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SUPPORT

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN THE SAHEL REGION

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUDANO-SAHELIAN OFFICE AND
ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DROUGHT-STRICKEN COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Report of the Administrator

Summary

This report is submitted in accordance with Governing Council decision 87/1, annex B of 17 February 1987, adopted at its special session. The Administrator is presenting a single report which covers both (a) the activities that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office carried out during the 1985-1986 biennium under the mandate enjoining it to support the drought-related medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel; and (b) the activities carried out in 1986 by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries in the region in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification under a joint venture of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, with a summary of related activities financed by core programmes of the United Nations Development Programme and other funds that were concerned with desertification control in the region.

Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with Governing Council decision 87/1, annex B of 17 February 1987, adopted at its special session. By that decision, the Council requested the Administrator to consolidate the reports of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) on (a) the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sahel region, which is the original mandate of UNSO, assumed upon its establishment in 1973; and (b) the implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, which is the second, enlarged mandate, conferred upon UNSO by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/88 of 15 December 1978.
2. The first and second mandate reporting requirements were previously fulfilled separately in accordance with the decisions of the Governing Council, most recently reiterated in its decision 86/39 of 27 June 1986, which requested the Administrator to continue to report annually to the Governing Council on these two mandates.
3. The report is comprised of two parts. Part one addresses the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sahel region. It provides an overview of UNSO programme management, covering operational highlights and the progress in improving programme quality, relevance, effectiveness and co-ordination. Similarly, Part two provides an overview of the UNSO programme of assistance to the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification as well as a sectoral breakdown of the UNSO portfolio and of UNDP core and administered funds-related activities.
4. In accordance with the new biennial work programme of the Economic and Financial Committee, the present report covers the drought-related activities assisted by UNSO during the 1985-1986 biennium. It also provides a summary of the financial status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, which is managed by UNSO, including resources mobilized by the Office in 1986 through the trust fund for combating desertification. Moreover, it covers activities financed under the UNDP core programme and other UNDP-administered funds dealing with desertification control in the region, activities which are carried out in close co-operation with UNSO.
5. This report should be read in conjunction with the annual report of the Administrator for 1987 (DP/1987/15 and addenda) and the other documents prepared for the Council concerning UNDP activities in the respective African countries.
6. The primary objective of UNSO is to assist the countries concerned in their medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes and in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. UNSO assistance is aimed at:
 - (a) Mitigating the effects of past and future droughts;
 - (b) Helping all the countries concerned in attaining self-sufficiency in staple food production;

(c) Enhancing the process of socio-economic development in the areas subject to drought through sectoral or multisectoral activities geared at restoring or protecting the productive capacity of the land;

(d) Arresting and, as far as possible, reversing the process of desertification in the region.

7. It has become increasingly difficult to differentiate between the activities linked to the medium-term and long-term recovery programme and those related to desertification, since they both deal with similar issues. The recovery aspect of the first UNSO mandate has had an inherent forward-looking component for the revitalization of the productive capacities of the land in the Sahel region. In this perspective, many of the operational activities, while reported under the first UNSO mandate because of their relevance as recovery-associated activities, are financed from resources mobilized through its anti-desertification programme. Whenever this is the case, proper cross-reference is made to indicate this dual relationship.

8. While the technology for combating desertification is already known, there is, and should be, a continuing effort to improve, adapt and apply this technology for operational projects in the field. Of at least equal importance is the involvement of the people in the various stages of the project cycle. Such popular participation has been the cornerstone of UNSO field operations. These activities have stressed Government execution, the use of local work brigades in construction work and the involvement of local community groups in such activities as the growing of seedlings in nurseries and the planting and protection of young trees. In planning projects, UNSO has also sought to ensure that the benefits of the project accrue to the land users, who are, in the final analysis, the central actors in the drylands of Africa. An assessment of popular participation, including successes and failures, is undertaken on a continuing basis, the results of which are taken into account in UNSO strategy.

9. This report marks the completion in 1987 of the first decade of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Desertification (UNCOD) in Nairobi on 9 September 1977. UNSO is now considering its future courses of action for the region. In this respect, the needs of the recipient countries and the experiences and lessons gained thus far will be determining factors. The donor organizations will need to be involved in the continuing debate over the problems of drought and desertification in the region. The latest knowledge on climatic factors and the application of science and technology, and what has proven to be effective, will affect UNSO strategy. With the apparent end of the longest and most severe drought of the century, the response to these droughts and their impact on long-term desertification trends need to be re-examined with a view to the continued improvement of UNSO strategy for the years to come.

Part One

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND
REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION

I. ROADS PROGRAMME

10. In accordance with its original mandate, UNSO continues to give priority to the construction, improvement and maintenance of a region-wide system of all-weather secondary roads in the Sahel. In addition to permitting food and medical supplies to be delivered to otherwise inaccessible areas during times of emergency, secondary roads are important in bringing the rural areas into effective contact with the socio-economic mainstream in the countries concerned. In this context, UNSO is involved in a continuing process of evaluation of the medium- and long-term transport and communications requirements of the States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).

11. An increasingly important element of the programme is the matter of road maintenance. In order to protect the results thus far achieved through UNSO assistance from the wear and tear of traffic and the elements, and in order to enhance the effectiveness of future feeder-road construction programmes, a systematic survey of the countries involved was undertaken to determine their maintenance needs. This exercise led to the formulation of a regional maintenance programme, to be supported through UNSO for an initial period of two years, with assistance from France and Norway. This programme is intended to support, through the provision of technical backstopping, maintenance operations per se, which are to be covered by separate funding, for each of the countries concerned. Its objective is also to strengthen and reinforce the capabilities of the Government agencies and units involved in road construction and maintenance activities. UNSO assistance therefore provides support to the overall maintenance machinery, including organizational, mechanical, training and financial aspects. As a result, not only would this intervention guarantee the preservation of the benefits derived from road construction but it would also ensure that future UNSO resources can be utilized more effectively in new and expanded construction operations, thereby widening the area covered by UNSO assistance and increasing the actual benefits accruing to the drought-stricken populations.

12. With the increased and pressing demands by many Governments for its assistance in feeder-road construction and maintenance, UNSO undertook an evaluation of its administrative and financial arrangements, especially with executing agencies, in order to prepare for the upcoming expansion of its workload and diversification programme. This evaluation, which involved discussions and meetings with the donors of the roads programme, has resulted in renewed interest on the part of the donors, especially the African Development Bank (AfDB), the West African Development Bank (BOAD), and the World Bank. The dialogue thus initiated has resulted in closer co-operation and joint undertakings with these institutions in the area of feeder-road construction and maintenance planning, formulation, appraisal, financing, execution and monitoring.

13. UNSO had operational construction projects during 1985 and 1986 in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Niger and Senegal. New programmes were also identified and/or formulated for Burkina Faso (338 km); Cape Verde (46 km and a new runways rehabilitation project); Mali (over 240 km); Mauritania (350 km); Niger (301 km); and Senegal (extension of the ongoing programme). AfDB and Norway financed the construction of new feeder roads in Niger. Italy increased its commitment for the Cape Verde, Niger and Senegal projects and the Gambia released a cost-sharing contribution, under a grant from the European Development Fund (EDF), for the start of a new project of 83 km.

14. By the end of 1986, UNSO supported national maintenance projects for roads constructed with its assistance in the Gambia, Mali and Senegal.

II. NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

15. The summaries of the national programmes below describe activities in the countries that are members of CILSS under the original UNSO mandate of drought-related recovery and rehabilitation.

Burkina Faso

16. The construction of the Djibo-Dori-Falagountou road will be completed in early 1987. Although the co-financing arrangements called for parallel disbursements under overall UNSO supervision, AfDB agreed to reallocate some of its own funds to cover activities that were not originally assigned to it. This action was taken in order to enable the Government-provided brigade to reintegrate the construction activities and accelerate the completion of this road of 241 km, including the necessary drainage and water collection structures.

17. The identification of a new programme was initiated by the Government, jointly with the AfDB, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UNDP.

18. UNSO continued its strong support of reforestation activities in Burkina Faso. The reforestation project in the provinces of Boulkiemde and Sanguie started Phase II activities in January 1986 (see para. 61 below). UNSO is also assisting reforestation activities in the province of Bazega, involving 57 villages. A new project to develop agro-forestry methods using Acacia albida (a drought-resistant leguminous tree with many uses, including agro-forestry) and other local species was also undertaken in 1986 (see para. 61).

Cape Verde

19. The construction of two airport runways of 1200 metres each at Maio and Boa Vista started about mid-January 1985 and was completed by mid-1986. Because of increased air traffic between Dakar and Praia and the resulting increase in economic activities on these islands, it became necessary to expand the runways to 1200 m (from the originally envisaged 800 m) in order to enable them to support larger aircraft and greater traffic. This expansion programme was made possible through the Government of Cape Verde making available \$300,000 from its own resources, which were matched by an Italy/UNSO additional contribution of \$460,000,

of which \$300,000 was from Italy. UNSO is actively seeking additional funds for the construction of approximately 42 km of roads, as well as for the rehabilitation of runways on other islands of the archipelago.

20. Other UNSO-supported activities included: a project for the conservation and development of surface and underground water resources, a project for reforestation and erosion control, (see para. 80) and a wind energy project (see para. 66).

Chad

21. The road construction programme identified by UNSO, particularly in the Kanem Lac area, will become the backbone of the current programme funded by Italy and executed by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution (OPE).

22. In 1986, a joint UNSO/UNDP/CILSS programming mission to Chad identified a series of possible projects to be formulated in the course of 1987. Furthermore, UNSO has agreed to contribute to the financing of a national seminar on desertification, to take place in 1987.

Gambia

23. The construction of 83 km of access roads started in 1986, and all negotiations were completed for the start of a multi-year rural roads maintenance project within the framework of the second highway maintenance project of the World Bank. This is a package of over \$13 million, with co-financing from the International Development Association (IDA), AfDB, the European Economic Community (EEC), UNDP and UNSO.

24. A major focus of the ongoing UNSO programme in the Gambia is the development of water resources. To this end, UNSO is supporting the construction of a diversion weir to improve productivity in a low-lying agricultural area (see para. 72). UNSO is also funding the development of a computer model that will assist in the establishment of an environmentally sound management plan for groundwater resources. These water development projects are complemented by another UNSO-assisted project which aims to protect the land around livestock watering points.

Guinea-Bissau

25. Guinea-Bissau became a member of CILSS in 1986. UNSO is preparing a programming mission to identify, on the basis of the new country programme, specific actions to be undertaken during 1987; to assist the Government in elaborating programmes to cope with the consequences of drought and with the problem of desertification; and to formulate projects particularly in the field of water management.

Mali

26. The predominant activity in 1985 was the formulation of the roads maintenance scheme for which initial funding, about \$500,000, has been provided by Norway.

Maintenance activities started in May-June 1986. In 1986, arrangements for the rehabilitation of the equipment of the construction brigade were agreed upon and identification of a new construction programme, which will be able to utilize the rehabilitated equipment, was initiated.

27. Other UNSO activities in Mali were particularly important in 1986, when five new projects were launched. Four of them, financed by Norway, are aimed at the development of the Lac Faguibine system (see paras. 71 and 74); the integrated development of the Lacustrine Zone (Phase II); the rehabilitation of Acacia senegal (see para. 61); and the diffusion of improved woodstoves. The other project will focus on follow-up assistance to the donor round table on the theme of combating desertification (see para. 82).

Mauritania

28. While the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) was completing the construction phase of a project of 235 km of roads, which had started under UNSO funding (for 70 km), a new programme was identified for which formulation and mobilization of funding has started. Projects assisted by UNSO and related to drought and desertification include a national programme for sand-dune fixation (see para. 79). UNSO has also been assisting the Government in a project for the rehabilitation and construction of earthen dams, with a contribution from the Government of Norway. In order to reduce the demand for fuelwood, which is in short supply under the arid conditions, another project, funded by the Government of Norway, has been formulated to improve cooking stoves (see para. 69). Furthermore, UNSO is assisting the Government, with the World Bank as executing agency, in the institutional strengthening of the Directorate of the Protection of Nature, in the Ministry of Rural Development, through a contribution by the Government of Denmark.

Niger

29. The first brigade in the Niger completed its work in December 1985. The work of this brigade is particularly significant because it illustrated the benefits of the co-ordinating and supporting roles of UNSO in mobilizing resources, lowering costs and ensuring the timely delivery of project outputs and benefits. Indeed, as a result of UNSO intervention, the first brigade completed the construction programme assigned to it ahead of schedule, thus preventing the cost escalation that would have naturally resulted from delays caused by waiting for the signature of the AfDB loan agreement and for the related conditions to be met. As a result of their satisfaction with this joint undertaking, AfDB and Norway have committed, respectively, 5 million units of account (UCF) (approximately 5.06 million dollars at the January 1986 rate) and 20 million Norwegian kroner (out of which 10 million Norwegian kroner through AfDB and 10 million Norwegian kroner through UNSO) for a new road construction project identified in January 1986 and for which preparatory activities started in mid-1986. Meanwhile, the second brigade, financed by Italy and UNCDF, has completed the programme agreed upon and negotiations are underway for an extension with additional Italian funds.

30. UNSO continued to provide assistance to the Government of Niger in the protection of the environment as well as in the supply of fuelwood to major cities by establishing greenbelts around Niamey and Tahoua where a total of 1,000 hectares of trees will have been planted by the end of 1987 (see para. 62). In the Department of Dosso, east of Niamey, regeneration planting activities using Acacia albida and other species will have been undertaken before mid-1987 (see para. 62). In Bilma, north of Agadez, trees are being planted and protected by live and inert windbreakers to control the sand encroachment of palm groves in the region.

31. During 1986, two new projects were formulated for small-scale irrigation in the Department of Tahoua and agricultural development and the fight against desertification in the Department of Diffa.

Senegal

32. The UNSO road programme in Senegal is financed from contributions by Italy, BOAD and the Federal Republic of Germany. Under the Italian-funded programme, which started in October 1984, about 100 km of roads were built by end of 1986 in the Casamance region.

33. Ongoing negotiations with Italy may lead to some extension of the construction in the same region. Another 107 km will subsequently be constructed in the province of Sénégal oriental during the next two years.

34. Under BOAD funding, another brigade started construction of about 22 km of access roads in Casamance as part of a rural development project.

35. Finally, with funds which were earmarked under a grant from the Federal Republic of Germany for the construction and maintenance of feeder roads, a multi-year maintenance programme started operations at the end of 1985, upon completion of the construction phase.

36. Closely related desertification control projects include a project for sand-dune fixation, which started in June 1986 with contributions from the Government of Norway. The project calls for stabilizing 600 ha of coastal dunes, 600 ha of inland dunes, the protection of 30 km of roads from moving sand dunes, the regeneration of 600 ha of land, training of national personnel and consciousness-raising.

37. Because of the shortage of fuelwood and the extensive deforestation that is taking place in the arid ecosystems of Senegal, alternative sources of energy are being explored. A project is being financed with a contribution from the Government of Denmark to utilize peat fuel briquettes for domestic use (see para. 67).

III. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

General

38. In close collaboration with the Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) and the Regional Bureau for Arab States (RBAS) of UNDP, UNSO undertook to develop a regional co-operation programme to combat drought and desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian area. In this exercise, it was deemed necessary to use the information developed during the preparation of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, held from 27 May to 1 June 1986, as well as the conclusions of that session, as reflected in General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, in order to formulate a coherent strategic framework within which programmes and projects could be formulated in such a way as to elicit the concerted financing of UNSO, RBA, RBAS, the Special Funds administered by UNDP, and bilateral, regional and international financing organizations.

39. In order to promote the successful completion of this effort, the RBA has already allocated \$300,000 in complementary financing to UNSO resources to cover the preparatory activities required for the development and implementation of the envisaged regional programme of co-operation to combat drought and desertification.

40. Logistically, and as called for in the various resolutions of the General Assembly, UNSO is also collaborating very closely with CILSS, which covers nine countries of West Africa, and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD), grouping six countries of eastern Africa.

41. In the performance of its mandates, UNSO, closely related to the regional co-operation programme, will also include key integrative African organizations such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Community of West Africa (CEAO), the Economic Community of West-African States (ECOWAS), the Central African States Customs Union (UDEAC), the Economic Community of Central Africa (CEAC), the Liptako-Gourma Authority, the River Basin Organizations, as well as the African regional and subregional development banks, including AfDB, BOAD and the Central African Development Bank (BDEAC).

Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel

42. UNSO continued its close collaboration with CILSS at all levels of interaction. Not only were there repeated visits by the respective Heads of the two organizations to each other's headquarters, but also their staff have collaborated very closely in preparing for the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, as well as on other occasions. CILSS actively participated, for example, in the UNSO/Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)/OAU meeting held in Addis Ababa, on 17-18 March 1986, to prepare a basic discussion paper for the session which highlighted not only the specific problems faced by the individual countries members of CILSS, but also the socio-economic constraints that hampered their efforts in successfully tackling the problems caused by drought and desertification.

43. During the period under review, furthermore, UNSO has maintained its close co-operation with CILSS with a view to updating and strengthening the Institute of

the Sahel, including an active participation in its agropastoral training programme, as well as the Agro-hydro-meteorological Services.

Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Development

44. UNSO participated actively in the establishment of IGADD and its secretariat, especially in the formulation of its first plan of action for the recovery of the drought-stricken economies of the area. This work is the basis of the documents to be submitted to the donor conference to be held in Djibouti from 16 to 18 March 1987.

45. In order to facilitate dialogue with the IGADD secretariat, UNSO has established a unit within its administrative structure dealing specifically with IGADD countries. It is also planning the provision of programming support, initially through the addition of staff to the UNDP office in Djibouti in 1987.

Ministerial conference to formulate an integrated strategy for desertification control in West Africa, Maghreb and the Sudan (COMIDES)

46. The conclusions of COMIDES II in November 1985 included the decision to establish a small continuation secretariat which would pursue not only the preparation of the next COMIDES but also the mobilization by the donors and international organizations of resources for the implementation of the priority projects identified by the Conference. UNSO has lent support to these efforts by assisting the secretariat and by recruiting consultants for the further development of projects proposed by COMIDES II.

47. The Conference also established, as one of its standing committees, a Committee on Deserts and Arid Lands. The first meeting of this committee is to take place from 16 to 18 March 1987 in Dakar. UNSO, in consultation with UNEP, has agreed to provide an allocation of \$50,000 for logistical support to the meeting of the committee and to enable the participation of the focal points of the 22 countries under the UNSO mandate.

Yamoussoukro Conference

48. One of the priority projects proposed by COMIDES II was the organization of a conference on the interaction between forest and non-forest ecosystems in the Sudano-Sahelian area. UNSO supported, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNDP, the organization of this conference at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, in May 1986. The conference specifically recommended three areas for immediate action: (a) the intensification of exchanges between forest and non-forest countries; (b) the mutually beneficial management of transhumanc;, and (c) joint action on bushfire control.

49. In the case of the exchanges between forest and non-forest countries, UNSO, in close collaboration with UNDP, particularly and RBA, undertook preparatory assistance activities, executed by the International Trade Center (ITC), to study the trade flows and the pertinent constraints, in order to develop proposals for the medium- and long-term intensification of such exchanges of goods as a strategy to promote the recovery of the drought-stricken economies of that subregion.

50. Regarding transhumance, specific follow-up action will be determined in light of the report on exchanges of goods, particularly as some elements seriously influencing the movement of livestock have to do with trade flows and potential in the area, quite apart from the prevailing environmental constraints and opportunities. UNSO will be providing support to these efforts at the appropriate time.

51. Regarding bushfire control, UNSO has initiated negotiations with the Government of Ghana for the convening of a seminar at the subregional level which would bring together national experts and practitioners in this field to discuss common action programmes in order to deal more comprehensively with this issue.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS

52. Under its drought-related mandate of recovery and rehabilitation, UNSO mobilized, in addition to the financing of regional activities from its own resources, over \$0.35 million in 1985 and over \$3.7 million in 1986 through the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities. The resources mobilized and the development activities involved are given below.

<u>Resources mobilized</u> (in millions of dollars)	<u>Development activities</u>
0.35	Programme for construction and maintenance of the Djibo-Dori Falagountou Road (reimbursement from ADB)
1.43	Construction of secondary roads in the Upper River Division in the Gambia (cost-sharing contribution from the Gambia/EEC)
0.3	Construction of roads and runways in the Islands of Maio and Boa Vista in Cape Verde (cost-sharing contribution from Italy)
1.36	Construction of secondary roads, Brigade I, in Niger (cost-sharing contribution from Norway)
0.66	Construction of secondary roads in Tendouck, Senegal (cost-sharing contribution from Senegal/BOAD)

Part Two

IMPLEMENTATION IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN REGION OF THE PLAN OF
ACTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

I. THE DESERTIFICATION CONTROL PROGRAMME

53. In 1986, normal rainfall returned to much of the Sudano-Sahelian region after drought that had persisted since 1968. Unfortunately, it cannot yet be said with any assurance that the long drought has ended. It will be recalled that after the initial western Sahelian drought of 1968-1973, substantial rainfall returned in 1974 only to dwindle away again in succeeding years.

54. Nevertheless, the return of the rains raised hopes in a region where prolonged drought has created severe hardship. The emphasis of the assistance from the international community to Africa shifted from famine and other emergency relief to sustaining recovery and development. This is reflected in the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth special session, on 1 June 1986.

55. Within this context, UNSO continued to carry out its programme of desertification control, under a joint venture of UNDP and UNEP. This programme has assumed increased importance, since desertification control is an essential element of the environmentally sound development of arid, drought-prone regions, which are fragile ecosystems, and development in the drylands of Africa must be ecologically sound if it is to be sustainable.

56. The UNSO programme of desertification control is multidisciplinary, with emphasis on combating deforestation, the management of water resources, rangeland management, soil protection and sand-dune fixation, and the planning needed to support these actions. UNSO-assisted projects, however, are integrated in their approach, combining two or more elements or methods of desertification control. They also involve the active participation of the people affected, in various stages of the project cycle, especially the land users, who are the populations most directly concerned. UNSO is an active participant in regional activities in Africa, aimed at co-operation and information exchange on drought and desertification. Its programme has expanded progressively since its initiation in 1979. As of 31 December 1986, the UNSO desertification control programme consisted of 110 ongoing projects, with a total funding of \$84.9 million.

A. Combating deforestation

57. The extensive cutting of trees and woody vegetation is a principal cause of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region. These activities, however, are not a simple indication of disrespect for the environment; they reflect a demand for construction materials and, more importantly, for fuelwood, which accounts for over 90 per cent of the domestic energy consumption of the people, who have limited alternative sources of energy. UNSO seeks to arrest the destruction of woodlands

by afforestation and reforestation, the control of bush fires, the provision of energy alternatives to fuelwood and efforts to make more efficient use of fuelwood.

1. Afforestation and reforestation

58. Trees are renewed through the establishment of fuelwood plantations, the planting of village and family woodlots, and through integrated agroforestry and sylvopastoral schemes. UNSO supports forestry projects involving both indigenous and exotic species and seeks to apply the most appropriate technologies to the problems at hand.

59. The major forestry initiatives of UNSO continued in Ethiopia, which, through 1985, was the country hardest hit by famine. The return of the rains, unfortunately, has not abated the severe shortage of fuelwood, which is the result of a sharp reduction of the forest cover of Ethiopia - from 40 per cent of the land area at the beginning of the century to 2.7 per cent today. With financing from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), UNSO has been supporting the establishment of fuelwood plantations in Debre Birhan, Nazret and Dese. In 1986, DANIDA pledged \$5.2 million to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities for a major expansion of the reforestation campaigns in Ethiopia. This five-year project will focus on integrated agrosylvopastoral development and related socio-economic support activities in the Blue Nile catchment basin. FINNIDA also provided an additional \$311,100 for a continuation of the fuelwood plantations in Dese, where it is considering carrying out a full second phase on a direct, bilateral basis.

60. The ongoing efforts at reforestation have been successful, with planting targets exceeded and 70 to 80 per cent of seedlings surviving the first two years. Dead seedlings are being continuously replaced under beating up operations to maximize production.

61. In Burkina Faso, a project financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for the establishment of family woodlots for 368 villages ended in 1985. UNSO obtained the funds needed to keep the project going while engaging in discussions with SIDA about renewed financing. In 1986, SIDA indicated its interest in extending the project through a contribution, estimated at \$1.4 million, to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities. Phase II would bring in another 200 villages by planting 2,250 hectares, which would triple the reforested area with the utilization of more than 1.5 million seedlings. Also in Burkina Faso, the Government of Norway provided an earmarked contribution of \$864,000 to the Trust Fund for a project for the regeneration of Acacia albida. Acacia plantings will cover another 11,000 hectares. Some 300 to 400 hectares will be devoted to test plantings of other local species that have a variety of potential uses. Another project financed by the Government of Norway through an earmarked contribution of \$1.4 million to the UNSO Trust Fund will be directed to the regeneration of Acacia senegal plantations in Mali over a period of five years. Acacia senegal, besides protecting and enhancing the soil, exudes gum arabic, which has varied commercial, industrial and pharmaceutical uses and is a valuable source of cash income and foreign exchange.

62. For Niger, SIDA made an additional contribution of \$65,000 for an extension of "Operation Gao", involving the regeneration of Acacia albida in the Dallois-Maouri and Dosso areas. Activities are under way for the planting of 300,000 seedlings of Gao (the local name of the tree) over an area of 600 ha; the operation also includes applied research, extension services and pilot work on live hedges, windbreaks and food crops. The synergistic effects of planting Acacia albida, together with the development of agropastoral systems, are expected to include the regeneration of 4,000 to 6,000 hectares of arable land and substantial increases in production. Also in Niger, the second phase of a project to establish and expand greenbelts around the city of Niamey was initiated in 1986, with funding from the Government of Norway pledged in 1985.

63. Beginning in 1986 with financing from DANIDA was a \$2.6 million project directed toward afforestation and reforestation in the Northern Region of the Sudan. Shelter belts are to be established around 40 villages and their adjacent farmlands. While testing both indigenous and exotic species for their growth characteristics and potential economic benefits, the project will provide protection to 2,500 hectares of small holdings on public lands and 3,000 hectares in the Latti agricultural basin. Included is the training of local personnel.

64. In 1986, DANIDA approved an earmarked contribution of \$2.2 million to the Trust Fund for a project establishing fuelwood plantations in the Mogadiscio-Merka area of Somalia. Phase I will put into place 500 hectares of fuelwood trees and 100 hectares of shelterbelts. It will build a new village for 200 families with water supply and other facilities. The project will provide in-service training while developing nursery and plantation techniques suitable to the Somali environment. Long-term forestry planning for Somalia will emerge from a project financed by FINNIDA that involves forestry management and inventory, research, species trials, training and community forestry practices.

2. Alternative sources of energy

65. In the Sudano-Sahelian countries, fuelwood accounts for over 90 per cent of controllable energy at the household level. Since the demand for fuelwood places considerable stress on the woodland ecosystems of the region, UNSO is involved in efforts to generate alternative energy sources that are economic and ecologically sound.

66. In Somalia, a project for the utilization of wind energy began in November 1985 with financing from DANIDA. Somalia lies in the trade-wind belt, as does Cape Verde, where wind turbines are being installed via an earlier project funded by DANIDA, which entered its second phase with the installation of a new system specifically adapted to rural areas. UNSO also negotiated an expansion of the DANIDA contribution by \$140,000, which was close to agreement by the end of 1986. Discussions are under way with the Government of Norway on the possibilities for projects utilizing the energy of ocean waves.

67. In Sudan, UNSO is carrying out a project with DANIDA funding for the production of fuel briquettes from groundnut shells and the waste products of

cotton production. The briquettes are a substitute for fuelwood. In Senegal, where peat is a non-renewable resource in plentiful supply, DANIDA has financed a feasibility study, currently under way, of peat carbonization, to convert the peat into fuel briquettes suitable for domestic use. This project also involves the distribution of fuel-efficient cooking stoves.

3. The more efficient use of fuelwood

68. Fuel-efficient stoves can lead to substantial reductions in the demand for fuelwood. The design of efficient stoves made out of locally available materials was originally carried out in the Gambia in a project financed by DANIDA. By 1986, the new designs had so proved themselves that their widespread distribution could begin in earnest. With continued financing from DANIDA, the project in the Gambia has moved into Phase II, in which trained extension agents are working with the people to promote the use of the new stoves.

69. In 1986, a project for fuel-efficient stoves was launched in Mauritania with funding through an earmarked contribution to the Trust Fund of \$452,300 by the Government of Norway. Projects for the production and promotion of improved cooking stoves were also approved with earmarked contributions for Burkina Faso by SIDA (\$643,400); for the region of Kayes in Mali (\$412,400) and for Niger (\$320,770) by the Norwegian Government; and for Sudan by DANIDA (\$194,000). The introduction of these new types of stoves requires arrangements for their local manufacture as well as for the training and deployment of extension agents for consciousness-raising on the advantages of their use. The role of women in these projects is paramount, and UNSO has been working hand-in-hand with the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

B. Water resources

70. Because of the paucity of surface water and low, erratic rainfall, UNSO is supporting projects involving small earthen dams, groundwater development and other conventional projects of water resources development for irrigation, household use and watering projects for livestock. Recently, UNSO has been engaged in projects involving other manifestations of hydrological problems in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

71. In October 1986, a three-year project was launched for the integrated development of the Lake Faguibine system in Mali. With a contribution of \$1.8 million from Norway, plus \$125,000 from UNDP and \$276,000 worth of food rations from the World Food Programme, the project aims at achieving self-sufficiency in food via livestock, lake fishing and intensified agriculture. The programme will be initiated in three stages. A feasibility study will integrate current knowledge of the lake ecosystem and determine optimal methods of intervention. Sand dunes will be stabilized along the channels feeding the lake. Work will then be done on the channels to regularize and improve the flow of water.

72. Ongoing in the Gambia is a project, financed by Australia with the participation of UNCDF, to construct a diversion weir and irrigation scheme on the Profu Bolon tributary of the Gambia River. In Cape Verde, construction began for the installation of a desalination plant in Boa Vista.

C. Range management

73. The degradation of rangelands is another widespread form of desertification, which UNSO is trying to arrest through the careful monitoring and management of the range ecosystems, where the carrying capacity of the land is under severe strain.

74. A second phase of the project for the integrated development of the lacustrine or lake zone of Mali began in June 1986, with funding of \$430,000 previously pledged by Norway, and food contributions in kind from the World Food Programme (WFP). This project is aimed at the large-scale regeneration of "bourgou" pastures, "bourgou" (Echinochla stagnina) being the principal source of forage for the livestock of the region. The project also aims at prevention of overgrazing on deteriorated rangelands in the rich Inland Delta region.

75. A new centre in Senegal for the monitoring of ecosystems and movements of pastoralists in the Sahelian regions of the country began operations in 1986 with funding from DANIDA. Ongoing in the Gambia and the Sudan are projects aimed at improving and sustaining the productivity of rangelands around livestock watering points.

76. UNSO also commissioned and co-operated in the preparation of a study by the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), which looked into the possible establishment of a research centre and network on the one-humped camel (Camelus dromedarius), with its great potential for productive use in the Sahel, a region to which this animal is ecologically suited. The study was funded from the programme support budget of the UNDP/UNEP joint venture. The findings and recommendations of the project are scheduled for submission to the sixth meeting, in March 1987, of the Consultative Group on Desertification Control (DESCON) convened by the Executive Director of UNEP.

D. Soil protection and sand-dune stabilization

77. Efforts to stabilize moving sand dunes, which are perhaps the severest manifestation of advanced desertification, are proceeding in a number of places in the region. In 1986, the largest such projects were under way in Mauritania, Senegal and Somalia, using vegetative methods, supplemented by mechanical means, of stabilizing both coastal and continental dunes.

78. In Somalia, over 1,200 hectares of sand dunes were stabilized by the end of 1986 in the area of Shallambod, where massive dunes had been encroaching upon town and village settlements. The dunes were successfully stabilized through vegetative means, including species of Euphorbia, Cactus, Commiphora, and various trees. The experiences gained in Shallambod are being applied to a newer UNSO-supported project now under way to stabilize coastal dunes in the Brava area.

79. In Mauritania, moving sand dunes, both coastal and continental, are widespread and threaten roads, towns, oases and agricultural lands. UNSO has been supporting a nation-wide sand-dune fixation programme. During Phase I, completed in 1986, 850 hectares were stabilized in 15 sites. Research and tests on plant species and the physics of wind and sand movements were carried out, as were consciousness-raising and training programmes. Plans for sand-dune fixation in 103 additional sites and integrated programmes for three zones were also prepared. An important artery being protected from moving sand dunes is the Route d'Espoir. Following an in-depth evaluation mission, UNSO obtained the agreement of DANIDA to contribute \$5 million for Phase II, starting in 1987. UNSO financing for the programme has been supplemented by funds from the Government of Mauritania, UNDP, UNCDF, WFP and the Government of Algeria.

80. In Cape Verde, soil protection in the Sao Joao Baptista Valley was the focus of an ongoing integrated programme financed by an earmarked contribution from the Government of Norway that included groundwater development. This programme entered its second phase in 1986 in accordance with a master plan that invokes the full participation of local communities. In 1986, Canada underwrote a test programme for the regeneration of saline soils in Senegal.

E. Planning and programming

81. Effective programming seeks to avoid a piecemeal approach to combating desertification. The regeneration of one district alleviates the pressure on others. The trend is towards integrated programming, in which the various programme elements support and strengthen each other. Integrated programming is facilitated by national strategies or plans of action to combat desertification, which operate within a long-term perspective and in which the various projects impact on each other. UNSO continues to provide technical assistance to Governments in the formulation of such plans and strategies.

82. As a follow-up to the donor round table held in Mali in December 1985, UNSO provided the Government of Mali with technical assistance in the further elaboration of its National Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. National plans were also being prepared in 1986 in Ghana, the Gambia and Senegal, and arrangements were being made for similar plans in other countries of the region.

83. As part of its responsibilities in helping co-ordinate regional and subregional activities, UNSO continued to work closely with CILSS and IGADD. In this connection, UNSO worked with the staff and consultants of CILSS on the preparation of national plans of action to combat desertification and continued to have consultations with the CILSS secretariat through the UNSO regional office in Ouagadougou on day-to-day matters of regional and national interest to the States members of CILSS. In the eastern Sudano-Sahelian region, UNSO, which assisted in the establishment of IGADD, continued to lend support to the Authority in its start-up operations, including preparations for a first donor conference in March 1987.

84. In May 1986, UNSO fielded a multidisciplinary planning and programming mission to the United Republic of Tanzania to provide technical assistance to this newest participant in the UNSO anti-desertification mandate. Together with the Government, the mission identified 23 desertification control projects, which are summarized in an assessment and action report published by UNSO with Government approval. DANIDA is preparing to finance one of the projects identified, for the development of an effective system of mass propagation and distribution of planting stock for village afforestation programmes, fuelwood plantations and industrial tree plantations.

F. Other activities managed by UNDP

85. Although UNSO is the entity within the United Nations system specifically mandated to assist the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region in combating desertification, there are various related activities carried out under the general management of the Administrator in this area. Desertification control projects financed under UNDP core resources, or indicative planning figures (IPFs), are mainly in the Sudan, where the third country programme will place drought rehabilitation and desertification as one of its two main priorities, together with rural development. Desertification control projects financed from the national IPF include the establishment of self-sustaining shelterbelts in the Silienlaffad Basin in the Northern Region to stop the encroachment of moving sands along the Nile. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the executing agency for this \$1.3 million project. The Government and UNDP have also allocated the following amounts from the national IPF for the following projects:

(a) The sum of \$87,000 for small-scale irrigation in Darfur to irrigate areas near the Wadis of Kutum and Kabkabiya through use of shallow wells and diesel pumps;

(b) The sum of \$223,000 to prepare a comprehensive multisectoral rehabilitation/development strategy for Darfur, Kordofan, and Eastern, Northern and Central regions, including project proposals for each region;

(c) The sum of \$393,500 for household gardens in Darfur, Kordofan and the Red Sea Hills; and

(d) The sum of \$90,000 for the rehabilitation and construction of water yards in Kordofan.

86. In addition, RBAS is planning a project for the aerial photography and mapping of sand dunes in the region it covers, including the Sudano-Sahelian countries of Djibouti, Somalia and the Sudan. In these undertakings, there has been close consultation between RBAS and UNSO, which has provided the former with technical advice and has assisted in the identification of projects for which funds are being earmarked from the national IPF of the Sudan. In addition to co-ordination at headquarters, the office of the Resident Representative in Khartoum has a special section on drought and desertification which deals with projects financed by UNSO as well as the IPF.

87. In Djibouti, RBAS is financing projects for the survey and utilization of underground waters, feasibility studies of water catchments and pastoral hydraulics. As in the Sudan, the next country programme will place drought rehabilitation and desertification control as one of its two main priorities.

88. In Mauritania, there are close linkages between the UNSO-assisted sand-dune stabilization project and projects financed from the national IPF, which are providing technical assistance inputs in the area of water resources development, agrosylvopastoral development and sand-dune fixation.

89. In Cameroon, a project for reforestation and soil conservation in northern Cameroon is to be financed jointly by UNSO (\$200,000), UNDP (\$150,000) and in principle by the Canadian Government (\$2,150,000). The IPF and UNSO contributions were instrumental in obtaining the larger Canadian contribution, and the project is expected to become fully operational in the course of 1987. In Chad, a similar project for national forestry development to stop deforestation through an integrated agrosylvopastoral approach has been programmed from IPF resources through 1987 at a cost of \$886,700.

90. Projects financed from other UNDP-administered funds included one in Mauritania for the rehabilitation of camel herds in Tirris-Zemmour Province. This project, financed with a contribution of \$200,000 from the United Nations Emergency Operations Trust Fund (EOTF), involved well drilling to provide water to cattle in this drought-stricken zone and was completed in December 1986. Intra-UNDP co-operation is also being carried out between UNIFEM and UNSO in the projects for improved cooking stoves in Mali, Mauritania and Niger, where UNIFEM is contributing \$40,000, \$50,100 and \$20,000 respectively. In Mauritania, UNCDF is also contributing \$1.8 million to the sand-dune fixation project, of which UNSO/DANIDA is the main contributor.

II. FINANCIAL STATUS

91. As can be seen from Section I of this report, UNSO, in 1986, actively continued its efforts to mobilize resources for the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities. During the year, it received firm pledges amounting to \$21.2 million as contributions to the Trust Fund earmarked for specific projects; \$2 million for two projects under a standing trust fund agreement with Sweden; and \$4.9 million for UNSO general resources, for a total of \$28.1 million. These amounts do not include the contributions made by UNDP and UNEP to the UNDP/UNEP joint venture. Nor do they include funds mobilized in support of the first mandate of UNSO, directed towards drought recovery and development, which amounted to over \$3.7 million.

92. The funds received from UNDP and UNEP through the joint venture amounted to \$980,300 for programme support and \$1.04 million for institutional support. The programme support funds, allocated from RBA and RBAS regional IPFs, provide general underpinning to the ongoing UNSO programme. They also constitute seed money that enables UNSO to plan and prepare new projects. These funds thus make it possible for UNSO to mobilize financing in support of projects. Institutional support

contributions are used to finance part of the administrative budget of UNSO, which is in all other respects self-supporting. The UNDP contribution of \$520,000 is from the administrative budget of UNDP.

93. The attached annexes give summaries of the sources and uses of UNSO funding and the UNSO projects approved in 1986 with contributions from the various donors to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.

94. With the return of the rains, emergency assistance to Africa tapered off in 1986. The Office of Emergency Operations for Africa disbanded. The underlying problems, however, remain in the Sudano-Sahel: low and erratic rainfall with the inevitability of recurrences of drought, and fragile ecosystems subject to continual disturbances by the needs of their growing populations.

95. The emergency assistance that was extended to the drought-stricken countries of the region could only be a stopgap. It could not solve the underlying problems of the region. To do so, substantial resources and determined, systematic long-term efforts for the ecologically sound development of the arid regions of Africa are needed. If the spread of desertification is left unchecked, crises such as the recent one will recur and will do so with increased severity. In this light, the Administrator strongly recommends to the Governing Council that it take vigorous action to help increase the resources of UNSO for assisting the countries of the Sudano-Sahel in combating the twin scourges of desertification and drought at a level commensurate with the needs of the region.

Annex I

UNSO: RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION

(in millions of dollars)

(Provisional)

	All sources of funding				General resources				Cost-sharing				Sub-trust funds			
	Actual 1984	Actual 1985	Prov. 1986	Est. 1987	Actual 1984	Actual 1985	Prov. 1986	Est. 1987	Actual 1984	Actual 1985	Prov. 1986	Est. 1987	Actual 1984	Actual 1985	Prov. 1986	Est. 1987
I. Availability of resources																
Balance as at 1 January	9.9	11.7	17.0	22.7	4.4	4.2	7.4	11.0	5.5	4.7	9.3	12.1	-	2.8	0.3	(0.4)
Total additional contributions received	16.9	19.0	20.2	19.8 a/	0.6 b/	5.7 b/	5.4 b/	5.0 b/	6.5	11.7	9.3	9.8	9.8	1.6	5.5	5.0
Interest and other income	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.2
Subtotal	18.5	20.4	22.0	21.5	2.2	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.5	11.7	9.3	9.8	9.8	2.0	5.6	5.2 a/
Total	28.4	32.1	39.0	44.2	6.6	10.9	14.5	17.5	12.0	16.4	18.6	21.9	9.8	4.8	5.9	4.8
II. Utilization of resources																
Project expenditure	14.1	12.4	13.4	12.9 c/	1.1	1.8	1.7	3.0	6.7	6.6	6.0	7.0	6.3	4.0	5.7	2.9
Reimbursement of agency support costs	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
Programme support and administrative services costs	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16.7	15.1	16.3	15.7	2.4	3.5	3.5	4.9	7.3	7.1	6.5	7.6	7.0	4.5	6.3	3.2 c/
III. Balance of resources as at 31 December																
Total	11.7	17.0	22.7	28.5	4.2	7.4	11.0	12.6	4.7	9.3	12.1	14.3	2.8	0.3	(0.4)	1.6
Resources available and receivables for programme commitments																
Balance of resources at at 31 December (as in III above)	11.7	17.0	22.7	28.5	4.2	7.4	11.0	12.6	4.7	9.3	12.1	14.3	2.8	0.3	(0.4)	1.6
Add receivables as at 31 December	24.6	36.2	41.8	46.5 d/	3.5	4.9	3.4	3.2	11.5	20.4	33.0	37.9 d/	9.6	10.9	5.4	5.4 d/
Subtotal	36.3	53.2	64.5	75.0	7.7	12.3	14.4	15.8	16.2	29.7	45.1	52.2	12.4	11.2	5.0	7.0
Less: Unspent project allocations as at 31 December	27.8	30.7	33.0	34.1	2.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	12.5	18.9	25.7	25.6	13.2	10.8	5.3	5.4
Balance available as at 31 December	8.5	22.5	31.5	40.9 d/	5.6	11.3	12.4	12.7	3.7	10.8	19.4	26.6 d/	(0.8)	0.4	(0.3)	1.6 d/

a/ Does not include \$5.4 million as Management Services Agreements now being negotiated.

b/ Voluntary contributions

Prov. = Provisional
Est. = Estimated

c/ Does not include \$3.2 million as Management Services Agreements now being negotiated.

d/ Includes future years.

Annex II

PROJECT RESOURCES MOBILIZED IN 1986

(in US dollars)

Recipient country/ project title	Recipient Government contribution	Contributions to the Trust Fund		Total project value
		Amount	Donor	
<u>Benin</u>				
Multipurpose Tree Planting <u>a/</u>	-	197 568 <u>b/</u>	EEC	197 568
<u>Burkina Faso</u>				
Forestry Regeneration of <u>Acacia albida</u>	392 477	863 592 <u>b/</u>	Norway	1 256 069
Production and Promotion of Improved Cooking Stoves	168 283	643 397 <u>c/ d/</u>	Sweden	811 680
Village Plantation in the Provinces of Boulkiemde and Sanguie	566 705	1 409 500 <u>c/ d/</u>	Sweden	1 976 205
<u>Cameroon</u>				
Plan of Action to Combat Desertification in North Cameroon	-	32 086 <u>b/</u>	France	32 086
<u>Ethiopia</u>				
Fuelwood Plantations and Integrated Development in the Blue Nile Region	409 739	5 200 000 <u>b/</u>	Denmark	5 609 739
Fuelwood Plantations in Dese <u>a/</u>	-	311 050 <u>b/</u>	Finland	311 050
<u>Mali</u>				
Rehabilitation of <u>Acacia albida</u>	165 365	1 393 203 <u>b/</u>	Norway	1 558 568
Improved Cooking Stoves	135 425	412 395 <u>b/</u>	Norway	587 820 <u>e/</u>
Lake Faguibine System	85 106	1 798 841 <u>b/</u>	Norway	2 008 947 <u>f/</u>
<u>Mauritania</u>				
Sand-Dune Fixation	1 381 635	5 000 000 <u>b/</u>	Denmark	8 181 635 <u>g/</u>
Improved Cooking Stoves	158 775	452 297 <u>b/</u>	Norway	661 130 <u>h/</u>

Recipient country/ project title	Recipient Government contribution	Contributions to the Trust Fund		Total project value
		Amount	Donor	
<u>Niger</u>				
Improved Cooking Stoves	16 596	320 770 <u>b/</u>	Norway	357 366 <u>i/</u>
Establishment of Gao in Dallois <u>a/</u>	-	65 000 <u>b/</u>	Sweden	65 000
<u>Senegal</u>				
Pilot Project for Regeneration of Saline Soils <u>a/</u>	-	49 355 <u>b/</u>	Canada	49 355
<u>Somalia</u>				
Establishment of Fuelwood Plantations in Mogadiscio Area	180 155	2 237 440 <u>b/</u>	Denmark	2 417 595
<u>Sudan</u>				
Fuel Briquette Production and Promotion of Improved Cooking Stoves <u>a/</u>	-	194 000 <u>b/</u>	Denmark	194 000
Afforestation in Northern Region of Sudan	189 959	2 655 249 <u>b/</u>	Denmark	2 845 208
Project totals	<u>3 850 220</u>	<u>23 235 743</u>		<u>29 121 021</u>

a/ Additional funding approved in 1986 for ongoing activity.

b/ Cost-sharing.

c/ Trust fund contribution.

d/ Commitment of donor received under standing trust fund agreement. Formal pledge letter awaited.

e/ Including \$40,000 from UNIFEM.

f/ Including \$125,000 from UNDP.

g/ Including \$1,800,000 from UNDP/CDF.

h/ Including \$50,058 from UNIFEM.

i/ Including \$20,000 from UNIFEM.

Annex III

I. SUMMARY OF TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED THROUGH UNSO TRUST
FUND FOR DESERTIFICATION CONTROL MANDATE

	\$
Earmarked project resources mobilized	21 182 846
Trust fund project resources mobilized	2 052 897 <u>a/</u>
	<hr/>
Total project resources mobilized through UNSO Trust Fund	23 235 743
Pledges to UNSO general resources	4 879 449
	<hr/>
Total	28 115 192
	<hr/> <hr/>

a/ Two projects in Burkina Faso financed under standing trust fund agreement with Sweden. Formal letter of agreement awaited.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO JOINT VENTURE

Programme support	980 300
Institutional support	1 040 000
	<hr/>
Total	2 020 300
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