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UNDP'S RESPONSE TO THE AFRICAN CHALLENGE 1/

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31st Session

UNDP Governing Council

Geneva, 5 June 1984

ADDRESS BY MR. PIERRE-CLAVER DAMIBA
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR AND DIRECTOR
REGIONAL BUREAU FOR AFRICA

Mr. Chairman,

Mr. Administrator,

Excellencies,

Dear colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is my pleasure and my duty to introduce the report of the Administrator on the 1983 UNDP activities concerning 42 Sub-Saharan Countries. As I am a novice in UNDP, and also because Africa is a very complex region, please allow me, Mr. Chairman, to start with a few general remarks which would enable us to have an overview of present African phenomena and which are relevant for UNDP activities and for technical co-operation at all stages of the development cycle.

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2. I was advised, Mr. Chairman, not to speak for more than 20 to 30 minutes; I must confess that I have lost the game before starting, firstly because the question is much too broad and secondly for us Africans, brought up in an oral civilization in which dialogue all day long, not to mention all night long, is a prime cultural vehicle. We always know when we start talking but never when we will stop... However, as I do not want to fail in my "maiden speech" in your Council, I shall retain only the essential points of my statement; certain points will be further developed by myself or my colleagues in response to your questions. Furthermore, there is a series of documents about Africa, as well as supplements which are attached to the written version of my statement.

3. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, this is my first opportunity to address the UNDP Governing Council. Thus it is a "young novice" of scarcely nine months who is speaking to you and who has been the Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa for only the last three months of 1983. As you know, I am replacing Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, my distinguished predecessor whose dynamism you have known and appreciated, and whose functions in the interim were performed during 1983, before my arrival, by Mr. Orlando Olcese. Last year Mr. Orlando Olcese introduced the same item of the agenda in the Governing Council. To be honest, in spite of my former training and experience, I recognize that I am carrying a very heavy burden which is matched by the vastness and magnitude of the African continent as well as the variety of its problems. I would like to express my gratitude to the UNDP Administrator, Mr. Bradford Morse, who entrusted me with the task of assisting

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him in his functions concerning Africa, as part of a team which is already dedicated and fully devoted to the implementation of the mandate which you assigned to UNDP. I wish to assure you that I will do my utmost in this respect. I am sure that the consultations which are scheduled to take place during the Council session will be relevant for pursuing, reinforcing and adjusting UNDP activities and to better address the challenge facing Africa.

II. THE CHALLENGE OF SUB SAHARA AFRICA

4. Mr. Chairman, twenty-five years after the independence attained by most African countries, it is time for evaluation in order to benefit from the lessons of experience. Instructive, constructive unbiased and sometimes well-known reports have already presented such evaluations. I bear in mind the reports made by Pearson, W. Leontieff, J. Tinbergen, W. Brandt, and the World Bank Annual Development Reports as well as its special report on Accelerated Development in Sub-Sahara Africa ... UNDP has made similar types of global reports as well as reports by sectors and considers such evaluation exercises as part of its permanent responsibilities ... This is why the UNDP Governing Council can be considered as an annual evaluation forum. As for Africa, twenty-five years is a short period, since it is only that of a single generation; therefore it is not a sufficient period especially since important historical events have occurred so rapidly in this period of time, not only in scientific and technical fields, but also in terms of customs including all aspects of living and the enjoyment of life on one hand, and on the other hand, destroying life and developing fear of a holocaust. It has also been a

difficult period in which to judge Africa because it is the immediate post-independence era characterized by inexperience and illusions, political instability and susceptibilities often found in newly-established international relationships. There have also been cases of unequal development which has resulted in dominance by an elite in an atmosphere of corruption with its political, economic and social consequences... However, much has been accomplished, and I must say now that before conforming to the trend of a pessimistic not to say desperate approach to the African situation, I should point out several of the major steps taken by African countries during the last 2 or 3 decades. Obvious manifestations of progress are to be found all over Africa:

- the independence of African countries to promote their development on a "self-reliant" basis is a major asset and a historical triumph;
- progress in African school attendance rates have been among the highest in the world: they increased from 36 per cent in 1960 to 63 per cent in 1978 for the primary education age group;
- life expectancy at birth increased from 39 years to 47 years and the infant mortality rate dropped from 38 per cent to 25 per cent;
- the infrastructures of modern cities, roads, ports, dams, plantations and irrigation projects have been built;
- African physicians, engineers, teachers and economists have been trained "from scratch" at the time of independence.

This progress in various areas has been made possible by the action of African countries themselves as well as due to bilateral and multilateral international co-operation. It is in fact, a victory of co-operation. The progress is too often forgotten when people only point out the poor overall results, as well as the failure of the development decades and the present crisis in Africa. There is no doubt that the alarming indicators of the critical situation of the African economy are slow global economic growth, insufficient agricultural production combined with the rapid population increase, without mentioning balance of payments problems and the budget crisis. It is true that economic and social facts that is to say the "inputs" into the engine of development, appeared to be more difficult to modify, more reluctant to change and not as quickly changed as expected (or foreseen), not to mention the additional numerous deficiencies and unforeseen occurrences.

5. Moreover, this crisis is accelerating and intensifying. There is a convergence of economic indicators to suggest this point: the African per capita income is still declining; production systematically increases at a rhythm which is inferior to the estimated rate of population growth, that is 2.7 per cent per year; the increasing deterioration of the national budgetary situation as well as the balance of payments, coupled with an increasing burden to service national debts, are truly macro-economic signs of a crisis with snowballing effects. The crisis started with the structural imbalances linked to under-development and continued to be amplified and accelerated by converging factors such as the rapid oil price increase, the rise in the value of the dollar and interest rates and the fluctuation of the price of raw

materials. The crisis became more and more acute with the drought which extended beyond the traditional arid zones, and in addition, it worsened under the weight of refugees coming from numerous countries. The inadequacy of national policies and the weakness of local capacities further eroded prospects to elaborate sufficient resistance to the crisis. Meanwhile, external protectionist policies, the decrease in technical assistance flows, the local interferences of the East/West relationship as well as the South African destabilization activities, constituted many additional factors to the worsening crisis in today's Africa. External factors heavily weigh on African economies, especially when they delay, prevent or complicate their growth. The situation has reached such a point, Mr. Chairman, that I dare say that in today's Africa, emergency is becoming a permanent factor. Notwithstanding the progress already accomplished, the basic needs are still not covered; only 9 to 35 per cent of Africans have access to drinking water; famine, hunger and even starvation are daily occurrences and will only increase the already widespread malnutrition in Africa. The numerous cycles of drought only serve as warning signals which reveal the depth of under-development in Africa: The response to today's emergency must be treated as an integral part of medium and longer term development activities.

6. Mr. Chairman, when we look to the future of Africa when in 15 or 20 years, we do not rely upon the kind of forecast made in Ancient Rome or by African witches of yesterday or today; we are relying upon experts in long term planning who have clearly told that "Africa in the year 2008, according to a scenario based on current projections, resembles a nightmare." I am

quoting the Economic Commission for Africa in its preliminary study of the future entitled "ECA and African Development 1983-2008". "When one thinks that the year 2008 constitutes the future of each young child born in Africa today, one has to take those warnings extremely seriously. Firstly, the potential demographic explosion could have catastrophic repercussions on the physical resources of the region as well as on the essential social services such as education, health, housing, nutrition and water. At the national level, the socio-economic conditions of life might be characterised by the degradation of the essence of human dignity. Rural populations will have to survive at unbearable levels and will find themselves with such a disastrous shortage of usable land that whole families will be reduced to surviving on less than an hectare of land. Poverty will reach unthinkable dimensions since rural incomes will be so negligible compared to the price of goods and services. In urban centres the situation will worsen even more. One will see more slums, more overcrowding, more beggars and more delinquents. The number of unemployed who are desperately looking for means of survival will increase the rate of criminals and poverty..." Mr. Chairman, we might ask on behalf of this entire continent what is the difference between such a forecast of slow death, of such inexorable descent into "Hell" and the more rapid and decisive nuclear holocaust? Such a question touches, without doubt, the heart of the African dilemma, and perhaps also the central issue of global development; that is, the dilemma of how to achieve peace and justice. Mr. Chairman, it is a challenge, I would say this is our fundamental challenge of today.

7. The present status and forecast for Africa are dismal. Needless to say, the African crisis is first and foremost an economic crisis since the

individual producers as well as national and regional economies function far below their potential; in addition, the crisis is derived from the widespread adoption of price and income structures which were inappropriately linked to the stimulation of production. I tend to agree with the conclusions of this economic analysis. However, the challenge facing us in Sub-Saharan Africa is too great for it to be tackled solely from an economic point of view.

Economic answers can only be complete if they are supplemented by cultural dimensions. This will add to better understanding and improved actions and co-operation in our efforts to develop Africa.

8. In this respect, I would first like to point out that Africa is of course a symbol of a plurality, an immense and diverse continental mosaic. One has a tendency to speak of Africa as if it were a single country, as we speak, for example about Canada, or Japan. However, we must not forget that Africa consists of 51 countries with extremely varied ecosystems, from the Mauritanian desert to the temperate hills of Lesotho, from the wildness of the Gabon forest to the Sudano-Sahelian savannah, and extending to the African islands of the Indian Ocean. Africa is like "the costume of Harlequin with its 22 pieces" but rather it covers 30 million square kilometres which is equivalent to the combined areas of the United States of America, China, the entire sub-continent of India, plus Western Europe.

9. We can add that Africa represents a challenge to its 450 million men, women and children who live and work there. As much as Africa is confronted with absolute poverty and hunger, and with numerous LDC's, Africa also

possesses the greatest wealth and unexploited potential on earth, with its mineral potential, its soils in temperate regions, its abundance of equatorial zones, enormous water resources needed for energy and irrigation, and with the fish of its rivers, lakes and oceans. In fact, according to historians the etymology of the word "Africa" derives from two Phoenician words, one meaning the "cluster of seed grains", a symbol of fertility in this region and the other one "land of fruit".

10. In this context, Africans have been able to survive for thousands of years through natural and historical catastrophies and their consequences in terms of social disintegration and tribalization. This survival has only been possible because of the presence of durable "nuclei" which contain the traditions ensuring the cohesion and the continued renewal of society throughout history. Today's challenge is that the African "nuclei" have to generate and sustain creative nations which are capable of progressing through the utilization of new kinds of inputs. All this comes at a time when traditional African values have lost their significance and impact but before other autonomous values or systems have, through adoption or adaptation, succeeded to acquire sufficient force to be able to regulate the new social orders.

11. Experience proves that to under-estimate the cultural components of Africa's challenges, or within the framework of development programmes, does not lead to success but to failure. One ends up by accumulating many tools but without the capability to use them, and thus with many outstretched arms

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because of inexperience. It is the alternative contained in the idea of teaching a man to fish rather than offering him a fish. Because culture is at the root of so much of the analysis of what is occurring in Africa, even if it is invisible, it will indeed be the key to the success of any development effort. Culture becomes therefore essential to development. Invisible to the eye as it may be, to quote "Le Petit Prince" by Saint-Exupery, culture is the essential element for development and has to be regarded as the determining factor. Culture is like a chromosome which has to be implanted within any development process. That is why culture has such a prevailing role in the future of Africa. This role can also be witnessed in other countries. For instance, in the Japanese culture where Zen is a motivating force in the fantastic progress of Japan. I think also of the individualistic revolutions in Europe where personal freedom and the laissez-faire tradition have been determinant cultural influences leading to industrial revolution and the development of the contemporary western world. The challenge in Africa today is cultural because not only do African cultures face a crisis but they no longer clearly perceive their own final goals. The most stable concepts of African societies have been put into doubt: Is it possible that the viable growth of African Societies has been jeopardized in some respects as a consequence of the commitment to development? A time of conflict and uncertainty has succeeded. The intense and personal search of the African individual - legally liberated and detribalized -- trying to find his place in a new world but still reliving his past, full of memories of a collective experience transmitted throughout generations and attested to by the authority of the myths. A culturally unifying element must be found ... the period in

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European history with which one could compare, mutatis mutandis, such cultural challenges, as are being experienced today in Africa would be the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century, so well depicted by Paul Hazard in his famous book "The Crisis of Conscience in Europe: 1680-1715". This was a turning point when Europe had to affront powerful and conflicting ideas while feeling the effects of a progressive decline of old values to be replaced by the new. "One had to decide whether one could or could not believe; whether one would obey tradition or rebel against it; whether humanity would follow the same path trusting the same guides, or whether new leaders would change direction in order to lead it to the promised land..."

12. Africa is a part of the world and presents a challenge to the international community. In spite of the priority which international co-operation has given to the Sub-Sahara region of Africa, the lack of real overall results forces us to pose the question: What must be done? How is it possible to do more and to do it better? Africa appeals to both science and technology, to reason and to the heart in the development "partnership". Perhaps Africa needs a "new deal" in co-operation... What other continent or group of countries has received and accepted so much outside advice? In the field of agriculture, for instance, so much advice has been received, often useful, sometimes illusory, and sometimes contradictory. The final results are disappointing... In order to meet these challenges, to find an answer to this African economic and social crisis, and to the crisis of the African conscience, various actions can be taken by the Africans themselves; they range from a return to the sacred collective or frantic individualism with all

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the risks of unwieldiness or of aimlessness. For me, Mr. Chairman, the response to these challenges and crises in Africa should be a combination of international co-operation instead of confrontation; support for the concept of "self-reliance" adopted by Africans most notably in the Lagos Plan of Action. Is this co-operation in development, and towards "self-reliance", similar to the struggle for national liberation, a cultural action which dispels our illusions and our individual and collective prejudices? This is precisely the root of the enigma ...

13. In order to co-operate in stimulating the growth of our endogenous economy and culture, which are interrelated, 25 years of ups and downs in Africa has taught us the highest asset of all scientists -- humility. It seems opportune to return to the origins of development or at least to the period when modern development began to evolve. This might enable us to rediscover the fundamental precepts of development in their most simple stage before irreversable actions had occurred; to identify the fundamental needs and capabilities of each woman, man and child; and to take another look at the African in his ancestral village community, perched on a hill or in his nomadic camp. It would also enable us to recapture youth as the cornerstone for progress; to rediscover the basic elements of nature; earth, water and sun; to reconstitute the guidelines of development, providing Africa with the frame of reference on a macroscopic basis in order for Africa not to lose itself in contemporary progress after the frantic surge to catch up over the past 25 years... It is time for evaluation and economic recovery, essentially founded on political stability and rehabilitation... It is well known that UN

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committed to contribute towards the resolution of these crises and to take up Africa's challenges with its own efforts and resources. In this difficult context UNDP exists and stands in Africa for co-operation for development.

III. UNDP RESPONSES TO THE AFRICAN CHALLENGES - 1983

14. We should ask ourselves, Mr. Chairman, how did UNDP respond under these circumstances to the challenges presented by Africa. In my statement I will have to go beyond 1983 since the critical situation in Africa ... which I witnessed myself, cannot be stopped by 31 December 1983. I would therefore consider 3 types of activities within UNDP: the ongoing programme of activities, the approval of new country programmes, and special activities.

A. On-going programme of activities: implementation and future programming

15. This programme is assessed in Document DP/1984/22 entitled "Implementation of Selected Country Programmes in the Africa region, 1983". I would like to draw your attention to the following points:

(a) Indicators of performance

i) At the beginning of 1983, a little more than 50 per cent of the authorized illustrative IPF resources for the Regional Bureau for Africa had been committed to approved projects. At the end of 1983 the rate was over 70 per cent and was increasing in the first part of 1984. For the regional programme in Africa, the commitment rate reached 91 per cent of the authorized

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budget level. Nevertheless, for a third of the countries, the commitments were slower and special arrangements or consultations with Executing Agencies concerned were taken in order to improve this situation.

ii) In comparison with the Authorized Budget Level (ABL) expenditures were estimated to be 78 per cent for 1983 versus 82 per cent in 1982. The final amount of expenditures will be slightly less once audited actual expenditures are calculated. This is due to a "wait and see" strategy which has been adopted by countries pending the approval of their country programmes, 20 of which were approved in the Africa region in 1983. More importantly, the reduction of ABLs from 80 to 55 per cent of the illustrative IPF resulted in a period of uncertainty on the part of recipient countries who have been forced to readjust their programmes.

iii) The flexibility of the programme and of the review procedures demonstrates an ability to adapt to the shortfall in resources and to the changes in national priorities, for example the need to deal with the drought. Good examples have been found in Mauritania and Mali where the programme's flexibility has made it possible for the projects to deal quickly and effectively with the effects of drought on water preservation and on agricultural and animal production. A sector by sector list of budgetary commitments is presented in an Annex to the present document.

(b) The programme's substance effectively illustrates the importance that many African countries have placed on fundamental needs; for example, about 28 per cent of resources are devoted to agriculture. Aid to planning and public administration, about 14 per cent, also represents an increase; 12

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per cent is allocated to the transport and communications sectors. There has been a marked increase in projects executed by governments, i.e. 58 as opposed to 32 in 1982 and 17 in 1981, notably in Mauritius and Ethiopia.

(c) The Achilles heel of programme execution has been:

- i) first of all, the global reduction of UNDP resources and consequences of this for national and regional programmes. Many priority projects have been postponed, reduced or cancelled as a result of this constraint. Some indications of its effects are given in the report on regional programmes affected by the reduction. This situation has at times led to increases in local contributions to projects, as in the Congo, and attempts to make the best use of available resources, as in Lesotho.
- ii) secondly, the lack in the recipient countries, of timely availability of local counterparts at the necessary level of competence, and the problem of training such personnel, remain matters of frequent concern. This is the case in Angola and Malawi to mention just two examples. The solution of these problems is an essential prerequisite in successfully carrying out projects and for eventual transfer of their implementation to nationals.

16. Fortunately, basic programme resources have been complemented and increased by special programme resources coming from about 15 different funds and organizations. This has been the case for UNCDF, UNSO, and the Special Fund for Science and Technology, the Special Measures for the LDC's, Special

Industrial Services, landlocked countries, etc. These auxiliary resources supplement the IPF whenever they can be used in conformity with their mandates in an eligible country. A list of these funds and their uses in 1983 is reproduced in Annex.

17. Operational co-operation with the World Bank has witnessed some progress in Africa during 1983, not only at the level of information exchanges, but also as concerns local support. This has included consideration of projects financed by the World Bank and executed by UNDP/OPE and also joint preparation and implementation of evaluation missions on technical co-operation in certain countries and the development of more intensive co-ordination procedures in certain target countries. Preparatory phases are at an advanced level and we are soon to enter into execution. A meeting is planned at UNDP headquarters between the Regional Bureau for Africa and relevant Vice Presidents of the World Bank to examine the problems of mutual interest, such as the Round Tables, relations with regional organizations, IBRD technical assistance loans in Africa, etc. Uganda, Ghana and the Congo notably, are being actively considered. In these cases the Resident Representatives play a crucial role in preparation, support, and follow-up.

B. The approval of country programmes for Benin and Swaziland

18. The approval of the country programmes in Africa has followed the following pattern for the 1982-1986 cycle:

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- Before 1982 : 4
- During 1982 : 16 plus the regional programme
- During 1983 : 20
- During 1984 : 2

The country programmes for Benin and Swaziland which are respectfully submitted for the approval of the Governing Council are the last two in Africa. I am seeking your approval.

19. Country Programme for Benin

(a) UNDP's technical assistance to Benin during the third Programme cycle will be provided in support of Benin's current Development Plan which covers 1983-1987. Benin is following a strategy of self-reliance with the main objectives of increasing agricultural production to ensure food self-sufficiency and rehabilitating the industrial sector through utilization of surpluses generated by the rural sector. In order to make the third programme cycle coincide with the Plan period and to have more information available on Government intentions at the Round Table Conference of March 1982, it was decided to extend the second programme cycle to the end of 1982.

(b) The IPF for the third cycle 1983-1987 has been recalculated based on the IPF funding decided for 1982-1986, that is US \$33.5 million. After reducing real expenses in 1982-1983 and adding a fifth of the IPF for 1987, the real authorised level of available resources under the IPF amounts to \$15.26 million.

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The resources are being distributed in the following way:

- 41 per cent for rural development (production, infrastructure, and studies);
- 17 per cent for planning and administration of development, including mobilization and co-ordination of external aid to assure adequate follow-up of the round table;
- 16 per cent for human resources; for promotion of employment in rural areas; vocational training including use of the TOTKEN mechanism;
- 9 per cent for natural resources (mining: hydrology);
- 6 per cent for industry;
- Miscellaneous 2 per cent.

(c) This programme has been elaborated after extensive dialogue with the authorities of Benin who recognise and praise the efficient and flexible co-operation with UNDP which has already produced encouraging results in the rural sectors (development of forestry resources, agropedological laboratory...) as well as in the sector of economic planning and assistance to co-ordination. I recommend that this Council approve the country programme for Benin which is hereby presented.

20. Country Programme for Swaziland

(a) Swaziland has no Development Plan. The Country Programme has been

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elaborated, however, on the basis of development objectives and priorities confirmed by Government. The predominance of the agricultural sector in terms of production and population indicates its priority in the programme.

(b) The 1984-1986 Programme covers the last three years of the cycle in a total amount of US \$2,191,000. These resources are distributed as follows:

- 34% - agriculture and rural development
- 31% - transport and communications
- 19% - employment enhancement and education
- 14% - planning, regional planning, and environmental improvement
- 2% - culture and miscellaneous

(c) The decrease in UNDP resources has prompted Swaziland to seek introduction of the use of UNVs, short-term consultancies, and government executed projects... The Swaziland authorities co-operate with UNDP in full confidence. I recommend the programme for your approval.

C. REPLY TO THE CRITICAL AND URGENT SITUATION IN AFRICA

21. The concrete indicators (micro and macro) of this critical situation in Africa are very well known. However, the fact that the situation has become familiar to us does not, in any way, make it less dramatic and preoccupying. Briefly, here are some reminders of the principal facts:

- 24 countries in Western, Eastern and Southern Africa are affected by the drought.

- The Red Cross has announced 100,000 deaths in Mozambique as a result of the drought situation
- 50% of the population of Lesotho is in a precarious food situation.
- Several thousand animals have died in Senegal and Mauritania.
- Cereal production in the Sahel region has declined 35% between 1981 to 1983.
- Due to the lack of water, hydroelectric dams in Ghana and the Ivory Coast are no longer able to provide energy for industrial and domestic consumption.

22. The World Food Council considers, rightly, that the tragedy in Africa is that the number of people who are hungry has increased from 70 million in 1969 - 1971 to 80 million in 1972 - 1974 and probably more than 100 million today. Evidence shows, moreover, that one African child out of three dies from hunger or from diseases connected with malnutrition before school age. Furthermore, the hundreds of thousands who survive lack the mental and physical capacity to develop a productive life. These are only some of the simple facts, but they are sufficient to show the gravity of the critical situation prevailing in Africa.

23. Faced with this situation, the network of UNDP missions in Africa has been mobilized to provide information on the real and particular situations of each country touched by the drought, and to provide effective co-ordination of

assistance. The case of Botswana, selected among many others, shows very well the impact of the co-ordination function of the Resident Representative. Moreover, the Regional Bureau for Africa has been able to provide rapidly the resources made available by the United Nations Emergency Operations Trust Fund for projects dealing with the drought. In addition, the current UNDP programme in Africa, both short and long term, earmarks 27% of available resources to food production and development of hydrological resources. Several examples can be given as illustrations:

- the programme for development of large river basins and lakes (Senegal, Niger, Volta, Tchad, Kagera, Gambia, etc...)
- the development of water resources of Cape Verde through 200 wells which provide 20,000^{cm} of additional water a day
- the improvement of rice culture in Tanzania
- the improvement of rural roads etc...

24. It is obvious that because of the famine situation the first priority is to try to save as many lives as possible by providing necessary food and primary health care. The specialized organizations of the United Nations utilize the Resident Representative to represent them to facilitate the flow and management of this assistance. Food reserves are created in the countries or areas effected. Nevertheless, it remains essential and urgent to take, in due time, appropriate medium and long term measures. UNDP, in its capacity as an agency dealing with development, with multi-sectoral responsibilities,

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working in close co-operation with Governments for the elaboration of the development strategy, is in a position to contribute to building programmes for the purpose of reinforcing the local capabilities to cope better with the hunger situation. Thus, as soon as the initiative of the Secretary General of the United Nations was known, UNDP nominated a specialist with long experience to reinforce the Nairobi team. Also on a large scale, the network of the resident missions and the experience and institutional memory of the organization remain available to facilitate dissemination of information, improved coordination and other special actions required.

D. SPECIAL ACTIVITIES: ROUND TABLES

25. The conferences among the partners for development for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are known under the name of Round Table. The preparation, carrying out and follow-up of the Round Tables constitute a new field of activity for UNDP in general and in particular, for the Regional Bureau for Africa. In fact, in Africa there is the largest number of LDC countries, namely 26, of which 24 are south of the Sahara. Since September 1983, 5 Round Tables (dealing with LDC's and Liberia) have been carried out under my co-chairmanship as requested by the interested countries. A total of 10 LDC African countries have already organised such a conference, 3 have not yet decided and 2 have organized consultative groups with the World Bank; the situation of the Round Tables is presented in Annex. We have gained experience from these Round Tables and are now evaluating the results; we hope that this evaluation will allow us to benefit from the previous experience and

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consequently will help us to focus the strategy of future activities in this field. Our intention is to share the results of this experience with the other regional bureaux as well as with the agencies dealing with assistance programmes. UNDP in the framework of the preparation of the mid-term review scheduled for September 1985 will be in a position to examine with some recipients, executing agencies and donors the possible improvements which could be achieved in the mechanisms for implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in order that the mechanisms could be more responsive to the objectives established by LDC countries.

We are particularly anxious to ensure that this overall process will lead to substantial improvements in national mechanisms for planning, co-ordination and follow-up, as well as to promote greater participation by national experts in analysis of national problems and in preparation of programmes and projects. In this way, one of the benefits of the Substantial New Programme of Action would be progress toward the objective of self-reliance. It seems, in fact, indispensable that practical lessons be gained from this dialogue that is still young enough to be ameliorated and made more efficient and useful for the development of the LDC's. It seems to me important to recall, at this point, for the Governing Council some significant points relating to the Round Tables. I would like to illustrate some of these points with the concrete case of the last Round Table, that of Guinea Bissau which was organized in Lisbon from May 21-23 1984.

26. Origin

At the international level, the dialogue to stimulate development co-operation had already started, or rather had reached a high point on the

occasion of the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in September 1981 in Paris. This Conference highlighted the numerous problems and special aspects of Least Developed Countries, as well as the assistance needs and requirements for a higher volume of aid, which would contribute to a "dramatic transformation" of their situation. As part of the implementation of one of the major recommendations of the Conference leading to the implementation of the SNPA (Substantial New Programme for Action meetings of development participants are being organized, either as UNDP-sponsored Round Tables or as consultative groups convened by the World Bank. The Conference granted UNDP a mandate to assist the LDC's, as necessary, to organise such Round Tables as a mechanism for regular and periodic assessment of the SNPA. UNDP contributes to the preparation of such conferences (e.g. documentation, information, missions, Secretariat, ...) through a special allocation from its Special Measures Fund for LDC's.

27. Objectives

However, these Round Tables are not, strictly speaking, pledging conferences. This is neither an auction nor a supermarket of projects. It is, in my opinion, crucially important to clarify the role of such Round Tables, since this role is not always clear in the minds of LDC officials or donor participants. The main purpose is to enable LDC's to present a serious assessment of their economic and financial situations, their strengths and weaknesses, their performances and constraints, and to indicate as clearly as possible their development strategies and objectives, together with a presentation of their needs for technical and financial means for

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implementation of relevant programmes. They offer a unique opportunity for a documented and frank dialogue with participants and fund raising agencies which in turn will lead to raising additional funds in future. To be more precise, I would say that these Round Tables have five major objectives:

(a) To initiate a substantive, multi-dimensional and continuous dialogue of participants, relating to the development of the concerned LDC.

(b) Through appropriate documentation and explanations, to provide participants with a more accurate picture of the situation and economic problems of the LDC, together with its policies, development needs and past, present and future self-reliance efforts. Special attention should be paid to current emergencies and high priority items.

(c) To enable LDC's to draw upon the experience and knowledge of the different participants in order to adjust, if necessary, their development policies and programmes to internal and external realities.

(d) To help mobilize and co-ordinate the traditional and additional technical and financial efforts of the donors who would recognize the legitimacy and the rationale for actions taken by LDC's and thus adapt their assistance to the real needs and priorities of the LDC's.

(e) To facilitate a wider and more diversified partnership including non-traditional partners (NGOs, certain southern countries...) and the private sector (banks, companies...)

It is evident that these conferences enable the LDC's to create or renew the interest of donors and to reinforce relationships with them and to renew measures for a better co-ordination between external and internal efforts. This will contribute to improved programme implementation through a strengthened capacity for absorption of available resources. Thus within the framework of the SNPA, donors accept certain objectives while LDCs also assume their responsibilities.

28. The example of: GUINEA BISSAU

It is evident that dialogue is at the centre of the procedures. In the case of Guinea-Bissau, the preparations for the conference provided the basis for a preparatory dialogue which developed into a genuine dialogue on economic policy.

(a) In this respect, it is known that the difficult initial position of the Guinea Bissau economy was characterized by important macro-economic imbalance that led to a decrease in per capita income and a decline of the rural population into a subsistence economy.

(b) In order to cope with this situation, the Government, with the support of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, undertook a stabilization programme including courageous measures aimed at reforms and internal and external adjustments. An informal meeting with a restricted number of donors took place in Lisbon in November 1983, in order to support urgent needs by appropriate means for implementation of stabilization measures.

(c) However this stage of stabilization was only the first step in a global development strategy conceived in three phases by the Government. It consisted of:

- phase 1: economic and financial stabilization
- phase 2: restoration of economic equilibrium
- phase 3: self-sustained economic development.

Thus, the informal meeting represented a major step in the carrying out of this global strategy and a special occasion for enlarging the dialogue in this respect and identifying and requesting the necessary means for programme implementation. Prompt action was needed by the donors in order to reinforce the measures being taken by the Government.

29. Economic Policy Dialogue

The realistic approach, that is, pragmatic dialogue on economic policy, between Guinea Bissau and its major partners in the preparatory stages of the round table has been sufficiently successful to be a significant aid to us in organizing the next round tables for other countries. If LDC's would have such a possibility and if the donor countries would agree to it, the economic policy dialogue could become a substantial component in the cycle of the round table conferences. Needless to say, one cannot over-emphasise the unique responsibility of the LDC Government in such an exercise since it is the responsibility of each Government to decide on the nature and pace of national development. The preparation of the round table takes around 18-24 months,

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sometimes more. The LDC can utilise a period of this duration to define a global strategy in accord with its principal bilateral and multilateral partners and to decide upon and initiate the execution of various economic policy measures in order to prepare the economic and financial ground for a successful round table conference. Furthermore, co-ordination and regular consultations between the donor countries concerned are needed during this period. IMF and IBRD could contribute to this process. Practical modalities can vary from one country to another, depending on the concrete situations ... the dialogues carried out during this process will contribute toward new adjustments leading to improved sectoral strategies and policies; any constraints or new elements of foreign origin and their consequences on the coherence of the operation and the choice of the investments can also be addressed in the course of the discussion. The dialogues during the conference can focus on programme policies if they have been preceded and prepared for by the dialogues on economic policy dealing with matters such as the balance between budgetary and fiscal disciplines, social sacrifices and appropriate price policy...

30. Donors

However, the dialogue organised by the round table will remain a monologue if only one voice can be heard. There must be an opportunity for the donor partners to be informed so they may enhance and adapt their own co-operative efforts and relations so as to maximize their assistance. Progress can be made for example in the area of non-project aid, such as a participation in recurring costs; rehabilitation programmes; simplification of

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disbursement procedures; pluriannual commitments; more concentration so as to reach the critical mass in priority areas or sectors; the mobilization of food aid not only for humanitarian and emergency needs, but also to stimulate food production and related activities.

31. Follow-up

However high is the quality of our dialogue, the central question remains -- what will all these meetings accomplish if there is no follow-up, no "suivi"? In reality, these conferences must be part of an on-going dialogue between government and donors leading to a better understanding of strategies, of exigencies and of development priorities, as well as to greater effectiveness in the mobilization and use of external resource. Assiduous and continuous follow-up is crucial in this process. Toward this end, different modalities for follow-up can be set up, which could vary according to the countries concerned:

(a) setting up of a unit or creation of a focal point normally within the Planning Ministry to manage follow-up operations. External aid can contribute to strengthening such a set-up in a direct way as well as by training national counterparts;

(b) establishment of an inter-ministerial Committee to facilitate the co-ordination both of resources themselves and of their use. Often agreement in principle is given at the level of such an inter-ministerial committee with implementation channelled through the mechanism cited above;

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(c) periodic meetings of donors' local representatives amongst themselves and on the occasion of certain major missions (IBRD, IMF, bilateral programming missions, etc.). These meetings can also be held in the presence of government representatives;

(d) bilateral mixed commissions can be created to facilitate and institutionalize this dialogue. In any case, reciprocal and well documented missions can be specially organized or intensified to donor countries or

(e) Mini Round Tables which are either on a sectoral basis or dealing with specific questions (private sector, NGO's, etc.) can also be organized;

(f) development of a capacity to draw up projects, at the request of donors, as rapidly and as professionally as possible.

While taking these steps and developing ways to follow up the administration and co-ordination of external aid, it is equally essential to increase the absorptive capacity and the use of national counterpart inputs. The training of national personnel in economic planning and the management of projects programmes and aid is an urgent and indispensable priority also from the point of view of follow-up.

32. Mr. Chairman, having participated in 5 Donor Round Table Conferences since I took up my new post in UNDP New York, barely 9 months ago in September

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1983, I am now convinced that the dialogue on economic policy and an effective follow-up mechanism are the determining factors in the Round Tables process if they are

(a) firstly, to perform as an effective means to attract, mobilise and catalyse available additional external aid;

(b) secondly, be compatible with the development terrain and its operating exigencies including some adjustment on the part of donor countries, and

(c) lastly, in the case of developing countries in general and LDC's in particular, to consolidate the basic principles and discipline of good management in order to achieve the desired economic development and growth while ensuring their integration with African traditions and culture, through such examples of continuous dialogue.

IV . CONCLUSION: A FEW GUIDELINES

33. Mr. Chairman, I have depicted some of the major challenges of Sub-saharan Africa, this region which is today the weakest link perhaps in the chain of nations. These are a few of the answers which UNDP has been able to contribute in such a positive manner among the chorus of other responses made within the framework of international co-operation. However, after only 9 months I am a young novice and I do not wish to pretend Mr. Chairman, at this stage of my UN experience, to make proposals for drastic change in the

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critical African situation. At this stage, Mr. Chairman, I would like merely to bear witness to what I have seen in the field with my "UNDP hat" and then let myself be carried by the driving force of the Organization and by that of the realities and events which make up the critical situation prevailing in Africa today.

34. First of all, I would like to say that the UNDP programme is implemented in a satisfactory manner; the activities of the organization address the economic needs and priorities of the African countries. Above all, however, the African countries themselves are seriously preoccupied by the problem of UNDP's diminishing resources which have led to a substantial reduction in programme activities. Moreover, their own financial and human resource problems often place African countries in difficulty when trying to provide the counterpart contributions required, and at the level required, while at the same time having to increase their cost-sharing portion in the financing of projects. Priority programmes have suffered due to these diminished resources, leading to a redefinition of priorities within priorities, which of course constitutes an uneasy path for UNDP to follow.

35. Mr. Chairman, I remain impressed by the considerable work done by the organization and notably by the team work in our field offices which constitute for development co-operation in the developing country a neutral zone of meeting and dialogue; the institutional memory where the experiences of technical co-operation within the country is stored as a kind of data base; a crossroads for the selection of options and a centre for the co-ordination

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of development cooperation. Resident Representatives and UN Resident Co-ordinators, and their colleagues in the field in Africa, deserve particular credit; perhaps I should say they deserve the highest recognition in this critical period, which requires their constant efforts. Nevertheless, increased operating costs, and also the need for more substantive reflection and input on development issues is such that these field offices seem to me to need reinforcement in personnel on a selective basis, to bring even more experience and substantive contributions towards successful programme execution, both in quality and in the efficiency of relationships with Headquarters, where senior colleagues with long field experience, both operational and conceptual, can provide the necessary backstopping. From now on in Africa, given the increased workload, the productivity of our team work will depend on selective and careful strengthening. This question merits careful and detailed examination and perhaps a study should be undertaken.

36. In this time of crisis and rare resources, a policy of highest priority becomes an exigency. As a consequence it is imperative to concentrate available resources and UNDP should pursue this approach. I know, Mr. Chairman, that already in June 1975 the UNDP Governing Council, in its review of the programme country-by-country (Document DP/116) reviewed this problem of diversification vis-à-vis concentration of effort. This report remains for me and for Africa totally valid. According to the document, it was of prime importance that "UNDP assistance, in order to be efficient must be considered in terms of the total technical assistance flows into the country originating not only from external resources, but also from the efforts of the Government

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itself. This is why efforts must be made to focus on areas where such assistance can be of strategic importance, that is to say in areas where it can play the role of catalyst and where it will have the advantage over other external aid. This method may require concentration on one or several sectors, as well as a certain flexibility, in order to respond to the needs of sectors where UNDP will be more effective. Moreover, in a few cases at least, it should be possible to focus the programming of UNDP assistance on a given theme such as sub-regional development, manpower, training, science and technology, etc. The report concluded that fragmentation or dividing of UNDP assistance on an artificial basis such as resource distribution between Ministries or administrations, or between political sub-divisions of a federal state should be avoided". This statement merits re-examination given the need to attain the momentum of critical mass to reach the priority goals dictated by Africa's basic needs.

37. Finally, co-ordination becomes the cornerstone of our operation even if it is not the ultimate answer -- our "deus ex machina": Co-ordination is proving itself as a method of resource mobilization; as a management tool; as a policy for dialogue, for interchange, for consultation and for harmony... From now on co-ordination becomes the rite of passage to achieve development, especially in Africa. It is Africa that is the focus of so many expert and consultant missions, often without clear sequence or mandate. UNDP field offices can play a central and an essential role. Round tables are part of the co-ordination process and their follow-up mechanisms reinforce this important co-ordination. Planning itself is a fervent need for coherence, that is, for co-ordination.

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38. Mr. Chairman, these few guidelines to assist UNDP to refine and improve its work in Africa are like our bush paths -- simple and always practical. It is these paths that I have followed and which have led me here to Geneva early this morning, by the lake where the seagulls are soaring and wheeling. One seagull, unlike the others, stopped and approached me. His name, as you will guess was Jonathan Livingstone, His passion was to fly ever faster, soar ever higher. His parents, he told me, would push him to behave like every good seagull who should fly only to get food. But, after long and painful effort he succeeded in overcoming his limitations by frequenting with others who were adept at free flight and who, like he, rejected superstition and taboos. "The best way, he told me this morning, is to overcome each limit one by one -- with patience. I can only master a new way of flying after having conquered step by step, new and greater challenges. Go with your heart, my friend, follow your own convictions and beliefs and you will find the way to soaring flight".

I do thank you.

P.C. Damiba

Geneva

5 June 1984

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GOVERNING COUNCIL

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION

GENEVA, JUNE 1984

APPENDIX I TO THE REPORT BY MR. P.-C. DAMIBA

Comments on the other funds under the responsibility of the
Administrator and their activities in Africa in 1983

Prepared by Mr. Pierre-Claver Damiba, Assistant Administrator
and Regional Director for Africa

Geneva, 5 June 1984

GE.84-62027

1. In addition to the central resources of UNDP, there are also other funds under the responsibility of the Administrator. If these funds are added to UNDP programme expenditures stricto sensu, which stood at \$US 202 million in 1983, the resulting total is \$US 262 million. These funds therefore represent an input of \$US 60 million. To this should be added direct financing by the agencies, amounting to \$US 182 million in 1983. Thus, in 1983 the United Nations system as a whole spent \$US 444 million on development in Africa (including \$US 10 million in cost sharing and cash contributions).

2. Each of these funds meets specific needs as identified by the UNDP Governing Council, the General Assembly, donors or recipients. Their activities in Africa represent an additional input and both converge with and supplement other development assistance. At the field level, the offices of UNDP resident representatives, which represent all these funds, play an important role in terms of information, co-ordination and back-up. Thus, the countries and all the different funds benefit from a single channel for financing.

3. Since funds such as those for the least developed countries, land-locked countries, special industrial services (SIS) and special programmes (SPR) are an integral part of the central fund, I would like to confine myself to some comments on the other funds and their activities in Africa in 1983. These other funds are as follows:

1. FSSTD (United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development);
2. UNCDF (United Nations Capital Development Fund);
3. UNEOTF (United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund);
4. UNFPA (United Nations Fund for Population Activities);
5. UNRFNRE (United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration);
6. UNSO (United Nations Sahelian Office);
7. UNV (United Nations Volunteers);
8. VFUNDW (Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women);
9. ENERGY (IBRD/UNDP - energy).

The Governing Council will have an opportunity to comment on the activities of all these various funds at a later point on its agenda. Here I would simply like to deal with them together from the point of view of their African impact, which corresponds to approximately 64 per cent of their commitments.

4. Science and technology

(i) In 1983, after three years of operation, FSSTD was able, as a result of the difficulties concerning institutional arrangements, to implement 29 projects out of the 84 approved for sub-Saharan Africa. These projects are valued at \$US 10.8 million, or 30 per cent of all the resources of the System's programmes. Twenty African countries benefited from the System's operations, mainly in southern and East Africa.

(ii) The types of activities covered were designed in particular to:

Strengthen national planning and selection capacity in the field of science and technology to help countries assess their situation, prepare a legal framework and better determine their priorities and strategies in this field, for example in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Burundi and Sierra Leone;

Develop technology in the field of alternative sources of energy such as solar energy and methane gas and develop appropriate technology for rural areas, for example fishing in Tanzania;

Establish and strengthen institutions in specific sectors of science and technology, for example in metallurgy in Nigeria;

Facilitate access to science and technology through education, for example in Ethiopia, Kenya, Swaziland and Zambia.

5. Capital Development Fund

(i) At the end of 1983, UNCDF operations in Africa involved 29 sub-Saharan countries, including all the least developed countries, and comprised 130 projects representing a total investment of more than \$US 302 million, including \$187 million financed directly by the Fund.

(ii) The Fund's programme sets out to establish a balance between activities aimed at meeting basic needs and activities designed to develop or improve the physical and economic infrastructure necessary to strengthen the productive sectors. The breakdown of the over-all resources of the Fund allocated to Africa is as follows:

40.1 per cent - agriculture, animal production, fishing (as opposed to 31.3 per cent for the programme as a whole);

32.8 per cent - health, drinking water and sanitation (as opposed to 26.3 per cent for the programme as a whole);

18.0 per cent - transport and communications (as opposed to 15.2 per cent for the programme as a whole).

The remainder is divided among education and training, energy, industry and housing.

6. Emergency Operations Trust Fund

(i) Following on the General Assembly resolution of 20 December 1983, the United Nations Emergency Operations Trust Fund was liquidated and 82 per cent of the remaining balance was placed at the disposal of UNDP for purposes carefully defined in the resolution; 70 per cent was to finance urgently needed projects in the food and agricultural sectors in countries afflicted by famine and malnutrition as a result particularly of drought, with special emphasis on African countries, and 12 per cent was for programmes of co-operation among developing countries.

(ii) In implementation of this resolution, the Bureau for Africa went to work with the resident representatives and the countries concerned, and as of 1 June 1984 more than 88 per cent of the funds allocated to Africa had been used, i.e. \$US 21.7 million out of a total of \$US 25.1 million budgeted for Africa, covering 61 projects in 29 countries out of the 34 declared eligible in respect of the Fund. Carefully established criteria were used in order to take account of level of drought and malnutrition, IPF, status as least developed country, eligibility vis-à-vis UNSO, UNCDF and FAO/WFP.

(iii) The funded projects can be divided into four major categories, as follows:

(a) Water control (in 13 countries): sinking and deepening of wells, improvement of village well facilities, small irrigation projects, including the reconstruction of rural dams;

(b) Animal production (in 11 countries): assistance for disease control, supply of vaccines;

(c) Supply of seed (in nine countries);

(d) Small village projects (in six countries); assistance for women's co-operatives and peasants' associations, promotion of small core farms for chicken farming and horticultural production.

7. Population

(i) The United Nations body specializing in population issues allocated a budget of \$US 20.6 million for sub-Saharan Africa in 1983. A varied range of activities was implemented in almost all countries of the region except Chad, Gabon, Ghana and Zaire, where programme formulation missions were sent in 1983.

(ii) In substantive terms, the population programmes in the region comprise, among other things:

Support for the development and strengthening of mother and child health care and family planning, accounting for 35 per cent of allocations;

Integration of population and family issues into formal education programmes and adult education activities, accounting for 10 per cent of allocations;

Population censuses, registration, data processing and studies of population change, accounting for 45 per cent of allocations;

Development and strengthening within planning ministries of units responsible for population questions;

Assistance to various regional bodies such as OAU, UDEAC, regional institutes in Ghana, Cameroon, Mauritius and Mali (Sahel);

Assistance to ECA, ILO, UNESCO and WHO to provide them with technical support in their country activities;

Missions to 33 countries to evaluate basic needs.

8. Natural resources

(i) With the exception of UNRENER, no United Nations special fund is involved in mining. This Fund therefore has a unique mission. It is very active in Africa,

where it provides funding for high-risk exploration and "know-how" techniques. Its activities are over and above other activities, including those financed under the IPF. It should be noted that IBRD is a member of the Fund's advisory group. In 1983, the Fund spent \$US 2.5 million on approved projects in Africa. Fund projects were implemented in seven African countries, while 1983-1984 project identification missions were sent to nine other countries.

(ii) Projects financed by the Fund related to lead, kaolin, zinc, copper, gold, silver, tin, phosphate, etc. With regard to its programme for 1984-1985, the Fund is planning activities in a dozen African countries.

9. The Sahel and desertification

(i) UNSO activities represent a substantial and extremely important part of UNDP activities in Africa, both in relation to the problems of drought and desertification and in relation to their impact on development in the region. In 1983, UNSO mobilized \$US 29 million. Twenty-one Sudano-Sahelian countries receive assistance from UNSO, including the eight countries members of CILSS.

(ii) In 1983, UNSO continued to place emphasis on the following areas of activity:

Water control;

Food production;

Animal production;

Reforestation;

Sand dune stabilization;

Road construction.

It can be seen that the two major thrusts of UNSO are, on the one hand, medium-term and long-term measures to combat drought and rehabilitate the Sahelian region and, on the other, the struggle against desertification.

10. United Nations Volunteers

1. The use of United Nations Volunteers in Africa is increasing because of the effectiveness of the system, its flexibility and its cost. It constitutes a "soft window" facility for technical assistance. In 1983, the Volunteers programme for Africa amounted to \$US 6 million. In 1984, this figure will rise to \$US 15 million. The programme is funded mainly from IPF resources and the other auxiliary funds of UNDP, for example UNSO, UNRFNRE, VFUNDW and IDA. However, the remainder is financed by the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers (\$US 0.7 million in 1983 and \$US 1.5 million in 1984).

2. Africa is both a donor and recipient of volunteer services;

(a) One hundred and eighty-four Africans are serving as volunteers, including 142 in Africa itself and 42 outside Africa;

(b) Four hundred and fourteen volunteers, including 61 women, are working on 95 projects in 38 African countries; almost 300 are working in the neediest countries - least developed countries, land-locked countries, Sahelian countries and island countries. Seventy per cent are working on projects implemented by the agencies and 30 per cent are working in government departments as doctors, agronomists, engineers, etc.

(3) These volunteers are divided into 100 different professional categories. However, 75 per cent are concentrated in the rural sector and in particular food production and rural infrastructure. Many volunteers also work in the educational sector. Because of the flexibility of the system, volunteers have been able to play an effective role in emergency operations resulting from the critical situation in Africa, as well as in activities related to refugees, food assistance and drought. Thus, volunteers in Africa are participating in operations linked with the various United Nations decades for women, for water, for transport and communications and for the development of base communities. In view of the impact of volunteers and their over-all advantages, a special initiative could be taken to make greater use of them in the context of the critical situation in Africa.

1. Decade for Women

(1) In 1983, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women paid special attention to priorities in Africa. At the request of the Fund's Consultative Committee, the investment plan for Africa is currently under review by CFA, the Centre for Women and the Regional Co-ordinating Committee for Africa. This plan places emphasis on food policies, including research and technology, as well as on energy, training, credit systems for rural communities and appropriate technology.

(2) In 1983, 17 new projects were approved for financing, as well as 19 small-scale operations. A dozen African countries are involved, in particular those affected by drought.

2. Energy

(1) The joint IBRD/UNDP programme in the energy sector has mobilized \$US 16.4 million for the period 1980-1985. Sub-Saharan Africa is being given high priority, with particular consideration being given to the least developed countries. Twenty-five African countries out of a total of 48 have been visited by evaluation missions concerned with the energy sector.

(2) These missions and their consequences for energy policies and implementation techniques produce significant financial gains. For example, in the case of Kenya (Kipevu factory rehabilitation project), the programme produced a profit of \$US 10.5 million.

* * *

Thus, whatever the vehicle used for funds under the responsibility of the Administrator and however varied they might be, UNDP offers the advantage of serving as a single channel and point of convergence for African development priorities for these funds as a whole.

P.C. Damiba
Geneva
5 June 1984

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GOVERNING COUNCIL
31st SESSION

ANNEXES TO Mr. P.-C. DAMIBA'S
STATEMENT

1. Trends in Project Budgetary Commitments, by Sector.
2. Programme Resources Currently Available for Africa Region for Period 1982-86.
3. Special Measures taken by the U.N. System in Consultation with the U.N. Resident Coordinator to Assist the Government of Botswana in Reducing the effects of Drought.
4. U.N. System Drought Management in Botswana.
5. Tentative Schedule of Country Review Meeting as Follow-up to LDC/SNPA.

REGIONAL BUREAU FOR AFRICA, UNDP

Trends in Project Budgetary Commitments, by Sector

Sector or Sub-sector	Total budgeted amount 1983 US\$ (Millions)	As % of Total	Trend in last 12 months
Development planning, policies, statistics	29.2	12.3	Upwards
Public Administration	9.8	4.14	Upwards
Development Finance	2.0	0.85	Sharply upwards
Energy	4.5	1.90	
Industrial Development	14.9		
Manufacturing Industry	4.7		Downwards
Tourism and Service Industries	1.3		
International Trade	4.3		
Total Industry, Commerce, Trade	<u>25.2</u>	10.66	
Transport and Communications	28.3	11.98	
Land and water	16.6		
Agricultural Development support	17.3		Sharp upwards
Crops	12.2		Upwards
Livestock	7.5		Downwards but tend upwards 1984
Fish	6.5		
Forestry	5.7		Upwards
Total Agriculture, Land, Water	<u>65.8</u>	27.84	
Meteorology	6.2	2.62	Upwards
Settlement Planning/Housing	6.0	2.58	
Health	7.6	3.22	
Education	18.6	7.90	Upwards but tend to go down in 1984

Sector or Sub-sector	Total budgeted amount 1983 US\$ (Millions)	As % of Total	Trend in last 12 months
Employment Promotion and Planning	6.8		
Skills training	7.2		
Conditions of Employment	.9		
Industrial relations	.5		
Total Employment and Skills Development	<u>15.4</u>	6.52	
Mineral resources	9.6	4.06	Downwards significantly
Women and disadvantaged groups	2.7	1.14	Upwards
Promotion of science and transfer of technology	5.3	2.24	Upwards
GRAND TOTAL	236.3	100.0%	

11 May 1984

TABLE I

Programme Resources Currently Available for Africa Region for Period 1982-86 ^{1/}
(US\$'000)

	<u>Resources</u>	<u>1982-83 Average Annual Expt.</u>
A. <u>UNDP Resources</u>		
Approved Budget Level (ABL) of the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) ^{2/}	975.850	183.075
Special Industrial Services (SIS) ^{3/}	2.950	0.922
Special Measures Fund for LDCs ^{4/}	34.526	7.268
Special Fund for Land Locked Developing Countries ^{5/}	0.900	0.086
Special Programme Resources (SPR) ^{6/}	3.651	0.611
Sub-total:	1.017.877	191.962
B. <u>Cost Sharing (Including Programme Cost Sharing)</u>	59.633	9.324
Sub-total:	1.077.510	201.286
C. <u>Government Counterpart Cash Contributions</u> ^{7/}	1.646	0.822
Sub-total:	1.079.156	202.108
D. <u>UN-Emergency Operation Trust Fund (1984-85)</u> ^{8/}	25.170	-
Sub-total:	1.104.326	-
E. <u>Trust Funds</u> ^{9/}	1.300	-
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>1.105.626</u>	-

^{1/} Refers to Resources directly administered by the Resident Representatives

^{2/} Refers to 55% of the Illustrative Indicative Planning Figure adjusted for over and under expenditures in the previous cycle and for the "floor" level (80% of IPF) for small IPF countries.

^{3/} Includes funds earmarked for investment feasibility studies. The amount corresponds to the budget level.

^{4/} Total refers to allocations up to the present moment. Close to 70% of the funds has been committed to-date.

^{5/} Total refers to allocations up to the present moment. The allocation has been fully programmed.

^{6/} Current commitment stands at around 70%

^{7/} Refers to actual 1982-83 income.

^{8/} Current Commitment stands at around 85%.

^{9/} Refers to amount earmarked for financing arrangement covering 1982 and subsequent years. Trust Funds channelled through the UNDP-administered Funds are not included in this table.

Table 2

Approximate Sectoral Distribution of UNDP Programme Resources in Africa 1/
(1982 - 1986)

	<u>% Based on Budget</u>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.....	30
Human Resources Development..... (incl. training, education, employment)	20
General Development Policy and Planning.....	15
Natural Resources Development.....	10
Transport and Communication.....	10
Industries.....	5
International Trade and Development Finance.....	10
Human Settlement.....	
Science and Technology.....	
Others.....	

1/ Percentages reflects the sectoral distribution of commitments only under IPF, SIS, SMF, LDC, SPR, cost sharing and GCCC.

2/ Many projects have objectives and activities relevant to more than one sector, and particularly human resources development and training are an integral part of most projects in the Africa region.

Table 3

Allocations to Africa Region by
Funds and Programmes Administered
by UNDP - Expenditures in 1983
 (US\$'000)

<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Amount</u>
United Nations Volunteer (UNV).....	691
UN Revolving Funds (UNRFNRE).....	3.197
UN Capital Development Funds (UNCDF).....	19.675
UNDP - Women's Decade.....	606
UNDP - Energy Account.....	14
UN Science and Technology (UNFSSTD).....	2.274
Trust Fund for Land Locked Developing Countries.....	109
UNSO.....	9.923
	<hr/>
Total for Africa.....	<u>36.489</u>
Global Total.....	57.323
% Share of Africa.....	64%

Table 4

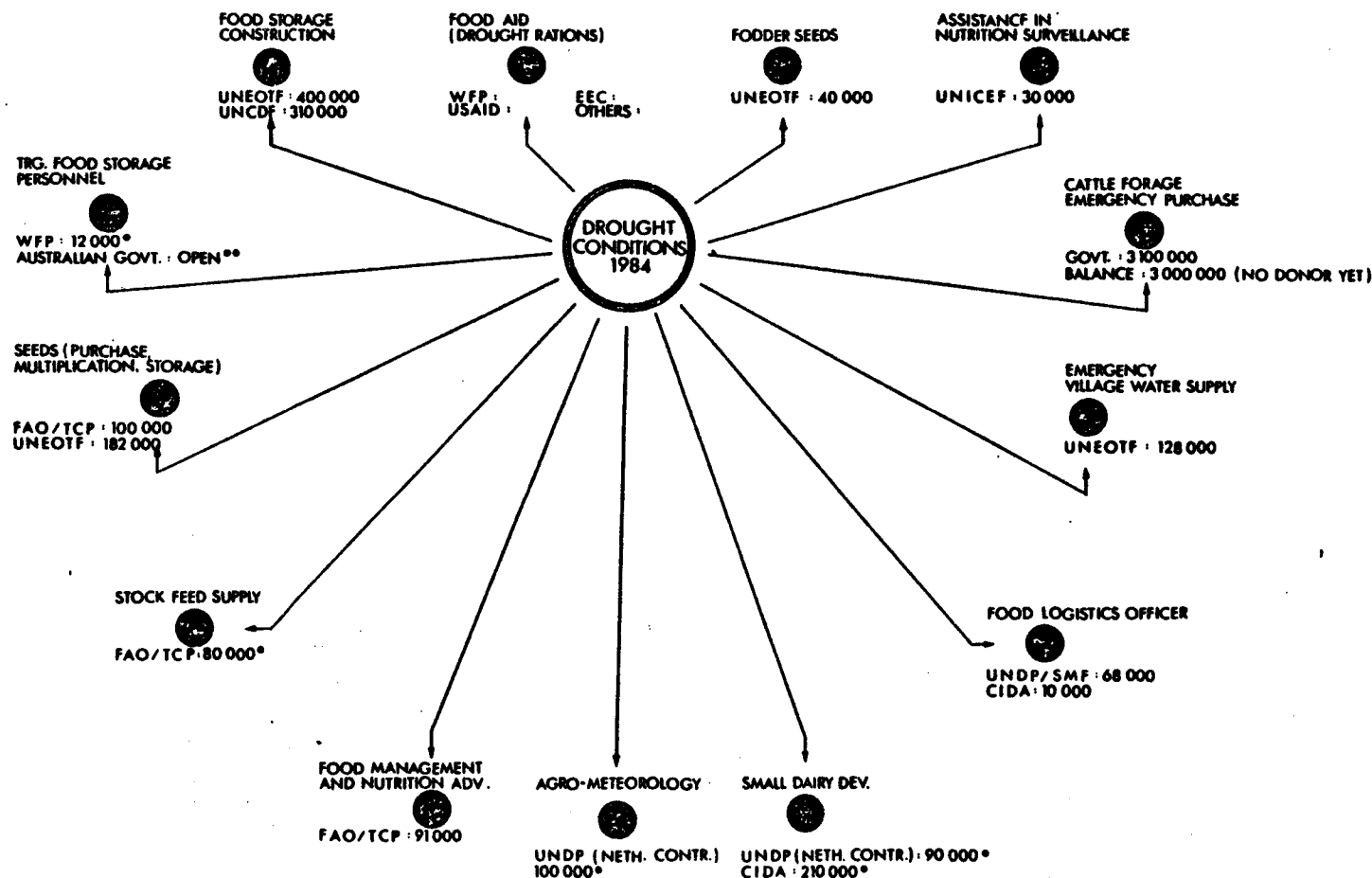
Allocations to Africa Region by
other UN System Agencies.
Expenditures in 1983
(US\$'000)

Agency Regular Programme Technical Cooperation.....	54.350
Agency Technical Cooperation Financed from UN System Services other than UNDP and UNDP- administered Funds <u>1/</u>	31.251
Agency Technical Cooperation Financed from non- UN system multilateral sources.....	5.273
Agency Technical Cooperation Financed from bilateral extrabudgetary contributions.....	82.696
Agency Technical Cooperation Financed from "self-supporting contributions".....	8.285
Total.....	<u>181.855</u>
Global Total.....	<u>777.809</u>
% of Africa's Share.....	23%

1/ Total includes UNFPA.

AS AT MID-MAY 1984

**SPECIAL MEASURES TAKEN BY THE UN SYSTEM
IN CONSULTATION WITH THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR
TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF BOTSWANA
IN REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT**



* BEING PROCESSED FOR APPROVAL

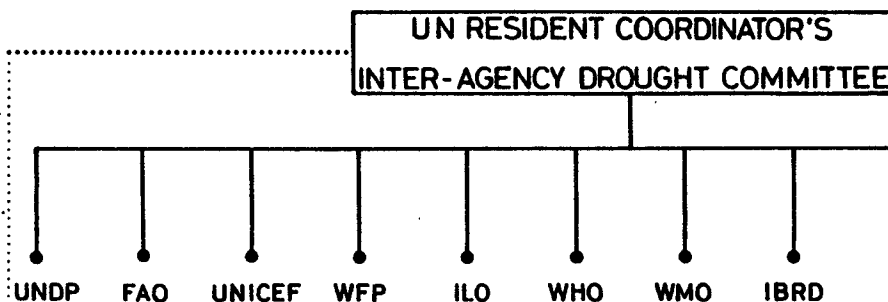
** TRG IN 1985 TO BE FUNDED BY AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

As at Jan. 1984

UN SYSTEM DROUGHT MANAGEMENT IN BOTSWANA

Main Objectives

- Maintenance of up-to-date multi-disciplinary information bases
- Briefing of UN System & donor community
- Development and monitoring of drought-related assistance to govt.



- Continuous contact on drought developments
- Secretary General's Special Representative's office in Nairobi
- Six weekly drought reports
- UN Agencies focal points on drought / special measures
- Briefing on drought
- Visiting senior UN officials
- Periodic briefings on drought
- Donor community
- Interviews, articles on drought
- Media

Secretary ▲
Government
Inter-Ministerial
Committee on Drought

Information
on UN System
drought-related
programmes

Government
Inter-Ministerial
Committee on Drought

Regional Bureau for Africa
United Nations Development Programme
Tentative schedule of Country Review Meeting as follow-up to LDC/SNPA
(As of 1 May 1984)

Country	Government Focal Point	Consultative Mechanism/ lead agency	Date of country review meeting	Venue
Benin	Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Economic Analysis	Round Table UNDP	28 February to 4 March 1983	Cotonou
Botswana	Ministry of Planning	Continuation ongoing bilateral exercises Round Table UNDP	Undetermined	
Burundi	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	8-11 February 1984	Bujumbura
Cape Verde	Secretary of State for Co-operation and Planning	Round Table UNDP	21 to 23 June 1982	Praia
Central African Republic	Haut Commissa- riat au Plan, aux Statistiques et Cooperation Internationale, Présidence de la République	Round Table UNDP	Date to be determined, 1985	Bangui

Country	Government Focal Point	Consultative Mechanism/ lead agency	Date of country review meeting	Venue
Chad	Ministry of Planning (Commissaire au Plan)	UN/OAU meeting on the Re- construction of Chad; UNDP helped prepare documentation. Round Table UNDP	29 to 30 Nov. 1982; October 1985	Geneva
Comoros	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	2-4 July 1984	Moroni
Ethiopia	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	To be determined 1985	Addis Ababa
Equatorial Guinea		Round Table UNDP	19-21 April 1982; To be determined 1985	Geneva
The Gambia	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	October 1984	Banjul
Guinea	Prime Minister's Office	Round Table UNDP	Undetermined	Conakry
Guinea Bissau	Prime Minister's Office	Round Table UNDP	21-23 May 1984	Lisbon

Country	Government Focal Point	Consultative Mechanism/ lead agency	Date of country review meeting	Venue
Lesotho	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	14-17 May 1984	Maseru
Liberia (not LDC)	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	October 1983	Berne
Malawi	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	28-29 Feb. 1984	Blantyre
Mali	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	13 to 16 Dec. 1982	Bamako
Niger	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	To be determined 1985	Niamey
Rwanda	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Co-operation	Round Table UNDP	1 to 4 Dec. 1982	Kigali
Sao Tome Y Principe		Round Table UNDP	October 1985	
Sierra Leone	Ministry of Development and Economic Planning	Mini Round Table UNDP	End 1984	Freetown

Country	Government Focal Point	Consultative Mechanism/ lead agency	Date of country review meeting	Venue
Togo	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP and World Bank	May 1985	Lomé
Tanzania	Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs	World Bank Consultative Group	1981	
Uganda		World Bank Consultative group	25-26 January 1984	
Upper Volta	Ministry of Planning	Round Table UNDP	April 1985	Ouagadougou
Zimbabwe (not LDC)		Round Table UNDP	23-27 March 1981	Salisbury now Harare

Totals for Africa Region: (as of June 1984)

LDCs having convened RT since SNPA (1981):	10	
LDCs planning RT	8	
LDCs with IBRD/Consultative Group	2	
LDCs with RT decision undetermined	<u>3</u>	23
Other countries having convened RT		<u>2</u>
		<u>25</u>