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SUPPORT

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE

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

Action taken to implement General Assembly resolution 38/201

Report of the Administrator

Summary

This report deals with the action taken by the Administrator to implement paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a) and (c), of General Assembly resolution 38/201. With regard to paragraph 1 (a), out of the total available funds as at 31 December 1986 of slightly over \$41 million under the United Nations Development Programme Trust Fund for Countries Afflicted by Famine and Malnutrition, 138 projects with total budgets of \$41 million had been approved or accepted in principle, leaving only a small balance unprogrammed as of that date. As regards paragraph 1 (c) of the resolution, the balance of the recently named Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as at 31 December 1986 was \$6.5 million. A total of \$2.4 million had been approved as of that date for three projects in the field of Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC/TCDC).

INTRODUCTION

1. In the operative part of its resolution 38/201 of 20 December 1983, the General Assembly decided to liquidate the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and to allocate to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 82 per cent of the remaining balance of the Trust Fund for the purposes set forth in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a) and (c) of the resolution. Information on the action taken by the Administrator to implement the provisions of these subparagraphs and on the status of utilization of the funds by UNDP has previously been provided in the reports of the Administrator to the Governing Council at its thirty-first session (DP/1984/71 and Add.1) and at its thirty-second session (DP/1985/15). An oral status report was furthermore provided to the Council at its thirty-third session. The present report, which is submitted for the information of Council members, deals in particular with the action taken since the thirty-third session of the Council and reflects the status of funds as at 31 December 1986. It also seeks to describe the impact of some of the emergency projects financed from the Fund.

I. ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES AFFLICTED BY FAMINE AND MALNUTRITION

(Paragraph 1 (a) of General Assembly resolution 38/201)

2. The resources originally made available to the United Nations Development Programme Trust Fund for Countries Afflicted by Famine and Malnutrition amounted to \$33.9 million. From the inception of the Fund on 1 January 1984 until 31 December 1986 total interest income amounted to \$7.1 million. Total resources of the programme thus amounted to \$41 million as at 31 December 1986. All of these resources, except a minor balance of \$55,000, had been committed to projects as at that date. The expenditure figures for 31 December 1986 indicate that \$31.1 million had been spent by then. This expenditure figure corresponds to 91.6 per cent of the original amount of the Trust Fund, or 75.7 per cent of the total resources, including interest income. The Administrator expects to see the completion of the majority of remaining Trust Fund projects during 1987.

3. A breakdown of all projects approved as at 31 December 1986 by main objective is given in the annex. The projects in the largest category of direct assistance for agricultural production cover a wide range of activities, such as the provision of seeds, fertilizers and tools, responding to specific and urgent local needs. This category of projects taken together with projects for improvement in drinking water and for irrigation works now amounts to 58.8 per cent of all committed resources of the Trust Fund. With the approval of additional locust and grasshopper eradication activities during 1986 the proportion of overall resources committed to plant protection has now grown to 7.2 per cent of overall resources. A list of all Trust Fund projects approved so far can be made available upon request.

4. As previously reported (DP/1985/15, para. 18), the type of requests received for assistance from the Trust Fund has often reflected the realization by

Governments that longer term activities are sometimes essential to overcome bottle-necks to improved food production and to prevent a repetition of shortages in the future. While the emphasis of the assistance approved under the Fund has been on quickly disbursing projects to meet urgent needs, the larger framework of expertise and monitoring capacity available through UNDP has thus facilitated, wherever possible, longer term benefits to recipient countries of the emergency inputs provided.

5. Of the 138 projects so far approved under the Trust Fund, 104 projects, with a total value of over \$31 million, have been for African countries. Most of these projects - the majority of which have now been completed - have been in the fields of direct assistance for agricultural production, including the provision of seeds, fertilizers and tools, improvement in drinking water, irrigation works, livestock production and protection, or for storage and transportation of food. The important impact that the Fund has had in Africa can be illustrated by the following example of the construction of a 223-metre bridge over the Logone River between Cameroon and Chad in 1985. At the request of the Government of Chad over \$1 million of Fund resources were used to build this bridge in record time, enabling food and other essential imports to be speeded into drought-stricken Chad from the Atlantic Ocean port of Douala in Cameroon. Average transit time of supplies from the Douala port to N'Djamena was thus reduced from about 30 days to 10 days. It should be noted that UNDP worked closely with several Governments on this important project, among them the Government of the Netherlands, which provided free services of engineers to identify the most suitable location for the bridge. The Government of Switzerland also provided a team of supervising engineers to monitor operations on-site, and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany financed the construction of a paved access road to the bridge on the Chad side of the border. Trust Fund resources have also recently been used to combat devastating epidemics in the African region. During 1986 Trust Fund resources were, for example, used to assist the Government of Sao Tome and Principe to combat malaria by shipments of glucose and spare parts for local ambulances. Fund resources are similarly being used in the United Republic of Tanzania to finance partially an ongoing universal child immunization programme there. Other African projects approved during 1986 included such diverse emergency activities as the production of nutritive weaning foods in Cape Verde, assistance to United Nations Volunteers (UNV) emergency support operations in Ethiopia and a project for the restoration of electrical power supply in Guinea-Bissau.

6. Given the emergency situation created by the spread of locusts and grasshoppers throughout many African and Arabic countries, six new projects during 1986 were in the field of locust and grasshopper control, including an allocation of \$221,000 to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as support to its aerial spray control campaign in Africa. Botswana, the Gambia, Mali, Senegal and Zambia were also assisted in their national crop protection activities. In Botswana the Government was provided with chemicals and equipment, including a specially designed spray aircraft, for surveying and controlling upsurges of brown locusts, red locusts and African migratory locust infestations and for locating and controlling concentrations of Quelea birds threatening sorghum and millet cultivations in the country. Priority is currently being given to new

emergency operations for crop protection, inter alia in the Sudan, as the threat of renewed infestations of locusts and grasshoppers persists in Africa and in western Asia.

7. The positive impact of Trust Fund projects has also been seen in other regions, such as in Asia and the Pacific, where 12 projects at a total cost of \$3.3 million had been completed or were under way as at 31 December 1986. In a least developed country such as Maldives, for example, relatively small contributions from the Fund have assisted the Government in executing much needed projects in Rhinoceros beetle control, the construction of rural rainwater tanks, and the rehabilitation of citrus production in home gardens, and in developing new techniques to seek to increase local fish production. Other important project activities have included over one and a half million dollars in support following severe floods in the region, inter alia, to rehabilitate productive infrastructure in Nepal.

8. A total of 12 emergency projects at a total cost of \$2.5 million had also, as at 31 December 1986, been approved for the Latin American and Caribbean region, where Bolivia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru have received assistance. The largest ongoing Trust Fund project in this region is a Haitian project for emergency housing construction in Port-au-Prince co-financed with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). This project is aimed at providing housing for about 450 families at present living in substandard accommodations. The Trust Fund allocation of \$595,000 is being used for land fill, and road and drainage works, as a first phase of the construction work.

9. In the Arab States region, 11 projects at a total cost of \$3.8 million have been approved for Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen. These projects have been mainly in the field of agricultural assistance, improvement in drinking water, and irrigation works.

II. PEREZ-GUERRERO TRUST FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(Paragraph 1 (c) of General Assembly resolution 38/201)

10. As previously reported, a total amount of \$5.8 million was made available by the General Assembly to the Trust Fund for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries/Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, which by Assembly decision 41/457 of 8 December 1986, was renamed in honour of the late Manuel Pérez-Guerrero. Of this total amount it was agreed that some \$5.5 million would be allocated to projects of assistance to members of the Group of 77, while a sum of \$330,000 would be available for developing countries that are not members of the Group of 77.

11. Two projects have so far been approved for countries that are members of the Group of 77. Under project INT/84/DO1, Assistance to the Third Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee of the Group of 77, an amount of \$75,000 has been provided, and of this sum an unspent balance of \$45,732

remained as at 31 December 1986. This balance is presently being released and will become available for other projects of assistance to members of the Group of 77. Project INT/84/DO2, Technical Support to the Negotiations for a Generalized System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) among Developing Countries, with a total budget of \$1.9 million, continued to incur expenditures during 1986. Cumulative expenditures for this project amounted to \$500,908 as at 31 December 1986, leaving a balance of project funds of \$1.4 million to be spent.

12. It has recently been proposed by the Group of 77 that only the interest income earned on their share of the Trust Fund resources under paragraph 1 (c) of General Assembly resolution 38/20 be utilized to finance additional ECDC/TCDC projects for countries members of the Group, leaving intact the unencumbered funds as at 31 December 1986 of \$4,998,652.

13. Under project INT/85/K01, support to action-oriented TCDC activities of developing countries that do not belong to the Group of 77 continued to be provided during 1986. As was the case in 1985, this support consisted mainly of the financing of air travel of consultants and trainees of these countries, which agreed to share their knowledge and know-how with other developing countries on a TCDC basis. The total allocation to this project was \$362,507, financed from the earmarking of the \$330,000 mentioned in paragraph 10 plus an additional amount of \$32,507 interest income earned. This project has now been completed and the amount allocated has been totally expended.

14. The financial status of this Trust Fund as of 31 December 1986 can be summarized as follows:

	<u>(Millions of United States dollars)</u>
Funds available at inception	5.9
Interest income earned	<u>1.5</u>
Total funds	7.4
Less: Cumulative expenditures	<u>0.9</u>
Balance of funds	<u>6.5</u>
Consisting of: (a) Unspent budgets	1.5
(b) Unencumbered funds	<u>5.0</u>

Annex

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TRUST FUND FOR COUNTRIES
 AFFLICTED BY FAMINE AND MALNUTRITION

Summary of projects approved or accepted in principle, grouped
 by objective, as at 31 December 1986

<u>Project category</u>	<u>Project objective</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>	<u>Total budgets</u> (US dollars)	<u>Per cent of budgets</u>
A	Direct assistance for agricultural production (including provision of seeds, fertilizers, tools)	42	11 956 100	29.2
B	Improvement in drinking water	21	6 309 000	15.4
C	Irrigation works	12	5 837 000	14.2
D	Livestock (including fisheries) production/protection	17	3 395 600	8.3
E	Storage/transportation of food	16	5 487 300	13.4
F	Agricultural infrastructure (flood and soil erosion control)	10	2 891 300	7.0
G	Plant protection	12	2 945 700	7.2
H	Rehabilitation of drought victims	1	550 000	1.3
I	Direct food aid	2	305 000	0.7
J	Miscellaneous project objectives	<u>5</u>	<u>1 334 000</u>	<u>3.3</u>
	TOTAL	<u><u>138</u></u>	<u><u>41 011 000</u></u>	<u><u>100.0</u></u>
