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CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN  
AFRICA

Implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and  
rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The plight of the Sudano-Sahelian countries has been under continuous consideration by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies since 1971. The Assembly has repeatedly expressed its support for the drought-related medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation efforts of the Sudano-Sahelian countries, at both national and regional levels, urging, inter alia, all States members of the United Nations and other potential contributing sources, as well as United Nations organs, agencies and programmes, to help solve the pressing problems posed by the severity of the drought in the region. In this connection, the General Assembly adopted, in particular, the following resolutions and decisions: 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 2959 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 3253 (XXIX) of 4 December 1974, 3512 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/180 of 21 December 1976, 32/159 of 19 December 1977, 33/133 of 19 December 1978, 34/16 of 9 November 1979, 35/86 of 5 December 1980, 36/203 of 17 December 1981, 37/165 of 17 December 1982 and 38/225 of 20 December 1983. The Economic and Social Council adopted, in particular, the following resolutions and decisions: 1759 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, 1797 (LV) of 11 July 1973, 1834 (LVI) of 14 May 1974, 1874 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1918 (LVIII) of 5 May 1975, 2103 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, 1978/37 of 21 July 1978, 1979/51 of 2 August 1979, 1980/51 of 23 July 1980, 1981/55 of 22 July 1981 and 1982/49 of 28 July 1982.

2. The present report is submitted in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 38/225, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report to it, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

3. The report deals mainly with the activities which the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) carried out in 1983 under the mandate enjoining it to support the drought-related medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the eight countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region which are members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), namely, Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta. In order to provide a comprehensive description of the situation, the report also refers to some of the more important and directly relevant activities undertaken in these eight countries - on a national or regional basis - by UNSO, under its mandate to assist the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (A/CONF.74/36, chap. I). 1/ UNSO carries out this mandate on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and under a joint venture of UNDP and UNEP.

4. The present report should be viewed in the context of the Secretary-General's initiative on the economic and social crisis in Africa. The activities of UNSO will continue to constitute an important element in assisting many African countries in dealing with the impact of drought.

## II. ACTION TAKEN BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

5. The Governing Council of UNDP at its thirtieth session and the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme (A/38/152-E/1983/38) and adopted Governing Council decision 83/26 of 22 June 1983 and General Assembly resolution 38/225 of 20 December 1983.

6. Also at its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions which relate closely to the activities of UNSO in medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes, including resolution 38/150 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 38/151 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries, 38/158 on food problems, 38/159 on the critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, 38/163 on the study on financing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 38/164 on the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 38/165 on international co-operation in the field of the environment, 38/169 on the immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, 38/174 on the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, all of 19 December 1983; and 38/195 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 38/198 on an international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa, 38/199 on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, 38/200 on immediate measures in favour of the developing countries, 38/201 on the liquidation of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and allocation of the remaining balance, all of 30 December 1983. On the same date, the Assembly also adopted resolutions 38/212 on assistance to the Gambia (see paras. 47-55 below), 38/214 on special economic assistance to Chad (see paras. 43-46 below) and 38/219 on assistance to Cape Verde (see paras. 37-42 below).

7. In addition to those General Assembly resolutions, Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/68 of 29 July 1983 on the climatic situation and drought in Africa also relates to UNSO activities in medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes.

## III. FUNCTIONS AND MODUS OPERANDI OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUDANO-SAHELIAN OFFICE; THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SUDANO-SAHELIAN ACTIVITIES AND MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

8. The functions and modus operandi of UNSO, the background and circumstances leading to its establishment, as well as information on its methods of and modalities for mobilizing resources and on the operations of the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, 2/ were elaborated in detail in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/208, paras. 12-28) and will not be repeated in the present report.

9. Moreover, the structure, functions, operations and overall performance of UNSO were reviewed in detail in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit which was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (A/38/180).

10. As a result of the expanding operational capability of UNSO and the dynamics of project planning and implementation, the number of projects falling under its mandate of drought-related recovery and rehabilitation has increased since 1975 from 52 (21 regional and 31 national), costing at approximately \$153 million, 3/ to 136 (33 regional and 103 national), requiring a total financing of some \$729 million. By early in 1984, some \$469 million had become available from various quarters, including bilateral and multilateral sources; almost \$80 million of that amount was contributed through the Trust Fund, while another \$76.5 million mobilized by UNSO went directly to project implementation from multilateral, bilateral and other sources, without passing through the Trust Fund.

11. In 1983, UNSO mobilized over \$23 million to finance priority drought-related recovery and rehabilitation projects of the Governments of the States members of CILSS; of that amount, almost \$14 million was channelled through the Trust Fund. In addition, UNSO mobilized almost \$5 million for desertification-control projects of the CILSS member States, making a total of \$28 million. These figures do not include the resources provided by the Governments of the Sahelian countries.

12. Increased use was made in 1983 of the concept of contributions tied to the procurement of goods and services in the respective donor countries, on the basis of decisions 82/5 of 18 June 1982 and 83/32 of 24 June 1983 of the Governing Council of UNDP. In addition, the countries members of CILSS are among the principal beneficiaries of assistance financed from the resources of the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund, in accordance with a provision of General Assembly resolution 38/201. 4/

#### IV. UNSO-SUPPORTED REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PRIORITY ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA OF DROUGHT-RELATED MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

13. In 1983 rainfall was very low in the CILSS member States, and drought once again triggered a situation requiring urgent action. The lack of rainfall during the past year has underlined the critical importance of medium- and long-term measures to combat the effects of recurrent drought and to build, to the extent possible, livelihood systems within the area which are not affected by erratic and, at times, extremely low rainfall. The critical situation in Africa was dramatically highlighted by the visit of the Secretary-General to a group of West African countries in January/February 1984, which demonstrated in an overwhelming manner the pressing need for intense and concerted international action to help the most affected countries in Africa in coping with the disastrous consequences of drought. In this context, the importance of the work of UNSO in the area of the drought-related medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes of the States members of CILSS has been reconfirmed with a new emphasis. 5/

14. The activities undertaken by UNSO during 1983 are described below.

A. Regional projects

1. Construction, improvement and maintenance of a region-wide system of all-weather secondary roads

15. The largest of the UNSO-supported regional activities is the programme for the construction, improvement and maintenance of a region-wide system of all-weather secondary roads in the Sahel, executed by the Office for Projects Execution (OPE) of UNDP. The estimated cost of the programme, comprising more than 5,000 km of roads, is over \$203 million (at 1982 prices). The amount of \$157.9 million has already become available for the construction of more than 4,100 km of roads in the CILSS member States. Of this amount, \$117.5 million has been secured for projects for which UNSO is directly responsible and will permit the construction of 3,000 km of roads. As at January 1984, almost 1,730 km of those 3,000 km had been completed by UNSO with OPE as executing agency. The financing still available will make it possible during the next two years to construct the remaining 1,270 km.

16. The results achieved during the past five years have reconfirmed the efficiency of the operational structures established with the support of UNSO in each of the CILSS countries with a view to achieving the programme's objectives at the lowest possible cost. So far, the average cost per kilometre has varied between \$25,000 and \$35,000, depending on local conditions and established standards, for all-weather roads six metres wide.

17. The construction programme, which is being carried out for the most part by national public works departments, provides for road-building and maintenance equipment, as well as for spare parts, construction and operating costs, and technical co-operation components. Particular attention is being paid, in implementing the programme, to the widest possible participation by national services in constructing the roads and to questions relating to the establishment of continuous and systematic secondary road maintenance practices, sustained training activities and, in general, the strengthening of the responsible governmental services.

18. The secondary road programme has become an important element of the overall development process in the Sahel in that the roads constructed have already acquired the character of a permanent transport infrastructure in the countries concerned and in the region as a whole. In addition, the return of the drought in 1983 has emphasized the urgent need for all-weather passable roads in order to guarantee the transport of emergency food to remote areas.

19. Considering the substantial progress made by the feeder roads programme since its inception, and the increasing need to protect and preserve this important investment, UNSO has carefully investigated the maintenance requirements of the programme. For this purpose a formulation mission was organized in 1982, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and OPE, which proposed a new methodology for the development of a maintenance programme. On the basis of that methodology, UNSO and OPE prepared a programme proposal which was discussed and finalized during a meeting held in Paris in February 1983, at which

all major donors concerned with earth road construction and maintenance activities were represented.

20. On the basis of the interest expressed by several donors in participating in the implementation of the maintenance programme, field maintenance activities will begin early in 1984. UNSO has increased its resource mobilization efforts for this most important programme component, in order to be able to expand operations on a scale commensurate with the requirements.

21. Finally, important negotiations with bilateral donors were conducted in 1983 to allow a further, significant expansion of the road programme for the whole region. The total amount of additional resources allocated during 1983 to the feeder road construction and maintenance programme was \$34.9 million. Details of these additional allocations are given below, under the individual country presentations.

## 2. Restoration and integrated biological development of the Fouta-Djallon massif

22. In 1982, under its desertification control mandate, UNSO continued to support the programme for the ecological rehabilitation of the Fouta-Djallon massif. Although the Fouta-Djallon massif is outside the geographical scope of the present report, reference is made to this activity because the massif is the watershed for all the main rivers of West Africa. Indeed, the rains which fall abundantly on the massif under the Atlantic monsoon cycle have a critical effect on the flow of the Gambia, Niger and Senegal rivers, among others.

23. During 1983, meetings were held with officials from the Government of Guinea, UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to update and finalize a project aimed at rehabilitating and enhancing the massif's natural resources. The contributions to the project are \$500,000 from UNDP, \$500,000 from UNSO, \$700,000 from the Government of Guinea and \$365,000 from OAU.

24. The project document is in the process of being signed. FAO, as the lead agency, is actively preparing for the implementation of this important project.

## 3. Design, development and production of fuel-efficient cooking stoves

25. UNSO, in accordance with its desertification control mandate, continues to collaborate with the States members of CILSS as well as with the CILSS executive secretariat in the implementation of the regional programme for the development and promotion of fuel-efficient stoves as a means of reducing the current high demand for ligneous materials for domestic energy purposes. The long-term objective of the programme is to contribute to the efforts of the Governments of the States members of CILSS in the management, conservation and protection of over-exploited forest resources. With an earmarked contribution of \$210,000 from the Swedish

International Development Agency (SIDA) to the Trust Fund, UNSO has been providing assistance since 1982 to the unit established within the CILSS executive secretariat to promote co-ordination and collaboration between the various national projects for improving the efficiency of cooking stoves in the States members of CILSS.

26. Since 1982, as part of the regional programme, national stoves projects have commenced in the Gambia, Senegal and the Upper Volta. The projects in the Gambia and Senegal have benefited from technical and financial inputs totalling \$398,000 and \$808,000, respectively, provided by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) through UNSO. In the Upper Volta, project field activities started early in 1983 and are being funded by a contribution of \$238,000 from SIDA to the UNSO Trust Fund and a government contribution of \$169,750.

27. Together with the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, UNSO continues to provide support to Mali, Mauritania and the Niger essentially to finance preparatory activities which aim at raising popular consciousness of the technical, financial and social advantages inherent in the utilization of fuel-efficient cooking stoves, before the launching of fully fledged national programmes for which UNSO is currently mobilizing resources.

#### 4. Institute of the Sahel

28. In 1983, the Institute of the Sahel continued to benefit from UNSO assistance in carrying out its operational activities as a specialized agency of CILSS.

29. The environmental and ecological research unit, which was established in 1981 within the research department of the Institute through an UNSO contribution of \$309,000, continues to operate satisfactorily. A meeting of the unit's scientific co-ordinating committee took place at Bamako from 2 to 7 September 1983. At that meeting, which was attended by representatives of all the States members of CILSS, a full work programme for the unit was approved covering the period 1983-1985.

30. The project for training in management and conservation of pasture lands organized by the Institute, supported by UNSO, UNDP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), continues to make satisfactory progress. The project covers training both at the post-graduate level at the Ecole inter-états des sciences et médecine vétérinaire at Dakar and a middle-level technician's course at the Ecole nationale des cadres ruraux at Bambey (Senegal). To date, a total of 32 senior Sahelian professionals have completed their multidisciplinary training at the post-graduate level and 16 technicians have successfully completed middle-level training. At present, 16 professionals are involved in the post-graduate programme and about the same number of technicians are pursuing the middle-level training course. In December 1983, UNSO agreed to provide an additional contribution of \$300,000 to cover the fellowship needs of the Programme for the period 1984-1985. This amount will complement the contribution of \$678,000 provided by UNDP to cover personnel, equipment and operational costs for the project for the same period. The UNSO portion of this project has been made possible by a contribution from the Arab Gulf Programme for UNDP for this purpose.



31. UNSO has also provided \$150,000 for the creation of a publication unit within the department of communication of the Institute. The unit will, inter alia, enhance the capability of the Institute to diffuse and promote the results of studies and research work relating to Sahelian problems.

#### 5. Training activities

32. In April 1983, a national/regional seminar on the production and commercialization of gum arabic was held in Saint Louis, Senegal. During this seminar, the participants also examined the role of the gum producing tree, Acacia senegal, as a means of desertification control. The participants in the seminar recommended that actions for the protection of natural stands of Acacia senegal should be undertaken and, further, that Acacia senegal gardens should be established according to the model traditionally used in the Sudan. The seminar was financed jointly by UNSO and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT.

33. In order to provide an opportunity for the responsible technicians of Sahelian countries to become familiar with the potential uses of range ecosystem inventory and continual surveillance techniques, UNSO sponsored a workshop at Dakar in November 1983 to introduce a surveillance methodology developed in East Africa, which is based on data gathered from three sources: (a) satellite imagery, (b) low-flying airplanes and (c) ground survey. Thus far, the results obtained from the application of this technique in northern Senegal under FAO/UNEP auspices have been extremely encouraging, and linkages have already been established with technical services concerned with the management of rangeland for livestock use. During the workshop, it was possible to compare range management techniques currently in practice in the various Sahelian countries and to examine the possibilities of adapting the FAO/UNEP methodology to other West African countries. The possible parameters of a regional project to promote this management tool were also defined.

#### 6. Assessment of desertification

34. UNSO commissioned an assessment of the state of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region in 1983, seven years after the adoption of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. The assessment, which is called for in the Plan of Action, contains an evaluation of the progress made in implementation of the Plan of Action, with special emphasis on the immediate measures which the Plan of Action envisaged should be carried out over a near-term, seven year period. The assessment shows that the drought of 1968-1973 did not, in effect, end but has continued, intensified and spread.

35. Sets of indicators of the degrees of desertification show that for most countries, the overall state of desertification has worsened. Some of this may be due to the continued drought. The Plan of Action has been carried out most successfully in relation to sensitizing Governments and local populations to the importance of the anti-desertification measures and national planning, as well as in relation to institutional machinery, projects with a specific focus, such as sand-dune fixation, and projects with the involvement of the people affected.

36. It is suggested in the assessment that, when present ways of resource utilization cannot be sustained on an ecologically sound basis, efforts should be made to develop supplementary and alternative livelihood systems.

## B. National projects

### 1. Cape Verde

37. In resolution 38/219, the General Assembly noted that Cape Verde was a least developed country and a small archipelagic State with a fragile and open economy, aggravated by an endemic and severe drought; expressed its grave concern at the critical food situation in Cape Verde as a result of the failure of seasonal rains and the continuing recurrence of drought; recognized the strenuous efforts deployed by the Government and peoples of Cape Verde in the process of their economic and social development of the country despite existing constraints; urged Governments and international, regional and interregional organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to extend and intensify substantially their assistance with a view to implementing the programme of assistance to Cape Verde as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the programme of development assistance to the country.

38. At the request of the Government of Cape Verde, UNSO focused its resource mobilization activities on behalf of Cape Verde during 1983 on the programme for the construction of priority feeder-roads and the rehabilitation of the airstrips of the two islands of Maio and Boa Vista. As a result of a commitment from the Government of Italy to participate in the programme through a tied contribution to UNSO, the technical and financial documents for the project have been finalized and implementation of the project is now under way. 6/ Field construction activities will begin in May 1984. In the meantime, UNSO is sustaining its efforts in order to mobilize additional resources to extend the scope of this priority project to other islands of Cape Verde.

39. In the area of desertification control, UNSO continued, in 1983, to support a major programme aimed at strengthening the national capabilities of Cape Verde in the management, exploration and utilization of ground-water and surface-water resources. The construction phase, which includes the building of small earth dams, stone dykes and ground-water catchment works, is under way, detailed topographical and geotechnical studies, as well as final engineering drawings, having been prepared. The project costs \$1.1 million, with major financial support from the Government of Italy. It is being carried out in close co-operation with UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

40. During 1983, the four-year project for the development and utilization of wind energy, initiated by UNSO late in 1981, became fully operational. It involves the installation of wind turbines in urban, village and sparsely populated rural areas of Cape Verde, which have prevailing winds of an intensity and regularity that are favourable for harnessing energy through windmills. During the period under

review, the workshop of the programme was completed. In addition, the purchase and delivery to Cape Verde of large, test wind turbines was carried out, and installation of the turbines has almost been completed. The very positive results already achieved by the programme may lead to its extension to San Vincent Island. In this connection, discussions with DANIDA, which has funded the major part of the programme to date through a contribution to the Trust Fund, are under way.

41. UNSO also continues to finance a government-executed project, with FAO as co-operating agency, for the development of the Sao Joao Baptista Valley on the island of Santiago. In 1983, follow-up activities were developed and an additional contribution of \$200,000 by the Arab Gulf Programme for UNEP has permitted the extension of the project until December 1984. One of the project's prominent features is the strong participation of women resident in the valley in its activities. In view of this, UNSO provided an additional \$25,000 in 1983 to complement financing in an amount of \$67,075 from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. This project has been particularly successful in demonstrating that labour-intensive methods in desertification control can make a significant impact on desertification control measures without intensive capital inputs.

42. In 1983, UNSO at the request of the Government of Cape Verde, also decided to finance two feasibility studies in support of the efforts of the national authorities to combat drought and desertification. These studies concern land use planning for the Sao Joao Baptista Valley, and the integrated development of the Santiago island valleys.

## 2. Chad

43. In resolution 38/214, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the stability of the situation in Chad had enabled the Secretary-General to organize an International Conference on Assistance to Chad in November 1982 at Geneva, in close co-operation with the Government of Chad; noted with concern that the resumption of fighting was aggravating the situation of dire need in Chad resulting from the systematic destruction of the economic and social infrastructure during 17 years of war and from the effects of natural disasters; renewed the request made to States, appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations and international financial institutions to contribute to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Chad through bilateral or multilateral channels; and requested the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to organize the programme of financial assistance to Chad.

44. Early in 1983, UNSO launched a joint CILSS/Club du Sahel/UNSO mission in order to co-ordinate with Chadian authorities the resumption of programme output of the three organizations in Chad. Subsequently, in February/March 1983, UNSO organized a planning and programming mission in Chad in order to prepare a comprehensive programme of priority activities to be supported by UNSO. Based on this programme UNSO will finance jointly with UNDP on an urgent basis a national campaign against hoof and mouth disease for cattle (\$250,000) and the re-establishment of the N'Djamena nursery (\$49,850).

45. As a result of the above-mentioned programming activities, several projects were finalized, allowing UNSO to undertake resource mobilization activities for their implementation. UNSO also updated the programme for construction, improvement and maintenance of priority secondary roads, which was interrupted in 1981. A proposal for a new phase of the programme, in which UNCDF has agreed to participate, has been designed and approved by the Government. Project activities in the field will begin when it is possible to work in the region where the priority roads are located.

46. In view of the current situation, UNSO, in consultation with the Government, is concentrating its activities in the near future in the N'Djamena area. In this context, UNSO will finance an assessment of the most urgent training needs in the rural development sector, in particular with regard to agricultural and livestock projects and programmes to be implemented with support from the international community.

### 3. Gambia

47. In resolution 38/212, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted that the Gambia was a least developed country with acute economic and social problems arising from its weak economic infrastructure and that it also suffered from many of the serious problems common to countries of the Sahelian region, notably drought; expressed its concern that the Gambia continued to encounter serious balance-of-payments and budgetary problems and noted that the lack of domestic resources was the most important constraint on development since the Government lacked the funds to meet the counterpart costs of donor-assisted projects; renewed its urgent appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international development and financial institutions, to give generous assistance to the Gambia, through bilateral or multilateral channels; urged donors, as appropriate, to provide financial assistance to the Gambia to help meet the local counterpart costs of externally assisted projects, bearing in mind that the Gambia was classified as a least developed country; requested the appropriate organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to increase their current and future programmes of assistance to the Gambia, 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 had taken and the resources they had made available to assist that country; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to the Gambia.

48. In 1983, the secondary road construction programme of UNSO in the Gambia faced recurrent difficulties because of shortages of funds. Despite major joint resource mobilization efforts on the part of the Government and UNSO, the financing required to keep the programme at peak efficiency did not materialize, even though strong interest had been indicated by several potential donors.

49. In this context, and in order not to stop the programme, UNSO made an additional contribution of \$1,703,661 from the resources of the Trust Fund. With

these monies, 117 km of secondary roads have been constructed, mainly on the north bank of the Gambia river. When these funds had been exhausted, UNSO, at the request of the Government of Gambia, started negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC) in order to secure additional financing of approximately \$1,000,000 from the European Development Fund to allow the continuation of the activities of the programme. By the end of 1983, a special ad hoc financial arrangement had been finalized to that effect, and construction activities will resume early in 1984.

50. Under its desertification-control mandate, UNSO has provided assistance to the Gambia in drawing up a national plan for combating desertification and in formulating several field projects.

51. The project for assistance in the preparation of a national plan of action to combat desertification commenced in November 1982, with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat as executing agency. After the submission of a preliminary report, a final report was presented to the Government of the Gambia late in 1983. The report contains the outlines of a medium-term plan of action for combating desertification and protecting the environment, including analyses of various ecological factors involved in the process of desertification and environmental degradation, as well as specific project proposals for future financing. The report has been circulated to appropriate ministries and departments, and the Government has requested UNSO to initiate resource mobilization efforts for two of the proposals contained in the report. These proposals concern assistance to the permanent environmental unit of the Government, and land use planning and ecological management projects in four pilot villages.

52. In the forestry sector, UNSO financed a team of experts to visit the Gambia early in 1983 to examine the die back of extensive mangroves in both the Gambia and Senegal. Among the possible causes of the die back that were examined were changes in water levels along the Gambia river, increased water salinity due to declining flows resulting from the prolonged drought and the presence of a lethal plant pathogen. In addition to reporting on various aspects of the mangroves of the Gambia the mission prepared a project proposal for salvaging, harvesting, managing and protecting the mangroves.

53. Agreement was reached in 1983 for an UNSO-assisted project entitled "National strategy for the environmentally sound management of ground-water resources in the Gambia: phase I". The project is government executed (with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat as co-operating agency), in line with the policy of involving Governments in the direct execution of projects, ensuring their active participation, and providing their authorities and services with experience in project implementation. A novel feature of the project is the participation of IBM, which will, at the request of the Government of the Gambia, formulate a mathematical model of the Banjul ground-water basin, provide consultant services and train Gambians in modelling techniques. IBM inputs are being provided without charge under arrangements made by UNSO/UNDP and Industry Council for Development Inc. (New York). With the development of the model, it is envisaged that there will be a better basis for

planning the exploitation and utilization of ground-water resources and to embark upon a country-wide programme of drilling and well construction which will include the supply of safe drinking water and water for irrigation, combating salt-water intrusion, and aquifer recharge and conservation. The UNSO input to this project is \$106,550.

54. The UNSO-financed project for strengthening the department of the Government of the Gambia responsible for deep-bore well maintenance and repair was completed in 1983. In December 1982, an additional phase of the project, financed by a \$420,000 contribution from the Arab Gulf Programme for UNEP, as well as contributions from UNSO and UNEP, was approved by the Government, as part of UNSO-supported desertification control activities. The project is executed by the Government and aims at mobilizing the active participation, in both planning and management activities, of livestock owners' associations, which are the primary beneficiaries of its activities. The project will help to promote the development of the country's pastures and prevent the desertification of land around watering points where livestock in heavy concentrations damage the soil and overgraze the vegetation.

55. Following discussions with the Government, UNSO has mobilized funds for a project for the construction of small dams and protection of agricultural lands against salt-water intrusion with an earmarked contribution of \$471,500 from the Government of Australia. Negotiations are taking place with the Gambian Government on details of the project, which will expand the utilization of the Gambia's surface-water resources for agricultural production. The use of surface water for irrigation will not only help farmers to cope with periods of drought, but will help to ensure that agricultural production is on a sustained and ecologically sound basis.

#### 4. Mali

56. During 1983, the secondary road programme in Mali continued on schedule. One hundred kilometres were almost completed, after resumption of activities in July on the Kati-Kolokani Link. The remaining part (13 km) and the major drainage structures will be completed by the end of March 1984.

57. Proposals for an extension of the programme were submitted by the Government of Mali to UNSO for the construction of the Gao-Ansongo road (100 km). A feasibility study on this link was prepared by UNSO, and efforts to mobilize the necessary additional resources are under way.

58. In addition, UNSO has started negotiations with the Government of the Netherlands for the purpose of securing additional resources for the maintenance of the roads already constructed in the north-east part of the country. More than 400 km of roads will be maintained under this programme, which constitutes a national component of the regional maintenance programme now starting with UNSO financing in the Sahelian region.

59. In 1983, within the framework of the UNSO desertification control mandate, project operations continued for the development on an experimental basis of a multi-purpose village and industrial tree plantation in the Gao region. In 1983, after a review of project operations by an UNSO-financed consultancy mission, the Government of Mali and UNSO signed a revised project document which includes a detailed project work plan established jointly by the consultancy mission and the Directorate of Forestry of Mali.

60. Activities also continued during 1983 in the UNSO-supported project for the integrated agro-sylvo-pastoral development of the Niger River flood plain of Mali (zone lacustre). This project is executed by the Government of Mali, with OPE serving as a co-operating agency.

61. In the area of ground-water development, a joint UNSO/Government of Mali mission visited Belgrade in October 1983 as a follow-up to the joint UNSO/Yugoslavia formulation of a project in 1982 aimed at exploring and exploiting ground-water resources. Final agreement on the details of the joint-participation of UNSO and the Government of Yugoslavia in the implementation of this project is pending.

62. In 1983, UNIDO completed a feasibility study for the establishment of a plan for the production of a solar equipment production facility, financed by an UNSO contribution of \$90,000. The results of this study are currently under review by UNSO, UNIDO and the Government of Mali.

63. At the request of the Government of Mali, UNSO funded a seminar on the development of gum arabic. The seminar, held in January 1984, formulated a national programme for the production and commercialization of gum arabic in Mali. UNSO is at present mobilizing the resources required for the implementation of the programme.

## 5. Mauritania

64. By April 1983, the UNSO-supported road construction brigade had completed 70 km of roads on the M'Bout-Selibaby link in Mauritania. This project has been made possible by a contribution of \$2.8 million from UNCDF and \$1.5 million from UNSO. As at May 1983, in accordance with an agreement between the Government of Mauritania, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and UNSO, the operation continued under USAID financing on the basis of a joint UNSO/USAID venture. The additional funds allocated to the project by USAID amount to \$4,810,000; additional funds in local currency will be forthcoming from the proceeds of the sale of cereals provided by the United States Government (equivalent to approximately \$1,200,000). These contributions of USAID to the project will permit the completion of an additional 140 km of priority secondary roads in Mauritania over a two-year period. Under the UNSO/USAID joint venture, the management structure of the programme remains essentially the same as it was under the previous phase, and OPE continuing to assume logistical, technical and financial responsibility for activities of the programme.

65. During 1983, UNSO continued its efforts to mobilize the necessary funds for the construction of the Kaédi-M'Bout-Kiffa roads (308 km) and the road from Nema to the border with Mali (135 km). The feasibility studies for these roads are at present under consideration by several donors.

66. By mid-1983, implementation of the first phase of the UNSO-supported project for the development of agricultural statistics had been concluded. In view of the achievements made by the project, and the express need to continue its operations in order to strengthen further the capabilities of the Ministry of Rural Development to collect, process and use statistical data, UNSO has mobilized an additional \$1,010,000, including earmarked and tied contributions from the Government of Italy amounting to \$850,000. 6/ The new funds will allow project activities to continue for two more years. The project extension will be executed by OPE, and FAO will provide certain technical assistance services.

67. Since 1978, UNSO has been supporting a project for the development and utilization of 36 deep-bore wells in Mauritania. Subsequent to an evaluation mission in August 1983, it was proposed that the project should be divided into two complementary parts for the remainder of its duration, one dealing with the continued maintenance of the various pumping stations, and the other undertaking to develop activities for the rational utilization of water from the wells for food production. The total cost of the UNSO component of this water supply programme is \$1.6 million.

68. In 1983, under its desertification control mandate, UNSO began to implement the field activities of a major programme for sand-dune stabilization and fixation in Mauritania. A first phase of three years is at present being financed by an earmarked contribution from DANIDA to the Trust Fund of \$2,300,000, \$450,000 from UNDP, \$1,372,140 from UNCDF and \$220,000 from the Government of Mauritania. Furthermore, the Government of Algeria is financing part of the training programme of the project. The first project review, involving all parties to the project, took place at Nouakchott in December 1983. During this review, it was noted that the project was well under way and that the prospects for its continued successful implementation were very good.

69. After a reorganization of the management structure of the large-scale earth dam construction and rehabilitation programme in the Assaba and Guidimahka regions in south-west Mauritania, the execution of the project was entirely entrusted to OPE in April 1983. Project implementation under the new management structure started in May and, by January 1984, the brigade had successfully completed the major construction and rehabilitation works of the perimeter at the seed multiplication centre at Kaédi. The construction of the perimeter was accorded the highest priority by the Mauritanian Government. It is expected that, by the end of phase I of the project (May 1984), the brigade will have completed four additional small earth dams. This project holds particular promise for providing secure water supplies during critical periods of drought. Moreover, the establishment of the brigade within the Department of Public Works affords both the technical and physical means for the continuation of small earth dam construction in the coming years. The present phase of the project is jointly financed by contributions from UNDP (\$686,000), UNCDF (\$2,286,000), UNSO (\$400,000), the Arab Gulf Programme for



UNEP through the Trust Fund (\$558,000), UNEP (\$10,000) and the United Nations Office of Emergency Operations (\$474,000) prior to its dissolution.

70. In 1983, UNSO earmarked \$24,000 for a study which would undertake to examine closely the utilization of lands around the dams built under the dam construction and rehabilitation project referred to above. The agreement of the Mauritanian Government to the terms of reference for this mission was received late in 1983, and the mission was scheduled to take place in March 1984.

71. In view of the achievements of the construction brigade, UNSO, at the request of the Government, financed a formulation mission in December 1983 in order to prepare for the continuation of project activities for another two years after the completion of the first phase. The proposal covering the extension of the project was completed in January 1984, and has already been submitted to several potential donors who have expressed interest in the project.

72. In March 1983, UNSO launched a mission to Mauritania to formulate a project aimed at strengthening the Department for the Protection of Nature of the Ministry of Rural Development. This formulation mission was undertaken jointly with the World Bank, which will become the executing agency of the project when resources are secured. The project proposal was finalized in June 1983 and has already been presented to potential donors for consideration.

73. In 1983, UNSO also financed a mission to Mauritania in order to formulate a project for oasis development in the region of Adrar. The mission report was completed in July 1983. The further development of this project is awaiting the results of a large-scale International Fund for Agricultural Development/Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development programming mission specializing in oasis development, which visited Mauritania late in 1983.

## 6. Niger

74. In June 1983, the first phase of the secondary road programme in the Niger was completed with high performance in terms of both number of kilometres built (more than nine per month) and cost per kilometre (lower than \$25,000). The cost of this first phase was \$6,540,000, of which \$2.25 million was contributed from the resources of UNCDF and the balance from the resources of the Trust Fund.

75. UNSO was successful in 1983 in negotiating, on behalf of the Government of the Niger, two additional inputs to the programme. The first input, provided primarily by the Government of Italy, is composed of a contribution of \$3,967,000 through UNSO and a contribution (for the equipment component) of \$4,491,390 through UNCDF for the establishment of a second construction brigade. 6/ The African Development Fund (ADF) had agreed to complement this financing by a contribution of \$1.78 million under a loan agreement with the Government of the Niger. The second input is provided by the Government of Norway and the African Development Bank (ADB) under a special agreement for an amount of \$2,500,000. This is complemented by a contribution of \$0.8 million under a loan agreement between ADB/ADF and the Government of the Niger for the continuation of the construction in the Ouallam Bani-Bangou region, utilizing the first brigade established.

76. With regard to other drought recovery and rehabilitation activities, tripartite discussions involving the Governments of the Niger and the Netherlands and UNSO took place on the extension of the ongoing project for the local manufacture of agricultural tools and equipment and the promotion of local craftsmanship, for which UNSO has to date provided a total of \$2,090,000 through a contribution of the Government of the Netherlands to the Trust Fund. This third phase has been designed to (a) support supplementary research on the kind of equipment most appropriate for local soils and conditions, (b) promote a better understanding and hence use of this equipment by the rural population, and (c) continue production and the training of nationals in the manufacture and utilization of this adapted agricultural material and equipment. The total cost of the proposed third phase is \$2.3 million, of which the Government of the Niger has agreed to contribute \$200,000, and the Government of the Netherlands \$2.1 million. Implementation will begin early in 1984.

77. In the area of desertification control, the Governments of the Niger and Norway and UNSO have agreed on joint support for the implementation of a project for the control of sand encroachment in the Palm Groves of the Bilma region. This project has an estimated cost of approximately \$1.7 million and is expected to start early in 1984.

78. Early in 1983, UNSO agreed to assist the Government of the Niger in the formulation of a national strategy for desertification control. In this context, in March 1983, a consultancy mission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), financed by UNSO, worked closely with the national services concerned to gather all available data relating to the problems of desertification control in the Niger, including the identification of potential projects. A synthesis document was prepared under the aegis of UNESCO and will be considered at a national seminar to be held at Tahoua (Niger) in April 1984 to finalize and agree on a national desertification control strategy.

79. During 1983, UNSO continued to support the project for the establishment of green belts around Niamey and Tahoua and the project for the promotion of Acacia albida trees (Operation Gao). Since the first of these projects will be concluded in 1984, UNSO is making plans to formulate its extension. The second project, Operation Gao, will be evaluated in March 1984 by an UNSO/SIDA team, as part of a general review of projects financed by SIDA through UNSO.

## 7. Senegal

80. During 1983, the secondary road construction programme in the Casamance region continued as planned, and 82 km of roads were completed. During the same period, the Federal Republic of Germany confirmed its contribution to the programme in an amount of DM 6 million (\$2.3 million).

81. UNSO, at the request of the Government of Senegal, also entered into further negotiations with interested donors for additional contributions to the programme. In this context, financing was secured from the Government of Italy for the expansion of the programme, through the creation of a second mechanized brigade.

This contribution of \$8,248,000 through the Trust Fund will make it possible to reinforce the national capacity for construction of an additional 181 km of secondary roads. 6/ It is expected that the second brigade will start construction activities early in 1984.

82. UNSO is actively engaged in mobilizing additional resources for the continuation of the activities of the first brigade after the completion of the current phase, scheduled for March 1984.

83. In 1983, the desertification control activities of UNSO in Senegal were characterized by the continued implementation of ongoing projects, a significant effort to formulate new projects, and the intensification of resource mobilization activities.

84. Among the ongoing projects, the project for the development of new and renewable sources of energy and for energy conservation, which began in 1981, is financed by a contribution from DANIDA to the Trust Fund. This project has great potential for decreasing the consumption of wood and charcoal, which constitutes one of the principal factors of desertification in Senegal. In 1983, activities included the development of an energy-efficient metal stove for use in urban areas, a study of the use of agricultural wastes for compacted fuel briquettes as a replacement for charcoal, and the identification and investigation of peat deposits and the preparation of plans to exploit them. The studies undertaken to date within the context of this project demonstrate that there are large peat deposits along the coast, north of Dakar. Tests of peat compaction and combustion have been carried out, as well as an economic and technical feasibility study, and a report on the potential for the exploration of peat will be submitted to the Council of the Cabinet of the Government of Senegal in April 1984. The capital required in order to begin industrial exploitation of this important alternative source of energy will be of the order of \$3 million.

85. In 1983, UNSO also supported a project to assist the Government in the preparation of a plan of action to combat desertification, executed by World Bank. A temporary, intersectoral commission has been established by the Ministry of Planning in order to elaborate the plan. The results of the work of the commission will be submitted to a national seminar scheduled for the second half of 1984. In the elaboration of the plan, particular care will be taken to ensure its integration into the seventh economic and social development plan of the Government of Senegal, which is also under preparation.

86. With regard to new project formulation, feasibility studies have been prepared for the following projects:

(a) Development of continental fisheries and fish production in the Senegal River. The purpose of this project is to increase the productivity of continental fish resources, which are an important source of protein for the inhabitants of rural areas. The project also aims at developing pisciculture, since the studies of the impact of the Diama and Mamanfali dams have shown that their construction will diminish the natural spawning areas for fish;

(b) Reforestation of saline soils in the Sine Saloum region. The pre-feasibility study carried out by UNSO has shown that the salinization of the soils of this heavily-populated region can be counteracted by a reforestation programme with salt-tolerant species. This programme should be undertaken with the participation of the population, and the establishment of work groups among rural communities is envisaged. Financing of the order of \$1.5 million for this project is now being discussed with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). In the meantime, an agreement has already been signed with CIDA for the preparation of cartographical and pedological studies which are essential for the initiation of the project;

(c) Protection of mangroves. As described in paragraph 52 above, a regional mission was financed by UNSO to study the decline in mangrove forests in both the Gambia and Senegal. Financing for the implementation of the project developed by this mission to rehabilitate mangrove areas is being sought for both countries.

#### 8. Upper Volta

87. Based on a feasibility study prepared by UNSO in November 1982 concerning the construction of 233 km of secondary roads in the Sahelian part of the country, UNSO was able in 1983 to secure, through a special financing agreement between UNSO, the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, UNCDF and the African Development Bank, total programme financing of \$12.4 million. Two national mechanized brigades will be involved in the new construction phase. The first brigade, which has been operational for several years, began working as a part of this phase early in 1983. By the end of May 1983, 37 km had been completed. The second brigade began operations in October 1983. In addition, at the request of the government, UNSO has financed a feasibility study for the next phase of the programme, which envisages the construction of an additional 173 km of roads in the Bogandé region.

88. With regard to desertification control activities, implementation is progressing satisfactorily on the UNSO-financed initial phase of a project aimed at improving livestock management in the Oudalan area of the Upper Volta. A project review mission funded by UNSO visited the project area late in 1982 and its report and recommendations, submitted in mid-1983, are currently being reviewed by UNSO and the Government of the Upper Volta for possible joint action after the conclusion of phase I early in 1984.

89. Implementation of a large-scale project for the creation of village and family woodlots in the department of Koudougou is continuing. This project has benefited from a contribution of \$2,010,000 from the Government of Sweden through the Trust Fund. During 1983, the technical assistance and equipment envisaged were provided, and field operations are progressing satisfactorily. The ongoing project for studies, and integrated village and family reforestation operations, in the Saponé region is also progressing well, under financing from the Arab Gulf Programme for UNEP and UNSO.

90. Early in 1983, UNSO formulated a project for the development of Acacia senegal in the Sahel region of the Upper Volta. The project proposal has been approved by

the Government and UNSO is actively mobilizing the resources needed for project implementation.

91. During 1983, work continued, with UNSO financing and under the aegis of UNESCO, on updating the country's national plan to combat desertification. A preliminary draft has been submitted to the Government for initial review. It is hoped that this draft will be discussed and finalized at a national seminar to be held early in 1984, and to be attended by all technical ministries concerned. Once approved, the plan will not only provide a strategy to guide desertification control activities, but will also include potential priority projects for the implementation of which UNSO will collaborate with the Government of the Upper Volta in the mobilization of the required resources.

#### V. CO-OPERATION WITH THE PERMANENT INTER-STATE COMMITTEE ON DROUGHT CONTROL IN THE SAHEL AND OTHER MATTERS

##### A. Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel

92. In carrying out its activities, UNSO works very closely with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), at all policy-making and operational levels.

93. In January 1984, the Administrator of UNDP and the Director of UNSO participated in the Biennial Conference of the Heads of State of CILSS at Niamey. The Heads of State noted with satisfaction the close collaboration that existed with UNSO and agreed that arrangements governing the co-operation between UNSO and CILSS member States worked effectively and should be further strengthened.

94. The Conference was preceded by a meeting of the Council of Ministers of CILSS, which UNSO also attended. During this meeting, all the Ministers, as well as the Executive Secretary of CILSS, expressed their deep satisfaction with the work of UNSO in past years. They also expressed their active interest in seeing a growth in the resources of UNSO, which would allow a reinforcement of field activities within the framework of the two mandates conferred on UNSO by the General Assembly. All the CILSS member States also expressed their wish for the development and implementation of a second generation of the UNSO programme, particularly in the fields of construction and maintenance of secondary roads and management of water resources (through the construction of small earth dams for surface waters, as well as ground-water exploration efforts).

95. During 1983, regular meetings were held between the CILSS executive secretariat and the UNSO Regional Office in Ouagadougou, further facilitating collaboration between CILSS and UNSO. CILSS has also provided staff to participate in UNSO-supported activities, such as the assessment of the state of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region (see paras. 34-36 above).

#### B. Club du Sahel

96. During the period under review, the Director of UNSO and the head of the secretariat of the Club du Sahel held several working sessions to ensure the effective co-ordination of their respective activities in their efforts to support CILSS and its member States. In addition, regular tripartite meetings of UNSO, the Club du Sahel and CILSS are envisaged, the aim being to reinforce the efforts of UNSO to develop programming activities on a regional basis. In this connection, meetings took place in 1983 between staff members of UNSO and the Club du Sahel in fields such as ecology and forestry, food security and recurrent costs.

#### C. West African Economic Community

97. As a result of a series of meetings held between the Director of UNSO and the Secretary-General of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) on the joint programming and financing of activities and the strengthening of co-operative arrangements between the Community and UNSO, an agreement was reached in 1983 to co-operate on joint project undertakings at the subregional level. To this end, a joint CEAO/UNSO programme for the development of village-level storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses was initiated in 1983.

98. The joint programme, which is executed by FAO, is directly related to the food self-sufficiency strategy of the CILSS member States. Activities include reviewing traditional storage technologies, including granary construction, methods of cereal harvest and transport. Deficiencies in current practices will be identified and recommendations formulated, which could be used in national publicity campaigns for storage improvement. At the end of the project, a regional seminar attended by national technicians will be held to study the information obtained. The findings of the project will serve as the basis for an important programme for cereal storage improvement, to be implemented under the aegis of the Club du Sahel and CILSS. UNSO has contributed \$64,800 for this project.

#### D. Co-operation with United Nations agencies and other organizations and institutions

99. As in the past, the close working relationship which obtains between UNSO and the UNDP regional bureaux for Africa and for Arab States on all relevant programme and operational matters has continued during the period under review. The bureaux and UNSO closely co-operate and mutually relate their respective responsibilities at all stages of programme and project formulation and implementation, thus ensuring complementarity of all their efforts. In this connection, UNSO co-operated closely with UNDP headquarters and resident representatives in the field in the preparation of the donor round-table meetings that were held in 1983, and will continue to do so in the future. Also within UNDP, UNSO/UNCDF collaboration was particularly notable during the period under review. Together with UNSO, UNCDF, among others, participated in five of the national components of the secondary road construction and maintenance programme, as well as other national activities, such as the sand-dune fixation and small dam construction

projects in Mauritania. Such collaboration, which heightens the efficacy of all participants, will continue to be sought in 1984.

100. In carrying out its functions and responsibilities, UNSO continued to maintain close working relationships with various United Nations organizations and organizational units, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, FAO/Office for Special Relief Operations, ILO, UNESCO, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the World Bank.

101. An example of this co-operation in 1983 was the series of meetings on the climatic situation and drought in Africa, organized in view of the persistence, intensification and spread of the drought since 1968. UNSO co-sponsored this series of meetings with ECA, WMO, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO and OAU. These meetings included a scientific gathering at Geneva on meteorological aspects of the drought, followed by a multidisciplinary meeting at Nairobi to consider the socio-economic impact of the drought. The culmination of the joint undertaking was a scientific round table on the climatic situation and drought in Africa, held in February 1984. The participants in the round table formulated a series of recommendations concerning climate and drought and prepared a draft regional plan of action to combat desertification for consideration by the ECA Conference of Ministers at its tenth meeting in April 1984.

#### Notes

1/ The activities of UNSO regarding the group of designated countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions, including the eight States members of CILSS, relating to the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, are described in detail in the report of the Governing Council of UNEP to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session in accordance with Assembly resolution 38/164 of 19 December 1983. The present report should be read in conjunction with that report and with the report of the Administrator of UNDP to be submitted to the Governing Council at its thirty-first session in accordance with Governing Council decision 83/24 of 22 June 1983.

2/ In 1983, the main contributors to the Trust Fund were the Governments of Australia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, as well as the Arab Gulf Programme for UNDP and the Arab Gulf Programme for UNEP.

3/ All figures quoted are in United States dollars.

4/ See report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session in accordance with Assembly resolution 38/201.

5/ The situation of drought in Africa is described in detail in the report of the Administrator of UNDP, entitled "Other assistance to drought-stricken countries in Africa", to be submitted to the Governing Council at its thirty-first session in accordance with Governing Council decision 83/27 of 23 June 1983.

Notes (continued)

6/ This financing is tied in part to the procurement of goods and services in the donor country. For a more detailed description of the concept of tied contributions, see the report of the Administrator of UNDP to be submitted to the Governing Council at its thirty-first session in accordance with Governing Council decision 83/32 of 24 June 1983.

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