000 from the SMF/LDC of which $89,000 has been expended or committed leaving a balance of $47,000.

45. The UNDP programme in Equatorial Guinea has been reactivated and has built up significant momentum. At the Government's request, UNCDF has already fielded two project formulation and appraisal missions to that country.

46. The mission report mentioned in paragraph 43 will serve as one of the basic documents for a round table conference of donors to be held this year (responding directly to General Assembly resolution 35/105). It is expected that among

2/ See decision 80/3.
the special needs of Equatorial Guinea, the areas of health, food aid for schools and hospitals, and other related matters will be addressed during the course of the donors conference. A UNDP consultant has already been to Equatorial Guinea to discuss plans and to organize the work leading to the donor conference. A second UNDP-financed mission arrived in Equatorial Guinea in February for further work with the Government.

I. Assistance to Guinea-Bissau

47. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 34/121 and 35/95, invited UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system to consider the special needs of Guinea-Bissau. In its resolution 34/121, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a review of the economic situation of Guinea-Bissau and the progress made in organizing and implementing the special economic assistance programme for that country in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

48. In pursuance of the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General arranged for a review mission to visit Guinea-Bissau in March 1980. The Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on this review mission (A/35/343) describes the economic and financial position of the country, discusses the need for food assistance and summarizes the progress which has been made in implementing the projects included in special economic assistance programme. As previously reported in DP 439, paragraphs 30-35, Guinea-Bissau is receiving bilateral and multi-lateral assistance from a variety of sources. According to the Government, the major sources of assistance and sectors and fields in which assistance is being provided remain essentially the same as indicated earlier.

49. UNDP assistance is concentrated in such priority fields as agriculture, economic planning, education and transport. Since the last report to the Governing Council on this matter, a number of measures have been taken by UNDP in favour of Guinea-Bissau.

50. It will be recalled that in 1978 the Governing Council accorded Guinea-Bissau the benefits enjoyed by LDCs which had the effect of increasing its IPF for 1977-1981 by 6.4 per cent, or to $6.120 million. Guinea-Bissau's illustrative IPF for 1980-1986 has been calculated at the level of $19.5 million, more than triple the current IPF.

51. In addition, $98,000 was allocated to Guinea-Bissau from the SMF/LDC, thus bringing to $322,000 the total amount of resources provided to the country from that Fund.

52. In addition, UNCDF has fielded a number of feasibility missions and two large-scale projects have been identified: generalization of improved rice seeds, and an integrated rural development project in the Gabu area. These proposals are under review.

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53. It is also worth noting that a strong UNSO mission was scheduled to visit the country in March 1981 to identify projects in the field of desertification control activities.

54. Six project requests have been submitted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development which fielded a feasibility mission in the last quarter of 1980. These project proposals are being examined by the Interim Fund for possible financing.

J. Assistance to Lesotho

55. In its resolution 35/96, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Lesotho, to keep the situation there under constant review and to report on progress achieved in time for the matter to be considered by the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. In paragraph 13 of the resolution, the General Assembly requested UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system to bring further to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Lesotho and to report to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981 on the steps they have taken.

56. The unique set of difficulties with which Lesotho has to contend were again reviewed in June 1980 by a mission arranged by the Secretary-General. This mission, the fourth one since 1977, consulted with the Government on the economic situation of the country and the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programmes.

57. Since reporting to the Governing Council in June 1980 on assistance to Lesotho (DP/439, paragraphs 36-39), the following developments have taken place.

58. First, a multi-donor conference was organized by the Government in Maseru in October 1980 with UNDP assistance, to consider how to increase the contribution of agriculture to income and employment generation as well as to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. The conference was prepared on the basis of the findings and recommendations of a multi-donor agricultural sector evaluation mission led by UNDP in April/May 1980. In addition to its general report, the donor conference has produced a Blueprint for Action in Agricultural Development, which is expected to contribute to the increase of income through agricultural development.

59. Second, as an LDC, Lesotho continues to benefit from the resources of the SMF/LDC and of the UNCDF. A UNCDF programming mission visited Lesotho in September 1980 and, as a result, a pipeline for new projects totaling $4,199,000 has been approved for the following specific projects: orchad development, $130,000; rural sanitation, $784,000; rural health radio network, $982,000; low-income shelter, $2,000,000; and expansion of production systems for the Lesotho Lower Income Housing Company (LEHCO-OP), $302,000. Feasibility missions are scheduled to take place in the first half of 1981 and will prepare specific individual projects for further UNCDF financing. For the years 1982-1986, the Governing Council has tentatively fixed the IPF for Lesotho at $22,250,000 as compared with an IPF of $13.250 million for 1977-1981.
K. Assistance to Mozambique

60. It should be recalled that following the closure of the border with Southern Rhodesia and the impositions of sanctions in March 1976, the United Nations mission which visited Mozambique shortly afterwards, in response to Security Council resolution 386 (1976), had estimated the country's requirements for external assistance at between $175 million and $200 million annually. Although the initial response from the international community was encouraging, pledges of additional assistance have since fallen short of expectations.

61. It will also be recalled that following General Assembly resolution 33/126, which called upon the international community to provide financial material and technical assistance to Mozambique, the Secretary-General arranged for a review mission in 1979 to obtain information on the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme. The resulting report of the Secretary-General indicated that of the 42 projects, for which assistance had originally been sought as a matter of urgency, only 20 had attracted international funding. The review mission of 1979 also identified four new projects requiring international assistance: three of the four projects were for reconstruction purposes resulting from the disruptive actions of the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia; the fourth project involved the creation of a food security reserve.

62. In 1980, the Secretary-General again commissioned a review mission to Mozambique to consult with the Government on the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme and the needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction. In the report of the review mission (A/35/297), particular reference was made to the serious disruptions of normal economic activity in five of Mozambique's ten provinces as a result of shelling, air bombardments and incursions by the forces of the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. The plight of the country in humanitarian and economic terms has been exacerbated by a major drought in 1979-1980. It was estimated that food imports would have to offset a 290,000 ton deficit in grain production as some 40 percent of the total population of the country was affected by the drought. The review mission concluded that there were three principal areas in which Mozambique would continue to require international assistance in order to rehabilitate its economy and to carry out a normal development programme: transport, telecommunications and rehabilitation of agriculture in border areas.

63. The UNDP Resident Representative has co-operated closely with the Secretary-General's annual review missions. UNDP assistance to Mozambique began in 1975 on an ad hoc emergency basis with activities geared to alleviate the food crops and livestock production situation and to lay the foundation for a nationwide land and water use survey.

64. While the thrust of Mozambique's first country programme of UNDP assistance, covering the period 1979-1981 has been on agriculture, forestry, fisheries and social services, it is expected that the second country programme, for the period 1982-1986, will be more diversified to include assistance in the rehabilitation of the transport and industrial sectors and in mineral research, in addition to the aforementioned areas. Mozambique's illustrative IPF for the third cycle is, at

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$74,000,000, the third largest in the Africa region. It is nearly four times the present 1977-1981 IPF of $19.75 million. The additional resources becoming available will make for desirable flexibility in the programming of UNDP resources.

65. It will be noted that General Assembly resolution 35/99, inter alia, appealed to the international community to contribute to the special account for Mozambique established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channeling of contributions to Mozambique; and requested all States to grant Mozambique, in view of its difficult economic situation, the same treatment as that enjoyed by the least developed among the developing countries.

L. Assistance to Nicaragua

66. General Assembly resolution 34/8 urged Governments of Member States and international organizations to provide assistance for the reconstruction and development of Nicaragua.

67. Accordingly, the following action was taken: Nicaragua was granted access to the SMF/LDC and a total of $170,000 has been allocated to date; a UNCDF-financed project for malaria control costing $2 million was approved; and a UNCDF projects identification mission was organized and has submitted several other projects for the Fund's consideration. In addition, the Council in decision 80/2 of 20 February 1980 agreed to allocate $323,000 to Nicaragua's 1977-1981 IPF and approved the borrowing of $3 million against the IPF for the third cycle, 1982-1986, for activities to be undertaken in 1980-1981.

68. The Governing Council in decision 80/12, of 20 June 1980, having reviewed the situation in Nicaragua, authorized the repayment of the borrowed funds to be postponed to the fourth cycle and decided to review at its twenty-eighth session the need for further exceptional assistance.

69. UNDP assistance to Nicaragua has been directed to activities which the Government has indicated are of priority such as upgrading and reorganizing the public sector, supporting the development of rural areas, and promoting national efforts in foreign trade, education and planning. Through a programme of support to the reconstruction process a specific project was drawn up by which a wide range of short-term consultants have been provided to assist on specific matters.

70. UNDP will continue to provide its assistance to Nicaragua within the framework of the current country programme and is at present programming the utilization of resources for the third cycle 1982-1986; the current IPF is $5,323,000, whereas the illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 has been set at $9,500,000. Non-IPF resources will also be mobilized in order to meet specific requests the Government of Nicaragua may present. Further exceptional assistance that may be needed will be brought to the attention of the Governing Council at its twenty-ninth session.

3/ See DP/427.
M. Assistance to Sao Tome and Principe

71. The General Assembly in resolution 34/131, invited UNDP to bring to the attention of the Governing Council for its consideration the special needs of Sao Tome and Principe and to report the decisions of the Council to the Secretary-General. In the same resolution the General Assembly also requested the Administrator of UNDP to consider as a matter of priority the assigning to Sao Tome and Principe of a full-time representative.

72. Following a review mission arranged by the Secretary-General to Sao Tome and Principe, a report highlighting the special needs of Sao Tome and Principe was prepared and submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly (A/35/333). The report provided details on the difficult economic situation in which the country finds itself, especially with respect to inadequacies in food production for local consumption, unusual losses to the country's pig population as a result of an outbreak of African Swine Pest, unsatisfactory public administrative structures and an inadequate number of trained national professionals, deterioration of the plantation economy and subsequent weakness of exports, as well as inadequacies in the transportation sector.

73. General Assembly resolution 35/93 requested Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to take special measures on behalf of Sao Tome and Principe pending examination of its situation by the Committee for Development Planning. In addition, UNDP was further invited to respond favourably to requests from the Government for technical assistance to help in formulating development projects and to assist in the implementation of its development programme. We are pleased to mention the following developments since last reporting to the Governing Council at the June 1980 session (cf. DP/439 paragraphs 44 to 47).

74. To date, Sao Tome and Principe has received an allocation of $106,000 from the SMF/LDC of which $88,000 has been expended or committed, leaving an uncommitted balance of $18,000.

75. Sao Tome and Principe was accorded an IPF of $1,500,000 for the second cycle, 1977-1981. The illustrative IPF for the 1982-1986 cycle has been set at $2,000,000. Since the IPF for the new cycle is extremely modest and, by itself, will not meet the Government's needs over the five-year period, efforts need to be made to mobilize external support for the development of Sao Tome and Principe.

76. In that context, the Government has requested the assistance of UNDP to help organize a donors conference to better co-ordinate and increase the flow of external aid. This conference is tentatively scheduled for mid-1981.

77. In keeping with Sao Tome and Principe's being treated as if it were a least developed country, a mission by the UNCDF is foreseen in the near future to identify projects for possible assistance by the Fund.

78. With reference to the General Assembly's request for the Administrator to consider assigning a full-time representative to Sao Tome and Principe, it can be reported that the Resident Representative designate has already been identified and should be in post as soon as his candidature has been approved by the Government.
N. Assistance to Uganda

79. By its resolution 35/103, the General Assembly invited the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, the UNDP being included among those particularly mentioned, to maintain and increase their current and future programmes of assistance to Uganda, to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General in organizing an effective international programme of assistance and to report periodically to him on the steps they have taken and the resources they have made available to assist that country. The resolution further invited specific organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, including UNDP, "to bring to the attention of their governing bodies, for their consideration, the special needs of Uganda and to report the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981."

80. Since 1977, UNDP has been providing technical development assistance to Uganda on the basis of the indicative planning figure or $30 million, established for the 1977-1981 programming cycle. Although there has not been an approved country programme since, assistance has been organized on a project-by-project basis. Due to the tumultuous situation that prevailed in the period just before the Liberation War of 1978-1979, delivery of UNDP assistance to Uganda has not been at normally planned levels.

81. The Council is being asked to approve an illustrative IPF for Uganda for the years 1982-1986 of $59.5 million which is considerably larger than the $30 million allocated for the current cycle. Obviously, this will permit the programme of UNDP assistance to the country to increase considerably, and to allow for a well co-ordinated delivery of that assistance.

82. The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas in Uganda (A/35/562) identified the following as the special needs: provision of food and water, development of agriculture and livestock, development and expansion of health services, as well as improvement of transportation. The UNDP programme of assistance currently includes such activities as assistance to the health planning unit, transport rehabilitation, emergency training for drivers and mechanics, and commodity distribution. These are activities started in the 12 to 18 months, and which respond to some of the special needs identified in the Secretary-General's report. Assistance of a long-term character will be provided as soon as the new Government has identified its priorities. In view of the recurrence of the drought situation in the country, it is expected that agriculture, transport and health sectors will receive strong emphasis in the next programme of UNDP assistance.

83. In organizing an effective international programme of assistance to Uganda, there has been close co-operation with both the Secretary-General and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system. The appointment of the UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Emergency Relief Operations ensures this co-operation at the field level, where the Resident Representative has the added responsibility of co-ordinating the emergency relief activities of the United Nations system. At headquarters, liaison has been maintained with the Secretary-General through the Office for Special Political Questions. UNDP is also a full member of the recently established Headquarters Co-ordinating Committee for Emergency Relief to Uganda and has provided an officer to facilitate the work of this Committee. Under the Chairmanship of the Office of the Secretary-General, this committee brings together UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP and UNHCR.

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0. Assistance to Zambia

84. Since 1973, the year in which the Zambian border with Southern Rhodesia was closed as an application of Mandatory Sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, Zambia's gross domestic product, in real terms, has shown virtually no growth. Over this period, the Government's financial position has deteriorated sharply. Zambia also suffered from heavy losses and damage resulting from armed attacks by the then illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia.

85. The General Assembly, in its resolution 34/128 inter alia, called upon the international community to provide financial, material and technical assistance to Zambia and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a review both of the economic situation there and of the progress made in implementing the assistance programme for that country. Furthermore, the Security Council in its resolution 460 (1979) called upon Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to the frontline states for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees and displaced persons to Southern Rhodesia when a free and independent Zimbabwe was established.

86. In response to these resolutions, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Zambia in February 1980 to consult with the Government on the economic situation, on the progress made in implementing the special economic assistance programme and on the needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction.

87. The mission concluded that there were three priority areas which merited detailed consideration: the transport system; the food situation; and the problem of refugees. Insofar as reconstruction is concerned, the most immediate requirement arises in the transport sector, where the situation has been exacerbated by the destruction of a number of bridges. As a result, large backlogs of exports and imports have accumulated. With Zimbabwe now an independent nation in the Southern Africa subregion, Zambia will have to undertake major reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes. The high priority which Zambia is giving to rural development is reflected in the ten-year $500 million Operation Food Production Programme, which the President of Zambia launched in May 1980.

88. The Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme has co-operated closely with the Secretary-General's annual review missions to Zambia and has also tried, to the extent possible, to align UNDP assistance to the critical areas of assistance identified by the United Nations Office of Special Political Questions. Thus, in UNDP's second country programme for Zambia, covering the period 1977-1981, priority has been given to projects geared to food production and rural development in addition to central administration development and human resources training. As remarked in last year's report to the Governing Council on assistance to Zambia (DP/439, paras. 69-72), UNDP has taken steps to revise the current country programme to better reflect emphasis on contingency-related projects and improvements required in the transport and industrial sectors to promote economic diversification. The country programme review undertaken in 1980 served, inter alia, to consolidate the ongoing programme and to point to the preparation of the third country programme for...
he period 1982-1986. The new country programme with an illustrative IPF of 21.25 million (as compared with the 1977-81 IPF of $15 million) is likely to include additional assistance in the sectors of food production and transport, thus retaining the thrust in these vital areas of development.

9. Following the review mission to Zambia in February 1980, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/94 on assistance to Zambia. By this resolution the General Assembly, inter alia, regretted that the international community had not provided assistance to Zambia on a scale commensurate with the costs, as called for in earlier Security Council resolutions; drew attention to additional financial, economic and material assistance urgently required by Zambia, as identified in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General from the 1980 review mission; appealed to the international community to provide assistance to enable Zambia to reconstruct its transport system and to rehabilitate its destroyed infrastructure; and also appealed to the international community to provide, on an urgent basis, additional food aid to Zambia to enable the country to meet its current emergency food needs.

9. Assistance to Zimbabwe

10. It will be recalled that the Security Council in its resolution 460 (1979) called upon Member States and the specialized agencies to provide urgent assistance to Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and the frontline states for reconstruction purposes and to facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to Zimbabwe. It should also be recalled that the closure of the borders with Zambia in 1973 and with Mozambique in 1976, combined with the escalation of the war, had serious consequences for the country's economy. At independence on 18 April 1980, Zimbabwe was faced with difficult and complex development problems.

11. As a first step in implementing Security Council resolution 460, the Secretary-General arranged for a mission to visit Zimbabwe in May of 1980 to consult with the Government on its reconstruction requirements and on the international assistance required to help the country overcome its economic difficulties. While the mission was in Zimbabwe, a United Nations inter-agency meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Zimbabwe Government and UNDP to examine programmes and projects to meet Zimbabwe's developmental objectives. This resulted in a list of priority projects that the Government might wish to present to the United Nations development system and to bilateral and other multilateral sources of financing.

92. The mission divided the reconstruction and development needs of Zimbabwe into three groups: the immediate needs for the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees and displaced persons for an initial period; the short-term requirements for reconstruction and rehabilitation; and projects directed towards the long-term development of Zimbabwe, such as strengthening the basic infrastructure.

93. At the request of the Government of Zimbabwe, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees drew up, for an initial period of one year, a programme for the reinstallation and rehabilitation of returnees within Zimbabwe. The programme consisted of $110 million for non-food items and approximately $30 million for food aid. The international appeal, which was launched on 30 April 1980, met with good response from the international community.
94. The effects of the war on the rural population were devastating. For instance, more than 1,000 primary schools had to be closed in the rural areas as a result of the security situation. The war also led to the suspension of such normal administrative structures as district councils and community boards. Particularly serious was the breakdown in animal disease control measures; and as the war intensified in the border regions, major outbreaks of tick-bone diseases occurred. It is estimated that over one million cattle died in the former tribal trust lands, representing about 30 per cent of the cattle population in these areas.

95. General Assembly resolution 35/100, inter alia, stressed the need for major programmes for reconstruction and rehabilitation of both rural and urban areas in Zimbabwe; expressed deep concern that the assistance so far provided or pledged by the international community fell far short of the amount needed for the reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes; appealed to the international community to contribute to the special account which was established by the Secretary-General for the purpose of facilitating the channeling of contributions to Zimbabwe; and invited UNDP and other United Nations organizations to bring to the attention of their governing bodies the special needs of Zimbabwe and to report the decision of these bodies to the Secretary-General by 15 August 1981.

96. During the preparation of the UNDP-financed Economic and Social Survey of Zimbabwe entitled "Zimbabwe: Towards a New Order", an understanding was reached with the Patriotic Front that, following the completion of the Survey, UNDP would help organize an inter-agency meeting which would enable the various organizations of the United Nations system to comment on the study and prepare projects, the implementation of which would contribute to the development of Zimbabwe. As already indicated, this meeting was held in Salisbury in May 1980.

97. An IPF of $5.6 million was allocated to Zimbabwe for the last years, 1980 and 1981, of the second IPF cycle. Although a few projects were approved in 1980 for UNDP financing, including assistance to low-income housing development and assistance to central planning, very little of the IPF was actually disbursed during 1980. With a number of new projects being approved in 1981, some of which are large, it is anticipated that the delivery of an evolving programme of UNDP assistance will steadily increase. Zimbabwe's illustrative IPF for the third cycle, 1982-1986, is $24.25 million, and it is expected that the first country programme of technical co-operation between the Government of Zimbabwe and UNDP will be approved by the Governing Council in June 1982.

98. From 23 - 27 March 1981, the Zimbabwe Government organized in Salisbury a Donor Conference on Reconstruction and Development, during which it presented a comprehensive three-year programme (from July 1981 to June 1984). The total cost of the programme was estimated to be $1.8 billion. According to the report presented by the Government at the closing session of the Conference, the total pledges made on that occasion reached the target figure.