



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1984/71

2 May 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-first session
June 1984, Geneva
Agenda item 4(c)

S U P P O R T

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE

LIQUIDATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY OPERATION
TRUST FUND AND ALLOCATION OF ITS REMAINING BALANCE

Action taken to implement General Assembly resolution 38/201

Report of the Administrator

Summary

This report deals with the actions taken by the Administrator to implement operative paragraphs 1(a) and 1(c) of General Assembly resolution 38/201. With regard to the stipulations of paragraph 1(a), out of the total available funds of about \$34 million earmarked to deal with famine and malnutrition, 60 projects with total budgets of about \$16.9 million have been approved or accepted in principle as of 31 March 1984. An amount of about \$5.8 million is available under paragraph 1(c) and, pursuant to the provisions of that paragraph, consultations are still continuing with developing countries concerning priorities and projects in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries to be financed from this facility.

INTRODUCTION

1. In the operative part of its resolution 38/201 of 20 December 1983, the General Assembly

"1. Decides to liquidate the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and to allocate the remaining balance to existing funds and programmes of the United Nations as follows:

(a) Seventy per cent shall be channelled through United Nations Development Programme-administered funds to finance urgently needed projects, primarily in the food and agricultural sectors in countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition as a result, particularly, of severe or prolonged drought, with special emphasis on African countries;

(b) Eighteen per cent shall be channelled through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, especially to its educational programme;

(c) Twelve per cent shall be channelled through the United Nations Development Programme for the purpose of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; these funds shall be allocated to activities in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries of critical importance to developing countries, according to the priorities set by them;

2.

3. Also requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to report to the Governing Council at its next session on action taken to implement this resolution;

4."

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to operative paragraph 3 quoted above.

3. The United Nations Secretariat determined that the balance in the United Nations Emergency Operation (UNEO) Trust Fund on its liquidation at the end of 1983 was \$48,516,744. In order to receive and administer the shares of this balance pertaining to subparagraphs (a) and (c) of paragraph 1 of resolution 38/201, the Administrator has set up two UNDP trust funds: one for countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition, and the other for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. Funds in the amounts of \$33,961,721 and \$5,822,009, representing 70 per cent and 12 per cent respectively of the balance in the UNEO Trust Fund, were transferred to UNDP on 31 December 1983.

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I. ACTION TAKEN BY THE ADMINISTRATOR TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTION 38/201

4. Immediately upon the adoption of resolution 38/201, the Administrator initiated the necessary steps to implement subparagraphs (a) and (c) in close consultation with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. Full account was taken in this process of the sense of the consultations and negotiations among delegations which had led to the adoption of the resolution. The progress of implementation of the decisions in the two subparagraphs (a) and (c) is outlined separately below.

A. Trust fund for countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition

5. It was decided that, in accordance with the emphasis in resolution 38/201, 80 per cent of the amount of \$33,961,721 available in this trust fund, or about \$27.2 million, would be earmarked for assistance to affected countries in Africa. Of the balance \$3.5 million were earmarked for the least developed countries (LDCs) outside Africa and the remainder (\$3.3 million) for projects in other countries, as well as intercountry projects, which meet the conditions laid down in resolution 38/201.

6. In considering the use of assistance from this fund, account is taken of the broad extent of famine and malnutrition, the impact of severe or prolonged drought, population and per capita gross national product (GNP). The joint surveys conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in a number of countries in Africa, the coverage of countries in the mandates of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and the designation of least developed countries provided a good basis for decisions in this matter. Other guiding factors have been the fact of a country having been affected by natural disasters which have caused serious damage to agriculture and livestock, the recognition of such serious situations and the need for special assistance by the General Assembly through specific resolutions.

7. It was determined that the funds should be used for quick disbursements in support of urgently needed projects, primarily in the food and agricultural sectors, which are expected to have an immediate or short-term impact on alleviating famine and malnutrition induced primarily by severe or prolonged drought. At the same time, it is desirable that, whenever possible, activities undertaken in these projects should have or lead to longer-term benefits, either in themselves or by generating follow-up development activities.

8. It was also agreed that full use should be made, where applicable, of work already done in project identification either through the country programming process, by UNSO or the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), or otherwise, including the joint FAO/WFP missions. Projects could be: (a) remedial, designed to relieve the immediate adverse impact of drought conditions on human nutrition and health, or on crops or livestock; or (b) rehabilitative, designed to help to restore or increase the productivity of communities in drought-affected areas. In all cases, Governments would have to propose projects and indicate priorities.

9. To the maximum extent possible, normal UNDP mechanisms and procedures apply to project formulation, appraisal and implementation. For project approval, however, special arrangements have been made in the form of an interbureau Project Approval Committee in order to ensure that projects consistently meet the objectives and criteria deriving from resolution 38/201. All arrangements made reflect the need to minimize costs relating to the administration of these resources. In response to the expectations of Governments expressed in the consultations which preceded the adoption of resolution 38/201, standard support costs will not be paid for the execution of projects financed from this fund. This is understood as not precluding reimbursement of identifiable out-of-pocket expenses which may be incurred.

10. By cables dated 22 December 1983 and 10 January 1984, the resident representatives in the countries concerned were advised of these arrangements and asked to consult with and advise the Governments concerning possible project proposals. They were also asked to consult with FAO country representatives in order to provide co-ordinated advice.

11. The Administrator is happy to report that operational actions, including approvals of projects and the commencement of their implementation, have been taken expeditiously, consistent with the sense of urgency reflected in resolution 38/201. As of 31 March 1984, 60 projects in 39 countries have been approved or accepted in principle, entailing total budgets in the amount of \$16,875,400. A list of these projects is given in the annex to this report.

12. A breakdown of the projects approved to date by main objective is given below:

<u>Project objective</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>	<u>Total budgets (US dollars)</u>	<u>Per cent of budgets</u>
Direct assistance for agricultural production (including provision of seeds, fertilizer, tools)	16	5 126 200	30.4
Improvement in drinking water	12	2 704 000	16.0
Irrigation works	4	2 531 000	15.0
Livestock (including fisheries) production/protection	12	2 139 400	12.5
Storage/transportation of food	6	1 620 000	9.0
Agricultural infrastructure (flood and soil erosion control)	4	1 433 000	8.0
Plant protection	3	716 800	4.5
Rehabilitation of drought victims	2	500 000	3.0
Direct food aid	<u>1</u>	<u>105 000</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Total	<u>60</u>	<u>16 875 400</u>	<u>99.0^{a/}</u>

^{a/} Does not total 100 because of rounding off.

13. Most projects approved so far are for durations varying from 3 to 12 months, with a few going beyond one year. In a few cases, other co-financing sources are expected to provide resources for longer durations.

14. The resources of this trust fund, although modest, were extremely useful in providing urgent assistance to many countries, particularly in Africa, during a period of economic and social crisis, on which the Secretary-General has focused world attention through his initiative on Africa.

B. Trust fund for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

15. An amount of \$5,822,009 is available in this trust fund, under paragraph 1(c) of resolution 38/201, for the purpose of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. The resolution stipulates that these funds shall be allocated to activities for that purpose of critical importance to developing countries, according to the priorities set by them.

16. In order to identify these priorities and in the spirit of the negotiations which preceded the adoption of resolution 38/201, the Administrator has initiated consultations with developing countries. It has been agreed that project proposals would be initiated by developing countries, taking into account the priorities laid down by the Caracas Plan of Action. The Administrator would review such project proposals and, where appropriate, endorse them for implementation. UNDP would not in and of itself initiate projects. The consultations with developing countries are still continuing. It is expected that soon priorities will be established and project proposals submitted.

17. On both trust funds covered above, the Administrator will present updated information to the Governing Council during its thirty-first session in June 1984.

Annex

EMERGENCY OPERATION TRUST FUND (EOTF)

Summary of projects approved or accepted in principle
as per 31 March 1984

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title/Description</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Thousand US dollars)	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Duration</u> (months)	<u>Approval</u> <u>date</u> 1984
AFRICA					
Angola	Peasant Participation in Increased Food Production	850	FAO	20	20/3
Benin	Rehabilitation of Livestock	221.3	FAO	4	7/2
Botswana	Drought Relief Food Storage Facilities	400	GOV	18	7/2
Cameroon	Pest Control	435	FAO	12	26/1
Cape Verde	Desalination Plant: Consultancy	10	UNDP/OPE	1	7/2
Central African Rep.	Pumping Equipment for the Bangui Water Supply	245	UNDP/OPE	12	28/2
Central African Rep.	Combating Cattle Plague	145	GOV/FAO	4	28/2
Comoros	Water Production Project	240	DTCD	24	6/3
Equatorial Guinea	Improvement of Water Supply	200	DTCD	12	28/3
Equatorial Guinea	Small Livestock Production	112.1	FAO	12	28/3
Ethiopia	Construction of Small Dams	1 070	GOV	18	13/3
Guinea	Provision of Ploughs	750	FAO	3	13/3
Guinea-Bissau	Veterinary Supplies	50	FAO	6	20/3
Guinea-Bissau	Vegetable Production	50	FAO	6	20/3
Lesotho	Direct Aid to Drought Destitutes	105	GOV	6	28/2
Lesotho	Food Stores Construction	298	GOV	4	28/2
Niger	Emergency Water Supply Tahoua	300	GOV	6	28/3
Niger	Assistance to Women's Co-operatives for Millet Processing	49.7	GOV	12	28/3
Niger	Livestock Disease Control	175	FAO	12	28/3
Rwanda	Increased Cereal Production	530	FAO	20	13/3
Sao Tome and Principe	Increased Cocoa Production	211.8	FAO	12	28/3
Sao Tome and Principe	Increased Food Self-Reliance	221.2	FAO	12	28/3
Senegal	Food Crop Production	850	FAO	9	7/2
Sierra Leone	Village Silos for Paddy	30	FAO	6	28/2
Sierra Leone	Village Cassava Processing	30	FAO	6	28/2
Sierra Leone	Fertilizer Provision	92	FAO	6	28/2
Sierra Leone	Reduction of Post-Harvest Losses of Rice	336	FAO	24	28/2
Sierra Leone	Foundation Seed Paddy Production	42	FAO	12	13/3
Swaziland	Rural Water Supply	750	*	12	7/2

* To be determined.

Approval
date
1984

<u>Country</u>	<u>Title/Description</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Thousand US dollars)	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Duration</u> (months)	<u>date</u>
Togo	Construction of Small Dam	640	GOV	12	6/3
United Rep. of Tanzania	Purchase of Poultry Drugs	353.7	FAO	6	7/2
United Rep. of Tanzania	Purchase of Seed Maize	348.1	FAO	6	21/3
United Rep. of Tanzania	Purchase of Seed Beans	258.2	FAO	6	21/3
Upper Volta	Livestock Protection	210	FAO	6	20/3
Upper Volta	Agricultural Production	180	FAO	12	20/3
Upper Volta	Assistance to Women's Groups in Market Gardening	90	GOV/FAO	10	28/3
Upper Volta	Well-deepening in the Sahelian Provinces	90	DTCD	10	28/3
Zambia	Animal Trypanosomiasis Control	520.3	GOV	15	14/2
Zambia	Sorghum Seeds Provision	180	*	6	14/2
Zimbabwe	Water Supply Secondary Schools	750	UNDP/OPE	12	28/3
TOTAL AFRICA		12 419.4			
ASIA AND PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	Greenhouse Construction for Seedling Production	500	FAO	12	14/2
Bangladesh	Relief Supplies to Flood Victims	300	GOV	3	28/2
Bangladesh	Homestead Materials for Flood Victims	200	GOV	6	28/2
Bhutan	Flood Control	333	GOV	18	21/3
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Assistance to Rice Production	495	FAO	12	20/3
Maldives	Rhinoceros Beetle Control	70	GOV	12	20/3
Maldives	Increased Fish Production	50	GOV	12	20/3
Nepal	Rehabilitation of the Production Infrastructure	500	ILO	11	7/2
Samoa	Rehabilitation of Water Supply	167	GOV/OPE	8	28/2
TOTAL ASIA AND PACIFIC		2 615			

* To be determined.

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Title/Description</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Thousand US dollars)	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Duration</u> (months)	<u>Approval</u> <u>date</u> 1984
ARAB STATES					
Democratic Yemen	Water Supply, Socotra	167	DTCD	24	28/2
Djibouti	Holl Holl Water Supply	325	*	12	14/2
Somalia	Consultancy in Rural Water Supplies	10	DTCD	1	14/2
Sudan	Borehole Maintenance	200	*	36	26/1
TOTAL ARAB STATES		702			
LATIN AMERICA					
Bolivia	Rehabilitation Food Production Capacity in Drought Affected Areas	300	*	12	28/2
Haiti	Foodstorage Warehouse Construction	56	FAO	6	20/3
Haiti	Cattle-Vaccination Against Anthrax	83	FAO	9	20/3
Honduras	Irrigation for Food Crop Production	71	GOV	12	13/3
Honduras	Pig Breeding	129	GOV	12	13/3
Nicaragua	Maize Production	200	GOV	5	13/3
Peru	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Infrastructure	300	UNDP/OPE	6	28/3
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA		1 139			
GRAND TOTAL		16 875.4			

* To be determined.