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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR CHAD

Note by the Administrator

<u>Programming period</u>	<u>Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986</u>
1983-1986	\$52 million

I. Nature of the programming exercise

1. The third country programme for Chad is the result of a major effort in active consultation between the UNDP field office at N'djamena and the Ministry of Planning and National Reconstruction. Following the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held at Geneva on 29 and 30 November 1982, the Government and UNDP agreed on the procedures to be followed in preparing the special economic recovery programme for Chad within the framework of the third UNDP programming cycle. The special methodology took into account the circumstances in which Chad found itself after recent years of fratricidal fighting, the outcome of the Geneva Conference and the emergency activities which were already under way.

2. The final version of the third country programme, which was drawn up following discussions and an exchange of correspondence with the Government of Chad, agencies of the United Nations system and other donors, takes into account the comments and

* The notes by the Administrator concerning the previous programmes for Chad were issued under the document symbols CP/GC/CHD/R.1/RECOMMENDATION and DP/GC/CHD/R.2/RECOMMENDATION.

criticisms made and mission reports with the aim of ensuring greater co-ordination and harmonization of international co-operation in Chad during the next two years.

3. The third UNDP programming cycle covers the period 1982-1986. Following the events which occurred in the country in June 1982, a second postponement of the second International Conference on Assistance to Chad in November 1982, and the decision to defer until February 1983 the submission to the Governing Council of all the country programmes for the Sahelian countries, the programme approved for Chad for the period 1977-1981 had to be extended for one year by the Administrator. Thus, the special economic recovery programme for Chad for the third cycle covers the period 1983-1986. It takes into account not only existing or planned programmes of technical assistance but also activities which are or will be financed by the Government of Chad.

II. Relation of the country programme to national development objectives

4. The economic recovery programme takes into account Chad's special situation, the various activities undertaken by UNDP since the reactivation of the field office in 1981, the persistent drought and the devastating effects of the war. It also takes into account the Government's priority objectives of reconstruction and rehabilitation, as set out in the documents submitted to the Geneva Conference, and conditions obtaining in the Sahel, of which much of the country is a part. UNDP-financed regional projects have been considered as a means of supplementing activities financed from the country's indicative planning figure (IPF).

5. The major themes chosen by agreement between the Government and UNDP are as follows: (a) Food self-sufficiency; (b) Development planning and general administration; (c) improvement of living conditions and preservation of the national heritage; (d) Human resources (training of senior managers, training of teachers and professors, training of high-level technical personnel and vocational training). The third country programme provides for direct support for the objectives of the recovery. It has therefore been designed as a package of well-integrated projects aimed at making a maximum impact in the first two years for the country's future development.

6. In the project selection process, the Government and UNDP took into account the following specific criteria: the urgency of the project; the interdependence and interrelationship of projects; the project's contribution to the attainment of self-sufficiency in such priority areas as food production and the use of local building materials. In selecting projects, a balance had to be maintained between economically profitable projects and those aimed at providing a basis for the harmonious development of all the country's regions. Lastly, a special effort was made to include in the programme projects which could best be undertaken with assistance from the United Nations system. The primary concern was to design a package of activities which would yield positive results. The Government therefore endeavoured to ensure the sectoral and intersectoral coherence of the programme.

III. Content and phasing of the country programme

7. The illustrative IPF for Chad for the period 1982-1986 is \$52 million, or nearly two and a half times the IPF for the preceding cycle (1977-1981), which was \$19 million. From the amount of \$52 million, an unprogrammed reserve of \$10.4 million (20 per cent) should be deducted. After subtracting the programme expenses for 1982 (\$2,807,000) and adding an unspent balance of \$7,985,000 from the second cycle, an amount of \$46,778,000 remains for the years 1983-1986. The bulk of those resources has been allocated for several priority themes and, within those themes, to major sectors and projects likely to have a maximum impact on the programme as a whole.

8. Commitments for ongoing projects account for \$5,705,469 (12 per cent), financing for new projects and new phases of ongoing projects for \$14,573,429 (31 per cent), and resources earmarked for specific activities and objectives for \$11,484,102 (24.5 per cent), which leaves a reserve of \$15,015,000 or 32 per cent, primarily for the first two years of the cycle (1985-1986). The reserve will be used to meet urgent needs which arise during the reconstruction and rehabilitation phase.

9. The most important sectors in terms of programme resources, accounting for \$20,278,898, are: agriculture and forestry (12 per cent); general development issues (13 per cent); transport and communications (13 per cent); education (14 per cent); emergency relief and humanitarian assistance (10 per cent); science and technology (8 per cent); and industry (7 per cent). The classification according to major themes selected by the Government has been referred to in paragraph 5 above.

10. As regards food self-sufficiency, UNDP will provide \$3,927,850 in assistance, or 20 per cent of programmed resources. This assistance will make it possible to continue or undertake projects such as the production of improved seeds for Sahelian areas, the improvement of the agro-meteorological and hydrological services and rural water supply projects, and the development of market-gardening fruit growing and rice production.

11. Development planning and national economic recovery have an important place among the projects which will receive UNDP assistance. There are thus projects relating to planning and national reconstruction, and the establishment of planning units in various ministries or departments. In the field of improving administration, especially of emergency assistance, UNDP assistance will be provided for N'Djamena airport and for repairs on a ferry on the Chari River. Activities relating to industry and trade are also envisaged. Assistance will be provided for the reorganization and reactivation of State institutions in those sectors, the strengthening of national machinery for industrial development, logistical support for the trade and transit sector, the promotion of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and efforts to promote the use of local building materials. The total cost of UNDP's activities in this field is \$8,977,791, of which 30 to 40 per cent represents equipment and construction costs.

12. The projects relating to the improvement of living conditions and the preservation of the national heritage include an expanded programme of immunization, the reorganization and reactivation of the health sector, the development of rural medicine and primary health care services, housing construction and the reconstitution of the national heritage. Such activities account for 8 per cent of total programmed resources.

13. Lastly, in the human resources sector, in which Chad must make every effort to assemble the skilled personnel it needs to carry out its priority programme, the following activities account for 28 per cent of programmed resources: assistance to nationals of Chad studying in the Maghreb; refresher training for teachers and professors; the reactivation of the Teachers' Training College and the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Chad. Under another project, financing will be provided for short-term specialized training abroad in priority development areas. The country programme also envisages in connection with specific projects the possibility of arranging for the return to Chad of high-level national experts living abroad in line with the TOKTEN programme and the concept of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

IV. Special development problems and needs

14. In addition to being a land-locked Sahelian country which has been severely affected by the drought, Chad belongs to the group of the least developed countries. Its plight has been compounded by the devastating effects of many years of war. All these factors have had an adverse effect on the economic and social development of the country, which must rebuild, restore national unity and bring about recovery. The country has become increasingly dependent on international assistance, especially food aid. National reconstruction must bring about conditions which will induce the rural populations to return to their communities of origin and resume their usual work.

15. The restoration of domestic peace in Chad is proceeding in a difficult economic and political context at both the national and international levels (rising prices of imports, deterioration in the terms of trade, declining commodity prices, rising oil prices, external threats). Chad must therefore allocate a major part of its national budget for national defence and the maintenance of internal security, which substantially reduces the resources available for the productive investments that are vital to national economic recovery and national reconstruction. Consequently, a reserve of more than \$11 million has been planned to allow for greater flexibility and dynamism in the short-term activities of the country programme.

16. The Geneva International Conference on Assistance to Chad decided to hold a donors' round table for Chad in late 1984 or early 1985 in order to assess the results achieved in the country since November 1982 and to mobilize additional resources to meet the country's longer-term economic and social development requirements.