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SUPPORT

ACTIONS TAKEN OR PLANNED BY THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME IN RESPONSE TO DECISIONS OF OTHER ORGANS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN 1988 ON MATTERS RELATED TO THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Note by the Administrator

Summary

The present document is submitted to the Governing Council in compliance with its decision 88/55 of 1 July 1988, which requests the Administrator to submit to the Council at its special session in February 1989, a report indicating actions which the United Nations Development Programme has taken, or intends to take in response to decisions of other organs of the United Nations system in 1988.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since its first session, the Governing Council has received an annual report by the Administrator informing the Council of actions related to the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) taken by other organs of the United Nations system. The first such report was contained in document DP/L.6, which was taken note of by the Governing Council in its decision 66/7 of 21 January 1966. Subsequent annual reports have similarly been noted.

2. The two principal organs of the United Nations which take actions of most direct relevance to UNDP or related to its work, and to which UNDP or its Governing Council is obliged to respond directly or in collaboration with other organizations, are the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

3. In 1988, following the consideration of the Administrator's report on this subject, the Governing Council adopted decision 88/55 of 1 July 1988, which:

"Requests the Administrator to submit to the Council at its special session in February 1989, a report indicating action which the United Nations Development Programme has taken or intends to take in response to decisions of other organs of the United Nations system in 1988."

4. The Administrator's annual reports on this subject contain information on decisions of these principal organs, as well as those of other governing bodies of specialized and other agencies of the United Nations development system. Hitherto, these reports have been submitted to the regular sessions of the Governing Council in the middle of each year. For this year, however, the Council has requested that the report be submitted at the special session in February. Thanks to the timing of the first and second regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council (May and July 1988), it has been possible to take action or obtain information on steps envisaged in implementing those decisions of the Economic and Social Council that are of relevance to UNDP. Such information is contained in annex I to the present document.

5. However, the forty-third session of the General Assembly was suspended on 23 December 1988. The official text of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly at its forty-third session are not yet available and it has thus not been possible to prepare for February 1989 the report on them requested in decision 88/55. The same holds true for the resolutions and decisions adopted by the governing bodies of the other relevant organs in the United Nations system. A further report will therefore be made for submission to the Council at its thirty-sixth session in respect of those resolutions and decisions.

II. RESPONSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TO DECISIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

6. Once the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council concludes, all resolutions and decisions are communicated to all United Nations offices concerned through the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services.

7. The Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation exercises overall guidance and co-ordination concerning the implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions in the economic and social sectors. At the conclusion of each session of the General Assembly, the Director-General circulates a memorandum indicating which United Nations organ, programme, fund, department, division or other entity has the primary responsibility for the implementation of each resolution or parts thereof. He also indicates agencies having secondary, tertiary or other joint responsibility. For decisions of the Economic and Social Council, the same duty is performed by the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services.

8. Either before this assignment of responsibilities is announced, or shortly thereafter, UNDP commences the implementation. Internal decisions are made in UNDP as to which unit is responsible for the respective resolutions or parts thereof. The resolutions and decisions are considered by the Executive Management Committee (EMC), which determines the allocation of responsibilities. The Division of External Relations (DER) prepares a newsletter containing the actions of most direct relevance and concern to UNDP. This newsletter is distributed to all Senior Staff at headquarters and the Resident Representatives in all the UNDP field offices throughout the world. Implementation of the decisions are therefore carried out at headquarters and in the field as necessary.

III. MATTERS REQUIRING CONSIDERATION BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS ORGANIZATIONAL, SPECIAL OR THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION IN 1989

9. In 1988, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly adopted decisions which require action by the UNDP Governing Council or UNDP administration. Actions taken or planned pursuant to Economic and Social Council decisions are contained in annex I to the present report.

10. Several decisions adopted by the General Assembly require action by the UNDP Governing Council at its organizational, special or thirty-sixth session in 1989 and are hereby brought to the attention of the Council for its consideration and necessary action. They are as follows:

(a) Venue of Governing Council meetings. In paragraph 16 (a) of resolution 43/199, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council to consider the question of holding its future sessions and future sessions of its subsidiary bodies at United Nations Headquarters. The Council may wish to consider, at its organizational meeting, the arrangements for taking up this matter at the thirty-sixth session;

(b) Name of the Governing Council. In paragraph 16 (b) of resolution 43/199, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council to consider the possibility of changing its name to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund. The Council will also have to consider the arrangement for taking up this matter;

(c) Timing of meetings. In decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988, the Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council. In paragraph 2 (f) (i), the Economic and Social Council decided that the Secretary-General should ensure that meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Council will end at least eight weeks before the session of the Council at which their reports are to be considered. The Governing Council may wish to consider the implication of this decision by the Economic and Social Council. In doing so, the Council may wish to bear in mind the the work programme of its executing and participating agencies, which submit their financial reports only in March or April, thus making meaningful consideration on the basis of full reports possible only in June. One solution to this problem may be that the Governing Council report to the Economic and Social Council at a later session than that immediately following the Governing Council session. Another solution is that the Governing Council session be advanced, perhaps by one week; this has proved quite difficult in the past;

(d) Operational activities for development. In resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1989, entitled Operational activities for development, the General Assembly addresses several recommendations to the United Nations organizations dealing with operational activities in the United Nations system, including UNDP. Several requests for studies, reports or analyses are addressed to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and, as usual, the Administrator will give him the fullest co-operation on all the issues requiring inputs from UNDP. Specifically addressed to UNDP are paragraphs 13 and 14 of resolution 43/199 relating to the successor arrangements for agency support costs. These are the subject of a separate agenda item of the present special session, and the recommendations of the Assembly will be dealt with under that item (see DP/1989/L.2, agenda item 3). In decision 43/445, the Assembly also transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration and decision two paragraphs relating to the Management Development Programme and the future of the Working Group of the Committee of the Whole. These matters will be considered by the Governing Council under separate agenda items;

(e) International development strategy. In resolution 43/182, the General Assembly invited the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to include in their agenda during 1989 items relating to their contribution to the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade. The Governing Council may therefore wish to include this item on the agenda of its thirty-sixth session;

(f) Refugees, returnees and displaced persons. Several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-third session call upon UNDP to take part actively in assisting refugees, returnees and displaced persons, notably in Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia and the Sudan as well as in southern Africa;

UNDP is also expected to play a major role in the preparations and follow-up to international conferences planned for the first half of 1989 on Central American and Indo-Chinese refugees respectively, as well as in the follow-up to the Oslo conference in August 1988 on the plight of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa. The Council may wish to review more fully during the thirty-sixth session the question of UNDP involvement in assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons. The Administrator will make an informational report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session, at which time the Council may wish to decide to consider the policy aspects of this subject at one of its future sessions;

(g) Audit reports. Resolution 43/216 requests the Administrator to take appropriate measures without delay in light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors, and to report on specific measures taken to implement previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors. The Administrator is also requested to explore the possibility of standardizing the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies, and to review his accounting policy with respect to unliquidated obligations. The resolution encourages the Governing Council to invite a representative of the Board of Auditors to be present at its meetings when considering the report of the Board.

11. Other items on which the Assembly adopted resolutions and decisions, but which are the subject of separate items on the agenda of the Council include the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, assistance to the national liberation movements, assistance to the Palestinian people, and locust and grasshopper infestation.

12. On a large number of other issues, UNDP also contributes to the reports of the Secretary-General requested by the General Assembly on such subjects. The relevant units in UNDP make those contributions under the overall co-ordination of the Division of External Relations. However, UNDP on its own prepares and submits reports on issues directly addressed to it to the Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly. Examples are the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (the "Jansson Report") and General Assembly resolutions 41/171 and 42/196, in response to various paragraphs of which UNDP submitted several separate major reports.

13. A list of resolutions and decisions of most direct concern to UNDP adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-third session is contained in annex II to the present report.

IV. PROPOSALS CONCERNING FUTURE REPORTS

14. Inasmuch as the organizational meetings and special sessions of the Governing Council are held for a brief duration in February of each year, and in view of the fact that the General Assembly concludes the major substantive part of its regular

sessions in the middle of the previous December, the Governing Council may wish to authorize the Administrator to give an oral overview of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and plans for their implementation in February of each year, while reserving the substantive report and discussion of the subject for the regular session in June.

15. It is proposed that each year, at the organizational meeting, while formulating its agenda for the year, the Council will receive a presentation from the Administrator highlighting the issues of most direct and immediate concern to UNDP. Subsequently, at the regular sessions in the middle of the year, the report on this subject will give an account of actions taken by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other organs of the United Nations system which are of concern to UNDP or relevant to its work, as well as a comprehensive account of actions taken or planned by UNDP in response thereto.

16. Therefore, in those instances where the General Assembly and/or the Economic and Social Council specifically request consideration of a particular question, these subjects will promptly be brought to the attention of the Council at its organizational meeting, so that a determination can be made on the substantive and procedural arrangements required for such consideration.

Annex I

ACTIONS TAKEN OR PLANNED BY UNDP IN RESPONSE TO DECISIONS
TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN 1988

A. First regular session of the Economic and
Social Council, 1988

1988/3: Fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation in Africa

In May 1988, UNDP approved the project Migrant Pest Control Management (RAF/88/033) for \$1.3 million. This project will assist the Desert Locust Control Operations for Eastern Africa. It has a duration of three and a half years.

In addition, two interregional projects have been approved: Desert Locust Control in Africa in General (INT/87/019) for an amount of \$545,000; and Emergency Assistance to Meet Short and Intermediate Needs for Desert Locust Control (INT/88/705) for an amount of \$3.3 million. The latter project focuses on the control activities in West Africa and the Mahgreb countries. Locust-related emergency assistance has been provided in 1988 to Cameroon, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. Also, UNDP project assistance for plant pest and locust control was extended to Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

1988/4: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights

UNDP has no funds to finance on a regular basis costs related to the participation of Member States in meetings in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights or the submission of information to this Committee.

1988/7: Public administration and finance for development (SAPAM)

In 1988, projects of the Special Action Programme for Administration and Management (in Africa) (SAPAM) were operational in Guinea-Bissau and Burkina Faso. Two projects in Tanzania have been approved in 1988, following a SAPAM mission in 1986, aimed at assisting the Civil Service Centre and the Central Bureau of Statistics, respectively. The first project will be financed from the Netherlands Trust Fund with some additional indicative planning figure (IPF) funding; the latter will be financed from IPF funding and special funds for least developed countries.

Kenya has been identified for the second round of SAPAM missions. It has been proposed to finance under the new Management Development Programme of UNDP a programming mission in Kenya to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the Government's priority needs in improving its public sector management and to prepare a programme of technical co-operation projects.

1988/10: Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

UNDP is active in the field of drug abuse control through the financing and execution of projects in this area and through the provision of support to facilitate the implementation of activities of the United Nations system related to drug abuse and to promote communication and co-ordination in this area between Governments and the United Nations system at headquarters as well as at the field level.

UNDP is ready to co-operate with the International Narcotics Control Board in its activities to assist Governments to resolve the problem of excess stocks of opiates.

1988/22: Establishment of a comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Monitoring, review and appraisal is a regular part of the implementation by UNDP of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as reflected in its programming. Projects in all sectors outlined in the Strategies are subject to this review. More detailed information will be provided to the Governing Council at its thirty-sixth session in the report of the Administrator on women in development.

UNDP also provides, upon request, assistance to developing countries wishing to strengthen their national machinery for the advancement of women. Such technical assistance usually aims at institution-building.

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) has developed a model for a knowledge bank of technical co-operation projects directly benefiting women. The main innovation of this model is the methodology of its impact measurement system. The model can be adapted to reporting needs for projects with only a component directed towards women. UNIFEM is ready to share its experience with the model with other United Nations bodies as well as with interested bilateral donor agencies. Other activities, in particular mainstreaming programming initiatives, will be addressed by UNIFEM in 1989.

1988/23: Women and children under apartheid

UNDP finances under the National Liberation Movements IPF programmes in primary and secondary education and vocational training for students, including women, belonging to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. In addition, a new South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) project for women's participation in development is being approved (SWP/86/005). The project aims at training Namibian women and developing their skills to enable them to participate actively in the social and economic development of their communities.

1988/29: Rural women and development

UNDP-financed projects in the area of rural development are to an increasing degree addressing the specific needs and interests of women. In addition, a number of projects, in particular in Africa, have components which provide assistance to women employed in farming and trade. A regional package of seven projects with women in development components has recently been launched in Africa, focusing on the key areas identified in the Forward-looking Strategies as well as on energy, the informal sector and scientific and technical training. UNIFEM regional frameworks have all identified priorities in the area of rural women and development. The Fund also has major project and programme focus on credit and food technologies.

1988/30: National machinery for the advancement of women

As mentioned under resolution 1988/22, UNDP provides assistance, upon request, to developing countries wishing to strengthen their national machinery for the advancement of women. The above-mentioned regional package of seven projects with women-in-development components in Africa also focuses on the strengthening of national machinery for the advancement of women. In addition, several projects have been approved or are in the process of being approved in African countries that aim specifically at strengthening national machinery for the advancement of women.

Technical support for the strengthening of national machinery has for several years been one of the major thrusts of UNIFEM work in all the regions. The projects comprise institution-building and training activities.

1988/44: Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice

UNDP has for several years supported governmental and intergovernmental initiatives in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice. UNDP-financed projects include drug abuse prevention efforts and improvement of customs procedures in various countries, support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and a UNIFEM project for rape crisis intervention in Trinidad and Tobago. In these efforts, UNDP will continue to co-operate closely with all other organizations concerned in this area.

B. Second regular session, 19881988/49: Economic aspects of women in development

In addition to the World Economic Survey published by the United Nations Secretariat, the UNDP Division for Women in Development is producing country profiles which include data on women's participation in labour markets.

UNIFEM is supporting, together with UNFPA, a project to assist the United Nations Statistical Office in the development of a micro-computer-based statistical

resource profile on women. Yet another project has been financed by UNIFEM to identify economic indicators relevant to the advancement of women (among other indicators) not only in macro-economic analysis but with special emphasis on project/community level analysis. The objective is to identify indicators on women's contribution to development that will be gradually introduced in national household surveys and statistical data collection processes so that the issues are incorporated as part of future standard procedures, and, where possible, to apply standard indicators to project monitoring and evaluation.

UNIFEM works closely with major economic development programmes of national Governments in various regions, analysing carefully the economic activities of women in order to design policies and programmes that incorporate women. Mainstream initiatives in a number of countries have been based on this approach. Many, if not most, UNIFEM-assisted projects focus on micro-industries and business enterprises of women.

There are plans for culling information from projects and country profiles, to document more specifically in 1989 the economic aspects of the situation of women and their contributions to economic development, in response to the requirements of the relevant operative paragraphs of this resolution.

1988/50: Assistance for reconstruction and development of Lebanon

As previously agreed by the UNDP Governing Council, technical co-operation activities have continued on a project-by-project basis. However, in view of the slightly improved operational conditions in certain areas of the country, UNDP decided in mid-1988 to proceed with a revitalization of its programme, at a measured pace. The first stage of this operation was the appointment of a new Resident Representative who took up his duties at Beirut in July 1988. He concurrently holds the post of United Nations Resident Co-ordinator and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon. Action is now under way to appoint additional international staff to the UNDP Beirut office and to enhance its operational capacity.

The IPF originally approved for Lebanon for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) was \$5,500,000. As its thirty-fifth session, the UNDP Governing Council decided to increase the IPF to a total of \$8,562,500. To this amount, a carry-over of \$5,340,000 from the previous cycle should also be added. The total of available IPF resources thus comes to some \$13.9 million.

Funds committed under the IPF in 1987/88 amount to \$2,714,000. The corresponding projects address a variety of needs. Five projects are now operational in the agricultural sector; the crucial field of human resources development is addressed through an umbrella fellowships project, a project in technical education and vocational training as well as projects for training in telecommunications and postal planning. A project in the field of civil aviation infrastructure is expected to be reactivated in 1989.

In the first half of 1989, UNDP plans to organize an inter-agency mission to Lebanon to programme the available IPF resources of \$11,188,200, provided that the political and security situation in the country at that time will so permit. In co-operation with the local authorities and NGOs active in developmental work, UNDP has already identified a number of tentative project proposals in various crucial fields, such as primary health care, waste collection and treatment, environmental quality control, water supply, technical education for women, science education at the secondary level, vocational training, agricultural research and production, and technical support for the Lebanese Council for Development and Reconstruction. UNDP will proceed in its efforts to revitalize its programme at a measured pace, taking fully into account the operational situation obtaining at any given moment. The success of the inter-agency planning mission and the ensuing programme implementation will obviously depend on the operational situation and the capacity for co-operation of Lebanese counterparts.

1988/51: Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations:
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Paragraph 4 of this resolution calls for the further integration of disaster prevention projects in the planning of UNDP country programmes. In this respect, the UNDP Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) Task Force, which completed its final report in July 1988 has recommended that Resident Representatives in countries which are prone to disasters integrate disaster prevention activities into the country programme. Similarly, for selected countries, the Task Force has recommended the strengthening of National Disaster Response teams which would be chaired by the Resident Representatives.

To make all of these recommendations operative, the Task Force has suggested that the current instructions, as outlined in the Programme and Projects Manual, be modified and that a Disaster Management Manual be drafted jointly by UNDP and UNDRO.

1988/52: United Nations assistance relating to Afghanistan

UNDP has formulated and approved six projects which form part of the relief and rehabilitation strategy developed by the United Nations Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance to Afghan Refugees. These are concerned primarily with the establishment of a Planning and Co-ordination Unit, strengthening of NGOs, rural public works, seed testing and multiplication and the collection of data of the agriculture of Afghanistan. Total external inputs of these projects amount to \$12,139,675. UNDP will contribute \$2 million from its core resources. The remaining funds will come from the Co-ordinator's Emergency Trust Fund for Afghanistan.

UNIFEM is working with the Co-ordinator, and with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and other United Nations family organizations. An initial commitment which may be up to \$30,000 has been made to catalytic and mainstreaming efforts on behalf of Afghan women.

The above is the result of the commissioning by UNIFEM of a preliminary needs assessment (in mid-1988), entitled Women in Afghanistan after Repatriation, which emphasizes the fact that an opportunity exists with the Geneva Accords to incorporate women's dimensions at the outset.

1988/53: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

UNDP participates, both in the field and at headquarters, in technical assistance project formulation, and a mechanism has been introduced whereby the Organization of African Unity (OAU) is involved in the formulation and endorsement of all NLM projects.

The UNDP Governing Council agreed in June 1988 to increase the Namibia IPF by \$US 1.6 million. On the date of independence, an additional independence bonus of \$US 2.18 million will be available.

The IPF for the NLM is expected to reach the full commitment level in the near future. Further additional funding will be discussed in light of the Namibia developments.

The Council for Namibia is invited to, and participates in, regular sessions of the Governing Council, and in other sessions when items of interest to it are on the agenda. The representatives of the National Liberation Movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity also participate in the regular sessions, and in other sessions of the Governing Council when items of concern to them are on the agenda.

1988/55: Prevention and control of AIDS

UNDP is working closely with the World Health Organization (WHO) and is contributing funds to combat this pandemic. The Governing Council has been apprised of this effort, and has approved the funding.

1988/59: System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women: equality, development and peace

UNDP outlined policies in regard to the advancement of women, as well as procedures to be followed in implementing this policy in 1987. The 1987 paper "Women in Development: Policy and Procedures" forms part of the new UNDP Programme and Projects Manual.

UNDP has contributed in great detail to the cross-organizational programme analysis on women being conducted by the United Nations Secretariat.

UNIFEM regional frameworks provide a ready mechanism for the system-wide medium-term plan. The Fund's Consultative Committee has approved funding for their continuous operationalization. UNIFEM participates with the United Nations family of organizations in the execution of the plan.

Monitoring, review and appraisal is a regular part of the processes of implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies in the context of UNDP programming. Projects in all sectors, as outlined in the Strategies, are subject to this review. Information on this will be included in the Administrator's report on women in development to be submitted to the Governing Council in June 1989.

Technical assistance is provided to national machineries on request. The type of assistance usually involves institution-building and strengthening of the existing machinery.

1988/60: System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development

The UNDP Governing Council regularly has an agenda item on women in development. A report on this subject will be submitted to the Council at its thirty-sixth session in June 1989. This can certainly be made available to the Commission on the Status of Women.

UNIFEM collaborates with the World Bank, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNFPA on several projects either as executing agencies or co-financiers and its work with these agencies in operationalization of its mainstream initiatives e.g., joint programming for women in development with UNICEF in Togo and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Ecuador. (Participates in employment promotion missions with ILO and with IDA/World Bank in the development of major assistance to women in Gambia.)

As regards inter-agency co-ordination, the following are relevant:

(a) The UNIFEM effort to co-ordinate its activities with the Branch for the Advancement of Women in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, namely the seminar on national machineries (early 1988), the seminar on debt crisis (mid-1988), the seminar on information systems, which was followed with assistance to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in setting up a regional information system and network on women - following the example of the Women's Information Network for Asia and the Pacific of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Both regional systems will be compatible with the global system established in Vienna by the Branch for the Advancement of Women which they can feed data/information;

(b) The Branch for the Advancement of Women will participate in the expert group meeting of the African project in April 1989.

1988/61: Consumer protection

UNIFEM financed the research and publication of Till They Have Faces: Women As Consumers, which is now appearing in several languages.

1988/66: Khartoum declaration on a human-focused approach to socio-economic recovery and development in Africa

The first planning meeting for Inter-Agency Task Force on Human Resources Development was held in November 1988. It is scheduled to be followed by the first meeting of the task force in January 1989.

Specific attention to the human dimension is apparent in UNDP programmes, and specific focus related to adjustment programmes is provided by UNDP in Senegal, Ghana, Guinea, and other countries.

The country programme for Kenya, approved in June 1988, with the theme of employment generation addresses this declaration as a whole, since it is based on the policy directions given in the 1986 sessional paper on renewed growth for economic development. To be sure, the employment theme is also related to Kenya's extremely fast population growth, but it is equally important in addressing the social consequences of structural adjustment, which is a major theme of the Sessional Paper.

The country programme for Tanzania, approved in February 1987, directly addresses the four objectives of the Government's economic recovery programme (structural adjustment programme), which are: (a) increased food and cash crop production; (b) the rehabilitation towards a productive infrastructure; (c) increased capacity utilization in industry; and (d) restoration of internal and external financial and economic balances. More specifically, several training and employment promotion programmes (in particular the project Redeployment of Human Resources) address the social impact of structural adjustment.

UNIFEM provided assistance to the Economic Commission for Africa for incorporating statements on women in the Khartoum Declaration. UNIFEM also participated actively in the inter-agency task force of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) to ensure that adequate attention is paid to African women farmers; the Fund also continues to follow up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Declaration. As a part of the Fund's mainstream programming, this work will feature initiatives which constitutes the operationalization of its catalytic mandate to influence the flow of mainstream resources for women.

The UNIFEM Africa Investment Plan was updated in 1988 in line with the requirements of UNPAAERD. UNIFEM projects in Africa address the human dimension in development assistance. Emphasis is placed on women's participation in planning and implementing development programmes.

The two largest LDCs in the Arab Region are participants in the UNDP/World Bank regional project, Assessment of Social Dimensions of Structural Adjustment in Sub-Saharan Africa (RAF/86/037), which is intended to help the countries in Africa strengthen their capacity to deal with the problems of the impact of necessary structural adjustment on vulnerable groups.

The concern for the human dimension in structural adjustment and development programmes embodied in the Khartoum Declaration will be a main theme of the meeting for Ministers of Planning from Algeria, Djibouti, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia, which UNDP is organizing for the spring of 1989.

1988/67: Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

We are reviewing the decade programme through a team of consultants as a preview to further support. A comprehensive programme involving the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), ECA, and the World Bank is being developed. This issue is addressed by the regional Programme, but also by national programmes in Kenya and Tanzania. UNDP is supporting crucial civil aviation capacity-building projects. Moreover, in Tanzania, UNDP is supporting a feasibility study on private road transportation which most likely will lead to investments of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

UNDP assistance in this sector for Uganda is covered by the following projects:

(a) Rural Feeder Roads Rehabilitation and Maintenance (UGA/86/013, UGA/85/C03, UGA/85/C04);

(b) Transport Strategy Development and Training (UGA/86/014);

(c) Civil aviation (UGA/82/006);

(d) Strengthening of the Transport Sector for Returnee Settlement (UGA/87/001).

In Madagascar, UNDP assistance has focused on telecommunications planning and implementation and the promotion of local materials for road construction and maintenance.

Proposals emerging from a recent meeting in Cairo as a follow-up to the "Undugu Communiqué" has resulted in an agreement between the Regional Bureau for the Arab States and European Programmes and the Regional Bureau for Africa to co-finance from regional project funds identification missions for projects related to multi-modal transport (road/rail/air) and telecommunications. These missions should provide the outline for a programme for continued investment by donors and Governments alike in the transport and communications sectors in Africa through the 1990s.

1988/69: International co-operation for the environment

In response to this resolution, to General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, and to UNDP Governing Council resolution 88/57, UNDP will be promoting expanded activities concerning environment and sustainable development. In this regard, UNDP intends to play an increasingly active role in encouraging recipient Governments to emphasize sustainable environment concerns in UNDP-supported programmes and projects and in national programmes and policies in general, and in

promoting international awareness in key areas related to sustainable development. This promotion effort should contribute to an increase in resources for environment-oriented efforts in developing countries, both from the UNDP programmes and from other donors. UNDP will also intensify participation in inter-agency and intergovernmental environmental bodies and activities.

Innovative work financed by UNIFEM have included afforestation projects such as the Kenya Green Belt Movement, which is now spreading to other countries; water supply and water portage technologies; and fuel-saving cooking stoves.

1988/72: The Environment Fund

UNDP will continue to respect the priorities of the participating African Governments regarding the provision of financial and technical assistance for the effective implementation of the Cairo Programme for African Co-operation.

1988/74: National entrepreneurship in economic development

During 1988, UNDP sponsored four subregional workshops in each of its operational regions, and several workshops by Resident Representatives in their host countries, on private sector development which included the contribution of national entrepreneurs to the economic development of the developing countries. Follow-up discussions will continue in 1989.

1988/76: International development: Strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade

UNDP will co-operate fully in any initiative taken by the General Assembly or the Secretary-General in the preparation of an international strategy for the fourth United Nations Development Decade.

1988/77: Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council

This resolution has been endorsed by the General Assembly in its decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988. UNDP is co-operating with the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services in the implementation of the relevant parts of the resolution and preparation of the Secretary-General's reports requested therein. The attention of the Governing Council is drawn to the issues raised in paragraph 2 (f) (i) of the resolution, which are discussed in paragraph 15 above.

Decision

1988/165: Operational activities for development

As requested in this decision, paragraph (f) of its annex will be brought to the attention of the Council at its thirty-sixth session.

Annex II

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF DIRECT RELEVANCE TO UNDP ADOPTED BY
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-THIRD SESSION

A. Resolutions adopted without reference to a main Committee

- 43/7: Assistance to Jamaica
- 43/8: Assistance to the Sudan
- 43/9: Assistance to Bangladesh
- 43/15: Co-operation against AIDS
- 43/17: Assistance to Nicaragua ... and other countries in the region affected by the hurricane Gilbert
- 43/26: Question of Namibia
- 43/27: Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development 1986-1991
- 43/174: Review of the efficiency of financial functioning of the United Nations

B. Resolutions adopted upon the recommendation of the
Second Committee

- 43/52: Assistance to the Sudan
- 43/53: Conservation of the climate
- 43/178: Assistance to the Palestinian people
- 43/179: Transport and Communications Decade in Africa
- 43/180: International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
- 43/181: Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000
- 43/182: Preparations for the Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
- 43/186: Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
- 43/189: Specific measures in favour of island developing countries
- 43/190: Technical Co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture

- 43/191: Food and agricultural problems
- 43/192: Report of Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy
- 43/193: Energy resources of developing countries
- 43/196: Conference on environment and development
- 43/197: Target for official development assistance
- 43/198: Durable solution of debt problem
- 43/199: Operational activities for development
- 43/202: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
- 43/203: Fight against locust and grasshopper infestation
- 43/204: Special economic and disaster relief assistance
- 43/205: Economic assistance to Chad
- 43/206: Emergency assistance to Somalia
- 43/207: Reconstruction and development of Lebanon
- 43/208: Assistance to Mozambique
- 43/209: Assistance to front-line States
- 43/210: Economic co-operation for Central America
- 43/211: Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar and Vanuatu

C. Resolutions adopted upon the recommendation of the
Third Committee

- 43/94: Question of youth
- 43/98: Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons
- 43/99: Crime prevention and criminal justice
- 43/101: Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women
- 43/102: United Nations Development Fund for Women

- 43/116: International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa
- 43/117: Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
- 43/118: International Conference on Central American Refugees
- 43/119: International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees
- 43/122: International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking
- 43/141: Situation of refugees in the Sudan
- 43/142: Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti
- 43/143: Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad
- 43/144: Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia
- 43/147: Assistance to refugees in Somalia
- 43/148: Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi
- 43/149: Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa
- 43/152: Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

D. Resolutions adopted upon the recommendation of the Fourth Committee

- 43/27: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized and other agencies of the United Nations system
- 43/30: Implementation of the Declaration on Decolonization

E. Resolutions adopted upon the recommendation of the Fifth Committee

- 43/216: Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors
- 43/221: Joint Inspection Unit
- 43/222: Conferences
- 43/224: Personnel questions

43/225: Privileges and immunities of officials

43/226: Report of the International Civil Service Commission

43/227: United Nations Pension system

Decisions

43/431: Inclusion of Mozambique in the list of the Least Developed Countries

43/432: Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council

43/443: Special session of the General Assembly in 1990 devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries

43/445: Operational activities for development

43/446: Closure of the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples
