



**Governing Council  
of the  
United Nations  
Development Programme**

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Thirty-first session  
June 1984, Geneva  
Agenda item 4(b)

P O L I C Y

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL  
AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS

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

Report of the Administrator

Corrigendum

Replace annex I with the attached updated version.



Annex I

Tentative schedule of country review meeting as follow-up to SNPA/LDC  
(As of 20 February 1984)

Country	Formal reply to Note Verbale of UNDP/UNCTAD of Nov.1981	Government focal point	Consultative mechanism/lead agency	Date of country review meeting
<b>AFRICA</b>				
Benin	-	Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Economic Analysis	Round-table UNDP	Held from 28 February to 4 March 1983
Botswana	Yes	Ministry of Planning	Continuation ongoing bilateral exercises Round-table UNDP	Postponed indefinitely
Burundi	Yes	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 8 to 11 February 1984
Cape Verde	Yes	Secretary of State for Co-operation and Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 21 to 23 June 1982
Central African Republic	Yes	Haut Commissa- riat au Plan, aux Statistiques et Coopération Internationale, Présidence de la République	Round-table UNDP	To be held in 1984 or 1985

Country	Formal reply to Note Verbale of UNDP/UNCTAD of Nov.'81	Government focal point	Consultative mechanism/lead agency	Date of country review meeting
Chad	-	Ministry of Planning (Commissaire au Plan)	UN/OAU meeting on the Re- construction of Chad; UNDP helps prepare documentation. Round-table	Held from 29 to 30 November 1982  Under discussion
Comoros	Yes	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	To be held from 2 to 4 July 1984
Ethiopia	Yes	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	To be held in 1984 or 1985
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Presidency	Round-table UNDP	Held from 19 to 21 April 1982
The Gambia	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Planned for October 1984
Guinea	Yes	Prime Minister's Office	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined
Guinea- Bissau	-	Prime Minister's Office	Round-table UNDP	To be held from 21 to 2 May 1984
Lesotho	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	To be held from 14 to 1 May 1984

Country	Formal reply to Note Verbale of UNDP/UNCTAD of Nov.'81	Government focal point	Consultative mechanism/lead agency	Date of country review meeting
Malawi	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 28 to 29 February 1984
Mali	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 13 to 16 December 1982
Niger	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined
Rwanda	Yes	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Co-opération	Round-table UNDP	Held from 1 to 4 December 1982
Sao Tome and Principe	-	Ministry of Planning and Co-operation	Round-table UNDP	To be held in October 1985
Sierra Leone	-	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined, 1984
Togo		Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP and World Bank	To be held in May 1985
Uganda	Yes	Not specified	World Bank Consultative group	Held from 24 to 25 January 1984

Country	Formal reply to Note Verbale of UNDP/UNCTAD of Nov.'81	Government focal point	Consultative Mechanism/lead agency	Date of country review meeting
United Rep. of Tanzania	Yes	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs	World Bank Consultative Group	
Upper Volta	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	To be held in 1984 or 1985
ARAB STATES				
Democratic Yemen	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	To be held in early 1985
Djibouti	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Round Table UNDP	Held from 21 to 23 November 1983
Sudan	-	Ministry of Planning	World Bank Consultative Group	Held in January 1983
Somalia	Yes	Ministry of National Planning	World Bank Consultative Group UNDP assisted preparations	Held from 24 to 26 October 1983
Yemen	-	Central Planning Organization	Second Yemen International Development Conference. Is consi- dering round- table UNDP	Held in April 1982  To be held in 1984 or 1985

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Country	Formal reply to Note Verbale of of Nov.'81	Government focal point	Consultative mechanism/lead agency	Date of country review meeting
<hr/> ASIA AND THE PACIFIC <hr/>				
Afghanistan	Yes	Department of Foreign Economic Relations of the State Planning Committee	Asian/Pacific round-table meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983
Bangladesh	Yes	Ministry of Finance, Ex- ternal Re- sources Div.	Donor consultative arrangement with World Bank	April 1984
Bhutan	Yes	Economic Div. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Asian/Pacific round-table meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Asian/Pacific round-table meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983
Maldives	Yes	External Resources Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Asian/Pacific round-table meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983

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Nepal*	Yes	Ministry of Finance	Donor con- sultative arrangement with World Bank	Held in December 1983
W. Samoa	-	Prime Minister's Office	Asian/Pacific round-table meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983
LATIN AMERICA				
Haiti	-	Secretariat of State for Planning	Joint Com- mission for External Co- operation Pro- grammes in Haiti	Held from 1 to 2 February 1984

\*Attended the joint session of the Asian/Pacific round table meeting.





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P O L I C Y

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL  
AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS

Implementation Of the Substantial New Programme of Action  
for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the 1980s

Report of the Administrator

Summary

This report has been prepared in response to decision 83/9, operative paragraph 4. It provides a brief overview of the state of the assistance available to LDCs and discusses the status of the round-table conferences. The process, which slowed down somewhat in 1983, is regaining momentum, and a number of conferences are expected to be held in the course of 1984 while others are planned for the first half of 1985.

The report further discusses the effectiveness of the round-table conferences and the need for follow-up arrangements. The effectiveness of the round-table process should not be judged on the basis of the conferences only. The follow-up is as important, if not more so, as the round-table itself. There have been some problems in ensuring a thorough follow-up, but there is also a growing awareness among the Governments of the LDCs that follow-up to the round-table is crucial for the attainment of results in this new process of consultations.

The Administrator hopes to submit a supplementary report to the thirty-first session of the Council on the results of a more comprehensive assessment now being carried out in UNDP headquarters of the contributions of the round-table conference to development in the LDCs.

## I. BACKGROUND

1. The Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted in Paris in 1981 made several recommendations including the establishment by the Government of each LDC of a focal point for continuing contact with its development partners and of aid consultative groups or other arrangements as a mechanism for the regular review and implementation of the SNPA. Since the adoption of the SNPA, most of the 36 LDCs, which include the 5 countries so designated by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, have (a) designated national focal points for continuing contacts with development partners (33) and (b) established consultative mechanisms at the country level aimed at broadening and strengthening existing arrangements or to develop new ones (30). Regarding the latter group, more or less structured donor consultation arrangements had been established or carried out previously for four of the countries.

The schedule in Annex I to this report shows the status as of the end of February 1984 of the consultation process on development assistance in LDCs. Twenty-six have definitely chosen the round-table conference mechanism as the preferred arrangement, with UNDP functioning as lead agency for its implementation.

### A. Country programme resources

2. UNDP continues to accord the highest priority to assistance to the poorest countries. In accordance with decision 80/30 of the Governing Council, 80 per cent of the resources available for country programmes during the third programming cycle (1982-1986), or \$1.7 billion calculated at 55 per cent of the illustrative planning figures (IPFs), have been allocated to countries with a per capita GNP of up to \$500 (63 countries with a total population of 2.5 billion), with the larger resulting increase in IPF resources for these countries going to countries having a per capita GNP of \$250 or below. The latter group includes 23 of the 36 LDCs. Country programme resources available to the 36 LDCs (with a total population of some 300 million) for the period 1982-1986 amount to \$850 million or almost half of the amount available to the larger group of low-income countries. Looked at from a different angle, LDCs, including the "as if" countries, were allocated 42.3 per cent of the total resources expected to be available for countries during the third UNDP programming cycle compared with 34.2 per cent for the second cycle (1977-81). These figures evidence a clear trend of the evolution of UNDP, through its "central programme", into a special instrument for assistance to LDCs.

**B. Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF)**

3. In addition to UNDP's central resources, LDCs share the resources of the SMF which are distributed according to the IPF-level of each country. From 1973 to the present, \$145 million has been contributed to the SMF by 17 countries among which are 6 LDCs and 1 other developing country. The amount includes pledges of \$14.1 million made for 1984 by eight countries and \$12 million in transfers from the Special Programme Resources (previously the Programme Reserve) during the earlier years of the Fund. The programming of resources of the SMF is fully integrated into the country programming process. The volume of contributions made to the SMF during the period 1981-1984 is as follows: \$12.9 million in 1981; \$16.5 million in 1982; \$16.1 million in 1983; and the aforementioned \$14.1 million in 1984.

4. From the SMF resources, an amount of \$3.6 million has been earmarked, with the consent of major contributors to the Fund, for the financing of assistance in preparation of round-table conferences at the rate of \$100,000 per country. Countries which do not hold round-tables - e.g. those for which World Bank Consultative Groups have been established or those whose Governments themselves have created alternative consultation mechanisms - are excluded from the special allocations. Since the amounts are insufficient to cover the total cost of preparation for and holding of a round-table conference, additional funds are usually allocated from country programme resources. The authority to approve the use of country programme resources for a round-table conference rests with the resident representative following from his delegated approval authority for projects financed from UNDP programme funds. In many cases, the existence of a planning assistance project in the country has been taken advantage of to provide additional assistance for the preparation of a round-table conference.

**C. United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)**

5. 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 LDCs in the implementation of the SNPA. By the end of 1983, the UNCDF programme was covering 41 countries including 36 countries officially designated by the General Assembly as LDCs and 5 countries which the Governing Council has directed be given consideration similar to that accorded to LDCs. The contributions received from UNCDF during the period 1981-1984 are as follows: \$31 million in 1981; \$26.2 million in 1982; \$24.2 million in 1983; and an estimated \$24 million in 1984.

6. With a view to assisting LDCs in implementing the SNPA, UNCDF, in 1983, continued to adapt its programme to the priority needs of LDCs and to co-ordinate its activities with other concerned institutions. In 1983, UNCDF participated in the round-tables organized with the assistance of UNDP by the Governments of Benin and of the LDCs in the Asia and Pacific region. (See II C. below).

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7. In developing its programme, UNCDF continued in 1983 to assist LDCs in two crucial areas: meeting the basic needs of their populations and developing their productive sectors and economic infrastructure. In this connection, new project commitments in LDCs, approved by UNCDF in 1983 amounted to \$30 million, thus bringing UNCDF total cumulative project commitments in these countries since the 1981 Paris Conference to \$120 million.

#### D. United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

8. UNV's special position as a source of middle and higher-level operational expertise on volunteer terms affords it the opportunity to play an especially significant role in the implementation of the SNPA. Since the programme began, a total of approximately 1700 United Nations volunteers have served in LDCs and the percentage of overall UNV programme activity which is concentrated in LDCs continues to grow, as more Governments take advantage of this cost-effective source of manpower for development assistance. As of January 1984, 57 per cent of the volunteers then in service were assigned to these countries. (See Annex II to this report.) The modality of formulating special UNV projects for government execution, financed from IPFs, government cost sharing and third-party cost sharing, continued to expand.

## II. CURRENT STATUS OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

### A. Africa

9. Africa has the largest number of LDCs with 23 countries falling into that category. (Somalia, at its request, joined the Arab States region as of 10 January 1984 and is no longer a part of the UNDP Africa region.) For two of these (United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda), the World Bank has established a Consultative Group. United Republic of Tanzania has since expressed an interest in the possibility of hosting a round table conference of donors with UNDP co-operation, in order to supplement the functions of the Consultative Group. The proposal is currently being explored. Of the remaining 21 countries 20 have requested UNDP support for holding round-tables. Seven such meetings have been held as of the end of February 1984, and 13 are currently planned for the remainder of 1984 and the beginning of 1985. To supplement host Governments' own inputs to this preparatory work, the special allocation from the SMF as well as national IPFs are being utilized. The round-table is increasingly regarded in Africa as an instrument with a potential for increasing the interest of the donor community in the development problems of African LDCs and, thus, the aid-flow to these countries. Additionally, African Governments consider the round-table conference as a means to launch or strengthen an ongoing process of co-ordinated consultations.

## B. Arab States

10. In April 1982, the Yemen Arab Republic organized its second International Development Conference to discuss the country's current five-year plan (1982-1986) with its external development partners. While not requesting UNDP assistance for the preparation of the Conference, UNDP did provide support in preparing the plan submitted to that Conference through a UNDP-supported project in development planning. Meanwhile the Government of Yemen has indicated to UNDP that it is considering holding a round-table conference with UNDP assistance towards the end of 1984. The Government of Djibouti held a round-table conference in October of 1983 with very encouraging results. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen envisages a round-table conference in the last quarter of 1984. Somalia and Sudan have Consultative Groups organized by the World Bank.

## C. Asia and the Pacific

11. The Governments of Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives and Samoa, with the assistance of UNDP, organized a joint series of round-table conferences in Geneva in May, 1983. Prior to the meeting, each Government provided the invited donor partners with a document presenting its development strategy and a companion volume presenting related projects requiring external assistance. The individual country meetings were attended by representatives of 37 donor Governments, 11 funding agencies and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. At the request of the five LDC Governments, UNDP prepared and circulated to all participants a report on the meetings.

12. The Governments of Bangladesh and Nepal have long-standing arrangements for Consultative Group meetings organized by the World Bank. The last meeting for Nepal took place in December 1983 and the next one for Bangladesh is scheduled for April 1984.

## D. Latin America

13. The only Latin American LDC, Haiti, has an on-going consultative arrangement in the form of a special committee (Commission Mixte) with the participation of the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, UNDP, France, the United States and Canada.

## III. GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES AND FOLLOW-UP

14. The effectiveness of the first series of round-table conferences will best be judged over a protracted period of time as they are intended to set in motion a process for the enhancement of development co-operation between recipient countries and donors. Meanwhile, the results of those already completed and being followed-up are encouraging. The opportunity provided by the meetings for a frank, collective discussion of the economic plans and external assistance requirements of individual LDCs between their Governments and interested donors has been welcomed by both LDCs and the donor community. Round-tables have resulted in new indications of interest on the part of donor Governments and organizations and lending institutions in co-operating in the development effort of the concerned countries, and, to some extent, in the actual mobilization of new financial and technical resources to support development activities in LDCs. The round-table conferences have also contributed to the enlargement of the donor community as it relates to individual LDCs and hence enhanced the process of co-operation with traditional donors. The exchange of information concerning the individual donor's current and future development assistance activities in a particular country have set the stage for a better co-ordination of the overall assistance provided. For the LDC Governments concerned, the round-table conference and its preparation have yielded valuable experience in the planning of development assistance, especially in dealing with potential donors in a structured manner. Round-tables have provided countries with an opportunity to undertake a critical review of their accomplishments and needs in particular sectors, as well as of a country's overall economic needs. The round-tables have certainly been an added stimulus towards improved co-ordination.

15. All activities with respect to round-table conferences have been carried out in close consultation and collaboration with the World Bank and with the agencies which also attend the conferences. Their contributions are important and have always been very positive.

16. The round-table conferences are not intended as pledging conferences, but should be regarded as an important step in the process of seeking donor commitments in the form of financial pledges or undertakings to assist in the implementation of selected projects. While donors participating in the conferences sometimes announce new or expanded assistance or convey their interest in particular projects, the conferences often do not yield sufficient specific information to allow an early assessment of the resulting change in the aid-flow to the LDC concerned. It has all along been understood that, in order to yield lasting results, a round-table conference should be followed by a process of negotiations between donors and the Government, leading to agreement on specific additional assistance which would augment the overall flow of aid to the country. In recognition of the fact that the round-table is part of a process and not simply an end in itself, African Governments adopted a resolution in April 1983 at the meeting of Planning Ministers sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) requesting ECA, UNDP and the World Bank to assist African LDCs in establishing national mechanisms to follow-up the country review meetings and to monitor the implementation of the SNPA.

17. In practice, the follow-up to round-table conferences, frequently in the absence of an appropriate organizational structure within the Government, does not come easily and the need for continued support from UNDP after the Conference is becoming increasingly evident. More frequently, UNDP is being requested to play a stronger, more active role to assist LDC Governments in this follow-up process and UNDP resident representatives have been as supportive as possible of Governments' own efforts both through UNDP-financed projects and in their personal capacities.

18. The hesitation on the part of some LDC Governments, given the other pressing needs which they face, to allocate the needed support from their scarce national human and financial resources or to devote considerable sums of IPF money to the preparation, holding and follow-up of round-tables should also be taken into consideration; especially because the effectiveness of the round-table process, measured in terms of the additionality of aid commitments in the short term, cannot be assured in advance. To the extent that it is requested to do so, the UNDP field office in each case renders the best possible assistance.

19. The availability of the special, albeit modest, allocation to each LDC of \$100,000 from the SMF referred to above has been a welcome help and stimulus to get the round-table process underway; but additional efforts and resources are needed to maintain the momentum. The special contribution for the LDCs made by one donor Government and discussed below has, therefore, been most welcome and timely.

20. The first round-table conference in the Africa region, following the 1981 Paris conference, was held in April 1982. Three others were held in the same year, one in early 1983, and two others in early 1984. Participation by donors has been encouraging and many indications of interest have been expressed. The results of these round-tables in terms of a discernible increase in and, as important, a more effective co-ordination of development assistance, are gradually apparent although it is still too early to draw definitive conclusions about increases or total levels of aid. With the assistance of the resident representative in each country, follow-up consultations have taken place both at the country level and in the capitals of some donor countries, either through the convening of review meetings of donors, or through more permanent arrangements within the administration.

21. In their April 1983 meeting in Addis Ababa, the Planning Ministers of the African LDCs requested UNDP, the World Bank and ECA to undertake assessments of round-table conferences and to carry out an overall evaluation of the results of all the conferences when the first round had been completed. This should occur towards the end of 1984 or in the first half of 1985. Subsequently, with a view to improving the efficiency and enhancing the accomplishments of the round-table process for the countries currently preparing for or following up a conference, the Regional Bureau for Africa launched in February 1984 a systematic assessment of the different phases of the round-table process. It is expected that the conclusions of the study and recommendations will be available in mid-1984. The Administrator hopes to

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present a supplementary report to the Council at its thirty-first session on the results of a more comprehensive assessment of the contributions of the round table process to development in the LDCs, including the results of the Africa review mentioned above.

22. Following the donor conference in Geneva, the Governments of the Asian LDCs, with the assistance of the respective resident representatives, have engaged in follow-up activities with the donors who attended the conference. So far, concrete action on the part of donor countries and institutions has been slow in coming and additional measures to aid Governments in the negotiation process are being pursued. In particular, the Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific has communicated with each donor country that participated in the Geneva meetings, urging that specific follow-up prospects and plans be identified by them. Related communications to the LDCs have asked for similar information and offered UNDP assistance in elaborating project designs in order to enable the respective donors to make final commitment decisions. Consultant services have also been offered. The availability of resources from the special trust fund for the LDCs, referred to in paragraph 23 below enables the Administrator to extend the necessary follow-up assistance.

#### IV. OTHER MEASURES

##### A. Trust Fund for the Strengthening of the Round-table Process in LDCs

23. In December 1983, a special contribution was made by one donor Government for the strengthening of the round-table process in the LDCs and for the financing of projects in LDCs identified during the round-table process or in a country programme. A trust fund was established which will be centrally managed in order to ensure the proper allocation of resources to priority activities in LDCs as listed below:

- (a) Preparation and implementation of projects in the LDCs;
  - (i) Activation of projects identified during the round-table process for donor support (\$1,000,000);
  - (ii) Follow-up consultations after round-table conferences (\$800,000);
  - (iii) The implementation of projects identified and/or prepared as a result of round-table conferences or identified in the course of country programming activities of an LDC (\$3,100,000);
- (b) The strengthening of the preparation of RTCs currently planned;
  - (i) Additional support for RTCs scheduled for 1984 (\$1,000,000);

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(ii) Development of selected priority project proposals in preparation of round-tables (\$500,000);

(c) The enhancement of the consultation process between recipients and donors (\$300,000).

The resources to be allocated from the Trust Fund total \$6,700,000.

**B. Co-ordination of assistance to LDCs**

24. In view of the increasing special resources for the LDCs and the growing concern about economic recovery of these countries, the Administrator assigned to the Planning and Co-ordination Office (PCO) the responsibility for the co-ordination and monitoring of assistance provided to LDCs from all funds administered by the Administrator. A senior staff member has been designated as Co-ordinator of assistance to LDCs. As the focal point for all matters related to the implementation of decisions taken in intergovernmental bodies and conferences on LDCs, the Co-ordinator is responsible inter alia for: (a) the monitoring and co-ordination of all the activities undertaken by UNDP towards the implementation of these decisions; (b) the co-ordination, planning and monitoring of all resources devoted to the LDCs; and (c) consultations with Governments, agencies and others concerned on ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of assistance to LDCs and advising the senior management of UNDP on the appropriate steps to be taken towards increasing the effectiveness of UNDP assistance to LDCs.



Annex I

Tentative schedule of country review meeting as follow-up to SNPA/LDC  
(As of 20 February 1984)

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<u>AFRICA</u>				
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Cape Verde	Yes	Secretary of State for Co-operation and Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 21 to 23 June 1982
Central African Republic	Yes	Haut Commissa- riat au Plan, aux Statistiques et Coopération Internationale, Présidence de la République	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined, 1984

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Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Presidency	Round-table UNDP	Held from 19 to 21 April 1982
The Gambia	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	October 1984
Guinea	Yes	Prime Minister's Office	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined, 1984
Guinea- Bissau	-	Prime Minister's Office	Round-table UNDP	From 21 to 23 May 1984

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Country	Formal reply to Note Verbale of UNDP/UNCTAD of Nov.'81	Government focal point	Consultative mechanism/lead agency	Date of country review meeting
Lesotho	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 14 to 18 May 1984
Malawi	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 27 to 29 February 1984
Mali	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Held from 13 to 16 December 1982
Niger	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined, 1984
Rwanda	Yes	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Co-opération	Round-table UNDP	Held from 1 to 4 December 1982
Sao Tome and Principe	-	Ministry of Planning and Co-operation	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined, 1984
Sierra Leone	-	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning	Round-table UNDP	Date to be determined, 1984
Togo	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP and World Bank	Date to be determined, 1984

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United Rep. of Tanzania	Yes	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs	World Bank Consultative Group	Held in October 1983
Upper Volta	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Second half 1984, possibly October
<u>ASIA</u>				
Afghanistan	Yes	Department of Foreign Economic Relations of the State Planning Committee	Asian/Pacific Round-table meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983
Bangladesh	Yes	Ministry of Finance, Ex- ternal Re- sources Div.	Donor consultative arrangement with World Bank	April 1984

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Maldives	Yes	External Resources Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Asian/Pacific Round-table Meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983
Nepal*	Yes	Ministry of Finance	Donor con- sultative arrangement with World Bank	Held in December 1983
W. Samoa	-	Prime Minister's Office	Asian/Pacific Round-table Meeting for each country, at a common site with UNDP as lead agency	Held from 9 to 18 May 1983

\*Attended the joint session of the Asian/Pacific round table meeting.

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LATIN AMERICA

Haiti	-	Secretariat of State for Planning	Joint Com- mission for External Co- operation Pro- grammes in Haiti	Held in May 1982
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ARAB STATES

Democratic Yemen	-	Ministry of Planning	Round-table UNDP	Last quarter 1984
Djibouti	-	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Round Table UNDP	Held from 21 to 23 November 1983
Sudan	-	Ministry of Planning	World Bank Consultative Group	Held in January 1983
Somalia	Yes	Ministry of National Planning	World Bank Consultative Group UNDP assisted preparations	Held from 24 to 26 October 1983
Yemen	-	Central Planning Organization	Second Yemen International Development Conference. Is consi- dering round- table UNDP	Held in April 1982  Last quarter 1984



Annex II

United Nations volunteers serving in LDCs as of January 1984

AFRICA

Benin	13
Botswana	9
Burundi	8
Cape Verde	8
Central African Republic	37
Chad	5
Comoros	20
Equatorial Guinea	5
Ethiopia	8
Gambia	7
Lesotho	6
Malawi	28
Mali	23
Niger	5
Rwanda	11
Sao Tome	16
Senegal	5
Sierra Leone	7
Somalia	3
Togo	7
Uganda	44
United Republic of Tanzania	2
Upper Volta	<u>17</u>
	337

ARAB STATES

Democratic Yemen	7
Djibouti	6
Sudan	17
Yemen	<u>24</u>
	54

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Haiti	13
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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Afghanistan	7
Bangladesh	15
Bhutan	36
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5
Maldives	7
Nepal	8
Samoa	<u>10</u>
	88
 TOTAL	 492

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