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PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS

Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

Report of the Administrator

Summary

This report has been prepared in accordance with Governing Council decision 82/11. It reviews actions taken by UNDP in 1982 in support of governments' efforts to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA).

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Contents

	<u>Paragraph No.</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 5
I. UNDP'S ROLE AS LEAD AGENCY IN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES	6 - 30
A. UNDP's role in assisting Governments in the preparation of round tables	10 - 13
B. Present status of the round table conferences	14 - 30
1. Asia and Pacific	14 - 15
2. Arab States	16
3. Latin America	17
4. Africa	18 - 30
II. OTHER FUNDS UNDER UNDP ADMINISTRATION WITH SPECIFIC MANDATES TO SUPPORT LDCS	31 - 33
III. FINANCIAL RESOURCES	34 - 36
IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS	37 - 38

Annex

Financial and statistical tables 1-7

INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with decision 82/11 of the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council, this report provides information on the concrete measures taken by UNDP to support government efforts to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the least developed countries, which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Paris in September 1981 and later endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/194.
2. A key feature of the SNPA is the recognition that the primary responsibility for the development of the least developed countries (LDCs) rests with these countries themselves. In its first chapter, the SNPA describes the national measures which the least developed countries have decided to implement over the next decade. Chapter II outlines the international support measures which are required to this end, including the transfer of financial resources and international economic policy measures. This chapter also emphasizes the importance of technical assistance. In addition, it refers to the need for middle-level expertise which is provided by such organizations as the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV). The third chapter, which is the focus of this progress report, deals with the implementation of the Programme of Action, its follow-up and monitoring, and is, therefore, of special relevance to UNDP.
3. The thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly adopted two resolutions that have a bearing on UNDP activities for the LDCs: resolution 37/224 on the implementation of the SNPA for the LDCs; and resolution 37/133 which included Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo in the list of least developed countries. In the latter connection, the Administrator and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) sent a joint note verbale to the Governments of the new LDCs requesting information on the designated national focal points, as well as their preliminary views regarding the establishment of a consultative mechanism at the country level. The Administrator, in accordance with established criteria, has also allocated resources to those countries through the Special Measures Fund for LDCs (SMF/LDC) in 1983 (see Table 4 in the annex below).^{1/}
4. Resolution 37/224 also urges all donor countries to make special allocations to the SMF/LDC and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) which have been designated by the SNPA as main channels for additional resources needed for more intensive planning efforts, feasibility studies and project preparation.
5. The United Nations Conference on the LDCs was also of special importance to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) which, under its mandates for drought-related recovery and rehabilitation, as well as desertification control, operates in 19 countries of which 14 are LDCs and two have been given "as if" status.

I. UNDP'S ROLE AS LEAD AGENCY IN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

6. As noted above, chapter III of the SNPA contains proposals for its implementation, follow-up and monitoring. Specifically, it recommends the establishment of consultative groups and other arrangements as mechanisms for

regular and periodic review of the implementation of the SNPA at the national level. Existing arrangements such as UNDP round tables, the World Bank consultative groups and the Club du Sahel are specified as possible arrangements for facilitating the dialogue between donors and least developed countries. This present report will concentrate primarily on UNDP's role as lead agency in organizing such country review meetings.

7. The main purpose of the round table is to enable the country concerned to present to the donor community a clear indication of its development needs by engaging in an organized and frank dialogue with the chosen donor group. The round table has the following main objectives:

(a) To make better known the overall economic situation and development problems of the country, as well as the development policy and needs of the Government so that the country might be better assisted;

(b) To enlist the support of the donor community for the Government's assistance requirements and for mobilizing resources to meet the implementation of the Government's development policies and programmes;

(c) To enlarge the number of donor countries and organizations that are willing to assist the country by also involving non-traditional donors; and

(d) To provide a framework for better co-ordination at the country level, both among donors and between donors and the recipient Governments.

8. The round table is to set in motion a process designed to lead to the actual mobilization of the financial and other resources required by the LDC Governments. The round table is also part of an effort to create at the country level a continuous operational co-ordination function. In this context, the establishment of follow-up arrangements to ensure the effectiveness of development co-operation on a sustainable basis is an important aspect of the round table proceedings.

9. Follow-up arrangements to the round table may take various forms depending on the needs and requirements of individual countries. This can, for instance, include the holding of periodic annual review meetings in the recipient country, chaired by a senior government official. It may also involve periodic formal consultations among donors themselves for the purpose of co-ordinating whatever assistance they wish to offer. In addition, many donor countries, while not relinquishing their bilateral approaches, may wish to integrate their decisions into the wider framework of a joint system of assistance and co-operation. The Resident Representative may be called upon by the Government to play a specific role in any of the mechanisms.

A. UNDP's role in assisting Governments in the preparation of round tables

10. The preparation of the round tables is the responsibility of Governments. The presentation of the development strategy and priorities, the selection of project proposals, the choosing of participants and the sending of invitations for the round table conferences review meetings are all the responsibility of the

Government concerned. UNDP's role is to provide support to the Government in the preparation and organization of the meetings. The SNPA also called on the organizations of the United Nations system to give their support to the LDCs and the organizations are invited by the Governments to provide advisory services in the preparation of the conference, as necessary.

11. UNDP's role and approach normally follow this pattern:

(a) First, data and studies already available to the Government are analyzed with a view to ascertaining whether they are adequate to permit holding a round table conference.

(b) Second, if the data are found to be incomplete, UNDP will assist the Government by financing either individual consultants and/or sectoral missions, or through a formal UNDP-supported planning project if it exists in the LDC concerned. At this stage, UNDP will also help the Government, at its request, to mobilize preparatory assistance from agencies of the United Nations system, as well as from such funds under UNDP administration as UNCDF, UNSO and UNV, whose inputs are deemed essential in order to complete the basic documentation, including the identification of projects, depending upon the nature of each case.

(c) Third, UNDP, specially through its Resident Representative, assists the Government in ascertaining whether its presentation is well co-ordinated and integrated. The soundness of the support programme and the absorptive capacity of the country are important elements in this assessment.

(d) Fourth, UNDP, in co-operation with such other institutions as the World Bank and the European Economic Community (EEC), and through informal contacts with potential donors, as appropriate, assists the Government in reviewing the documentation for the round table to ensure that it is of high quality and relevance. UNDP also reviews with the Government the list of participants to the donor's round table and assists in mobilizing additional potential donors.

(e) Fifth, UNDP provides advice and assistance to the Government in the scheduling and organization of the round table meetings.

(f) Finally, UNDP stands prepared to participate in follow-up activities whether in its co-ordinative capacity or through its assistance in the review and evaluation of activities.

12. The role of the Resident Co-ordinator in the mobilization and co-ordination of United Nations system action in support of the implementation of the SNPA at the national level has been underscored in paragraph 124 of the Programme of Action. In addition, the Resident Co-ordinator or Resident Representative can also play a significant role in assisting Governments to establish follow-up arrangements and in the overall aid co-ordination in the country if the Government seeks such assistance.

13. To finance the preparatory work undertaken in UNDP-assisted round table conferences, the principal donors to the SMF for the LDCs agreed that \$100,000 could be set aside from the resources of the Fund for each LDC. While there is

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some flexibility in the use of these resources, they may not be used for financing permanent posts or for strengthening the administrative structure of UNDP or that of the Agencies. Additional funding from IPF resources for financing of the rest of the preparatory activities was required in a number of cases.

B. Present status of the round table conferences

1. Asia and Pacific

14. At the request of the seven Asian and Pacific LDCs, UNDP has assisted in organizing a round table group meeting of these countries which is scheduled to be held in Geneva from 9 to 18 May 1983. This group meeting is an approach foreseen in the SNPA (paragraph 116). For five of these countries - Afghanistan, Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives and Samoa - separate round table sessions with their development partners will be organized during the meeting. Bangladesh and Nepal will continue to use the World Bank consultative groups established for their countries and will, therefore, participate only in the general sessions of the round table meeting. These will present the opportunity for joint discussions on international support measures of the SNPA, specifically export trade and aid modalities.

15. The five LDCs which are to have separate meetings with interested donors are preparing country presentations describing their development strategies and priorities as well as descriptive profiles of projects for which international capital and/or technical assistance is required. UNDP has provided the services of consultants to assist in the preparation of the five country presentations and project profiles. UNDP has also arranged for special studies to be prepared on export trade and on aid modalities. UNCTAD and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), the agencies of the United Nations system, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have been fully briefed at various times on the preparations for the round table meeting and have co-operated both at the field and headquarters levels in the preparation of the documentation. The LDC Governments, as well as UNDP, have undertaken various actions to bring the forthcoming round table group meeting to the attention of potential donors, including Governments, international organizations and development finance institutions.

2. Arab States

16. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has decided to hold a round table meeting in 1983 and to request UNDP assistance for the purpose. Discussions between the Government and UNDP on arrangements for the meeting will shortly take place. The Yemen Arab Republic organized in April 1982 an international conference at which it discussed the country's current five-year plan (1982-1986) with its external development partners. While not requested by the Government to assist in the preparation of the conference, UNDP did provide assistance in the preparation of the plan itself through a UNDP-supported project in development planning. The Government may convene another international conference in 1984 to conduct a mid-term review of the plan and may seek UNDP assistance in connexion with the conference. It is possible that the review of the plan will be advanced to an

earlier date as a consequence of the earthquake which recently struck the country. The Government of Djibouti is planning a donor conference for November 1983 as a follow-up to a preparatory round table meeting held in February 1981. UNDP provided assistance for preparation of the round table and will provide similar support for the donor conference. The World Bank also assists the Government directly, and through a UNDP-financed project.

3. Latin America

17. The only Latin American LDC, Haiti, has an ongoing consultative arrangement in the form of mixed commissions with the participation, among others, of the Organization of American States (OAS), the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, UNDP, France, the United States and Canada.

4. Africa

18. In Africa south of the Sahara, with 24 LDCs,^{2/} World Bank consultative groups have been established in three countries;^{3/} eighteen^{4/} of the remaining 21 have requested UNDP assistance for the preparation of round tables. Round tables have been held by four^{5/} of these LDCs, including one of the new ones. Consultations are being carried out with the Governments of the four newly designated LDCs in this region regarding the implementation of the SNPA in their countries. A substantial number of round tables are being prepared for the second half of 1983.

Round table of development partners of Cape Verde

19. The Government of Cape Verde organized its first round table in Praia, from 21 to 23 June 1982, on the eve of the adoption of the First National Development Plan (1982-1985). The Government's requirements were defined on the basis of sectoral studies carried out by the Government with the support of consultants and Agencies' sectoral missions financed by UNDP. The documentation for the meeting included the following information:

(a) An outline of the major constraints to development that characterize Cape Verde's economic conditions and of the efforts made by the Cape Verde Government to remedy them;

(b) Strategies, programmes and projects which the Government intends to implement during the next four years;

(c) Aid modalities; and

(d) Profiles of 131 projects required for the implementation of the National Plan in: agriculture (12), fisheries (7), energy (3), industry (13), construction and public works (11), transport and communications (20), trade (4), tourism (2), education and culture (13), health (12), planning (5), and credit (1).

20. Cape Verde, a relatively recent newcomer to the international community, has increasingly been receiving assistance from several sources and for different sectors of its economy since its independence in 1975. The round table, however,

provided the first opportunity for the preparation of the Government's development plan and for Cape Verde's development partners to review jointly the priority programmes and projects presented by the Government. A large number of potential new partners joined the discussions. Delegations of 21 countries' participated in the round table,^{6/} as did 20 intergovernmental organizations and institutions.^{7/} With respect to the financing of the programmes and projects submitted by the Cape Verde Government, 16 Governments^{8/} and 15 intergovernmental organizations and institutions expressed their readiness to undertake major activities to assist in the implementation of the National Plan, in addition to the assistance already being provided by them.

21. In order to maintain an active exchange of information between the Government and its development partners, the Government of Cape Verde intends to organize periodic meetings with the participation of its development partners. In addition, it envisages a round table follow-up meeting two years after the initiation of the National Plan in 1984.

International Conference of Donors for the Economic Recovery and Development of the Republic of Mali

22. The Government of Mali convened a round table in Bamako from 13 to 16 December 1982. The Government's proposals for assistance were based on its five-year Development Plan (1981-1985). UNDP provided support by financing the services of consultants in a number of economic sectors. Useful in-country support was provided by the UNDP-financed planning project in Mali. The following information was presented to the conference:

- (a) An outline of development priorities and strategies for 1981-1985;
- (b) Development aid needs based on the financial requirements for projects provided for under the Plan, and projections of their anticipated results; and
- (c) Seventy-nine priority project profiles: in the rural sector (17), secondary sector (18), infrastructure (15), human resources (21), and grass-root initiatives programmes (8).

23. Sixteen countries participated in the conference,^{9/} and 31 international governmental organizations attended.^{10/} The conference was also attended by 21 non-governmental organizations. Twelve donor countries^{11/} and 15 international organizations indicated the major actions envisaged by them, in addition to the assistance already provided by them in support of the implementation of the five-year Plan.

24. Suggestions were made as appropriate follow-up to the conference, for the establishment of a permanent group to hold consultations on food self-sufficiency, and for the organization of periodic meetings, preferably quarterly, between the Government and its development partners represented in Mali. It was also suggested that another round table be convened in two years to review the progress in the implementation of the Plan.

Rwanda round table on external aid

25. Rwanda has previously organized round tables with UNDP assistance. From 1 to 4 December 1982, the Government organized a third round table in Kigali, with the support of UNDP, with a view to mobilizing resources for financing the third five-year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986). UNDP assisted in the preparation of the documentation submitted to the round table which included:

- (a) An analysis of the obstacles to the country's development;
- (b) An evaluation of the results of the second five-year Economic and Social Development Plan (1977-1981);
- (c) A review of external assistance contributions to the Second Development Plan;
- (d) The strategy for the third Economic and Social Development Plan for 1982-1986;
- (e) The overall Rwandan external financing requirements to be met by various donors; and
- (f) Profiles of 104 projects: in agricultural production (20), industry (16), infrastructure (33), human resources (31), and support to financial institutions (4).

26. The Government of Rwanda, which has received aid from several sources (mainly member countries of DAC and multilateral organizations), has successfully used the round table mechanism for the exchange of information with its development partners. Seventeen countries^{12/} and 25 international organizations^{13/} have participated in the third round table; 14 donor countries^{14/} and 15 international organizations and institutions indicated major new actions envisaged by them, in addition to the assistance which they were already providing, in support of the Government's Third Development Plan. Two new major donor countries have been added to the traditional partners of Rwanda.

27. The Government of Rwanda intends to continue the dialogue with its current and potential partners. The meeting has called for another round table to be organized in two years to assess the progress achieved in the implementation of the Plan.

International Conference of Donors for the Economic Reactivation and Development of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

28. The round table meeting organized by the Government of Equatorial Guinea, in Geneva in April 1982, was of particular significance in view of the limited assistance provided to this country so far. Equatorial Guinea did not receive bilateral assistance from DAC member countries before 1980 and only \$1.1 million in that year. The Government elaborated development strategies and identified priorities for the economic reactivation of the country concurrently with the preparation of the conference. The round table thus permitted potential

development partners to become acquainted with the country's problems and needs. The documentation for the conference included the following information:

- (a) An outline of the country's development prospects and objectives;
- (b) The Economic Reactivation Programme for 1982-1984;
- (c) Financing of the Economic Recovery Programme; and
- (d) Profiles of 44 projects in: agriculture (6), mines and hydrocarbons (2), industry (4), human resources (10), infrastructure (19), and administration (3).

29. Twenty-nine countries took part in the conference.^{15/} Six delegations^{16/} indicated the contributions they were prepared to make towards financing the Government's programme. Delegations of other participating countries expressed support for the programme without making financial commitments. Six international organizations, primarily financial institutions, indicated the sectors in which they were interested and in some cases, their planned contributions.

30. The conference decided on three types of co-operation and follow-up mechanisms: (a) monthly or bi-monthly meetings at Malabo, under the auspices of the Government, of locally-represented donors to review the financing and implementation of the programme, the results of which would be communicated to all the donors; (b) assessment of the progress made in the main sectors and the review of the results of the assessment at special meetings of the donors involved in the sector concerned; and (c) the organization in late 1984 or early 1985 of a conference to carry out a comprehensive review of the programme.

II. OTHER FUNDS UNDER UNDP ADMINISTRATION WITH SPECIFIC MANDATES TO SUPPORT LDCS

31. Detailed information on activities undertaken by UNCDF,^{17/} UNSO, UNV and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) are provided to the Council in documents DP/1983/33, DP/1983/39, DP/1983/31, and DP/1983/34 respectively.^{18/}

32. In view of the special mandate of UNCDF whose purpose, as set forth in relevant General Assembly resolutions, is to assist first and foremost the least developed among the developing countries, a brief description of its 1982 activities is being provided herewith. UNCDF provides supplementary capital assistance on concessional terms. As recognized by the United Nations Conference on LDCs, held in Paris in 1981, UNCDF has a special role to play in channeling small-scale capital assistance to the LDCs in the implementation of the SNPA. This role has also been emphasized by General Assembly resolution 36/196 and Governing Council decision 81/2. Of the 43 countries currently receiving UNCDF assistance, 36 are officially designated by the General Assembly as LDCs and five are countries which the General Assembly has directed be given consideration similar to that accorded to LDCs in 1983. Towards the end of the year discussions were held with the five countries newly designated by the General Assembly as LDCs, of which two - Sierra Leone and Togo - came within the UNCDF programme for the first time; while

three - Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe - had previously received assistance from UNCDF as countries which the General Assembly had directed be given consideration similar to the LDCs. The purpose of these discussions was to prepare for planning and programming missions which are expected to take place during early 1983. In 1982 UNCDF concluded Basic Agreements with 24 LDCs, bringing the total number of Governments which had signed the UNCDF Basic Agreement to 41. UNCDF participated in the round table meetings organized in 1982 by the Governments of Cape Verde, Mali and Rwanda. The Fund supports the efforts of the LDCs in two crucial areas: meeting the basic needs of the population; and development of their productive sectors. In this connexion, new project commitments in the LDCs, approved by UNCDF, since the 1981 Paris Conference totaled over \$90 million, bringing the total cumulative commitments in these countries to \$277 million.

33. As indicated previously, the SNPA underscores in its paragraph 73 the need for middle-level expertise which the UNV is in a unique position to provide. UNV, therefore, has placed significant programme emphasis on the LDCs. Since the beginning of the UNV programme, a total of close to 1,200 United Nations volunteers have served in the LDCs. During 1982, 500 volunteers were assigned to these countries.^{19/} An important feature of United Nations activities designed to support the LDCs is the formulation of special UNV projects executed by Governments. So far 16 of such projects have been designed.

III. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

34. UNDP has a long-standing commitment to give special consideration to LDCs. In accordance with decision 80/30 of the Governing Council, 80 per cent of the resources available for country-level activities for the third programming cycle (1982-1986) are to be distributed among countries with a per capita GNP of up to \$500 with the largest increase in IPF resources allocated to low-income countries with a per capita GNP of \$250 and below. Table 1 shows that UNDP expenditures in the LDCs have increased considerably since 1970,^{20/} particularly when the fact that UNDP's overall resources have practically not increased since 1979 is taken into account.^{21/} However, if current trends in voluntary contributions are not reversed soon, resources available from UNDP, the main source of multilateral technical co-operation to the LDCs, will be substantially lower. In fact, in pursuance of paragraph 4(a) of Governing Council decision 80/30, a flat across-the-board adjustment of 1982-1986 programme levels of all countries to 55 per cent of their Illustrative Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) has become necessary. In respect of the LDCs, these revised programme levels will represent a shortfall in the resources available for programming by these countries in the order of \$659 million.^{22/} If the five new countries designated as LDCs by the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly are included, the shortfall of resources will be in the order of \$696 million.

35. Anticipated pledges for 1983 to the SMF/LDC and to the UNCDF also represent a reduction in resources as compared with 1982. Anticipated pledges to the SMF for 1983 amounted to only \$13.9 million as compared with \$16.5 million in 1982 (see Table 4). Anticipated pledges to UNCDF for 1983 are estimated at \$25 million as compared with \$28.2 million pledged for 1982.

36. In 1982 UNSO mobilized, in financial terms, a total of \$14.7 million for the support of drought-related activities in States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). All of these countries are either LDCs or in the "as if" category. In addition, UNSO mobilized in 1982 a total of \$16.5 million for national project activities in the least developed and "as if" African countries falling under its desertification control mandate, and \$3.9 million for the support of regional desertification control projects in the Sudano-Sahelian area.

IV. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

37. It may be concluded that despite the financial constraints referred to above, and despite the inevitable practical obstacles to be expected when starting a novel operation, considerable progress has been achieved by UNDP in supporting Governments' efforts to implement the SNPA in the first year since its adoption. UNDP has been able to respond to requests for support to the organization of donors' round tables conferences and to act as a lead agency; through its Resident Representatives, often in their function as Resident Co-ordinator, it has fostered improved co-ordination of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system; and has channeled resources to the LDCs through the SMF/LDC, UNCDF and UNV, in addition to the available IPF resources. All these activities have been carried out in close consultation and collaboration with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and where possible, with bilateral donors.

38. Bearing in mind the limited number of round tables held thus far, the following conclusions may be drawn:

(a) UNDP's role in the preparation of the round table conferences differs according to countries' requirements. In order to achieve the best results, the country presentations should, if at all possible, be based upon a country's national plan, strategies and/or objectives and on a careful assessment of the external resource requirements. The use of consultants and/or sectoral missions in the preparation of the round tables has been shown to be effective, and so have UNDP-financed planning projects where these have been in place. The quality of the documentation is of overriding importance, realistic programmes and clearly defined projects being prerequisites for the success of the consultations.

(b) Since the purpose of the round table conference is to obtain the active involvement of the donor community in national development, the participation of as many donors as possible should be encouraged. The delegations that participated in the round tables organized so far included, in addition to multilateral institutions, members of the three major contributing groups (DAC, OPEC, CMEA), as well as potential donors from developing countries.

(c) The round table conference is a useful means to initiate the mobilization of resources needed by Governments for the financing of their development programmes and they usually provide an indication of the level of resources which may be expected to become available for those programmes. However, the SNPA does not specify the round tables to be pledging conferences. They are rather a mechanism to set in motion a process of negotiations. For it to yield lasting

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financial results, it is essential that Governments continue their dialogue with the donors and that systematic follow-up be ensured through a process of further consultations and negotiations, using the field establishment of UNDP, as appropriate.

(d) The round table conference also serves as a useful instrument for the Government to co-ordinate aid at the project/programme level in which the Resident Representative may play an important role. UNDP also assumes a co-ordinating role vis-à-vis the United Nations system at the country level as foreseen in paragraph 124 of the SNPA and other resolutions of the General Assembly. The participation of bilateral organizations would strengthen this co-ordination function.

Notes

1/ It should be noted that Angola, Mauritania, Nicaragua and Senegal are the only remaining countries in the "as if" list.

2/ Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Upper Volta.

3/ Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

4/ Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, and Upper Volta.

5/ Cape Verde (June 1982), Mali (December 1981), Rwanda (December 1982) and Equatorial Guinea (April 1982). An international donors' conference for Chad also took place in November 1982 under the aegis of the Secretary-General with UNDP assistance.

6/ Eleven member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD; seven developing countries of which four from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); and three countries, not members of any major donor group.

7/ Seven financial institutions and 13 UN organizations.

8/ Eight DAC member countries, five developing countries including three from OPEC and three countries, not members of any major donor group.

9/ Ten member countries of DAC; three member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA); and three developing countries, of which one a member of OPEC.

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10/Including 12 financial institutions and 19 UN Agencies.

11/Eight member countries of DAC; one member country of CMEA; and three developing countries, of which one a member of OPEC.

12/Ten member countries of DAC; two member countries of CMEA; two countries not members of any of the three major contributing groups, and three developing countries.

13/Seventeen UN organizations and eight financial institutions.

14/Ten DAC member countries and four developing countries.

15/Eleven member countries from DAC; two member countries of CMEA; one donor country not a member of any of the three major contributing groups; and 15 developing countries of which five were from OPEC.

16/Four member countries of DAC, one not a member of the three major contributing groups, and one developing country.

17/See Table 5 which provides UNCDF commitments broken down by country.

18/The report on the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region, which is related to UNSO's first mandate, will be issued as a report of the Secretary-General for the General Assembly.

19/Table 7 provides a breakdown of United Nations volunteers serving in LDCs as of January 1983.

20/This Table provides information on the level of expenditures incurred by UNDP in LDCs by sector from 1970-1981.

21/The 1982-1986 IPF cycle computations have been based on an assumption of a 14 per cent rate of growth in voluntary contributions. Contributions in 1980 showed an increase of only 2.8 per cent; in 1981 of a decrease of 6 per cent; in 1982 of zero per cent growth; and in 1983 of an estimated increase of 2.4 per cent.

22/This figure is computed for the 31 LDCs designated at the time of the Paris Conference on Least Developed Countries.

Table 1
UNDP Expenditures^{a/} by principal sectors for the least developed countries:^{b/} 1970-1981
 (in millions of dollars)

Sectors	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total	%
General dev., issues, policy, and planning	2.1	4.5	3.6	3.7	5.0	7.5	8.8	8.6	9.7	13.9	19.5	24.0	110.9	10
Natural res.	14.9	8.8	6.4	6.1	7.8	13.6	13.6	14.5	17.3	21.6	26.5	26.5	177.6	15
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	23.5	16.9	15.5	16.2	19.0	31.2	32.1	26.8	33.1	39.9	47.2	52.6	354.0	30
Industry	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.1	4.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	9.2	13.0	16.5	20.0	100.9	9
Transport & comm.	4.7	5.8	6.1	7.2	5.7	7.7	11.7	10.2	14.0	17.2	19.6	27.1	137.0	12
International trade & develop- ment finance	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	8.6	0.7
Human settlements	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.6	3.0	0	11.8	1
Health	1.0	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.6	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.8	6.3	50.5	4
Education	12.1	7.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	9.1	9.2	7.0	8.0	10.4	11.3	10.4	105.0	9
Employment	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.5	5.5	6.2	5.3	7.1	7.9	8.8	12.1	66.7	6
Humanitarian aid and relief	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.4	-	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.8	6.4	0.5
Social conditions and equity	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.8	0.2
Culture	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.4	7.3	0.6
Science & tech.	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.5	4.1	5.9	22.8	2
Total	64.7	55.6	49.5	51.8	57.8	90.4	97.7	86.8	108.8	140.1	167.2	191.9	1162.3	100

a/ These figures represent expenditures from the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF), the Special Measures Fund (SMF), Programme Reserve (PR) and Special Industrial Services (SIS), and cost-sharing expenditures.

b/ Expenditures for 31 countries designated as least developed by the General Assembly.

Table 2

UNDP budgets by principal sectors for the
least developed countries^{a/} (1982-1986)
(in millions of dollars)

Sectors	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Total</u>
General development issues, policy and planning	31.0	26.9	16.9	7.9	3.9	86.6
Natural resources	32.7	22.1	13.2	7.1	1.7	76.8
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	53.3	39.5	24.0	12.4	3.9	133.1
Industry	24.6	15.0	4.6	1.0	0.9	46.1
Transport and comm.	23.4	16.0	8.4	4.6	3.0	55.4
International trade and development finance	3.7	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.007	8.0
Human settlements	3.6	3.1	1.3	0.3	0	8.3
Health	6.2	4.6	2.1	0.6	0.2	13.7
Education	12.7	9.3	4.3	1.5	0.8	28.6
Employment	13.0	7.3	3.0	0.6	0.2	24.1
Humanitarian aid and relief	0.4	0	0	0	0	0.4
Social conditions and equity	1.4	1.2	0.5	0	0	3.1
Culture	2.8	2.1	0.8	0	0	5.7
Science and technology	6.5	4.4	2.6	1.3	0.5	15.3
Sub-total ^{b/}	215.3	154.1	83.2	37.5	15.1	505.2
Programmable but not yet approved						336.9
Total ^{c/}						842.1

^{a/} Budgets for 31 countries designated as least developed by the General Assembly.

^{b/} This sub-total reflects only approved budgets as of 15 January 1983.

^{c/} This total reflects Authorized Budget Levels for 55 per cent of IPF.

Table 3
UNDP expenditures^{a/} by principal project components
for the least developed countries (1977-1981) and as per approved budgets (1982-1986)
(in millions of dollars)

	<u>Africa</u>		<u>Arab States</u>		<u>Asia</u>		<u>Latin America</u>	
	<u>Expend.</u> <u>1977-81</u>	<u>Budgets</u> <u>1982-86</u>	<u>Expend.</u> <u>1977-81</u>	<u>Budgets</u> <u>1982-86</u>	<u>Expend.</u> <u>1977-81</u>	<u>Budgets</u> <u>1982-86</u>	<u>Expend.</u> <u>1977-81</u>	<u>Budgets</u> <u>1982-86</u>
Personnel	217.4	178.0	61.8	35.8	78.0	72.1	14.9	8.9
Subcontracts	31.2	23.9	4.9	10.1	26.3	25.6	3.6	0.5
Training	33.9	36.3	7.4	6.8	17.6	34.5	0.6	0.9
Equipment	85.6	39.4	18.5	6.5	55.7	27.5	2.8	1.7
Miscellaneous	20.5	16.2	5.1	2.1	5.7	4.5	1.3	0.8
Sub-total	388.6	293.9	97.7	61.3	183.3	164.2	23.2	12.8
Programmable but not yet approved ^{b/}		202.0		10.7		118.4		5.8

^{a/} These figures also include cost-sharing expenditures.

^{b/} These figures correspond to Authorized Budget Levels for 55 per cent of IPFs.

Table 4

Illustrative indicative planning figures and total allocation
from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF/LDC)
(as of December 1982)
(in millions of dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1982-1986</u> <u>Ill. IPF</u>	<u>Total allocation</u> <u>(cumulative)</u>
<u>Africa</u>		
Angola ^{a/}	41,500	1,092
Benin	33,500	2,995
Botswana	8,500	1,772
Burundi	48,500	3,551
Cape Verde	11,250	448
Central Afr. Rep.	29,500	1,754
Chad	52,000	4,402
Comoros	12,000	688
Equatorial Guinea	11,750	222
Ethiopia	112,000	7,285
Gambia	14,250	1,066
Guinea	44,500	3,488
Guinea-Bissau	21,750	648
Lesotho	22,250	2,571
Malawi	53,000	3,717
Mali	65,000	5,195
Mauritania ^{a/}	24,500	702
Niger	45,000	3,866
Rwanda	45,000	3,556
Sao Tome and Principe	2,000	132
Senegal ^{a/}	33,000	875
Sierra Leone	32,500	236
Somalia	48,000	3,409
Tanzania	72,000	5,676
Togo	21,750	157
Uganda	59,500	4,431
Upper Volta	55,000	4,723
Regional	-	3,576
<u>Total Africa^{b/}</u>	<u>1,019,500</u>	<u>72,233</u>
<u>Asia and Pacific</u>		
Afghanistan	71,500	6,783
Bangladesh	201,000	9,977
Bhutan	36,500	2,414
Lao PDR	52,500	3,332
Maldives	7,000	620
Nepal	98,000	6,605
Samoa	5,250	839
Tonga ^{c/}	-	33
Regional	-	700
<u>Total Asia and Pacific^{b/}</u>	<u>471,750</u>	<u>31,303</u>
<u>Arab States</u>		
Democratic Yemen	22,250	1,983
Djibouti	5,250	144
Sudan	58,500	6,156
Yemen	30,000	4,195
Regional	-	400
<u>Total Arab States^{b/}</u>	<u>116,000</u>	<u>12,878</u>
<u>Latin America</u>		
Haiti	38,000	3,708
Nicaragua ^{a/}	9,500	244
Regional	-	100
<u>Total Latin America^{b/}</u>	<u>47,500</u>	<u>4,052</u>
INTERREGIONAL	-	7,536
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>1,654,750</u>	<u>128,002</u>

^{a/} Denotes "as if" countries.

^{b/} These figures do not include regional IPFs.

^{c/} For 1980 and 1981 only.

Table 5

UNCDF project commitments 1974-1982 for LDCs

Countries	UNCDF project commitments 1974-1976	UNCDF project commitments 1977-1981	UNCDF project commitments 1974-1981	UNCDF project commitments 1982	UNCDF project commitments Total 1974-1982
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Afghanistan	1,320,000	5,603,000	6,923,000	-	6,923,000
Bangladesh	-	6,374,000	6,374,000	11,988,000	18,362,000
Bhutan	-	7,113,012	7,113,012	1,948,588	9,061,600
Burkina Faso	782,000	6,639,000	7,421,000	-	7,421,000
Burundi	610,000	1,886,800	2,496,800	-	2,496,800
Cameroon	1,050,000	8,217,000	9,267,000	-	9,267,000
Cape Verde	-	3,241,000	3,241,000	28,000	3,269,000
Central African Rep.	1,713,000	-	1,713,000	3,919,200	5,632,200
Chad	2,690,000	-	2,690,000	-	2,690,000
Comoros	-	1,958,500	1,958,500	2,504,000	4,462,500
Dominican Rep.	2,247,000	5,049,900	7,296,900	2,262,600	9,559,500
Dominican Rep.	-	1,350,000	1,350,000	-	1,350,000
Ethiopia	-	1,622,000	1,622,000	-	1,622,000
Ghana	3,059,000	9,480,000	12,539,000	69,000	12,608,000
Guinea	577,000	4,215,000	4,792,000	923,000	5,715,000
Guinea	-	7,135,000	7,135,000	-	7,135,000
Guinea-Bissau	-	1,065,000	1,065,000	-	1,065,000
Haiti	-	9,036,500	9,036,500	1,253,360	10,289,860
Honduras	-	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,500,000	5,045,000
India	1,426,000	1,262,000	2,688,000	910,000	3,598,000
Indonesia	1,600,000	6,757,000	8,357,000	-	8,357,000
Kenya	-	1,238,000	1,238,000	-	1,238,000
Laos	2,935,000	6,031,000	8,966,000	3,044,000	12,010,000
Malawi	1,927,000	11,852,000	13,779,000	400,000	14,179,000
Mali	1,825,000	4,369,000	6,194,000	6,244,400	12,438,400
Moldavia	-	7,454,240	7,454,240	149,760	7,604,000
Moldavia	-	2,248,000	2,248,000	575,000	2,823,000
Moldavia	-	-	-	-	-
Moldavia	1,002,000	-	1,002,000	-	1,002,000
Moldavia	1,555,000	3,050,000	4,605,000	1,020,000	5,625,000
Moldavia	-	16,204,000	16,204,000	-	16,204,000
Moldavia	-	2,545,000	2,545,000	2,490,000	5,035,000
Moldavia	3,440,000	8,026,008	11,466,008	4,450,000	15,916,008
Moldavia	1,298,000	5,017,000	6,315,000	6,536,000	12,851,000
Moldavia	1,500,000	7,047,000	8,547,000	-	8,547,000
(Sahelian)	-	-	-	738,000	738,000
Total	32,556,000	165,630,960	198,186,960	53,952,908	252,139,868

Table 6

Voluntary contributions collected 1977-1982 for the
Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries
and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (1977-1982)

<u>Year</u>	<u>UNCDF (\$'000)</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	<u>SMF/LDC (\$'000)</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
1977	16.7	-	4.1	-
1978	17.8	6.6	8.0	95.1
1979	23.9	34.3	11.5	43.8
1980	29.5	23.4	11.7	1.7
1981	29.7	0.7	12.9	10.3
1982	27.9	(6.1)	16.4	27.1

Table 7

Statistics of LDC United Nations Volunteers
for the month of January 1983

LDC Countries in which volunteers are serving:

Africa

Benin	9
Botswana	121
Burundi	1
Cape Verde	6
Central African Rep.	22
Chad	2
Comoros	25
Equatorial Guinea	3
Ethiopia	5
Gambia	6
Guinea	2
Guinea-Bissau	30
Lesotho	25
Malawi	5
Mali	8
Niger	12
Rwanda	5
Sao Tome and Principe	12
Somalia	44
Togo	4
Uganda	12
Upper Volta	16
Total	<u>266</u>

Arab States

Djibouti	5
Sudan	21
Yemen	8
Yemen Arab Republic	42
Total	<u>76</u>

Latin America

Haiti	9
Total	<u>9</u>

Asia and Pacific

Afghanistan	6
Bangladesh	15
Bhutan	18
Lao Peoples' Dem. Rep.	7
Maldives	7
Nepal	4
Samoa	9
Total	<u>66</u>

