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SUPPORT

**POLICY REVIEW: CO-ORDINATION OF EXTERNAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AT THE
COUNTRY LEVEL AND EXAMINATION OF STEPS TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME TO STRENGTHEN CO-ORDINATION IN PRACTICE**

Report of the Administrator

Addendum

Summary

This report is submitted in support of the policy document DP/1985/4, responding to decision 84/4 of the Governing Council. It contains information on aid co-ordination on a region-by-region basis and presents relevant data with respect to individual countries in annex I.

INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been prepared to complement the policy review document on co-ordination of external technical co-operation at the country level and examination of steps taken by the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen co-ordination in practice. The report presents a summary of trends in aid flows and also summarizes current information on aid co-ordination, based in part on reports by United Nations system resident co-ordinators. The information is reviewed on a region-by-region basis and, where appropriate, deals with the situation with respect to aid flows, formal and informal local co-ordination arrangements, the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system and the role of resident co-ordinators. Annex I to this report contains five tables covering each of the respective regions. For each region, country-level aid arrangements are described, as appropriate; some related data on official development assistance (ODA), number of donors, indicative planning figures (IPFs), GNP per capita and population are given as well. The report also contains in annex II the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) checklist for concerted action in Sub-Saharan Africa.

I.

AFRICA

A. Trend in aid flows

2. The share of total aid to the low-income countries of Sub-Saharan Africa increased very considerably in the five years 1976 through 1980 reflecting wide recognition of the special problems of this region. During this period, the region accounted for about 40 per cent of the total increase in ODA allocated worldwide on a geographical basis. The more recent trend from 1981 through 1983, however, shows that total aid flow to Sub-Saharan Africa has decreased by 3 per cent.^{1/} As regards the UNDP country programme resources, the African region receives 36 per cent of the total 1982-1986 IPF of which one half has been provided to 23 least developed countries (LDCs) in Sub-Saharan Africa.

B. Round-table conferences, consultative group meetings and other co-ordination arrangements

3. Most African countries have established formal consultation mechanisms in the form of a round-table conference or a consultative group meeting (CGM). The latter is convened under the auspices of the World Bank. UNDP is the lead-agency for 19 round-table conferences and a participant in CGMs and their country-level preparatory meetings. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are participants in the round-table conferences and, as already mentioned in the Administrator's report, DP/1985/4, para. 62, the Bank has indicated its readiness to support the preparatory process of round-table conferences with respect to economic studies. As of January 1985, 20 countries held or are planning to hold a round-table meeting and 10 countries have chosen CGM.

4. Several Governments have left it to resident representatives to initiate and develop informal mechanisms for consultation with the local representatives of bilateral and other aid programmes outside the United Nations system. Nearly all resident representatives report that these contacts are useful, including meetings on a regular basis for the purpose of exchanging information on actual and proposed programmes. The round-table conference process and informal sectoral consultations increasingly show that a more focused and integrated aid programme is being developed in many countries. In a few cases, where only informal mechanisms exist, efforts by the host Government and the resident representative to facilitate better co-ordination did not always receive the full support of donors.

5. The principal outcome of such arrangements appears to have been a better flow of information among the various assistance programmes and a consequent avoidance of duplication. Increasingly, due to the decline in available resources, resident representatives, at the request of or with the agreement of the Government, pursued opportunities for external cost sharing and other supplementary financing of projects identified in the programming process. One Government that has traditionally kept the co-ordination of all external aid firmly in its own hands has recently accepted an initiative taken by UNDP to suggest project proposals within the country programme, generally with a heavy equipment component, for third-party cost sharing.

6. In Sub-Saharan Africa, in addition to the functions relating to the round-table conference process, aid co-ordination is taking place on the basis of formal donor (both bilateral and multilateral donors) meetings held in 21 countries, with direct participation by the Government in 17 countries. In 14 of the 21 countries, UNDP chairs the meetings; in 15 of the 21 countries, UNDP field offices provide support services, including secretariat, documentation preparation, hosting and other preparatory work. UNDP representatives also reported recently that they have initiated aid co-ordination activities in 10 more countries.

C. Co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system

7. In most of the countries, co-ordination consists essentially of various kinds of consultations and exchange of information between UNDP and the other organizations of the United Nations system. The experience with co-ordination within the United Nations system are mixed. In a few cases a systematic attempt has been made at joint programming. In other cases the resident representative, and sometimes the central co-ordinating authority of the Government, has been unaware of projects negotiated directly between sectoral ministries and United Nations system organizations using their own resources. There are many cases, however, where the resident representative is involved in programming projects financed from agencies' regular programme resources or from other sources external to UNDP. However, a problem continues to exist in establishing a common programming framework. The recent crisis in Africa has produced some joint efforts which were beneficial to the host country. (See Part 2, chapters VI and VII of the document DP/1985/4).

8. In some countries, with the right conjunction of timing, resources and co-operation among Governments, agencies and the resident representative, some successes have been achieved in the joint planning of resource allocation. In some cases, work prepared for and consultations held under such arrangements as round-table conferences and CGMs have produced or fostered forms of joint programming of United Nations system organizations. In one country, at the final stage of formulation of a new five-year development plan, the Government and the resident representative recently organized what was to be a full-scale joint exercise with the agencies in which they hoped to use the country programming process as a genuine frame of reference for programming all expected resources from the United Nations system.

9. Short of co-ordinated overall programming, many examples exist of the combined use of different resources at the project level. UNDP resources, including those of the special programmes under the UNDP umbrella, and those from other Agencies have frequently been merged in mutually supporting roles. There have been many cases of agency-controlled resources being used as "seed money" for small-scale project identification or feasibility studies leading to full-scale projects supported by UNDP. Resident representatives in several countries report an increasing number of cases of the integrated use of World Bank and UNDP resources.

D. The role of the resident co-ordinator

10. The concept of aid co-ordination and the role of the resident co-ordinator is well received by a majority of the Governments in the region. The Government of one country issued a policy paper calling on government departments to recognize and support the office of the resident co-ordinator in its efforts to improve inter-agency co-ordination and evolve a multi-disciplinary dimension of programming. In another country which launched new economic programmes, the resident co-ordinator actively participated as an observer in the policy dialogue with the World Bank. Less success in aid co-ordination is being experienced by those countries where there is little co-ordination between sectoral ministries.

11. In two countries, major donors have requested the resident co-ordinator to organize monthly meetings for co-ordination purposes. In countries where formal consultation arrangements exist, most donors are assisting effective follow-up, often with the support of the resident co-ordinator.

II. Asia and the Pacific

A. Trend in aid flows

12. In a number of populous low-income countries of the Asian and Pacific region, aid receipts have either declined during the period through 1981/1983 or have increased at modest rates resulting reductions in their relative aid shares. In absolute terms, the decrease in total aid to this region during the period was \$4.8 billion.^{2/}

B. Round-table conferences, consultative group meetings
and other co-ordination arrangements

13. Governments of the region co-ordinate external assistance under the following arrangements:

(a) Formal: round-table conferences; CGMs; the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC); the South Pacific Commission (SPC); and the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC); and

(b) Informal: local arrangements among the Governments, inter-agency groups, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

14. Seven LDCs fall within the Asian and the Pacific region of UNDP, five of which have chosen the round-table conference process, while two use CGMs. Six other developing countries use CGMs. The five Asian and Pacific LDCs chose the same venue for their round table meetings (Geneva) which were held simultaneously in May 1983. At a session dealing with general issues, all seven LDCs participated which provided an excellent opportunity for a sharing of experience among those countries which had had a long-standing consultation arrangement and those which were newcomers to aid co-ordination. The very preparation of material, the preliminary meetings of bilateral aid bodies, and the round-table meetings themselves underlined the valuable contribution UNDP could make in the co-ordinating task. Since the 1983 meetings, the position of the UNDP resident representatives has remained enhanced and more effective than hitherto. Above and beyond the round-table process, LDCs welcome and encourage the co-ordinating role of UNDP, usually for informal functions both in-country and in respect of contacts with donors abroad.

15. In one country the co-ordination of special emergency arrangements with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordination (UNDRO) is directed by the resident co-ordinator with a view to ensuring proper co-ordination of incoming food and other supplies for refugees in the border areas. The resident representative in another country, primarily in his role as UNDRO representative, was instrumental last year in assisting the Government and UNDRO in co-ordinating all external inputs to disaster relief arising from cyclone damage.

16. The majority of resident co-ordinators have reported that they maintain close contact with the bilateral donors' local representatives and with most other bilateral donors not directly present in the country.

17. In a few cases, UNDP plays an important role in organizing informal meetings of donors such as on population issues; food aid; disaster preparedness; water; energy; streamlining customs; and skills training and assistance to the rural unemployed. In one country, the World Bank is the leader of a local consultative group which is composed of representatives of all major donors and representatives from the Government. The UNDP resident representative also plays an active role in this local donor group. In another country which uses CGM as a consultative mechanism, UNDP was requested by the Government to provide secretariat services for the local co-ordination group which meets periodically.

C. Co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system

18. Whereas a number of UNDP resident representatives work with the co-ordinating body on various aspects of aid co-ordination, often the structure of the Government makes this task problematic. In one country, for example, the UNDP/United Nations system input is channelled through the Ministry for Finance and Technology; bilateral aid is channelled through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and specific technical inputs from either source are channelled through the technical ministries. This scenario, in one way or another, exists regrettably in the majority of the countries in the region which UNDP serves. Often the Government's co-ordinating body is not strong enough and, furthermore, the Government may not yet have recognized the importance of having a central point for overall co-ordination. In many of the countries in the Asian and Pacific region, the technical ministries remain strong and somewhat independent from the central co-ordinating authorities; this is particularly true with respect to the ministries of finance which invariably deal with capital aid from such sources as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB).

19. It is UNDP's experience in the Asian and Pacific region that the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly those with funding resources of their own, contribute to this weakening of central aid co-ordination by dealing directly with technical ministries on development co-operation activities. Agencies maintain close relationships with the ministers and other staff concerned and find it advantageous not only to by-pass UNDP efforts at aid co-ordination, but also to ignore the Governments' wishes for placing technical co-operation in the overall context of development activity. Despite the growth of the resident co-ordinator's function, this problem continues to exist.

D. The role of the resident co-ordinator

20. The fact that most Governments of the region have established a government agency for co-ordinating multilateral and bilateral assistance reflects their positive view of the concept of aid co-ordination. The position of Governments on designating the resident co-ordinator's office as a focal point for co-ordinating assistance from the United Nations system, varies according to the Governments' administrative capacity, and the economic and political condition of each country. On the one hand, there are countries which strongly support the concept of resident co-ordinator and discourage individual agency initiatives. On the other hand, countries which have developed a sophisticated bureaucratic system and where each government ministry is handling its own co-ordination are anxious that the professional links between the agencies and the technical ministries should not be weakened. Seven resident co-ordinators report that the Government still prefers dealing directly with organizations from which it seeks help.

21. Although direct communication between the agencies and the concerned government ministry is still practiced in several countries, in other countries resident co-ordinators are usually provided information by the

Government and there is collaboration between agencies of the United Nations system. Periodic meetings held between the resident co-ordinator, the representatives of the United Nations system's agencies and the representatives of the Government are helpful.

22. Special attention should be paid to a strengthened relationship with financial institutions. As in the case of the Arab States region, a close link has been developed at the regional level between UNDP and the World Bank, as well as with AsDB and IMF. UNDP is giving both logistic and substantive support to these agencies.

III. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

A. Trend in Aid flows

23. What makes co-ordination of external assistance important in the Latin American and Caribbean region has been a dramatic decrease in aid flows. During the period through 1981-1983, total ODA declined by 34 per cent, \$10.7 billion in absolute terms.^{3/} This trend in the ODA resources is likely to continue in the near future, although some low-income Latin American and Caribbean countries may, for political and other reasons, experience short-term increases. Net borrowings of non concessional resources will be constrained by capacity to carry additional debt. There is therefore all the more reason to ensure that development resources, whether concessional or non-concessional are used in an effective and co-ordinated manner.

B. Aid co-ordination arrangements

24. Although the total volume of aid to Latin America and the Caribbean has not grown in real terms, the number of donors remains high in many countries and the need for co-ordination by the Governments is a paramount concern of all partners. Several resident co-ordinators have reported recent initiatives by Governments in requesting UNDP assistance in the co-ordination of all technical co-operation. Others have indicated that some weaknesses in the Governments' capacity to perform these functions are being corrected. Success in this area is of vital concern to both the recipient countries and the large number of donors.

25. With respect to modalities for co-ordination, a wide range of models are used in the region. Formal, structured mechanisms are used in one sub-region, while informal, ad hoc consultations take place in others. Several countries seem inclined to favour more structured mechanisms, preferably under the chairmanship of the host country itself. The resident co-ordinators are already playing a support role in many instances which could be enhanced, including through the convening of periodic meetings of the entire donor community in the country and by strengthening mechanisms for co-ordination in the host country.

26. A model of co-ordination in the region is the Consultative Group for Economic Development in the Caribbean for which UNDP is providing vital

support in the co-ordination of all technical co-operation and is a full partner with the major donor institutions in all key phases of the co-ordination process. While this model has evolved in the specific context of the Caribbean and may not be transferable to countries in other regions, it does demonstrate that the United Nations system, when called upon, plays an important role in co-ordination which is appreciated by both donors and recipients alike.

C. Co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system

27. Resource constraints have led to the involvement of resident co-ordinators in a variety of activities and approaches to assist Governments in the mobilization of resources. Most such mobilization is realized through cost sharing arrangements with UNDP (which amounted to \$100.4 million of approved projects as of October 1984), an approach that facilitates integration with the UNDP country programme. Through these efforts, improved coherence of project and programme development of all donors is taking place. Together with increased management services to donors and recipient Governments, efforts in resource mobilization provide valuable services to host countries which constitute an important justification for maintaining the current field establishment.

28. The changing requirements for technical co-operation, particularly a shift from "assistance" to "co-operation" has meant providing selective inputs into major programmes, sometimes in high technology, but also in a variety of other ways in different sectors in accordance with the perceived capacity of the United Nations system. This change in requirements affects the substance of the United Nations system's role in Latin America and the Caribbean and demands close integration with ongoing and planned development programmes. Due to the objectivity and sectoral expertise of the United Nations system, UNDP and other organizations are being requested to provide services in sensitive fields.

29. The United Nations system has been requested to support Governments in their efforts to strengthen specific units of their central and sectoral planning institutions. In addition, UNDP and other United Nations system organizations have become more active in training key policy-makers in priority sectors even in the most advanced countries of the region and have assisted in introducing improved project management and monitoring systems. On the basis of this experience, it is expected that UNDP and resident co-ordinators will be asked to provide increased support in strengthening government capacity in the coming years.

IV. ARAB STATES

A. General situation

30. The economic, social and political conditions in the Arab States region are very diverse. There are on the one hand oil-rich countries which voluntarily gave up their UNDP IPFs as early as 1977 and which fund their

country programmes through 100 per cent government cost sharing; on the other hand there are LDCs where the UNDP as well as other United Nations system organizations still play an important role, including providing assistance from external funding.

B. Formal consultation mechanisms and other arrangements

31. Consultation and co-ordination of external assistance are undertaken under the following arrangements:

(a) Round-table conferences and CGMs;

(b) Co-ordination of emergency relief assistance under the aegis of the United Nations;

(c) Informal, ad hoc meetings among the Governments, the donor community and multilateral assistance organizations.

32. Within the context of emergency relief in Lebanon, a joint co-ordination committee was set up pursuant to relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/146 of December 1978 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon. The committee, headed by the resident co-ordinator and including representatives of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system played a considerable role in harmonizing and structuring the operational activities of the United Nations system in accordance with the Government's objectives. While providing an appropriate mechanism for co-ordinating emergency relief assistance, the committee anticipated the resident co-ordinator's role by instituting a multi-disciplinary approach to the development and to the study of the reconstruction options.

33. The United Nations co-ordination committee was later enlarged by adding representatives of bilateral donors and NGOs and has provided not only the United Nations system but also the major donors, including the Commission of the European Economic Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross, with a forum to assess the needs of assistance, to exchange information and harmonize the contribution and activities in the field of emergency relief. The resident co-ordinator keeps close contact with the Government, which also sends representatives to the committee.

34. At a more informal level, many UNDP offices keep in close touch with major donors to exchange information. Within the United Nations system, efforts have been made to avoid overlaps through monthly consultations of the local representatives of United Nations system organizations. The resident co-ordinator for one country reports that he is in the process of establishing an inter-agency consultative group at the country level.

35. Co-operation with the World Bank is particularly strong in several countries and resident co-ordinators have developed a special relationship with that organization.

36. Although the degree of success by the government co-ordinating authority in making a proper selection of development projects varies among the countries, Governments have demonstrated an interest in improving their co-ordinating role in the planning and monitoring of external development aid. In one country, the UNDP office was requested by the Government to invite major bilateral donors to participate in the country programme review.

37. The Government's approach in one country to strengthen its own central planning organization encouraged the international donor community to engage in complementary financing of development projects. In this country, for example, a major donor Government approved towards the end of 1983 \$3.3 million for further assistance to a project in agricultural extension. Thus, consultative meetings are expected to work as a forum to encourage third-party cost sharing, contrary to a fear felt by the Governments that aid co-ordination would mean a decrease in external funds.

C. Co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system

38. The view of the oil-exporting countries on the co-ordination of operational activities is changing somewhat. There are countries which support the principle of co-ordination of the international system's development and technical assistance activities, while in one country co-ordination has been less successful due to the weakening of the central co-ordinating authority. In this case, recent economic and political changes have led the Government to make a proposal that UNDP review its representation in light of the political and economic changes and activate a new dialogue with the Gulf Co-operation Council in order to cover socio-economic development responsibilities. This suggestion is made because the Government thinks that through the Council the United Nations system has the chance to prove not only the advantage of co-ordination but also that the system can actually and effectively respond to the development aspirations of developing oil-exporting countries.

V. EUROPE

Experience of resident co-ordinators in the European region

39. The majority of the countries in Europe benefiting from IPF assistance are relatively high on the per capita income scale. During the three-year period 1981-1983, total ODA has declined by 35 per cent, or \$1.76 billion.^{4/} Thus, bilateral and multilateral donors are few in number and aid co-ordination is of limited significance. This is reflected in annex 1, table 5.

40. Only in one country is there intensive and continuous consultations between the Government's central co-ordinating agency, the State Planning Organization, and the resident co-ordinator. The Governments of other countries do not utilize the resident co-ordinators in a systematic way. Limited use of the resident co-ordinator reflects the fact that the Governments have established their own co-ordinating bodies and do not require

United Nations support. In one country, for example, information and co-ordination of assistance from bilateral and multilateral organizations outside the United Nations system is held to be the sole competence of the recipient Government. The resident co-ordinator is provided with no information on such aid. With respect to United Nations system technical assistance, the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of this Government undertakes overall co-ordination of such assistance. In addition, the National Commission for Specialized Agencies is active in organizing conferences and launching programmes.

41. In one country, all technical ministries maintain direct contacts with their parallel agencies in the United Nations system on purely technical questions; but for all matters related to requests for aid, contacts are made through the Planning Bureau which has the ultimate responsibility for requesting and co-ordinating all external assistance. This Bureau, however, tends not to use systematically the services of the resident co-ordinator and submits its requests directly to the agency concerned. Furthermore, a tendency has developed in some countries where neither the resident co-ordinator nor even the government co-ordinating organ is informed about activities at the field level by the agencies. On the occasions when relevant information is provided, it is belated.

42. There are examples, however, of resident co-ordinators playing effective roles, particularly in connection with disaster relief. As a result of efforts made by the resident co-ordinator's office in one country, a total of over \$14 million in cash donations and over \$6 million of in-kind contributions were provided by 23 Governments, two intergovernmental organizations (the European Economic Community and the Islamic Solidarity Fund), Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies (of which 40 nations are members), 15 voluntary agencies and 5 international organizations. In addition, the donor community in another country had requested the resident co-ordinator to use his good offices to facilitate co-operation in the implementation of a joint development project funded by the Commission of the European Economic Community and the European Investment Bank.

Notes

1/ OECD, Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries: 1980/1983, Paris, 1984. Table of total net disbursements from all sources combined to individual recipients, p.28.

2/ Ibid., pp.28, 29.

3/ Ibid., pp.28, 29..

4/ Ibid., p. 28.

Annex I

SUMMARY OF AID CO-ORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS AND SOME KEY AID-FLOW INDICATORS

Information on aid co-ordination arrangements, as well as some key aid-flow indicators, are presented in tables 1-5 below for each of the UNDP geographic regions.

Abbreviations used in the tables

AAAID	Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
CARIBANK	Caribbean Development Bank
CCCE	Caisse Centrale Co-operation Economique
CG	Consultative group
CGCED	Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development.
CGECAI	Consultative Group on Economic Co-operation for the Central American Isthmus
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	Comité permanent Inter-Etats de lutte contre la on Sécheresse dans le Sahel/Permanent Inter-state Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EAC	East African Community
EDF	European Development Fund
EEC	European Economic Community
EIB	European Investment Bank
EPCIES	External Co-operation Programmes
EPOC	ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre

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ERCC	External Resources Co-ordination Committee
FAC	Fonds aide co-operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FSG	Food Strategy Groups sponsored by EEC
GCC	Gulf Co-operation Council
GDR	German Democratic Republic
GNP	Gross National Product
GTE/KFW	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit/ Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGGI	Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia
IGGL	Intergovernmental Group for Liberia
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
LDCs	Least developed countries
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for International Development
OAS	Organization of American States
ODA	Official development assistance
OCN	Office of the Commissioner for Namibia
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPE	Office for Projects Execution (UNDP)
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
ROK	Republic of Korea
RR	Resident Representative
RT	Round-table
SAAFA	Special Arab Aid Fund for Africa
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SONADER	Société Nationale pour le Développement Rural
SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation.
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Caribbean Development Facility
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Childrens Fund

UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
US	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNTA	United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Assistance
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZIMCORD	Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development

Explanatory notes

The following explanatory notes are applicable to each of the five tables in annex I:

(a) The table includes countries for which UNDP provides country programme resources (IPF). The countries are listed in alphabetical order.

(b) The listing for GNP per capita and population are 1983 figures taken from Geographical Distribution of the Flow of Resources to Developing Countries, 1984 Reviews, published by OECD. The figures with a single asterisk for GNP per capita and for population are 1982 figures from UNDP document DP/1985/11, annex, of 9 January 1985.

(c) The listing for ODA is based on 1982/1983 average ODA net of developing countries taken from Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries 1980/1983, published by OECD. ODA is defined as DAC bilateral assistance, assistance from the traditional multilateral agencies, and assistance from OPEC donors and Arab agencies. The data on financial flows from multilateral sources cover the World Bank, IFC, IDA, IDB, AfDB, AfDF, AsDB, CARIBANK, IFAD, and the Social Loans programme of the European Resettlement Fund. Financial flows from Arab/OPEC-financed multilateral agencies, shown as a group, cover: BADEA, AFESD, IsDB, the OPEC Fund for International Development, AAAID, the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance to African and Arab Countries, the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the OPEC Special Account, and SAAFA.

(d) The figures in brackets represent the total divided into its multilateral and bilateral components; OPEC and the Arab agencies counted as a single multilateral donor.

(e) Percentages are of total ODA as defined above. Note that only the positive ODA figures are used to calculate the percentage.

(f) Date of last meeting is indicated.

(g) The ODA figures from the United States, Denmark, and IDA are reported negative for 1982-1983 as the total of new grants is reduced by the amounts of a donor's currency balances used by the donor for its own purposes: the United States (\$12.5 million); IDA (\$1.2 million); and Denmark (0.1 million).

(h) The negative figure is attributable to the use of accumulated local currency by the United States (\$23 million), IDB (\$8.2 million) and IDA (\$0.7 million). Percentage in the main donors' column is calculated on positive ODA of \$28 million from other donors.

(i) The negative figure is attributable to the use of accumulated local currency by the United States (\$7 million), Japan (\$2.8 million), France (\$2.4 million), Federal Republic of Germany (\$2.2 million) and Italy (\$0.1 million). Percentage in the main donors' column is calculated on positive ODA of \$10 million from other donors.

Annex table 1. Summary of aid co-ordination arrangements and some key aid-flow indicators in the African region

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$Smillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$Smillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings		
Angola	940 (1982)	8.2	67	25 (9/16)	Sweden (20) Italy (15) WFP (11) Netherlands (10) UNDP (8) UNHCR (7)	22.8			SADCC	Formal meetings organized locally among UNDP, FAO, WHO, OCN, RR. UNDP has individual contacts with SIDA, DANIDA, NORAD, EEC, Spain, Italy, FRG, GDR, Yugoslavia, Romania, Brazil, Cuba.	NORAD, CIDA and EEC are periodically represented through visiting missions, and are assisted by the resident co-ordinator's office.
Benin	270	3.8	84	25 (12/13)	France (17) IDA (16) FRG (15) EEC (9) AFDF (7) Arab/OPEC agencies (5) UNDP (5)	18.0	28 Feb.- 4 March 1983			Fortnightly meetings convened by Minister of Planning since January 1984 with France (FAC and CCCE), Germany, EEC, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, WFP. Formal meetings involving Switzerland Netherlands, France (FAC and CCCE), FRG, EEC (EED), UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP.	Benin held a mini-RT on health in 1983 as a follow-up to the RT. UNDP provided lead agency support to Government.
Botswana	930	1.0	103	26 (12/14)	FRG (22) US (15) UK (13) Sweden (12) Norway (8) OPEC (7) WFP (7)	4.7			SADCC	UNDP RR initiates formal meetings at irregular intervals on drought, environment, food aid with the Government's participation. Participants: UK, FRG, USAID, SIDA, NORAD, EEC, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA.	Government indicated it does not require a co-ordination mechanism such as RT or CG for the time being. UN resident co-ordinators Drought Committee of UN organizations has placed an important role in mobilizing resources.
Burkina Faso	180	6.7	201	26 (11/15)	France (22) Netherlands (13) US (12) FRG (10) EEC (9) IDA (7)	30.2	1976		Club du Sahel/ CILSS	No formal co-ordination mechanism.	Government is planning to hold next RT in November 1985. RT repeatedly delayed; now not technically feasible before late 1985. Possible Decade Consultation Meetings for water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO for April 1985.
Burundi	280	4.5	134	28 (13/15)	France (18) IDA (17) Belgium (14) FRG (13) EEC (7) UNDP (6)	26.7	8-11 Feb. 1984			Formal and informal co-ordination meetings with Belgium, France, FRG, US, EEC, UNDP and World Bank.	UNDP has been asked to help Government organize 3 mini-RTs planned for rural development, education/training, energy in 1985 and is co-ordinating in the preparation with World Bank.
Cameroon	750	9.6	173	27 (12/15)	France (43) IDA (13) EEC (6) US (6) FRG (6) Canada (6)	15.1					

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country a/	GNP/capita b/ (1983)	Population (millions) b/ (1983)	'Average total' ODA e/ (1982/83) (\$US millions)	'No. of donors' (multi/bi) d/ (1980/81)	'Main donors' % of total ODA e/ (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements				Comments
							UNDP round-table f/	Consultative group g/	Other	Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Cape Verde	340	0.3	56	24 (11/13)	Netherlands (16) Sweden (13) US (12) EDF (11) IMF (18) FRG (6) (1980/1981)	6.2	21-23 June 1982		Club du Sahel/ CILSS	No formal co-ordination meetings; informal meetings for UN system including UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO and France, Cuba, US, Portugal, Brazil, China, and EEC.	RT requested for 1985.
Central African Republic	280	2.5	91	23 (12/11)	France (62) EEC (11) AFDF (5) Japan (5) FRG (4) IDA (3)	16.2	1980			Formal meetings include France, FRG, Japan, US, EEC, CCCE, FAO, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP. UNDP initiates meetings Government does not participate.	UNDP assists the RT preparation. Next RT scheduled for late 1985.
Chad	80 (1982)	4.7	75	23 (13/10)	France (33) EEC (17) WFP (11) US (7) Other multi-lateral (5) FRG (5) UNDP (4)	28.6	29-30 Nov. 1982		Club du Sahel/ CILSS	The Government is in the process of setting up an external aid co-ordination committee. A food aid co-ordinating committee, constituting an operations centre through which the Government, WFP, donors and NGOs pool their respective inputs.	UNDP is assisting the Government to prepare RT. Next RT is scheduled for Nov. 1985. A food aid co-ordinating committee oversees the overall logistic facilities identifies bottlenecks and adopts practical solutions.
Comoros	340 (1982)	0.4	39	19 (10/9)	France (29) OPEC (23) EEC (8) Arab/OPEC agencies (7) WFP (6) UNDP (6)	6.6	2-4 July 1984			No formal aid co-ordination meetings. Bilateral consultations between Belgium, FAC, CCCE, EDF, UNDP, WHO, and UNICEF.	Review meeting scheduled January/February 1985. Follow-up of RT by the Government with assistance of UNDP.
Congo	1 050	1.8	101	23 (11/12)	France (46) OPEC (17) IDA (11) FRG (5) Arab/OPEC agencies (5) EEC (4)	6.1					
Equatorial Guinea	200*	0.4*	13	17 (10/7)	IMF (30) UNDP (13) France (12) WFP (11) EDF (11) FRG (8) (1980/81)	7.0	12-21 April 1982			No formal aid co-ordination meetings. Individual small group sectoral discussions.	Local RT review planned for mid-1985. UNDP initiates informal meetings. Mini-RTs currently planned for rural development, education and health with UNDP assistance.

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country a/	GNP/capita b/ (1983)	Population (millions) b/ (1983)	'Average total' ODA c/ (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors' (multi/bi) d/ (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA e/ (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP 'round-table' f/	Consultative group g/	Other		
Ethiopia	140	33.9	229	29 (13/16)	EEC (16) IDA (15) WFP (14) Sweden (7) UNICEF (5) UNDP (5) FRG (5)	61.6	(See comments)	1972	Monthly internal co-ordination meetings for UN system convened by RR. Consultations among multi- and bilateral donors initiated either by bilaterals or RR. Consultations frequent recently, view drought emergency.	The Government expressed interest in holding RT, date to be established. Need identified for early donor action on immediately required procurement for emergency relief, and for consultative meetings to review/agree on emergency aid requirements.	
Gabon	3 510	0.7*	63	15 (6/9)	France (85) EEC (3) UNDP (3) Belgium (3) US (2) OPEC (1) Canada (1)	3.3			Representatives see each other regularly and respond then to specific requests.		
Gambia	260	0.7	45	26 (11/15)	FRG (17) US (13) IDA (10) EEC (10) UNDP (9) UK (8)	7.8	28-30 Nov. 1984		'Club du Sahel'/ 'CILSS'	Informal aid co-ordination meetings, Government does not participate. Co-ordination activities are frequent subject to donor meetings. Sectoral consultations planned for February 1985 and June 1985.	Interministerial committee to co-ordinate activities was established following the UNDP-assisted RT. The RT review meeting held 7-8 May 1984. Follow-up on RT according to new RT format announced by UNDP at October 1984 DAC meeting on aid co-ordination.
Ghana	330	12.5	124	29 (13/16)	EEC (21) FRG (19) IDA (12) UK (7) US (7) WFP (6)	22.0		10-11 Dec. 1984	'The donor community advisory committee chaired by WFP. FAO/WFP report on food shortage discussed (16 April 1984)	A group of donors, organized by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, holds regular monthly and quarterly meetings.	Considering to establish a Joint Monitoring Committee which will meet locally on quarterly basis. JMC would make annual report to CG. December 1984 CG meeting concluded that agreements for aid co-ordination had not been reached and that further consideration of this issue would be necessary. At this meeting, the Canadian and UK delegates in particular indicated that they would look to UNDP to play a leading role in technical assistance field, including assistance to strengthen the Government's administrative structure.

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	Average total ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings		
Guinea	340	5.0 (1982)	67	24 (11/13)	IDA (21) France (16) EEC (15) UNDP (10) FRG (10) US (7)	24.5		(See comments)	Informal contacts on bilateral basis between USAID, EEC, CCCE, World Bank and the UN. Sector donor meetings planned during 1985. Government plans to organize meetings with selected donors in early 1985 to mobilize assistance parallel to IMF and IDA programmes.	Greater emphasis on aid co-ordination expressed. A new CG is planned for 1986. Co-ordination arrangement started in the form of RT but due to a political change, it was decided that Guinea will establish CG.	
Guinea-Bissau	140	0.9	64	26 (11/15)	Sweden (16) Netherlands (12) EEC (12) OPEC (11) IDA (11) AFDF (7)	11.9	12-13 Feb. 1985		Semi-annual meetings with Government and donors for RT follow-up as from January 1985.	UNDP will provide continued support for preparation and organization of follow-up meetings supplying consultants and logistical support. Next RT scheduled 16-18 April 1985.	
Ivory Coast	890	9.3	147	25 (11/14)	France (61) EEC (13) FRG (11) Belgium (4) Canada (3) UNDP (2)	9.1					
Kenya	340	18.9	442	29 (13/16)	US (14) IDA (12) Netherlands (10) UK (9) FRG (8) Japan (8)	28.6		31/1 - 1/2 1984	FSG	Local co-ordination meetings held between Government and donors. First meeting held on 25 April 1984 under Government chairmanship. Sub-committees have been established for agriculture and energy. According to World Bank's Joint Programme of Action for Sub-Saharan Africa, a lead donor has been selected in the health sector.	Next CG meeting planned January 1986. Need identified for accelerating reinforcement of UN resident co-ordinator capacity to handle emergency supply meetings and famine relief co-ordination for early donor action on immediately required procurement, and for consultative meetings to review/agree on emergency aid requirements.
Lesotho	500	1.4	95	29 (13/16)	US (25) FRG (13) IDA (9) WFP (7) UK (7) EEC (6)	12.2	14-17 May 1984		SADCC	Monthly donors meeting. UNDP leading regular donor dialogue with government co-ordinating agency.	As follow-up to RT process, UNDP recognized by Government and donors as co-ordinating agency in sphere of technical co-operation. Possible Decade Consultation Meeting for water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO for 1985.

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	'No. of donors' (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements				Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other	Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Liberia	500	2.1	114	26 (12/14)	US (51) FRG (13) IDA (8) Japan (6) Arab/OPEC agencies (4) EEC (3)	7.4	24-27 Oct. 1983		IGGL	A follow-up meeting of IGGL, US in chair, was supported by UNDP and World Bank. Liberia/donors dialogue (US, France Japan, IMF, AfDB).	Next RT scheduled mid-1985.
Madagascar	290	9.4	243	25 (12/13)	France (30) IDA (14) OPEC (12) Japan (11) EEC (9) US (5)	27.0	28-30 Nov. 1984			Informal aid consultations with bilateral donors and multilateral at RR's initiative. World Bank/UNDP technical co-operation mission scheduled for mid-1985.	Interministerial committee to co-ordinate activities was estab- lished following the UNDP-assisted RT. At the last CG, it was agreed that the Government would establish a local-level arrangement to follow-up and co-ordinate implementation of donor/recipient commitments, including regular meetings of donor representatives and government officials on the spot as well as the creation of related sub-group for key sectors. UNDP agreed to assist Govern- ment in assessing technical assistance and training needs in the context of the Public Investment Programme.
Malawi	210	6.7	119	27 (12/15)	IDA (23) FRG (15) UK (15) EEC (7) UNDP (6) Canada (6)	29.2	28-29 Feb. 1984		SADCC	Government has set up at UNDP initia- tive a technical committee to work on follow-up mechanism to RT. But donors organize small task forces to deal with specific subjects: water, small-scale enterprise, rural growth.	UNDP, UN system, EEC and some bi- laterals are involved in small task forces. World Bank has recommended that Govern- ment request formation of CG, using forthcoming Country Economic Memorandum as basis for mobilizing additional financing.
Mali	160	7.3	205	25 (12/13)	OPEC (14) France (14) FRG (11) IDA (8) EEC (7) US (7)	35.8	13-16 Dec. 1982		Club du Sahel/ CILSS FSG	RT follow-up every 4 to 6 months; meetings of local representatives co-chaired by Ministry of Planning and UNDP.	Next RT meeting planned for May 1985. Secretaries are provided by WFP and UNDP for cereal market and food strategy. The Cereal Marketing Re- structuring Project is the focus of a local sectoral aid co-ordinating exercise.

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country a/	GNP/capita b/ (1983)	Population (millions) b/ (1983)	'Average total' ODA c/ (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) d/ (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA e/ (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP 'round-table' f/	Consultative group g/	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Mauritania	430	1.6	175	23 (11/12)	OPEC (32) France (13) Arab/OPEC agencies (11) US (9) FRG (9) EEC (7)	13.5	(See comments)	'Club du Sahel/ CILSS	Formal meetings aid co-ordination with FAC, USAID, FRG, informal with EEC, WHO, UNICEF, FAO. On UNDP/UNDRO initiative Ministry of Health has formed co-ordination group all donors concerned emergency actions. Meeting of agriculture sector donors held 1-13 November 1984 to discuss financial rehabilitation of SONADER, the irrigation agency.	Next CG meeting planned June 1985.
Mauritius	160	1.0	44	24 (12/12)	France (38) EEC (12) US (10) Arab/OPEC agencies (8) Australia (6) WFP (5) OPEC (15)	3.9	1-2 July 1983		No formal aid co-ordination but informal arrangements among some donors.	Next CG meeting planned 13-15 May 1985.
Mozambique	380 (1982)	13.0	208	25 (10/15)	Sweden (20) Italy (15) Netherlands (11) Norway (8) WFP (6) EEC (5)	40.7		'SADCC	Regular monthly meetings since early 1984 initiated by RR focusing on emergency situations continued from "emergency situation", including rehabilitation, reconstruction and development. Monthly bulletin about the country's present/future ODA needs are circulated among donors with UNDP serving as co-ordinator of this exchange of information.	Government is considering requesting CG or RT shortly. RR chairs donor meetings with lead agency exercised by UNDP or another multilateral organization.
Niger	250	6.0	210	27 (13/14)	OPEC (25) France (16) FRG (16) US (9) EEC (6) IDA (6)	24.8	(See comments)	'Club du Sahel/ CILSS	No formal meetings on aid co-ordination except among UN agencies. Participants in informal meetings: EEC, USAID, FAC, FRG, CIDA, Belgium, Switzerland and Netherlands.	Government has indicated intention to organize RT in 1986. Need identified for accelerating reinforcement of UN resident co-ordinator capacity to handle emergency supply meetings and famine relief co-ordination.
Nigeria	800	94.0	43	23 (7/16)	Japan (25) UNDP (22) UK (11) UNICEF (10) France (10) Italy (5)	30.3				

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings		
Rwanda	270	5.7	150	25 (12/13)	FRG (16) Belgium (16) IDA (10) EEC (9) France (7) US (6)	24.8	1-4 Dec. 1982		FSG	Two types of formal meetings: 1) with major Rwanda-represented donors, 2) all donors involved emergency food aid. Chair rotating, UNDP secretariat, with lead agencies chairing sectoral meetings.	Major donor meetings initiated by UNDP. A sectoral educational review for Rwanda was sponsored by UNDP and UNESCO in April 1982, Paris. Higher education review scheduled for 1986.
Sao Tome and Principe	250	0.1 (1982)	11	16 (8/8)	AfDF (20) EDF (19) France (12) WFP (7) UNTA (4) Sweden (3) (1980/1981)	1.2	(See comments)				A new RT planned for October 1985. UNDP proposed co-ordination meetings to heads of local diplomatic missions but there has been little interest shown.
Senegal	440	6.2	298	25 (10/15)	France (31) US (13) OPEC (10) EEC (9) IDA (7) FRG (6) Canada (6)	18.2		13-14 Dec. 1984	'Club du Sahel/CILSS	Next CG to be prepared with proposals on a more intensive local co-ordination effort. CILSS and Club du Sahel were requested to assist in organizing sectoral meetings. Following sector meetings were held: sector group on telecommunication (5-7 December 1984); a sector group on energy (April 1985); meeting on supply/sanitation in rural areas (1985).	A special donors meeting was held by the Government at Paris in October 1981 following a Paris Club meeting. It was agreed that Senegal would organize sectoral and project co-ordination meetings locally, in cases where co-financing was involved. An informal meeting of donor representatives in July 1983 agreed to hold working level sector meetings when appropriate documentation was available.
Seychelles	1 960 (1982)	0.07	17	21 (8/13)	UK (29) France (27) US (15) EEC (6) Australia (3) OPEC (3) FRG (3)	1.2				No formal co-ordination among donors.	
Sierra Leone	370	3.3	74	29 (13/16)	FRG (17) EEC (13) Italy (12) US (12) IDA (8) Japan (8)	19.2	(See comments)			Informal ad hoc meeting with Egypt, China, Cuba, France, FRG, Italy, PDR Korea, ROK, UK, US, EEC, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, IMF and NGOs.	RT is planned for October 1985. UNDP-sponsored teams of government officials are preparing background material for next RT. Sierra Leone is to be the first of the new "improved" version of RTs announced by UNDP at the October 1984 DAC meeting on aid co-ordination.

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements				Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other	Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Swaziland	900	0.7	31	27 (11/16)	US (28) UK (11) EEC (11) FRG (11) WFP (6) Other multi-lateral (6)	3.2			SADCC	Informal meetings. RR played a lead role in the emergency assistance.	UNDP was instrumental with USAID in re-establishing informal meetings and in arranging 2 government/donor meetings.
United Republic of Tanzania	250	20.4	650	31 (14/17)	IDA (12) Sweden (11) Norway (8) FRG (7) Netherlands (7) UK (6)	39.6		1978	SADCC	Informal meetings with all donors represented locally, focus on sectoral co-ordination. Government is aware of meetings but so far not represented. Monthly meetings among UN system representatives.	Donor meetings co-chaired by UNDP and World Bank representatives.
Togo	270	2.8	94	26 (12/14)	France (23) IDA (23) FRG (18) EEC (11) US (7) OPEC (4)	13.0	In collaboration with World Bank			Monthly formal and informal co-ordination meetings: includes all UN agencies, EDF, FAC, USAID, GTZ/KFW. UNDP chairs and convenes.	RT planned for 26-28 June 1985. Preview meeting for RT took place 21-22 January 1985 requested by the Government and attended by FRG, US, UNDP/OPE, World Bank, AfDB, EEC and IMF. At this meeting, Government agreed to hold mini-RT on agriculture. The Government has decided to set up, in the Ministry of Planning, a unit which will deal with NGO efforts in Togo to co-ordinate their activities and provide overall guidance.
Uganda	240 (1982)	13.9	134	29 (12/17)	IDA (24) EEC (9) UK (9) WFP (7) UNDP (6) FRG (5)	32.7		24-25 Jan. 1984		Aid co-ordinator was recently appointed in the Ministry of Finance at level of Permanent Secretary. Quarterly meetings initiated and the Ministry has agreed to convene sector and sub-sector meetings as the need arises.	Prime Ministers Office has convened frequent aid co-ordination meetings of donors regarding drought and emergency assistance.

Annex table 1. (continued)

Country ^{d/}	GMP/ capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	Average total ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$Smillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$Smillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other		
Zaire	170	31.6	333	28 (13/15)	Belgium (29) IDA (12) EEC (10) FRG (9) France (7) Japan (7)	43.5		21-22 Dec. 1983		Government has reactivated the External Resources Co-ordination Committee (ERCC). A second meeting, took place on 15 November 1984. All bilateral OECD donors meet once a month informally, UNDP chairs.	The Government has hosted, in collaboration with the World Bank, special in-country sectoral discussions. UNDP is financing a prototype project specifically to strengthen information gathering and analytical capacities of the Government in support of the External Resources Co-ordination Committee. Next CG meeting planned 25-28 June 1985. A Decade Consultation Meeting on water supply/sanitation held in February 1983.
Zambia	530	6.3	229	29 (12/17)	Sweden (12) FRG (12) US (10) Japan (9) UK (9) EEC (8)	11.7		22-24 May 1984	*SADCC *FSG	The Government has set up a local joint monitoring committee to meet at least every quarter in order to discuss how to mobilize adequate resources and maximize the effectiveness of their use. The Committee will be co-chaired by the National Commission for Development Planning and the Ministry of Finance and supported by UNDP and World Bank local offices.	Zambia was selected by the World Bank as a pilot case for expanded co-ordination effort, particularly at local level. Next CG is scheduled for April 1985 or early 1986. The World Bank is assisting the Government in setting up a project information system to support the committee's work.
Zimbabwe	820	7.8	211	26 (9/17)	US (15) UK (14) FRG (14) OPEC (10) Sweden (6) Netherlands (6)	13.3		23-27 March 1981	*SADCC *ZIMCORD *23-27 March *1981	Since November 1983, RR convened monthly meetings of donors, focussing on particular development issues and absorption problems. Government participates in some of the topics.	ZIMCORD was organized with UNDP support and a follow-up donor consultation meeting was held in 1983. Another follow-up meeting is foreseen but the future process (RT or CG) is still undermined. UNDP financed a study of aid co-ordination. There were suggestions at the October 1984 DAC meeting that a new aid co-ordination group be formed for Zimbabwe.

Annex table 2. Summary of aid co-ordination arrangements and some key aid-flow indicators in the Asian and Pacific region

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements				Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other	Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Afghanistan	190*	16.8	11	24 (9/15)	UNDP (37) Norway (16) UNICEF (12) UNTA (8) France (6) Austria (5)	39.3	9-18 May 1983				
Bangladesh	110	95.0	1 210	30 (13/17)	IDA (16) US (16) Japan (13) OPEC (9) Canada (7) FRG (5)	110.6		9-10 April 1984		Local CG has been in existence for several years. Currently has six sub-committees dealing with project implementation problems. CG also focuses on the new strategy for rural development. AsDB leads co-ordination donors in railway sector.	Next CG meeting planned for 9-10 May '85. At last CG (April, 1984), it was suggested that local CG also become a clearing house for projects. Possible Decade Consultation Meeting for water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO for 1985.
Bhutan	120	1.3 (1982)	12	19 (7/12)	UNDP (45) WFP (12) UNICEF (10) Switzerland (8) UNFPA (6) Australia (4) (1980/1981)	20.1	9-18 May 1983				With UNDP assistance the Government is engaging in direct contact with donors as a follow-up to RT. A second RT is under consideration, possibly for 1985.
Brunei	17 060	0.24 (1982)	0.35	-	-	0.6*					
Burma	180	35.7	310	26 (10/16)	Japan (35) FRG (22) IDA (14) AsDB (8) Australia (4) UNDP (3) Arab/OPEC agencies (3)	56.1		6 July 1982			
Cook Islands	1 130* (1982)	0.017*	10	-	-	1.1*				SPEC/SPC	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1 010* (1982)	18.7*	-	-	-	13.6		6-7 July 1982			UNDP was informed that CG has been disbanded.

Annex table 2. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GMP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{c/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{c/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{d/}	Consultative group ^{e/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Democratic Kampuchea	100	6.6* (1982)	40	24 (8/16)	WFP (32) UNICEF (19) Other multi- lateral (16) Australia (7) Sweden (7) Netherlands (4) UNHCR (4)	14.0				
Fiji	1 820	0.7	34	18 (7/11)	Australia (37) EEC (13) New Zealand (10) UK (9) Japan (8) US (6)	2.8			SPEC/ SPC	
Hongkong, Territory of	5 200	5.3	8	9	UNHCR (48) FRG (19) Japan (16) France (11) Netherlands (2) UNDP (1) Australia (1) UNTA (1)	0.3				
India	250	719.0 (1982)	1 635	30 (13/17)	IDA (56) FRG (8) UK (5) EEC (5) Japan (5) Netherlands (4)	138.6			World Bank-led consor- tium (19-20 June 1984)	Next consortium scheduled 18-19 June 1985.
Indonesia	560	186.0	825	29 (12/17)	Japan (32) FRG (14) Netherlands (10) US (9) IDA (8) France (6)	58.3			1661 (4-5 June 1985)	Two workshops to be organized locally. One on women in development end of 1984. A second on transmigration to be organized in early 1985.
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 648	42.5	26	13 (4/9)	FRG (61) Austria (15) France (7) UNDP (6) UNHCR (5) Italy (1)	11.0				

Annex table 2. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP 'round-table' ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings		
Kiribati	470*	0.06*	16	10 (6/4)	UK (57) Australia (16) Japan (14) EEC (5) New Zealand (2) AsDB (1)	1.0			SPEC		
Lao, People's Democratic Republic	80*	3.6*	34	26 (13/13)	Sweden (26) AsDB (14) UNDP (13) Netherlands (13) IDA (11) Japan (8)	28.9	9-18 May 1983			'Donor's meeting was sponsored by 'AsDB and World Bank in 1975. 'Requested UNDP to help organize second 'RT in late 1985 or early 1986.	'Government preparing special portfolio 'of development projects suitable for 'NSD assistance. 'Requested UNDP to help organize second 'RT in late 1985 or early 1986.
Malaysia	1 840	14.9	156	24 (8/16)	Japan (54) OPEC (10) Austria (6) France (5) Australia (5) FRG (5) UNHCR (5)	8.3					
Maldives	440 (1982)	0.16	8	18 (7/11)	OPEC (64) IDA (6) Japan (6) UNDP (5) Australia (4) UK (3) (1980/1981)	3.9	9-18 May 1983		'Special 'Meeting 'Develop- 'ment 'Partners 'convened 'at the 'request 'of Mal- 'dives at 'World 'Bank HQ, 'Paris, 'July '1984.	'RT follow-up meeting was held in July '1984. 'Donor's meeting convened at request of 'Maldives at World Bank HQ, Paris, '1984.	
Mongolia	1 880*	1.8	-	-	-	5.5					
Nauru	5 980*	0.008*	-	-	-	0.05			SPEC/ SPC		

Table 2. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (\$US millions) (1982/83)	No. of donors (multi/b1) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP 'round-table' ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other		
Nepal	170	15.8	200	29 (12/17)	IDA (16) Japan (16) AsDB (11) US (10) UK (7) FRG (6)	53.9		5-6 Dec. 1983	A local aid group meets periodically, chaired by the Government. UNDP was requested by the Government for its secretariat services for the local aid group. Standing Committee exists among donors for their local representatives to meet periodically with Government.	Next CG meeting planned for December '85. In part, local meetings did not function well. World Bank urged at the last CG meeting to revive the purpose of these meetings. UNDP RR offered his assistance in reactivating these CG meetings. AsDB is team leader for agricultural sector study and proposed that selected donors play lead agency role in different sectors.	
Niue	1 140*	0.003	5	4 (2/2)	New Zealand (85) UNDP (8) Australia (7) (1980/1981)	0.6*			SPEC/ SPC		
Pakistan	390	89.8	811	31 (14/17)	IDA (15) WFP (12) UNHCR (11) US (11) Japan (10) OPEC (8)	64.9			'World Bank-led consortium' (11-12 April 1984)	The local group being organized will constitute a joint government task force to examine project implementation problems.	Next CG meeting planned for April 1985.
Papua New Guinea	780	3.2	322	24 (11/13)	Australia (82) EEC (7) IDA (4) AsDB (2) Japan (1) FRG (1)	7.4			SPEC/ SPC		Decade Consultation Meeting on water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO for 1985.
China	300	1 023.8	594	24 (10/14)	Japan (61) FRG (13) IDA (6) WFP (3) UNDP (3) OPEC (3) UNHCR (3)	78.1					Possible Decade Consultation Meeting for water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO for 1985.
Philippines	760	52.0	379	30 (14/16)	Japan (37) US (25) FRG (7) Australia (4) Austria (3) IDA (3)	25.3		28-29 Jan. 1985		The first local aid review meeting chaired by the Government held at AsDB HQ, July 1984. The second meeting chaired by the AsDB, held on 31 October 1984.	Next CG meeting scheduled early 1986. Ad hoc sub-committee is to be convened April 1985 by World Bank to review Government's Policy Agenda 1985-87 and projections of resource requirements for 1986. No specific links between CG meetings and local co-ordination arrangements have been established yet.

Annex table 2. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings		
Republic of Korea	1 860	40.0	21 ^{g/}	25 (10/15)	FRG (51) MFP (22) France (5) UNDP (5) UNTA (3) Austria (2)	9.9		6-7 July 1984			
Samoa	310 ^a	0.2 ^a (1981)	25	22 (10/12)	Australia (26) New Zealand (14) EEC (14) Japan (13) AsDB (9) FRG (4)	2.9	9-18 May 1983		SPEC/ SPC	At the last RT, Samoa emphasized that aid co-ordination missions to Samoa were required. They also agreed to the importance of a sectoral approach to assisting the island. Government missions have visited various donor capitals in follow-up to the 1983 RT. UNDP also requested to assist in organizing a further RT in late 1985 or early 1986. AsDB's strategy document for the 1980s speaks of a possible co-ordination role for AsDB in the energy sector.	
Singapore	6 500	2.5	18	12 ^a (4/8 1983)	FRG (33) Japan (33) France (13) Australia (12) UNDP (8) UNHCR (5) Canada (5)	-4.1					
Solomon Islands	610	0.25	28	12 (6/6)	UK (50) Australia (16) EDF (14) AsDB (9) Japan (5) UNDP (2) (1980/1981)	2.2			SPEC/ SPC		
Sri Lanka	330	15.4	443	29 (12/17)	Japan (15) IDA (13) US (12) UK (11) Canada (8) FRG (8)	41.8		21 June 1984		World Bank has written a strategic plan for water supply and sanitation which will form basis for co-ordination meeting in March 1985 with all donors.	At last CG meeting, Sri Lanka was asked to extend co-ordination beyond the Mohabelli activities and to reactivate local CG. World Bank ready to act as secretariat.

Annex table 2. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/b1) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Thailand	820	50.0	411	31 (14/17)	Japan (51) UNHCR (8) FRG (6) US (6) DPEC (5) IDA (4)	23.7		3-4 Feb. 1981		AsDB's strategy document for the 1980s speaks of a possible co-ordination role for AsDB in the energy sector.
Tokelau	670*	0.002*	2	-		0.76			SPC	
Tonga	740	0.1	18	16 (7/9)	Australia (25) New Zealand (15) FRG (14) Japan (11) UK (11) EDF (17) (1980/1981)	1.4			SPEC/ SPC	
Trust Territory of the Pacific Island	1 100	0.1 (1982)	148	-		0.8*			SPC	
Tuvalu	660*	0.13 (1982)	5	13 (5/8)	France (42) UK (39) Australia (10) EDF (7) UNDP (2) New Zealand (1) (1980/1981)	0.9*			SPEC/ SPC	
Vanuatu	700	0.12	27	13	France (33) UK (31) Australia (20) EEC (4) New Zealand (3) Japan (2)	1.2*			SPEC/ SPC	
Viet Nam	180*	57.0	121	27 (12/15)	Sweden (48) UNDP (7) Finland (7) Netherlands (6) WFP (4) France (3)	64.9				

Annex table 3. Summary of aid co-ordination arrangements and some key aid-flow indicators in the Latin American and Caribbean region

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other		
							Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings				
Anguilla	610*	0.007*	6	-	-	0.6*		Feb. 1984	CGCED		Next CGCED meeting planned in June 1985
Antigua and Barbuda	1 600	0.078	2	-	-	1.2		Feb. 1984	CGCED Sub-group C (14 Feb. 1984)		
Argentina	2 500	28.8	39	-	FRG (43) IDB (7) Japan (5) UNDP (3) France (2) UNHCR (2)	11.0					
Bahamas	4 000	0.22	1	6 * (5/1) (1983)	UNDP (40) IDB (21) CARIBANK (14) EEC (14) Australia (7) UNTA (7)	1.3		Feb. 1984	CGCED		
Barbados	2 900 (1982)	0.26 (1982)	16	13 * (8/5) (1982)	CARIBANK (27) US (22) IDB (20) Canada (14) UNDP (3) EEC (3)	1.4		Feb. 1984	CGCED Sub-group E (15 Feb. 1984)		
Belize	1 060	0.15	14	11 * (6/5) (1982)	UK (32) US (26) CARIBANK (18) Canada (11) EEC (6) UNDP (4)	1.2*			CGCED Sub-group H (16 Feb. 1984)		
Bermuda	13 700	0.063	0.1	1 (0/1)	UK (50) UNDP (50)	0.4*		Feb. 1984	CGCED		
Bolivia	470	6.0	158	28 (13/15)	US (26) Japan (20) IDB (19) FRG (7) IDA (5) Canada (4)	10.7					Decade Consultation Meeting on water supply/sanitation suggested WHO for 1985.

Annex table 3. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements				Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other	Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Brazil	1 950	129.7	155	-	France (30) FRG (28) Japan (25) UK (8) UNDP (6) Netherland(3)	16.5					
British Virgin Islands	1 990*	0.013*	4	-	-	0.2*		Feb. 1984	CGCED special meeting (15 Feb. 1984)		
Cayman Islands	2 780*	0.019*	1	-	-	0.4		Feb. 1984	CGCED		
Chile	1 890	11.7	28 (-7.1) ^{b/}	23 (7/16)	FRG (36) Japan (15) Netherlands (15) UNDP (9) Canada (7) France (4)	11.0					
Colombia	1 450	27.5	92	21 (7/14)	IDB (33) FRG (24) Netherlands (10) Japan (10) Canada (5) France (4) UNDP (3) Italy (3)	12.1		6-7 Oct. 1984		Meetings with commercial banks held since 1982 and 1983.	
Costa Rica	1 140	2.4	167	22 (8/14)	US (72) IDB (13) FRG (7) Canada (2) UNHCR (2) Italy (1)	2.8			CGECAL (23 March 1984)		
Cuba	1 910*	9.8	15	20 (7/13)	MFP (37) UNDP (22) IFAD (13) Other multi-lateral (8) Sweden (4) Italy (1) Japan (1)	11.3					

Annex table 3. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GMP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other	
Dominica	690 (1982)	0.075 (1982)	14	-		1.3			OCGED Sub-group C (15 Feb. 1984)	
Dominican Republic	1 370	5.9	122	27 (13/14)	US (47) IDB (38) FRG (7) Japan (4) Netherlands (2) OPEC (3) UNDP (2)	6.6			OCGED Sub-group (24 June 1984)	The Sub-group meeting tentatively scheduled for February 1984 was postponed.
Ecuador	1 200	8.2	57	24 (9/15)	IDB (23) FRG (19) US (10) Italy (6) Japan (5) MFP (5) UNDP (5)	8.3		1965		World Bank-led CG disbanded.
El Salvador	710	5.2	254	26 (11/15)	US (78) IDB (14) MFP (3) FRG (1) UNDP (1) Canada (1) Netherlands (1)	8.4			CGECAI (23 March 1984)	
Grenada	770 (1982)	0.11 (1982)	3			1.2*			OCGED Sub-group C (16 Feb. 1984)	
Guatemala	1 130	7.9	69	21 (8/13)	US (39) IDB (28) FRG (8) World Bank (6) MFP (4) Canada (3) UNDP (3)	7.2			CGECAI (23 March 1984)	

Annex table 3. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Guyana	590	0.06 (1982)	35	28 (16/12)	IDB (43) EEC (16) US (14) Canada (9) UK (7) UNDP (5)	4.7			CGCED Sub-group E (15 Feb. 1984)	
Haiti	320	5.3	129	29 (17/12)	US (31) IDA (17) IDB (11) FRG (10) Canada (8) UNDP (5)	20.9			CGCED Sub-group A (14 Feb. 1984) Also the Joint Commis- sion for External Co-opera- tion pro- grammes. (EPCIES) (1-2 Feb. 1984)	The reports of JMC meetings form the basis for Haiti's participation in CGCED.
Honduras	670	4.1	173	27 (14/13)	US (37) IDB (23) Japan (7) EEC (5) UNHCR (4) FRG (3)	8.8			CGECAI (23 March 1984)	CGECAI is a donors recipients group It met first at Brussels in September 1983 at EEC Hqs. and in March 1984 at Punta del Este, Uruguay. There is local Honduras representation of the secretariat in each of the six 1984 recipient countries. Decade Consultation Meeting on water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO for 1985
Jamaica	1 420	2.3	182	27 (10/17)	US (60) Canada (8) IDB (7) Netherlands(5) CARIBANK(3) UK (3)	4.1		Feb. 1984	CGCED Sub-group D. (14 Feb. 1984)	A Decade Consultation Meeting on water supply/sanitation was held in June 1983.
Mexico	1 900	75.1	136		Japan (29) UK (24) US (17) France (12) Netherlands(2) UNDP (2)	11.0				

Annex table 3. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	'No. of donors' (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Montserrat	2 420*	0.012*	7	-	-	0.6*		Feb. 1984	'CGCED 'Sub-group 'C '(16 Feb. '1984)	
Netherlands Antilles	5 430*	0.19*	136	-	-	1.2*		Feb. 1984	'CGCED 'special 'meeting '(15 Feb. '1984)	
Nicaragua	940	3.0	120	27 (12/15)	IDB (20) Netherlands (17) Sweden (8) France (7) Austria (7) FRG (6) EEC (6)	5.2			'CGRCAI '(23 March '1984)	
Panama	1 940	2.0 (1982)	44	19 (8/11)	US (40) IDB (31) Japan (10) IFAD (5) UNDP (4) Canada (2)	4.1			'CGECAI '(23 March '1984)	
Paraguay	1 410	3.2	68	24 (11/13)	Japan (38) IDB (15) France (11) FRG (8) Arab/OPEC agencies (7) UK (4)	5.4				
Peru	1 000	18.2 (1982)	240	27 (10/17)	US (28) FRG (15) IDB (14) Japan (12) Netherlands (8) France (4)	13.8		25-26 May 1984		'Decade Consultation Meeting on water 'supply/sanitation suggested by WHO 'for 1985.
Saint Christopher and Nevis	830*	0.05* (1982)	-	-	-	1.2*		Feb. 1984	'CGCED	

Annex table 3. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
St. Lucia	1 010 (1982)	0.12 (1982)	8	-	-	1.2*		Feb. 1984	CGCED Sub-group C (14 Feb. 1984)	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	620 (1982)	0.11 (1982)	7	-	-	1.8		Feb. 1984	CGCED Sub-group C (13 Feb. 1984)	
Suriname	3 530	0.4	54	12 (6/6)	Netherlands (93) Belgium (2) EEC (2) UNDP (1) UNTA (0.5) France (0.3)	2.0			CGCED Sub-group B. (14 Feb. 1984)	
Trinidad and Tabago	7 120	1.1	6	-	UNDP (45) EEC (13) Canada (12) FRG (7) UNTA (7) Other multi- lateral (5)	2.8		Feb. 1984		
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.008*	660.0*	9	-	-	0.7*		Feb. 1984		
Uruguay	1 940	3.0	4	19 (6/13)	FRG (36) UNDP (19) Japan (14) France (12) Netherlands (5) Italy (4) Belgium (3)	5.5				
Venezuela	3 050	17.3	11	-	-	5.5				

Note: The CGM which was held in the Caribbean region in February 1984 was jointly sponsored by UNDP, World Bank, IMF, IDB, CARIBANK and OAS. The next CGM and CGCED are planned in June 1985. Donors' meeting in the Caribbean region is also planned for May 1985. UNDP has a special responsibility for co-ordinating regional programmes for this region.

Annex table 4. Summary of aid co-ordination arrangements and some key aid-flow indicators in the Arab States

Country ^{a/}	GMP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments	
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other		
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other	Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Algeria	2 310	20.6	149	-	Austria (30) France (28) OPEC (17) Canada (7) Italy (5) UNDP(3)	11.0					
Bahrain	9 800	0.4	96	-	-	1.4					
Djibouti	840 (1982)	0.4 (1982)	62	23 (11/12)	France (60) OPEC (11) UNHCR (6) US (4) FRG (4) Arab/OPEC agencies(3)	2.9	21-23 Nov. 1983				Governmental follow-up to the RT is being assisted at the country level by a UNDP-supported development planning project executed by the World Bank.
Egypt	710	45.3	1 449	30 (13/17)	US (65) IDA (9) FRG (8) Japan (4) MFP (3) EEC (2) France (2)	30.8		1979			There were suggestions at the DAC meeting on aid co-ordination in October 1984 that CG be reactivated. CG currently inactive.
Iraq	1 720 (1981)	14.7	10	-	France (29) Arab/OPEC agencies(26) UNDP (21) Japan (17) Italy (8) Austria (6)	8.3					
Jordan	1 700	3.2	713	23 (9/14)	OPEC (86) US (4) Japan (2) FRG (2) MFP (1) EEC (1) France (1)	8.3					
Kuwait	18 400	1.7	6	-	-	Kuwait gave up its IPF in 1977					Kuwait gave UNDP country programme resources.

Annex table 4. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-85) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Lebanon	1 230	2.6	158	25 (9/16)	OPEC (30) US (13) UNICEF (13) France (8) Italy (5) WFP (4) EEC (4)	5.5		20-21 July 1983	Conference on Reconstruction of Lebanon, convened by the Government and attended by Austria, Canada, France, FRG, Italy, Japan, UK, US, Netherlands (observer), EEC, IMF, World Bank, UNDP and resident co-ordinator.	Donor's meeting convened at request of Lebanon and under its chairmanship, with support of World Bank.
Libya Arab Jamahiriyah	7 600	3.3	9	-	-	2.8				
Morocco	760	20.8	409	27 (13/14)	OPEC (31) France (23) US (11) EEC (7) FRG (7) Japan(3)	14.9		9-11 Jan. 1985	An exploratory Decade Consultation Meeting on water supply/sanitation was held 19-20 April 1983. Donors' meeting chaired by IMF to co-ordinate balance of payments assistance took place, Paris, November 1983.	Next CG meeting scheduled within 18 months of last meeting. At January 1985 CG, Government agreed to examine, in consultation with the World Bank, possible new means of strengthening aid co-ordination, at the local level in particular, and to report to donors on this matter shortly. There was also a consensus about more frequent meetings of the CG.
Oman	5 500	1.1	107	12 (5/7)	OPEC (98) UNDP (1) (1980/1981)	2.2				
Qatar	21 000	0.28	1	-	-	Qatar gave up its IPF in 1977				
Saudi Arabia	12 000	10.4	50	-	-	5.5				
Somalia	250	4.6	399	29 (13/16)	OPEC (23) Italy (14) US (10) UNHCR (10) EEC (7) WFP (7) FRG (6)	26.4		26-28 Oct. 1983	CG established a Steering Committee on the Juba Valley Development. Donor members include FRG, France, Italy, US, Arab Fund, EEC and is open to other interested donors	CG meeting proposed for mid to late 1985. UNDP assisted Government with its CG preparation. Country-level donor co-ordination meetings are held periodically under the co-chairmanship of UNDP and World Bank RRs. UNDP and World Bank carry out a comprehensive assessment of Somalia's technical co-operation situation and needs which has a significant bearing on aid co-ordination.

Annex table 4. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GMP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$US millions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$US millions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP 'round-table' ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Sudan	420	20.8	850	30* (14/16) (1983)	OPEC (30) US (17) IDA (8) FRG (7) UK (7) EEC (5) Netherlands (4)	32.2		Dec. 1983	JMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Joint Monitoring Committee has recently established three committees: manpower and training; ways and means to improve aid disbursements; and role of private sector in economic recovery programme. * Next CG meeting had been planned March 1985 but postponed. * At Jan.1983 meeting CG decision was taken to establish a Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) which meets locally on quarterly basis. * Technical assistance provided to JMC secretariat by IMF and World Bank. * Technical assistance provided to Ministry of Finance and National Planning by UNDP, project executed by World Bank. * Future of CG depends on progress achieved on basic macro-economic policy issues. * Need identified for accelerating re-inforcement of UN resident co-ordinator capacity to handle emergency supply meeting and famine relief co-ordination, for early donor action on immediately required procurement, and for consultative meetings to review/agree on emergency aid requirements.
Syrian Arab Republic	1 680	9.8	915	24 (11/13)	OPEC (90) US (3) FRG (3) MFP (1) Japan(1) France(0.7)	8.3				
Tunisia	1 300	6.8	207	21* (9/12) (1983)	FRG (26) * France (22) OPEC (11) Japan(6) MFP (6) US (5)	8.3		1972		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * CG currently inactive. * Possible Decade Consultation Meeting for water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO for 1985. * France, US and IFAD are working closely with government officials toward standardizing approaches to development of a country-wide agricultural credit system.
United Arab Emirates	21 060	1.2	5	-	-	0.6			Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A suggestion was made that GCC will consult with resident co-ordinators in the GCC countries to review the proposed GCC/UN system technical co-operation programme and draw a common strategy.

Annex table 4. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Yemen	510	7.7	363	22 (10/12)	OPEC (59) US (7) IDA (7) Arab/OPEC agencies(5) Japan (5) Netherlands(3) FRG (3)	16.5	Early 1985	'Second 'Yemen 'Internat- 'ional 'Develop- 'ment Con- 'ference '(April '1982)	'The Government has requested the 'UNDP RR to play a leading role 'through support to the Central 'Planning Organization in improving 'bilateral and multilateral aid 'co-ordination. A sectoral approach 'is planned beginning with agriculture 'and water resources. 'Possible Decade Consultation Meeting for 'water supply/sanitation suggested by WHO 'for 1985.	
Democratic Yemen	540	2.0	117	21 (10/11)	OPEC (38) IDA (17) WFP (14) Arab/OPEC agencies(13) UNDP (5) IFAD (2) Other mul- tilateral(2)	12.2	'(See 'comments)		'UNDP RT is under consideration to be 'held third quarter 1985 with 'the assistance by the World Bank 'in preparing documents.	

Annex table 5. Summary of aid co-ordination arrangements and some key-aid flow indicators in Europe

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$Smillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$Smillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP round-table ^{f/}	Consultative group ^{g/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Albania*	1 210*	2.9* (1982)	-	-	-	5.6				
Bulgaria	3 580*	8.9*	-	-	-	3.3				
Cyprus	3 570	0.65	25	18 (7/12)	UNHCR (29) FRG (27) WFP (12) France (9) Other multilateral(5) OPEC (5) US (4)	2.8				
Czechoslovakia	3 120*	15.3	-	-	-	1.4				
Greece	4 000	9.9	19	11* (5/6)	EEC (30) FRG (28) France (16) Austria (13) UNHCR (4) Italy (3)	3.3				
Hungary	2 260*	10.7	-	-	-	1.9				

Annex table 5. (continued)

Country ^{a/}	GNP/capita ^{b/} (1983)	Population (millions) ^{b/} (1983)	'Average total' ODA ^{c/} (1982/83) (\$USmillions)	No. of donors (multi/bi) ^{d/} (1980/81)	Main donors % of total ODA ^{e/} (1982/1983)	IPF (1982-86) (\$USmillions)	Co-ordination and representation arrangements			Comments
							UNDP ^{f/} round-table	Consultative group ^{f/}	Other Follow-up arrangements formal, informal, donor meetings	
Malta	3 700	0.35	35	18 (6/12)	Italy (55) EDF (26) OPEC (9) Australia (2) FRG (2) UNDP (2) (1980/1981)	1.4				
Poland	1 930*	36.2 (1982)	-	-	-	3.3				
Portugal	2 180	10.3	47	16* (5/11) (1983)	FRG (40)* US (28) France (15) Norway (10) EEC (7) Other multilateral (3)	2.2				
Romania	2 560*	22.5	-	-	-	4.1				
Turkey	1 330	47.5	513	25 (10/15)	US (51) OPEC (14) FRG (12) Japan (5) France (4) EEC (4)	11.0		OECD (15 Jan. 1984)	Inter-agency meetings regularly convened by the resident co-ordinator for co-ordinating the operational activities for development.	OECD consortium scheduled October 1985. The Government requested UNDR0 through resident co-ordinator to launch an approach for international assistance.
Yugoslavia	2 350	22.8	10 (-5.4) ^{1/}	12* (4/8) (1981)	Norway (27) France (23) Austria (19) UNHCR (12) UNDP (11) UNTA (3)	4.1				Last OECD consortium July 1983. None currently envisaged.

Annex II

CHECKLIST FOR CONCERTED ACTION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA*

1. Co-ordination within improved policy framework. DAC Members will co-operate fully with developing countries in the processes of improved aid co-ordination now being launched by the international lead agencies, especially the World Bank and UNDP. A central new emphasis of the aid co-ordination process is to strengthen co-operation to improve recipient countries' macro-economic and sectoral policies, investment and public expenditure programmes and policy-making and implementing institutions.
2. Monitorable commitments. DAC Members will work in the international aid co-ordination arrangements with recipient countries, their aid partners and the central lead agencies towards monitorable commitments by recipient and donor Governments under agreed country and/or sector programmes of action. Monitoring and review would encompass progress and problems in the implementation of the jointly agreed programmes and of action taken by recipients and donors.
3. Timely, effective support for reforms. DAC Members agree to adjust their programmes and procedures so as to be better able to provide timely and effective support through increased programme assistance for agreed economic reform programmes. They will examine opportunities for extending non-project or other quick disbursing aid to various forms of structural adjustment and sectoral programmes undertaken by Sub-Saharan African countries in association with the World Bank and/or IMF.
4. Priority for rehabilitation and maintenance. The importance of action to improve the performance of agriculture is now fully accepted and needs to be translated into policy and resource allocation priorities.
5. Priority for rehabilitation and maintenance. DAC Members recognize the need to give priority in Sub-Saharan Africa during the next few years to helping to improve the productive use of existing production facilities, infrastructure and essential social services. This implies priority for rehabilitation and maintenance assistance. Members are aware that this will often require greater local and recurrent cost financing. Members will review and, if necessary, adjust their policies and procedures accordingly.

* Accepted by the DAC High-level Meeting of 1984 for Members' consideration in determining their participation in joint programmes of action in nations of Sub-Saharan Africa.

6. Adherence to public investment priorities. In view of the priority of maintenance and rehabilitation, major new industrial and infrastructure investment projects (including major extensions) should be financed only if they are part of investment and public expenditure programmes approved by the central financial and planning authorities of the recipient country and if they have been the subject of review in such international aid co-ordination arrangements as may exist.
7. Application to export credits. If efforts to ensure more effective resource use are to be successful, all Members' development assistance authorities will bring this requirement to the attention of the competent government departments and encourage the appropriate bodies of the organization to consider means of improving international co-operation and discipline in the use of export credits in low-income Sub-Saharan countries.
8. Easing procurement restrictions. In cases where an aid co-ordination group, on the advice of the competent lead agency, finds that the procurement practices of participating agencies are significantly impairing the effectiveness and timely usability of aid, especially in the case of programmes supporting difficult reform efforts, DAC Members will exercise all appropriate administrative discretion to reduce such burdens and, by consensus, temporarily to waive or relax tying rules.
9. Food aid for development. DAC Members recognize that food aid must be closely related to current efforts to improve African countries' policies and adjustment and development efforts.
10. Reassessments of technical assistance priorities. Recognizing that economic policy decisions and programmes designed to activate production must be developed under the responsibility of developing countries themselves and that they will be insufficient without national capacities to implement such measures, DAC Members will encourage Governments of Sub-Saharan African countries to reassess their current needs, resources and priorities for institutional and manpower development and to establish national programmes in these fields. DAC Members look to the United Nations resident co-ordinators to instigate such reassessments and to assist in mobilizing expert assistance to African Governments for this purpose, including contributions by United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks and bilateral aid programmes, as may be requested by the Governments concerned. DAC Members are prepared to reorient and co-ordinate their technical assistance in support of such authoritative and systematically determined national priorities and to advocate in the governing bodies of international agencies a similarly responsive attitude by these agencies.

11. Aid volume, allocation, responsiveness. Aid needs and programmes can only be determined on an individual country-by-country basis. This applies to amounts, types and modalities of aid and sectoral orientation. Factors to be taken into account include recipients' ability to mount effective programmes and policies, scope for improving effective use of available external and domestic resources, access to appropriate non-ODA sources etc. As a manifestation of their determination to respond effectively to demonstrated urgent needs for additional aid, Members will consider budgetary measures feasible within their respective systems: (a) to increase their aid allocations for Sub-Saharan, low-income countries in their next annual budgetary allocation rounds; and (b) to establish a readily available capacity to join with other donors and international institutions in providing timely support to countries requiring additional assistance in carrying out reform programmes.

