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POLICY

FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN 1984

Report of the Administrator

Summary

This document contains information on trust funds established by the Administrator in 1984 under the authority granted to him by regulation 5.1 of the UNDP Financial Regulations.

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Introduction

1. Regulation 5.1 of the UNDP Financial Regulations, which were adopted by the Governing Council at its twenty-eighth session (decision 81/28),^{1/} provided the Administrator with the authority to establish trust funds for specified purposes consistent with the policies, aims and activities of UNDP.
2. Regulation 5.1 further states that "trust funds established by the Administrator shall be reported in detail to the Governing Council through the Advisory Committee (on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ))." Accordingly, this report has been submitted to ACABQ.
3. This report, which is prepared annually, covers all trust funds established by the Administrator during the course of the preceding calendar year. A consolidated list of these funds is contained in annex I to this document. Detailed information on the projects financed by the trust funds is also contained in annex I.
4. Annex II provides detailed information concerning individual projects financed by the USSR/UNDP Trust Fund for Training in the USSR of Specialists from Developing Countries, which was established in 1982. This information is provided in response to the request made by some members of the Council at the thirtieth session for further information with respect to this specific trust fund.

TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR

A. On behalf of the United Nations Development Programme

1. Zambia/UNDP Trust Fund for Provision of Equipment under IBRD-IDA Credit

5. This trust fund was established for the purpose of procuring, on behalf of the Government, certain equipment (vehicles and office machines, including essential spare parts) to be used in a technical assistance project financed under an IBRD-IDA credit to the Government for strengthening the planning and preparation of investment-oriented projects. The authorized expenditure ceiling for this purpose is \$100,000.

2. UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to the Angolan Petroleum Training Centre

6. The objective of this trust fund is to expand the Angolan petroleum training school into a regional centre in order to meet the training needs for manpower in oil industries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries. The assistance provided is to upgrade the training capabilities of the instructors and provide teaching equipment.

3. Bulgaria/UNDP Trust Fund for the Training in Bulgaria of Specialists from Developing Countries

7. This trust fund was established for training in Bulgaria of specialists from developing countries and for holding seminars and study tours. Purchase of goods and equipment will not be made from resources made available under this fund. The training courses and seminars shall each be approved by the Administrator with respect to conformity with the policies, aims and activities of UNDP. Furthermore, the selection of persons for training shall be made by the Administrator from candidates nominated by developing countries following consultations with organizations or agencies of the United Nations system concerned with the particular training programme. By the end of 1984, no individual projects had yet been approved. As of 31 December 1984, the trust fund had received contributions in United States dollars amounting to \$25,380 and the equivalent of \$76,142²/ in leva.

4. UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to Refugees in Africa

8. This trust fund was established for the purpose of financing refugee-related infrastructural projects of a developmental nature, pursuant to relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/197 and of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II). The General Assembly, under paragraph 5 of its resolution 37/197, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to convene ICARA II in 1984, inter alia, "to consider the impact imposed on the national economies of the African countries concerned and to provide them with the assistance required to strengthen their social and economic infrastructure so as to enable them to cope with the burden of dealing with large numbers of refugees and returnees" (paragraph 5 (c)). The Declaration and Programme of Action of ICARA II stated, under paragraph 11 of part II, that "UNDP, in view of its central co-ordinating role within the United Nations system for development and its close linkages with donor communities, could be asked to take as soon as possible a leading part in the co-ordination, implementation and monitoring of refugee-related infrastructural projects of a developmental nature in close association with its partners and other donors". Paragraph 14 of part II of that Declaration foresees the submission of projects through UNDP in response to paragraph 5 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/197. The activities financed by the Fund shall be carried out within the preceding terms of reference and in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, UNHCR and the Secretary-General of OAU.

5. UNDP Trust Fund to Combat Poverty and Hunger in Africa

9. This trust fund was established in the light of the concern of the Administrator and that of the international community for the economic and social crisis affecting many countries in Africa as expressed, inter alia, in General Assembly resolution 38/199, on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, as well as UNDP Governing Council decision 84/18, on the economic and social crisis in Africa. The resources of the Fund are to be utilized to finance technical and/or capital assistance projects designed to combat poverty and hunger in Africa in the following priority areas: (a) food self-sufficiency, (b) water, (c) energy for household use, (d) primary health care, (e) rural roads and (f) anti-desertification and reforestation.

B. On behalf of the United Nations Capital Development Fund

1. Sor River Hydropower Plant

10. The purpose of this trust fund project is to construct a hydropower plant on the Sor River in Ethiopia and 240 kilometres of transmission lines to provide electricity to the towns of Mettu, Gambela and Dembi Dollo. The power plant is based on a run-of-river scheme. The construction work includes a diversion intake, about 1.3 kilometres of open channel, 447 metres of steel penstock and a small powerhouse with a total installed capacity of 5 megawatts. The powerhouse is designed to accommodate two turbine generating units of 2.5 megawatts, of vertical shaft Francis-type.

11. The Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA) is the government executing agency assisted by the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (TCD) and consulting engineers. The trust fund contribution is to finance the procurement of power generation equipment, electric transmission equipment and engineering services.

C. On behalf of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

1. Technological Information Pilot System - Preparatory Phase

12. The main objective of the project financed under this trust fund is to establish a scientific and technological information exchange mechanism, mainly among developing countries. Initially linking 10 developing countries (Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and the Philippines) through national bureaux established for this purpose, and utilizing English and Spanish as working languages, the system will be the vehicle for exchanging current information on selected energy and industrial technologies. The system is user-oriented, and aims at establishing direct contacts between users and suppliers of information. If proven viable, it will lead to the design of a wider, subscription-based, multisectoral information network, covering a broader spectrum of information categories and larger participation by interested countries.

13. The trust fund finances the preparatory phase, whose main output will be the complete design of the pilot network, including information typology in the participating countries, communication channels, system software and hardware, staffing requirements and training programmes.

2. Development of National Scientific and Technological Capacity in Natural Resources Remote Sensing in Ethiopia - Preparatory Assistance

14. The purpose of this trust fund is to assist in the development of a training centre in the Geology Department of the Addis Ababa University for training professionals and technicians in remote sensing techniques and satellite photo-interpretation. This project is expected to provide the basis for the establishment of a teaching capability in photo-interpretation at the University of Addis Ababa. The specific objectives are to provide initial assistance and basic facilities for the establishment of a remote sensing training centre; to provide basic training for a nucleus of teaching staff; to assist the Centre in designing curricula appropriate to the Ethiopian context, as well as to run the training programme; and to prepare a detailed plan of work for the remote sensing centre.

15. The contribution is intended to finance a remote sensing specialist for six months, as well as to fund training courses, and to procure basic equipment.

3. Application of Technologies Appropriate for Rural Areas - Phase II

16. The first phase of the project for the application of technologies appropriate for rural areas in Indonesia assessed the suitability for widespread dissemination of 12 available and new rural technologies for improving village water supplies, for reducing post-harvest food losses and for generating cheaper energy yields from renewable sources. The second phase of the project uses the results obtained from the first phase to implement technologies at the village level through a programme for manufacturing, adapting and applying technologies in a representative variety of disadvantaged rural communities. The trust fund finances technical assistance and the purchase of workshop equipment, laboratory instrumentation, processing and packaging equipment, and measuring apparatus.

4. Strengthening the National Capacity for Mineral Prospection in Costa Rica

17. This project is designed to train local personnel in modern techniques of different phases of the exploration for uranium and other minerals (reconnaissance and semi-detailed level of surveys), to survey a selected project area of 6,000 square kilometres and to assess the actual resources of uranium and other minerals in a preliminary way. The inputs provided by the trust fund include 51 work-months of expert and consultant services, 20 work-months of training, a subcontract for the analysis of samples in external laboratories, and the purchase of laboratory and field equipment.

5. Regional Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) Network in Latin America and the Caribbean

18. This project, in which 13 countries of the region (Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela) are presently participating, constitutes a programme for the development of an autonomous capability for industrial non-destructive testing (NDT), and the establishment of a network for application and sharing of NDT techniques, standards and procedures. The trust fund finances training activities, upgrading of laboratory facilities for continuous training and industrial applications, and the establishment of a standard certification scheme for NDT operators.

D. On behalf of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

1. Thematic Cartography for the Implementation of a Reafforestation Programme to Combat Salinization in the Sine Salum Region

19. The ultimate goal of this two-phased project under this trust fund is to rehabilitate some 15,000 hectares of land in the four counties of the Sine Salum province in Senegal. As a result of the increased salinization, some parts of the area are covered with no vegetation and other areas have a weak and receding vegetation due to insufficient rainfall. The project will ultimately, therefore, stop this process and, through reafforestation, prevent salt from rising to the surface of the soil, thereby enabling the regeneration of the lost vegetation coverage as well as fodder cropping. This rehabilitation work, however, requires a better cartography of the area as well as a pedological study which will enable a more detailed planning of rehabilitation operations. The latter studies are the object of the current phase of the project which is being financed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) which has contributed approximately \$150,000. Phase II of this operation will start the reafforestation and rehabilitation programmes, on a pilot basis, at an estimated cost of \$1.6 million.

2. Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Runways and Secondary Roads in Cape Verde

20. The project under this trust fund will rehabilitate the airports of Mayo and Boa Vista and construct approximately 8 kilometres of access roads between Villa de Mayo and the airport, the location of a future cement plant in Mayo, and the calcium deposits identified to supply raw materials to the cement factory. The project is important considering that no extensive road system is possible as a means of facilitating communications between the various islands of Cape Verde. Economic activities, therefore, have to rely heavily on either sea or air transportation which is currently constrained by the lack of airport and access facilities. The project will also increase the feasibility of the cement factory in Mayo; first, by making the factory accessible; and second, by making the supply of raw materials cheaper. The

project will, thus, not only unlock the islands of Mayo and Boa Vista, but also guarantee the sustenance of their economic livelihood. This trust fund provides \$1.6 million for the procurement of equipment and materials, technical services and assistance, as well as project co-ordination; the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) provides \$2.4 million to the trust fund.

3. Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Secondary Roads
- Brigade II in Niger

21. The project under this trust fund is part of the Government of Niger's programme for the construction of priority feeder roads intended to unlock drought-stricken areas of south-western Niger, primarily by linking up heavily populated areas to food-producing ones. The project involves the construction of 9 road segments, totaling 484 kilometres, to be undertaken by two mechanized brigades. The second brigade, which is financed through this trust fund, is provided with the necessary equipment through the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), while materials and operating expenses, including civil works construction, are funded through UNSO. It is expected that the second brigade will double the output of the project under the trust fund and bring the total of the UNSO-financed roads constructed under this feeder roads programme in Niger to 484 kilometres by the end of 1985.

4. Feeder Road Construction and Maintenance of Secondary Roads
- Brigade II in Senegal

22. One important element of the Senegalese Government's strategy for combating the adverse effects of drought is to unlock food-producing areas and to stimulate the export of food surplus to the deficit areas, through a network of production and access feeder roads. Under this trust fund project, 5 road segments totaling 181 kilometres of roads are to be constructed between 1984 and 1987. Financing is provided through this trust fund for the procurement of equipment and services for a second road-construction brigade that will build the 5 road segments, as well as for the construction of the civil works necessary to make the roads operational.

5. National Institutional Support and Fuelwood
Plantation Establishment in Dese (Ethiopia)

23. This project is providing assistance in forest administration and in the establishment of fuelwood plantations in the area of Dese, in Wello, Ethiopia. The plantations are designed to meet the fuelwood requirements of the population over the medium to long-term, and discussions are being held with the Finnish International Development Aid (FINNIDA) on an expansion of the area to be planted.

6. Installation of Hand Pumps on Existing Bore Holes in Mali

24. Under this project, 150 existing bore holes in the regions of Kolokani, Banama and Koulikoro were equipped with hand pumps of the type "India Mark II" which are produced in Mali. Also, the populations concerned were trained for the maintenance and repair of these pumps and a stock of spare parts covering the needs for one year has been provided for 12 villages. A total of 134 villages, representing a population of 57,660 inhabitants and 59,570 heads of cattle, have benefited from this project.

7. Operation Gao in the Department of Dosso

25. This anti-desertification operation in the Department of Dosso in Niger has as its objective the improvement of soil fertility in the region. This project aims, over five years, to protect more than 300,000 plants situated in an area covering approximately 6,000 hectares, and to plant over 600 hectares of new Gao shrubs. The effect of this should be to increase soil fertility while providing wind-breaking possibilities in the regions covered. The result should be an increased degree of environmental protection and a greater understanding of the value of the Gao shrub.

8. Improved Woodstoves in the Sahel

26. This project, executed by UNDP/Office for Projects Execution (OPE) in collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the Interstate Committee against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) and in particular, its Ecology and Forestry Team, covers 8 member countries of CILSS. The project started in 1983 and will terminate at the end of 1985.

27. Its principal role is that of co-ordinating efforts in the different CILSS member States to develop appropriate and economical stove models, to construct and distribute them, and to inform and train women to accept and use them daily in an appropriate way, thereby reducing the overall consumption of wood in the Sahel. CILSS encourages the creation or reinforcement of the national structures responsible for these activities in each country and facilitates the exchange of experience and information through seminars, workshops and study tours.

28. The project puts a particular emphasis on the participation of women in all of these activities, as they are the principal users and benefactors of the stoves. Also, the multisectoral character of the project calls for co-operation among the different national services responsible for environment, energy and the condition of women. In 1985, CILSS will also complete the elaboration of a technical reference manual containing all currently available data on the different models presently in use.

9. Creation of Family Woodlots in the Region of Koudougou

29. This project for the establishment of common and family woodlots in Koudougou, Burkina Faso, aims to meet the substantial needs for fuelwood among the rural populations and, at the same time, to restore elements of the environment subject to overuse and consequent increase of erosion. In addition to the increase of wood supply expected for fuel, the project seeks to develop, through production on family wooded areas, fruit trees and animal fodder together with an increased degree of environmental protection. The project should help increase local incomes from the sale of wood surpluses. An area of 1,800 hectares is involved.

10. Promotion and Production of Improved Cooking Stoves

30. This project in Burkina Faso aims at stepping up the fight against desertification by making more efficient use of available fuelwood through the introduction of more efficient wood stoves. The project involves applied research into local customs and seeks to enhance awareness on the part of the local population, as well as to train leaders and local artisans in the construction of new cooking stoves. The project should, thereby, contribute to lessening the burden on women both in the preparation of food and in the gathering of fuelwood. As many as 550 artisans are being trained under the project, and 200 demonstration stoves will be located in the target area of the project.

11. Management of Grazing Resources around Permanent Watering Points

31. This project, with popular participation and incentive schemes, aims at the management of the grazing resources around watering points in El Odaya, Burkina Faso, where traffic is particularly heavy. This involves the judicious location of watering points, the planting of hardy browse shrubs and the management of grazing movements.

12. Creation of Fuelwood Plantations around Urban Centres

32. In view of the pressing need for additional fuelwood supplies for urban centres within Somalia, UNSO has financed, through a trust fund arrangement with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the formulation of a detailed fuelwood plantation establishment programme for the Mogadishu-Merka area. This formulation provides for 3,000 kilometres of shelter-belts and 5,000 hectares of irrigated fuelwood plantations, the latter to be established under an innovative work method involving the organization of independent tree-growing groups for planting, irrigation and care of specific plantation blocks in order to provide as much flexibility and opportunity for individual initiative as possible. The first, four-year phase of the project was fully elaborated under this financing; the outline for the full programme was also prepared. This programme is now under donor consideration.

13. Strengthening of the Project: Development of Agricultural Statistics to Include Livestock Activities in Mauritania

33. This trust fund project seeks to strengthen the Government of Mauritania's capacity to establish a system of agricultural statistics. The immediate objectives of the project are to establish a system of agricultural statistics that satisfies the information needs of the rural sector; to determine the most suitable placement of an Agricultural Statistics Office within the Government; to work out the administrative and technical modalities for the organization and structure of this office with a view to more decentralization; to establish a programme of training for national staff; to provide the necessary logistical support to this office in order to realize these objectives; and to work out and test a statistical method for the agricultural sector in general, and for the breeding sector in particular, in line with the Government's priorities.

14. Fuel Briquette Production and the Promotion of Improved Cooking Stoves for Household Use

34. This project in the Sudan aims at the manufacture of fuel briquettes from groundnut shells, which are agricultural by-products in ample supply, together with the promotion of improved cooking stoves in which the briquettes can be utilized. This should help reduce the demand for fuelwood, which is a major factor in deforestation and desertification.

Notes

1/ E/1981/61/Rev.1, annex I.

2/ At the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect at the date of payment.

Annex I

TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN 1984

A. On behalf of UNDP

<u>Trust fund</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Donor(s)</u>	<u>Recipient(s)</u>	<u>Amount and currency of contribution^{a/}</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Support cost reimbursement arrangements^{c/}</u>
1. Zambia/UNDP Trust Fund for Provision of Equipment under IBRD-IDA Credit	19 March 1984	Not specified	IBRD-IDA Credit	Zambia	\$US 100,000	OPE	Trust Fund to be charged 5 per cent for executing agency.
2. UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to the Angolan Petroleum Training Centre	22 March 1984	4 years	Norway	Member States of SADCC (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe)	Norwegian kroner 36,000,000 (equivalent to \$US 4,800,000)	UNIDO	Trust fund to be charged 10 per cent for executing agency.
3. Bulgaria/UNDP Trust Fund for the Training in Bulgaria of Specialists from Developing Countries ^{b/}	26 Oct. 1984	Not specified	Bulgaria	Specialists from developing countries	Leva 100,000 (equivalent to \$US 101,522) of which leva 25,000 (equivalent to \$US 25,380) will be in convertible currency.	To be determined	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for executing agency and/or UNDP. These expenditures will be made against the convertible currency portion of contributions.
4. UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to Refugees in Africa	30 Oct. 1984	Not specified	(Open for contributions from Governments of member States of the United Nations, of specialized agencies or of IAEA, from inter-governmental or non-governmental organizations, or from private sources)	African countries hosting large numbers of refugees	No designated limit. Contributions in cash may be accepted in fully convertible currency or in any readily useable currency. (\$US 5,010,000 received in 1984)	To be determined	Trust fund to be charged for support services provided by UNDP.
5. UNDP Trust Fund to Combat Poverty and Hunger in Africa	21 Nov. 1984	Not specified	(Open for contributions from Governments of member States of the United Nations, of specialized agencies or of IAEA, from inter-governmental or non-governmental organizations, or from private sources)	African countries concerned	No designated limit. Contributions in cash may be accepted in fully convertible currency or in any readily useable currency.	To be determined	Trust fund to be charged for support services provided by executing agencies and UNDP.

B. On behalf of the United Nations Capital Development Fund

<u>Trust fund</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Donor(s)</u>	<u>Recipient(s)</u>	<u>Amount and currency of contribution^{a/}</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Support cost reimbursement arrangements^{c/}</u>
1. Sor River Hydropower Plant ^{b/}	28 April 1984	4 years	Italy	Ethiopia	Italian lire equivalent of \$US 12,960,000	TCD	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for executing agency and 3 per cent for UNCDF.

C. On behalf of the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

1. Technological Information Pilot System - Preparatory Phase ^{b/}	2 February 1984	15 months	Italy	10 countries in all regions	\$US 1,472,600	OPE	Out of total contribution, \$US 167,200 to be utilized for executing agency and any other support costs to implement the Preparatory Phase.
2. Development of National Scientific and Technological Capacity in Natural Resources Remote Sensing in Ethiopia - Preparatory Assistance ^{b/}	6 April 1984	1 year	Italy	Ethiopia	\$US 118,650	Government with TCD	Out of total contribution, \$US 13,650 to be utilized for agency and any other support costs.
3. Application of Technologies Appropriate for Rural Areas - Phase II ^{b/}	6 April 1984	4 years	Italy	Indonesia	\$US 2,190,000	Government with OPE	Out of total contribution, \$US 199,000 to be utilized for agency and any other support costs.
4. Strengthening the National Capacity for Mineral Prospection in Costa Rica ^{b/}	6 April 1984	18 months	Italy	Costa Rica	\$US 658,000	IAEA	Out of total contribution, \$US 76,000 to be utilized for agency and any other support costs.
5. Regional Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) Network in Latin America and the Caribbean ^{b/}	21 May 1984	3 years	Italy	13 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	\$US 1,711,400	IAEA	Out of total contribution, \$US 126,800 to be utilized for agency and any other support costs.

D. On behalf of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

<u>Trust fund</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Donor(s)</u>	<u>Recipient(s)</u>	<u>Amount and currency of contribution^{a/}</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Support cost reimbursement arrangements^{c/}</u>
1. Thematic Cartography for the Implementation of a Reafforestation Programme to Combat Salinization in the Sine Salum Region ^{b/}	16 Jan. 1984	1 year	Canada	Senegal	\$US 120,000	OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency.
2. Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Runways and Secondary Roads in Cape Verde ^{b/}	5 April 1984	18 months	Italy	Cape Verde	\$US 1,665,000	OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.
3. Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Secondary Roads - Brigade II in Niger ^{b/}	5 April 1984	32 months	Italy	Niger	\$US 3,967,000	Govt./OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.
4. Feeder Road Construction and Maintenance of Secondary Roads - Brigade II in Senegal ^{b/}	5 April 1984	3 years	Italy	Senegal	\$US 8,248,000	OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.
5. National Institutional Support and Fuelwood Plantation Establishment in Dese (Ethiopia) ^{b/}	25 April 1984	3 years	Finland	Ethiopia	\$US 500,000	Govt./OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent. for executing agency.
6. Installation of Hand Pumps on Existing Bore Holes in Mali ^{b/}	30 April 1984	3 months	Italy	Mali	\$US 120,000	Govt.	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for UNSO.
7. Operation Gao in the Department of Dosso	27 June 1984	5 years	Sweden	Niger	SKr 6,276,000 (received \$US 287,418 as of 31 Dec. 1984)	Govt./OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.
8. Improved Woodstoves in the Sabel	27 June 1984	2 years	Sweden	Gambia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Burkina Faso	SKr 1,252,000 (received \$US 74,781 as of 31 Dec. 1984)	OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.

D. On behalf of United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (Cont'd.)

<u>Trust fund</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Donor(s)</u>	<u>Recipient(s)</u>	<u>Amount and currency of contribution^{a/}</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Support cost reimbursement arrangements^{c/}</u>
9. Creation of Family Woodlots in the Region of Koudougou	27 June 1984	3 years	Sweden	Burkina Faso	SKr 11,452,000 (received \$US 39,380 as of 31 Dec. 1984)	Govt.	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for UNSO.
10. Promotion and Production of Improved Cooking Stoves	27 June 1984	2 years	Sweden	Burkina Faso	SKr 1,360,000 (received \$US 506,579 as of 31 Dec. 1984)	OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.
11. Management of Grazing Resources Around Permanent Watering Points	27 June 1984	4 years	Sweden	Sudan	SKr 5,187,000 (received \$US 704,830 as of 31 Dec. 1984)	Govt./FAO	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.
12. Creation of Fuelwood Plantations Around Urban Centres	27 June 1984	6 months	Sweden	Somalia	SKr 600,000 (received \$US 98,888 as of 31 Dec. 1984)	UNSO	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for executing agency.
13. Strengthening of the Project: Development of Agricultural Statistics to Include Livestock Activities in Mauritania ^{b/}	8 August 1984	17 months	Italy	Mauritania	\$US 850,000	OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency, 5 per cent for UNSO.
14. Fuel Briquette Production and the Promotion of Improved Cooking Stoves for Household Use ^{b/}	17 Dec. 1984	39 months	Denmark	Sudan	\$US 695,790	OPE	Trust fund to be charged 8 per cent for executing agency.

^{a/} Where applicable, the United States dollar equivalent of amounts payable in currencies other than United States dollars have been calculated using the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect at the time of the establishment of the trust fund or, if paid in 1984, at the rate in effect on the date of payment.

^{b/} These trust funds have been established on the basis of the authority granted by the Governing Council in decisions 82/5, 83/22 and 84/35.

^{c/} Percentage figures, where indicated, refer to percentage of project expenditures to be applied towards support services provided by an executing agency and/or UNDP.

Annex II

USSR/UNDP TRUST FUND
FOR TRAINING IN THE USSR OF SPECIALISTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The projects described below were implemented in 1984 under this trust fund. Detailed information on the activities financed by the trust fund were reported to the Council at its thirty-first session (DP/1984/69). As some of these projects were still ongoing by the end of 1984 or had recently been completed, a number of final reports by executing agencies had not yet been received by the time of preparation of this report.

1. Interregional Demographic Training and Research Programme in Population and Development Planning

Total amount approved: 1982: R 90,000 and \$US 24,670; 1983: R 212,300 and \$US 58,157; 1984: R 267,150 and \$US 45,517; 1985: R 288,365 and \$US 45,111.

Executing agency: TCD/United Nations Fund for Population Activities

Location: Moscow State University and Study Tours, spring and fall 1984

Objective: To contribute to the increased capacity needed in developing countries to strengthen population planning units within their machinery for development planning.

In 1984, two training sessions and related study tours were held, one from May through July 1984 in which there were 22 participants, and the other from mid-September 1984 through mid-January 1985 in which there were 24 participants. Of the 46 participants in these 2 seminars, 13 were from Asia, 5 from Latin America, 12 from Eastern Europe, 14 from Africa and 2 from Arab States. Lectures were provided by consultants from Moscow State University and from the United Nations. The courses given had a very practical orientation in the field of population and development.

2. Seminar: the Vienna Programme of Action - Planning and Management of Science and Technology: Methods, Prospects and Trends

Total amount approved: R 84,013 and \$US 33,059.

Executing agency: TCD

Location: Moscow, 8-27 October 1984

Objectives: To assess the needs of participating countries regarding the whole range of organization and functions associated with policy-making, planning and implementation of science and technology; to exchange experiences and evaluate concrete existing situations in selected countries with a view to arriving at definite recommendations for action.

This seminar was planned for 20 high-level policy makers and planners with 6 coming from Africa, 4 from Latin America, 7 from Asia and 3 from the Arab States.

3. Training in Aircraft Accident Investigation and Prevention for Africa and Asia/Pacific

Total amount approved: R 53,200 and \$US 20,625.

Executing agency: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Location: Leningrad

Objectives: The development of a specific four-week course in November 1984 in accident investigation, and its delivery to students from selected countries.

The training was planned for a total of 16 students with 4 coming from Afghanistan, 2 from Democratic Yemen, 1 from Ethiopia, 1 from Jordan, 2 from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2 from the Syrian Arab Republic, 1 from Viet Nam and 3 from Yemen.

ICAO's final report is awaited.

4. Interregional Seminar on Ports and Related Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention and Combat Aspects

Total amount approved: R 193,218 and \$US 74,238.

Executing agency: International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Location: Odessa, USSR, 1985

Objectives: This project was approved in 1984, and it is envisaged that the seminar will start in 1985. The objectives of the seminar are as follows: (a) To acquaint shipping industry senior officials of developing countries responsible for maritime safety and pollution control with the practical implications of IMO Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention Conventions; and (b) to provide them with information on how best to organize their national administrations. In addition, the seminar will seek to establish safety in ports as an important contributory factor in the efficient operational performance of ships, the reduction of marine casualties and the protection of the marine environment.

The seminar is planned for 50 participants who are senior officials in developing countries responsible for maritime/port administration such as Port Directors, Harbour Masters, Port Administrators, Pilots, Hydrographers, Search and Rescue personnel, etc.

5. Seminar on Regional Development Planning Techniques

Total amount approved: 1984: R 81,004 and \$US 33,744.

Executing agency: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Location: USSR, September 1984, 16 days

Objective: To provide project participants with an opportunity to learn from the experience of the USSR and other countries their approaches to the development planning of different regions of the country. The project will provide the participants with an opportunity to exchange views on existing techniques and methods of regional development planning as part of an integrated system of national economic and social planning.

Planned for 23 participants; ESCAP's final report awaited.

6. Seminar-cum-Study Tour on Port Organization Planning and Management

Total amount approved: 1984: R 72,596 and \$US 30,036.

Executing agency: ESCAP

Location: USSR, September 1984, 10 days

Objectives: To provide participants from selected developing countries of the ESCAP region with information on the methods of techniques practised by the Government of the USSR and its shipping institutions, in respect of centralized port organization, planning and management and to determine whether such practices are applicable and transferable to the developing countries of the region for the purpose of formulating their national port management policies.

Planned for 22 participants; ESCAP's final report awaited.

7. Development of Trade between Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe and Developing Countries

Total amount approved: 1984: R 60,000 and \$US 24,961.

Executing agency: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Location: Moscow, USSR, May 1984

Objectives: The principal purpose of the project is to enable selected officials and representatives of the business sector in Asia and the Pacific to widen and deepen their knowledge of the economic and trade policies and practices of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and of the possibilities for developing economic and industrial co-operation and trading opportunities.

Planned for 26 participants; UNCTAD's final report awaited.

8. Seminar and Study Tours in USSR for African Specialists involved in Implementation of Rural Development Projects

Total amount approved: 1984: R 60,000 and \$US 195,675.

Executing agency: Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Location: USSR, 10-30 September 1984

Objectives: To acquaint the African participants with farming organization, planning and agricultural practices and to organize study tours for accelerated training in management of state and collective farms, seed improvement technology, animal breeding methods and health control, farm mechanization system and irrigation techniques.

Planned for 25 participants; ECA's final report awaited.

9. Subregional Seminar for Eastern and Southern African Countries Members of Multinational Programming and Operational Center (MULPOC) to Study Potential for Expansion of Economic Co-operation and Trade Relations with Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe

Total amount approved: 1984: R 60,000 and \$US 27,580.

Executing agency: UNCTAD

Location: Moscow, October 1984

Objectives: (a) To study trade policies, practices and modalities of trading with socialist countries of Eastern Europe; (b) to study ways and means of expanding and diversifying mutually beneficial trade between the two groups of countries; (c) to discuss the trade-creating potential of new forms of economic co-operation; (d) to study marketing techniques and trade promotion instruments; (e) to study the economic integration process of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the structure, organization, objectives, principles and activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA); and, finally, (f) to exchange views and experience with the representatives of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe on specific issues.

Planned for 25 participants; UNCTAD's final report awaited.