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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE  
IVORY COAST

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of the Ivory Coast  
for the period 1983-1986

Illustrative IPF for 1983-1986: \$16.5 million

INTRODUCTION

1. Preparation of the third country programme for the Ivory Coast really began in January 1981 with initial discussions between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). These discussions led, in September 1981, to an agreement on the optimal distribution of available resources among the sectors to be covered by the new programme.

\* In accordance with decision 81/15, adopted by the Governing Council on 27 June 1981 (E/1981/61/Rev.1, Annex I), the third country programme for the Ivory Coast is being submitted to the Council without an accompanying note by the Administrator. The previous country programmes for the Ivory Coast and the accompanying notes by the Administrator were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/IVC/R.1-DP/GC/IVC/R.2 and DP/GC/IVC/R.1/RECOMMENDATION-DP/GC/IVC/R.2/RECOMMENDATION, respectively.

2. A further series of meetings, in July 1982, first at the level of the government services concerned then with the UNDP field office, resulted in the selection of projects likely to be considered for financing in the third country programme. The choice was made from among a certain number of projects submitted by the Government or identified and formulated by the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in the course of programming missions or during visits by officials of those agencies.

3. Meanwhile, at the request of the Government and bearing in mind the fact that the execution of ongoing projects will continue at least until January 1983, the second country programme was extended until December 1982. The third country programme for the Ivory Coast therefore covers the period 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1986. It follows on from the first and second country programmes (1972-1976 and 1977-1982 respectively) and coincides roughly with the country's economic, social and cultural development plan (1981-1985).

4. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) of the Ivory Coast for the third five-year programming cycle comes to \$16.5 million. However, in accordance with the instructions of the Administrator, only 80 per cent of that sum has been programmed. Taking into account overexpenditures amounting to \$335,000 during the second programming cycle and the authorized ceiling for 1982 (\$2,376,000) the IPF resources taken into consideration for this programme amount to \$10,489,000. To this should be added the sum of \$1,756,000 which represents partial financing of four projects by the Government through cost sharing. Thus the amount really available for the third country programme is \$12,245,000.

5. It is not inconceivable that during the four years covered by the programme the country's economic situation may improve to such an extent as to enable the Government through cost sharing, on the one hand, to resume its contributions, which were discontinued in 1981, and, on the other hand, to take over the financing of certain components of certain projects.

6. At the time that this programme was being prepared, the economic situation of the Ivory Coast continued to reflect the effects of the world crisis caused by the increase in the price of fuel, raw materials and capital goods. The terms of trade had deteriorated sharply as a result of the sharp drop in the prices of the country's main export products on the world market.

7. Indeed, since 1979, the economy of the Ivory Coast has been going through a sluggish phase characterized by price and cost inflation due to the world recession. This has hit the country particularly hard as it followed a long period of steady and sustained growth which started at the time of independence. It also followed a period of rapid expansion triggered by an increase in the prices of the country's exports.

8. Nevertheless, there is reason to hope that, in the near future, the losses of the agricultural sector will be offset to a large extent by new resources from the exploitation of the offshore petroleum deposits exploitation of which is scheduled to begin soon.

9. The third UNDP country programme for the Ivory Coast is characterized by a desire: (a) to avoid, as far as possible, a dispersal of efforts and to focus instead on a few major themes; (b) to ensure that UNDP support goes primarily to activities involving the poorest strata of the population in particular and that it increases their income; (c) to further enhance the country's human resources.

10. The four major themes which have been decided on are: agricultural and rural development, encouragement of handicrafts and industrial development, strengthening of public administration and improvement of transport and communications.

11. At the regional and international level, these themes will contribute, to a certain degree, to the achievement of the objectives and recommendations of the Lagos Plan of Action and those of the United Nations Decade on Transport and Communications in Africa. It should be pointed out that although the programme, as such, does not include specific activities relating, on the one hand, to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and, on the other, to the participation of women in development, it is because these areas have been covered by sources of financing other than the IPF. The UNDP field office is, of course, providing support for the implementation of these activities. Furthermore, in accordance with the Governing Council's frequently expressed wish, the programme includes a certain number of projects which could lead to significant investments.

#### UNDP TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ENVISAGED IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

12. The major objectives which presided over the elaboration of the economic and social development plans for the periods 1971-1975 and 1976-1980 have been maintained in the new plan 1981-1985 although account has been taken of the need to broaden the options in view of the growing size and complexity of the economy and the society.

13. The four major orientations of the new plan - (a) modernization of agriculture as one way of speedily achieving food self-sufficiency; (b) dynamization of economic agents; (c) encouragement and modernization of traditional and handicrafts activities; (d) greater enhancement of human resources so that nationals may participate more fully in the country's development - are exactly the same as those underlying the UNDP programme for the period 1983-1986.

14. As was indicated in the introduction, the four major themes, listed in order of importance, are: (a) rural development and agricultural production (40.6 per cent of programmable resources); (b) development of small- and medium-scale industrial and handicrafts enterprises (25.1 per cent of programmable resources); (c) reform of public administration (9.9 per cent of programmable resources); and (d) telecommunications planning (5.4 per cent of programmable resources). The remaining 19 per cent of programmable resources will be earmarked for agrometeorology and climatology (4 per cent), improving community facilities in rural centres (1.7 per cent), encouraging international trade (3 per cent) and operational reserve (10.3 per cent).

A. Rural development and agricultural production

15. The sum of approximately \$4,976,000 has been set aside for this sector: \$2,216,000 of this is for livestock production, \$1,183,000 for fisheries and \$1,002,000 for market gardening and soil science development.

16. In effect, the rural sector will receive more than that considering the fact that three other projects, which are designed to contribute to developing the rural environment, will be implemented during this cycle. These are "agrometeorology" (IVC/77/002) (see paras. 32 and 33 below), with \$495,000 of available resources; "assistance for handicrafts development" (see paras. 40 and 42 below), which will receive \$1,459,000; and the project with the Fund for Rural Development to be financed up to the amount of \$206,000 in 1983. Thus the share of resources earmarked for development in the rural sector comes to \$7,136,000, that is 58.3 per cent of all programmable resources.

1. Livestock production

17. In spite of the considerable progress made during the second programming cycle through the combined efforts of the Government, other sources of aid and UNDP, particularly in the north and centre of the country, livestock production is not quite sufficient to meet the domestic demand for meat and animal products. Ongoing activities must therefore be continued in the same form until 1984 and in a different form thereafter.

(a) Ongoing projects

Management and promotion of stock-breeding farms (IVC/74/012)

18. This project, which started in 1974, is intended to encourage all kinds of stock breeding on a modern or small scale by strengthening private or community farms and providing proper supervision in the centre of the country, a region which has no tradition of stock breeding. By extending the project until 1983 it will be possible to achieve these objectives. Financial estimates of \$292,000 have been approved for 1983.

Management and monitoring unit for stock-breeding development activities (IVC/79/004)

19. This project, which is a follow-up to the project entitled "Programming unit in the Ministry of Livestock Production" (IVC/72/009), is intended to provide support for the development of stock breeding through the design and implementation of new activities which will be tested for feasibility before being submitted to the financing sources. Within the framework of this project steps are also being taken to monitor certain operations in the field, inter alia, management and promotion of stock breeding in forest lands and projects for developing sheep farming, ranching, stock raising on palm plantations and for controlling the tsetse fly. The project will continue in its present form until the end of 1983. Budget estimates in the amount of \$323,000 have been approved for 1983.

Study on tsetse fly infestation in the Ivory Coast (IVC/79/011)

20. This project supplements the regional project "Development of land cleared of onchocerosis" (RAF/76/020), in order that the activities which have been started may be completed pending the development by other sources of financing of a new integrated programme for the control of trypanosomiasis in the entire west African region. Accordingly, there are no plans to continue the project beyond 1983. Budget estimates have been approved in the amount of \$126,000.

(b) New activities

21. No new projects are planned in this sector. Instead, the experience gained from ongoing projects will be consolidated and integrated by developing new phases relating, more particularly, to training. It has been found that national cadres must now acquire the necessary knowledge in order to keep pace with the widening acceptance of the approach consisting in providing guidance and support services for small- and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.

22. In the context of these new phases (of projects IVC/74/012 and IVC/79/004) efforts will be made to train senior and middle management personnel in the area of project analysis, evaluation, preparation and management and in that of programming. Efforts will also be made to train management personnel in dissemination and supervision techniques and in the management of small farms. The sum of \$1,475,000 has been set aside provisionally to finance these activities pending formulation of a new integrated project for the period 1984-1986.

2. Fisheries

23. In order to develop inland fisheries through supervision, training, research and the establishment of the necessary infrastructure to meet national needs for animal protein from fish, UNDP provided a significant contribution during the 1972-1976 programming cycle by introducing fishing in Lake Kossou - an artificial lake - through project IVC/71/526. During the second cycle an additional UNDP contribution proved necessary in order to launch a new inland fisheries programme. During the third cycle, activities will focus on the development and dissemination of a "technological package" relating to inland fisheries. The activities should be concluded in 1984.

(a) Ongoing project

Development of fisheries and fish farming (IVC/77/003)

24. The project, which started in 1977, is designed to encourage fishing in inland waters and to establish rural fish farms in regions which lend themselves to that activity. It will be continued in its present form until the end of 1983. Budget estimates of \$338,000 have been approved for 1983.

(b) New activity

25. The goals to be attained during this new phase of the project are the following: (a) continuation of the establishment of pilot farms; (b) training of fish farming and inland fisheries supervisors and instructors in the management of operations. UNDP will contribute \$845,000 to implement this project between 1984 and 1986.

3. Agriculture

26. In order to establish its policy of crop diversification, during the cycle 1977-1981, the Government had a project entitled "Development of market garden crops" (IVC/79/009) which focused, in particular, on testing and disseminating the vegetables most commonly eaten in the Ivory Coast and on propagating fruit trees. This phase of experimentation with crop varieties and of development of growing techniques is to continue until 1984. A new phase of the project is planned as part of the new policy of food self-sufficiency.

27. Another measure aimed at promoting the same goal of food self-sufficiency will be the development, during the new cycle, of a new project designed to ensure better preservation of seed and foodstuffs so as to eliminate the huge losses which are currently experienced.

(a) Ongoing projects

Development of market garden crops: experimentation and training (IVC/79/009)

28. The aim is to promote development of market garden crops using existing varieties, to diversify production and to develop cultivation techniques which ensure a higher yield. It is hoped that farmers' income will thus increase. The second goal is to make cadres, supervisors and farmers aware of, and to train them in, the new techniques so as to enable the farmers to be better organized within their co-operative groups. The project, certain activities of which were launched as far back as 1962, will continue in its present form until 1983 then, in a more restricted form, until 1984. A UNDP contribution of \$221,000 has been approved for 1983 for implementation of this project.

Soil sciences (Phase III) (IVC/77/005)

29. The third phase of this project was started in 1978 and will conclude in September 1983. It followed the second phase of the project entitled "Soil sciences" (IVC/74/004), which ended in December 1977. It is now necessary to complement the facilities which are in place and to provide technical assistance for training national reproduction and cartographic personnel prior to completing the project. The latter has been a definite success at the technical level. Budget estimates of \$106,000 have been approved for 1982.

(b) New activities

Development of market garden crops (Phase II)

30. During this new phase of the project the following will be continued:  
(a) testing of crop varieties and development of vegetable cultivation techniques with regard to certain aspects relating to plant health and also vegetable conservation; (b) development of techniques for producing and preserving vegetable seed; (c) organization of distribution circuits and marketing and export of products which are not consumed locally. In addition, the cadres will receive training in the areas of management, programming, evaluation and organization. A contribution of \$675,000 is expected from UNDP for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986.

Study and dissemination of food preservation and packaging techniques

31. The purpose of this project is to: (a) develop and disseminate techniques for preserving food stuffs other than market garden produce, particularly tubers; (b) adapt to the local rural environment grain preservation techniques developed in other countries. Because of UNDP's financial constraints, it will not be possible to start certain activities relating to this priority project before 1985 unless another source of financing takes them over prior to that time. UNDP plans to contribute \$575,000 for 1985 and 1986.

B. Science and technology relating to agriculture

32. The programme includes a new project relating, in principle, to the science and technology sector. Its particularity lies in the fact that it contributes more or less directly to agricultural development by enhancing the Climatology and Agrometeorology Divisions of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. These divisions can and must be of tremendous service to agriculture. The project can usefully co-operate with the regional project AGRHYMET (RAF/74/080) which is headquartered in Niamey (Niger).

New project

Strengthening of the climatology and agrometeorology divisions

33. The main goals of the project - which is a follow-up to the project "Agrometeorology" (IVC/77/002) which concluded in 1980 - are the following:  
(a) training of meteorological, climatological, agrometeorological and data processing experts; (b) strengthening of the agrometeorological and climatological observation network; (c) provision of agrometeorological data to the various users and establishment of close links between those users and the bureau of agrometeorology. UNDP will contribute \$495,000 for the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 to implement this project.

### C. Social services

34. The country programme also contains a project relating directly to rural development. This is the project entitled "Rural habitat". During the second cycle UNDP through its project "Assistance to the FRAR" (Regional Funds for Rural Development) (IVC/78/004), supported the Government's efforts to improve living conditions in and to stimulate the rural areas so as to stem the flight to the cities. This assistance is now drawing to a close. When it does end it will be followed immediately by individual activities stemming from the United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (Habitat).

#### (a) Ongoing project

Assistance to the programme "Regional rural development funds" (IVC/78/004)

35. This project aims at: (a) providing training and further training for rural craftsmen; (b) introducing work tools which are suited to the needs of those craftsmen; (c) helping to work out a plan for the provision of rural community infrastructure; (d) helping to improve the rural habitat by providing aid for self-help building projects. UNDP is planning a contribution of \$206,000 for 1983.

### D. Economic planning and public administration

36. In this sector the country programme provides for continuing ongoing activities in an appropriate form following the reformulation of the ongoing project (IVC/79/001). The aim is to give the Government the means of enhancing the effectiveness of the administrative services so that the administration may really be a "development administration". During the third phase the Government could help finance the third phase of the project through cost sharing, by shouldering approximately 10 per cent of the project cost.

#### (a) Ongoing project

Public administration (Phase II) (IVC/79/001)

37. The second phase of this project follows on from the project "Modernization of public administration" (IVC/72/008), which started in 1974 and was completed in 1978. The current project is designed to help the Government see to it that the services responsible for administrative reform are organized rationally and that they operate efficiently and also to provide training and further training for the cadres who are to implement the reform. It will be overhauled during 1983 in order better to meet the objectives set for the third phase which is to open formally in January 1984. A UNDP input of \$307,000 has been approved for 1983.

#### (b) New phase

Public administration (Phase III)

38. The overall objective of the reformulated project is: (a) to consolidate the General Secretariat for Administration Reform; (b) to achieve, as soon as possible,



the real indigenization of the staff of the General Secretariat for Administrative Reform; (c) to carry out initiation, information, training and further training activities relating to the reform. A contribution of \$765,000 has been requested from UNDP for the years 1984 and 1985 of which \$136,000 is being provided in the form of a contribution from the Government to UNDP for cost sharing.

#### E. Industry

39. Since 1969, UNDP has been contributing to the industrial development of the Ivory Coast, particularly through animation of the Industrial Development Office (BDI), the Office for the Promotion of Ivory Coast Enterprise (OPEI) and the Centre to Assist in the Promotion of National Enterprises (CAPEN). During the third cycle, this assistance will be continued but in a new form in order to meet the changed needs of the sector. Greater emphasis will have to be placed on the promotion of small- and medium-scale industrial enterprises involving nationals in particular.

40. Industry and promotion of and support for the development of a well-trained and well-equipped handicrafts sector capable of playing an important role in raising production and income levels in rural areas will be the theme of a project designed to improve structures with a view to effectively promoting all activities in this as yet largely informal and non-organized sector.

##### (a) Ongoing project

#### Assistance for industrial development (Phase III) (IVC/79/006)

41. The project was evaluated in 1982 and reoriented in order to focus efforts more particularly on small- and medium-scale enterprises, particularly on agro-food industries and agricultural equipment and maintenance industries which provide direct support for the implementation of the Government's policy of food self-sufficiency. UNDP's input between 1983 and 1986 will come to \$1,618,000.

##### (b) New project

#### Assistance for handicrafts development

42. That project has two goals: (a) to draw up an exhaustive inventory of handicrafts sectors and sub-sectors which should be the focus of priority action; (b) to train craftsmen; (c) to help provide them with equipment and organize them so as to improve the quality of products; (d) to determine and disseminate the type of technology liable to increase productivity in certain judiciously selected handicraft sectors. The UNDP input amounts to \$1,459,000 of which \$448,000 is being financed under the IPF and \$1,011,000 (68 per cent of the total) by a direct contribution from the Government to UNDP for cost sharing.

#### F. International trade

43. This sector is represented by two new projects: one relates to the computerization of all data relating to the foreign trade of the Ivory Coast, the other to the organization and management of ports and shipping. These activities have become particularly important now that the Government is seeking to improve the structures and to find ways of developing new markets and new products for export so as to adapt its economic development better to the less favourable conditions imposed on it from abroad.

##### New projects

##### Assistance in establishing a computerized trade documentation service within the Ivory Coast Foreign Trade Centre (CICE) (IVC/82/005)

44. This project will enable the Ivory Coast Foreign Trade Center to carry out the following tasks effectively: (a) collection of information relating to the Ivory Coast and other countries (including access to data banks both within the country and elsewhere); (b) processing and storage of such information; (c) dissemination of such information in the Ivory Coast and abroad. The aim, therefore, is to set up a veritable bank of statistical data, in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office at Geneva ("COMTRADE" system) and the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) in order to provide processing programmes, upon request, dealing with some 120 countries for imports and exports and to set up a computerized index of selected importers and exporters. Promotion of the country's foreign trade, which will henceforth have a wide range of products to offer, will depend to a large extent on the speedy establishment of this documentation centre. UNDP plans to provide finance this in the amount of \$120,000.

##### Studies, organization and management of shipping and port facilities (IVC/82/004)

45. Under this project, which has already started with government financing, the following goals will be pursued: (a) elaboration of a policy for maritime research with particular reference to savings, accounting, management and law; (b) elaboration of a ports policy; (c) overhaul and reorganization of the Institute for Maritime Documentation, Research and Studies (IDREM) and of the Ivory Coast Shippers Office (OIC); (d) provision of further training for national cadres. The aim is to ensure that the Government has an operational instrument for executing an integrated, global and coherent maritime policy. UNDP's total contribution for the years 1983 and 1984 comes to \$249,000 of which \$148,000 will be provided by the Government in the form of cost sharing.

#### G. Transport and communications

46. As part of the activities of the United Nations Decade on Transport and Communications in Africa, there are plans to introduce a new project during the cycle to supplement activities financed by the Government out of its own resources.

(a) Ongoing project

Postal organization, operation and training (IVC/79/005)

47. Under this project, whose few ongoing training activities will come to an end in 1983, attempts have been made to help the postal service handle the increase in traffic and to offer quality services by reorganizing internal postal routes, restructuring the postal transit centre, creating a postal statistics service, establishing a centre for the settlement of international accounts and, above all, by training senior and middle-level management in various specialized fields.

(b) New project

Telecommunications planning (IVC/82/003)

48. This project will make it possible to: (a) carry out the technical, economic and financial studies necessary for preparation of a medium- and long-term telecommunication development plan; (b) prepare a short-term implementation plan; (c) strengthen the capacity of the Studies, Planning and Programming Division and of the Post and Telecommunications Office by providing further training for the staff and by improving structures and operating methods, in order to enable the Office to play fully its rightful role in implementing the plan. The Government's contribution, in the form of cost sharing, amounts to \$461,000, that is, 71.5 per cent of the total cost (\$645,000); the remaining \$184,000 is to be financed from IPF resources.

Annex  
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A. <u>Resources</u>	\$
(a) <u>IPF and other resources</u>	
(i) Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	16 550 000
(ii) Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>	(3 300 000)
(iii) Less authorized budget level for 1982	(2 376 000)
(iv) Previous IPF cycle balance	(335 000)
(v) Other resources: contributions for cost sharing	<u>1 756 000</u>
Total resources available for programmes:	<u>12 245 000</u>

B. <u>Use of resources</u>	
(a) <u>Programmed</u>	
(i) Ongoing projects	2 333 000
(ii) New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	<u>8 655 000</u>
Subtotal:	<u>10 988 000</u>
(b) <u>Reserve</u>	1 257 000
Total programmed plus reserve	<u>12 245 000</u>

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

<u>Sector b/</u>	<u>Ongoing Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
02 General development issues, policy and planning	307 000	900 000	1 207 000
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 406 000	3 570 000	4 976 000
05 Industry	1 618 000	1 459 000	3 077 000
06 Transport and communications	13 000	645 000	658 000
07 International trade and development finance	-	369 000	369 000
14 Social conditions and equity	206 000	-	206 000
16 Science and technology	-	495 000	495 000
TOTAL	3 550 000	7 438 000	10 988 000

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

b/ According to ACC classification.