



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

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1986/17
27 February 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-third session
2-27 June 1986, Geneva
Item 4 (b) of the provisional agenda

SUPPORT

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL
AT PREVIOUS SESSION

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

Report of the Administrator

Summary

By decision 85/11 the Governing Council requested the Administrator, *inter alia*, (a) to review periodically the round-table mechanism to ensure that it responds to the needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and donors in the efforts to achieve effective aid co-ordination; (b) to make recommendations at the thirty-third session about the financing of the round-table process from Special Programme Resources during the fourth programming cycle; and (c) to report to the same session on the arrangements made for the utilization and management of the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF).

This report reviews the efforts carried out by UNDP to implement the new round-table format and takes stock of various round-table meetings that took place in the course of the preceding year. Several steps have already been taken to improve the implementation of the round-table process: the preparation of a UNDP policy paper and of draft guidelines; seminars to explain the process to the main participants; the establishment of an LDC

/...

Support and Co-ordination Unit within headquarters. Other proposals are to: further encourage the LDCs to limit the number of invitees; streamline the conference organization (agenda, venue, staff); better inform the participants; improve the selection of follow-up meetings; and, with the agreement of the recipient country, have the meeting chaired by UNDP.

The report also proposes a tentative estimate of the total cost for UNDP to assist the round-table process in LDCs over the fourth programming cycle, and gives estimates of the various costs to be financed. The report also recommends, in line with the note by the Administrator (DP/1986/2), that most of the financing for the round-table process come out of Special Programme Resources during the next programming cycle.

Finally, the report outlines the arrangements made by the Administrator for the utilization and management of the SMF. This fund should now be used to finance priority projects in the area of economic management and grass-roots activities. It should be managed essentially on a regional basis and used on the basis of a project-by-project selection among requests transmitted by field offices.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1 - 2	3
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. RECENT ROUND-TABLE EXPERIENCES.....	3 - 13	3
II. FINANCING OF THE ROUND-TABLE PROCESS	14 - 19	8
III. UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEASURES FUNDS FOR THE LDCs	20 - 26	11
Annex: Schedule of round-table-related activities		

Introduction

1. At its thirty-second session, the Governing Council welcomed the introduction by UNDP of an improved format for the round-table process. It requested the Administrator to ensure that this process provide an effective instrument for the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) and, in particular, for the promotion of a dialogue between LDC Governments, and bilateral and multilateral donors. The Council also requested the Administrator to review periodically the round-table mechanism "with a view to ensuring that it responds to the needs of the Least Developed Countries and of the donors in the efforts to achieve effective aid co-ordination in the Least Developed Countries". It agreed in principle to the financing of the various activities related to the round-table process during the fourth programming cycle from Special Programme Resources and requested the Administrator to make the necessary recommendations for this financing at its thirty-third session. Finally, the Governing Council endorsed the Administrator's proposals for the revitalization of the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF) and requested him to report on the arrangements made by him for the utilization and management of SMF resources at its thirty-third session.

2. This note presents the steps already taken within UNDP to carry out the round-table process in accordance with the new format proposed, reviews the first exercises and suggest some new orientations for the future. It then analyses the different costs entailed by the round-table process for UNDP and presents the implications for the fourth programming cycle. Finally, the note presents the arrangements made for the utilization and management of the Special Measure Fund for the Least Developed Countries. A schedule of past and forthcoming round-table-related activities is given in the Annex.

I. RECENT ROUND-TABLE EXPERIENCES

3. In the new format, the round-table process is viewed as a recurrent cycle, a continuing process of consultation, information and negotiation with the donor community. It focuses on two groups of closely related events: the round-table conference and its related activities on the one hand, the sectoral and special programme consultations on the other. The round-table conference takes place in a major European city; participation in this meeting is restricted to the principal development funding partners. The conference is the first step in the dialogue between the LDC Government and its main donors on macro-economic and sectoral development policies, as well as on its priority requirements: it should result in policy commitments on the part of the LDC Government as well as commitments of the participating donors. Later the LDC Government may convene an in-country conference in the form of a review meeting of all interested aid partners, including United Nation agencies and non-governmental institutions, to report on the conclusions of the round-table conference and to elicit support for agreed policy and programmes.

4. The sectoral and special programme consultations are conducted in the country with the development partners concerned. They address major sectors of the economy or specific development issues, programmes or projects, and should lead to concrete actions in support of the country's development efforts.

5. During the last several months, UNDP has taken a number of actions to bring the round-table process in line with the new format adopted. A policy paper has been prepared, translated (in Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish), and distributed widely within and outside UNDP, to explain to the main participants the rationale and characteristics of the modified process. ^{1/} Draft guidelines have also been prepared for the use of the persons responsible for the preparation of the various stages of the process (LDC officials, resident representatives, round-table consultants); they are now used on an experimental basis and will later be finalized and more widely circulated. Seminars or meetings have been organized to explain further to the main actors (Least Developed Country Governments, UNDP staff, United Nations agencies, donor aid agencies) the features and the implications of the new format. The UNDP internal machinery for round-table preparation has been reviewed and strengthened with the establishment of an LDC Support and Co-ordination Unit; this Unit, to be headed by the Co-ordinator of Assistance to the LDCs, is placed in the Regional Bureau for Africa, where it is responsible for the preparation of round-tables and the control of documentation quality.

6. In the twelve months since the adoption of the new round-table format, several factors have somewhat hampered UNDP efforts to modify and improve the process. The first, which should be of a temporary nature, stems from the fact that certain round-table activities had started before the modified format was adopted. While significant adjustments have been made to bring these activities more in line with the new approach, it has often proved impossible to make the far-reaching changes that would have been necessary; for instance in the documentation and schedules of round-table activities, there is not as yet complete coherence between the activities already in progress and the modified format.

7. Another, and possibly more durably significant, factor has been the insufficient understanding by many participants of the new round-table format. LDC officials, donor representatives, United Nations agencies, while formally accepting the modified approach of the round-table process, do not always appear to have fully appreciated the implications of this new format for their own participation. This, of course, is not to say that UNDP performance has been flawless: as the following paragraphs show, serious

/...

shortcomings still exist, which UNDP intends to remedy as much as possible over the coming months. But clearly, much of the corrective work which UNDP will now have to undertake has to do with explaining to the round-table participants the new round-table process and the role they are expected to play in it. As will be seen from the various problems presented below, there is only so much that UNDP, as the lead agency, can do to improve the round-table process: in the end, the governing factor will always remain the willingness of the various participants to accept and put into practice the new pattern that has been proposed to them.

8. A conspicuous example of the above weaknesses concerns the number of participants at the round-table conference. While the new format calls for a limited number of the main development funding partners to participate in the conference, some of the round-table conferences that took place last year involved countries that are not donors (or donors only marginally concerned with the recipient LDC) and United Nations agencies. More often than not, these participants had been officially invited by the LDC Government before the new format was formally accepted and these invitations could obviously not be rescinded once it was accepted that more limited participation was required. UNDP should, and shall in the future, endeavour to impress upon the LDC officials at an early stage of the round-table preparation that limited participation is necessary for a successful outcome. It would be useful, in fact, if these invitations could be sent either by UNDP or jointly with the Government. Likewise, UNDP will bring to the attention of United Nations agencies the impropriety of seeking invitations directly from recipient Governments for this stage of the round-table process. It is clear, however, that UNDP efforts will only be successful if the LDC Governments and all other parties are themselves convinced of the need to limit the number of delegates at this stage of the round-table process if it is to be successful. In fact, discussions with LDC Government officials often reveal that on the contrary, they still would like large participation of donors and non donors at the round-table conference, in the belief that it would lead to more substantial commitments from the donor community. In the course of these discussions in the future, UNDP staff will point out that the round-table conference should focus more on policy discussions and that this would be more effective with limited participation. On the other hand, it should be the main purpose of the subsequent review meeting to marshal as large a support as possible for the Government development strategy. While these arguments are generally accepted when explained, they are not yet wholeheartedly shared by all LDC officials concerned with the round-table process and so long as such views continue, round-tables may not be as effective as they could be.

9. The selection of the venue for the round-table conference and its management obviously concern the LDC Government, but they also concern the donors, and more directly, UNDP. Past round-table conferences have shown various shortcomings in this respect. These conferences have been held either

in the recipient country or in different European cities (Brussels, Geneva, Lisbon, Paris), depending on the interest expressed by particular LDCs or donors. The drawback, however, has been that with each new round-table, donors have to familiarize themselves with a different location. In the same way, the UNDP delegation has to deal each time with a different conference staff, unfamiliar with the round-table process, and to make certain that the arrangements for conference rooms, offices and equipment are adequate. To keep the round-table conference, as a rule, always in the same venue would enable UNDP and the host institution to establish a long-term relationship and develop the habits that would permit a smoother running of the conference. The Palais des Nations in Geneva has, in the past, proved to be a very convenient venue and UNDP will in the future use it as a rule, to host the round-table conferences, in the absence of overriding reasons to hold them in a different location. UNDP will also endeavor to streamline and standardize the staff, locale and equipment of the conferences.

10. To facilitate the dialogue on macro-economic and sector strategies between the LDC Government and its main partners, UNDP has restructured the agenda of the round-table conferences. It has proved useful to single out as agenda items the overall economic situation and strategy, as well as the policies proposed or implemented in each of the main sectors. For each of these items, the LDC Government has been encouraged to prepare a detailed oral presentation, to which the donors can react by providing comments or requesting additional information. By identifying the main economic questions in this manner, this type of agenda has limited the scope for general or diplomatic statements and encouraged businesslike discussions on the Government policies. There is still room for improvement, however. Firstly, the identification of the main agenda items should be started earlier, at the stage of the preparation of the round-table documents. The round-table consultants, the UNDP field economists and the resident representative should in this respect play a very important role in identifying the most important economic issues, in co-ordination with the Government and the donors' representatives in the country. Secondly, the LDC officials should be made more aware of the modus operandi of the round-table conferences, the statements they are expected to make and the type of questions they are likely to be asked. In that area too, round-table consultants, UNDP economists and resident representatives should have substantial responsibility. Finally, in the course of its contacts with donors, UNDP will encourage them to be forthcoming in their commitments and declarations of support during the round-table conference. While everybody would agree that the policy dialogue and aid co-ordination that the round-table process facilitates are a major factor for the effectiveness of aid, it cannot be denied that they make certain demands on the prerogatives of a sovereign Government. The LDCs cannot be expected to adopt risky adjustment policy and politically costly economic reforms in the course of a round-table process, without clear and firm commitments from the donors to support these changes. Few countries - be they developed or developing - would be willing to go through such an exercise for its own sake, in the absence of more tangible results that can be shown to

domestic constituents and public opinion. Donor countries must be aware that, whatever the intrinsic value of the round-table process for the LDCs' economic development, it might involve difficult decisions and some political costs for LDC Governments and that these Governments will not be willing to bear this price unless they receive some concrete support and can show in their own country tangible evidence of the eventual usefulness of the process.

11. The new format emphasizes the continuing nature of the round-table process of consultation, information and negotiation, and thus much importance is given to the sectoral and special programme consultations. During the round-table conferences, considerable time was devoted by UNDP in the course of informal discussions with donors and LDC officials to identifying the themes most appropriate for this type of consultation. At times, UNDP found it useful to organize, in agreement with the LDC delegation, an informal meeting of the main donors to identify the donors' major concern, define the context and schedule of the follow-up consultations, and agree on the rules of the various participants to these meetings. One agenda item was often specifically devoted to these follow-up meetings so that a formal decision could be taken on future co-ordination and consultation activities. While the informal discussions throughout the round-table conferences have been useful in preparing the agreement on future follow-up activities, it appears necessary to identify better, indeed before the round-table conference, the sectors and issues which may warrant specific follow-up consultations. This should be done as part of the preparation of the round-table conference, during the drafting of the documentation and in the course of discussions with donors at the country levels.

12. Indeed, sectoral consultations constitute a major element of the new round-table format. For this part of the consultation process, the respective agencies of the United Nations system have priority involvement, particularly as regards the preparation of the documentation. While resident representatives and the round-table consultants play a leading role in the exercise, substantive inputs are sought from the agency concerned. Preliminary experiences in this respect have proven to be quite satisfactory with FAO's involvement in Gambia for consultations in the agriculture and fisheries sectors, as well as its involvement in Benin for consultations in the forestry and rural development sectors, together with its involvement in Burundi for consultations in the fisheries and food crops sectors; with WHO's involvement in Guinea-Bissau for consultations in the health sector as well as its involvement in Rwanda for consultations in the water sector; and with UNESCO's involvement in Rwanda as well as in Burundi for consultations in the education sector; and with WFP's involvement in Sao Tome and Principe for consultations in the area of food security.

13. A final point concerns the chairmanship of the round-table meetings. While the situation has varied, depending on the country or the region, the meetings are usually chaired by the LDC Government and co-chaired by UNDP (in the case of the meetings for the Asian LDCs, however, UNDP has chaired the

/...

meeting, the government being co-chairman). When the follow up meeting to round-table conferences are held in the LDC country (as in the case of review meetings, or for sector and special programme consultations) it is indeed fitting that the Government chair the meeting. In the case of the round-table conference held in Europe, however, having UNDP chair the meeting may present certain advantages. As an honest broker between the LDC and donors, UNDP might be in a better position to act as a chairman and moderator in what should ideally be a concrete and businesslike discussion. In addition, because of its familiarity with the round-table process and its contacts with LDCs and donors, UNDP is often better able to understand the respective expectations of the various participants concerning these meetings. Finally, UNDP senior staff, with their fairly extended experience of round-table conferences would be in a good position to steer a meeting through various potential pitfalls and under tight schedule. With all these considerations in mind, UNDP intends to propose in the future to LDC Governments, during round-table preparations; that UNDP chair the round-table conference with the Government assuming co-chairmanship.

II. FINANCING OF THE ROUND-TABLE PROCESS

14. To make an estimate of the total cost of round-table activities over any extended period of time such as the five-year span of the fourth programming cycle is a particularly hazardous enterprise. First, it is not possible to estimate meaningfully the number of round-table activities that will take place over such a lengthy period. To start with, the round-table conferences, the high point of the round-table cycle, should be linked to the planning cycle of the recipient LDC. The duration of this cycle varies from one country to the next and even from one cycle to the next within the same country; there are also cases where no planning processes actually exist. Furthermore, various factors, for the most part unforeseeable, can lead to deviations from the initial schedule: delays in preparation, change of Government, significant economic events. Whereas the round-table conference is a vital stage of the round-table cycle, the country review meeting is not, and many LDCs have chosen not to hold one. It is, of course, impossible to foresee whether an LDC which has not yet requested UNDP to assist in preparing a round-table Conference according to the new format will elect to have a review meeting later on. The number of sectors or special consultation meetings that will take place after a round-table conference varies greatly from one country to the next; in any case, decisions about the organization of these follow-up meetings are made only during the course of the round table conference and it is impossible to know ahead of time the number and types of meetings that will eventually be convened.

15. Secondly, the cost of each of these round-table activities is also very difficult to forecast. In the past, these costs have varied widely for the various round-tables. The cost of holding a meeting, be it a round-table conference, a review meeting or a follow-up meeting, is not going to vary greatly depending on the country, though it will vary significantly, of course,

/...

depending on the kind of meeting: it should be cheaper to hold a follow-up meeting than either a round-table conference or a review meeting. However, the technical assistance required for the preparation of the documentation will. This, of course, results from the differences in such factors as the availability of qualified local staff to participate in the preparation, or the degree of elaboration of the country plan. To summarize, both the number of round-table activities and the unit costs of these during the next five-year period will vary so widely, depending on the country, as to render meaningless the idea of an average cost for a round-table cycle and make less than reliable any estimate of the future cost for UNDP of round-table activities during the next programming cycle.

16. In the past, the average cost to UNDP for the preparation and implementation of a round-table conference (outside of the country) has been \$200,000; for an in-country review meeting it was \$90,000. Costs of in-country sector consultations are more difficult to estimate, given the very limited available experience so far; a rough estimate would be \$105,000 (see table).

17. Based on recent experiences, it can be assumed that an average round-table cycle will comprise one round-table conference and two sector or special programme meetings to be financed by UNDP. One can expect that certain bilateral donors, among the most important partners of an LDC, or other multilateral organization will finance part or all of the cost of certain of the follow-up meetings. We assume that UNDP would finance two of these; others might exist, but would be financed differently. We also assume that a review meeting will be requested in only one out of two round-table cycles. If it can be further assumed that during the next UNDP programming cycle all LDCs where round-table activities have been undertaken in the past (or a similar number of countries, i.e. 22) will go on average through a complete round-table cycle, the total cost for UNDP would then come to \$10.4 million.

18. By its decision 85/11, the Governing Council agreed in principle that various activities related to the round-table process be financed during the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991) from Special Programme Resources. The note by the Administrator (DP/1986/2), contains a proposal to establish a notional planning figure of \$13.5 million for financing different activities related to aid co-ordination, including UNDP assistance to the round-table process. According to the above computations, some \$10.4 million out of this total could thus be devoted to round-table activities in LDCs.

19. Monitoring arrangements have been established within UNDP to ensure that costs of organizing and follow-up activities for the entire round-table cycle are properly controlled.

Table. Illustrative cost estimates for various phases
of the round-table cycle
 (in US\$)

	Round-table (RT) conference	In-country review meeting	Sector or special programme meeting
11-61 Consultants ^{a/}	100 000	30 000	80 000
13 Administrative report	5 000	2 000	3 000
16.02 Mission costs (UNDP)	18 000 ^{b/}	8 000 ^{e/}	4 000 ^{f/}
16.03 Govt. officials (sensitization)	20 000 ^{c/}	-	-
16.04 Govt. officials (Conf/Geneva)	24 000 ^{d/}	-	-
34 Conference	10 000	30 000	5 000 ^{g/}
41 Expendable equipment	3 000	-	2 000
42 Non-expendable equip- ment	3 000	1 000	3 000
52 Report costs	30 000	15 000	5 000 ^{h/}
53 Sundry	5 000	3 000	3 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	218 000	89 000	105 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

^{a/} Costs estimates based on the assumption of a unit cost of \$10,000 per man-month.

^{b/} Preparatory: 2 x \$4,000
 Participation RT: 5 x \$2,000.

^{c/} 3 x \$6,500.

^{d/} 6 x \$4,000.

^{e/} 2 x \$4,000.

^{f/} 1 x \$4,000.

^{g/} No interpretation provided.

^{h/} No translation of the documentation.

/...

III. UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEASURES FUND FOR THE LDCs

20. By its decision 85/11, the Governing Council also endorsed the Administrator's proposal that the Special Measures Fund for the LDCs be used "for sustained assistance to LDCs in such areas of special concentration where the application of additional resources could make a difference and have special impact on a country's capability to manage its development process".

21. Particular priority areas had been proposed by the Administrator (DP/1985/11) and specifically accepted by the Governing Council. The first is: "the strengthening of national capacity to (a) conduct macro-economic structural and policy analyses to serve as a framework for policy reform and development planning, and programming and management; (b) conduct technical co-operation needs assessments in order to determine sectoral requirements and relative priorities; (c) formulate human resources development strategies and plans; and (d) conduct action-oriented feasibility and viability studies to substantiate national development programmes and projects." Another priority area which was endorsed is "the strengthening of non-governmental economic activity in LDCs such as grass-roots programmes, income-generating activities in the rural sector, the strengthening of extension and support services, and implementation of structural adjustment with a direct effect on the productive capacity of the poorer segments of the population" and the promotion of TOKTEN (transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals), United Nations volunteers and OPAS (operational assistance).

22. New guidelines have been approved for the use of the Special Measures Fund follows the Governing Council decision and the gist of this is set out below.

23. The financing of the SMF will now be concentrated in two particular sectors. The main area of concentration corresponds to the first priority singled out by the Governing Council, as specified in the four categories (a) to (d) mentioned above. Priority within this area will be given to projects aimed explicitly at strengthening national policy support activities of UNDP, such as round-tables, National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programmes (NaTCAP) or aid co-ordination, whenever such activities exist. The second area for SMF financing will be the support of grass-roots and Non-Governmental Organizations activities.

24. In this connection, an additional allocation of \$1.4 million has been made from the SMF to the Special Public Work Programme (SPWP) executed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This programme has in the past been financed by the SMF. An evaluation of the UNDP-financed activities of the SPWP will be carried out early in 1986. The Governing Council will be informed of the results and requested to give guidance concerning future UNDP financing of SPWP.

25. The new orientations given to the SMF/LDC make it necessary to modify the present management of the fund. Accordingly the following system will now be implemented:

(a) Out of the total SMF contributions available in 1986, presently standing at \$10.59 million, \$1.4 million will be set aside to finance the SPWP;

(b) Of the amount remaining, 80 per cent (approximately \$7.35 million) will be allocated notionally to the regional bureaux, using the same criterion (pro rata of the IPF) as used heretofore, but without actual distribution to individual countries;

(c) The resident representatives will establish a pipeline of priority projects in the areas indicated above and send their proposals to the regional bureaux. Consideration should be given to supplement SMF financing with IPF resources whenever appropriate, in particular when limitations on SMF funding could lead to a reduction of the project scope below a viable size;

(d) SMF funding will be allocated within each bureau by the respective Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), on a project basis. These PAC meetings will be attended by the Co-ordinator of Assistance to the LDCs, who will receive a copy of the project proposal and any comments the regional bureaux might have;

(e) The balance of SMF resources (about \$1.84 million) will be centrally managed. This allocation, to be managed by the Co-ordinator of Assistance to the LDCs, will be used to complement the SMF allocation of the regional bureaux and provide some flexibility to the regional distribution of the SMF. Project financing through the central allocation should be considered only after the regional allocations have been exhausted.

26. Allocations of previous SMF resources by country, for 1985 and before, will remain in force until 1 June 1986. These allocations should be used in accordance with the norms that have governed SMF financing until now, namely without restriction as to the sector of activity; regional bureaux and field offices, however, have been requested to give priority whenever possible to the concentration areas singled out by the Governing Council. Funds allocated by country during 1985 and prior years which have not been committed by 1 June 1986 will revert to a common pool. They will then be managed in a way similar to the 1986 SMF funds: 80 per cent will be allocated to the regional bureaux and 20 per cent will remain centrally managed.

Notes

1/ The Round-Table Cycle (Policy and Procedure)

/...

Annex

Schedule of round-table-related activities ^{a/}

Country	Past meetings	Forthcoming meetings	Other relevant remarks
AFRICA			
Benin	RT held from 28 February to 4 March	Suvalau-Ponga Highway scheduled for February 1986 <u>Sectoral consultations</u> tentatively planned for telecommunications in June/July 1986 and for civil aviation in October 1986	
Botswana		Modalities for possible <u>sectoral consultations</u> under consideration	
Burkina Faso		RT tentatively planned for November 1986, venue to be determined	
Burundi	RT held 8-11 February 1984 in Bujumbura	<u>Sectoral consultations</u> for education and rural development scheduled in June 1986 and for energy under consideration	
Cape Verde	RT held 21-23 January 1982 in Praia	RT tentatively proposed for end 1986 or beginning 1987	
Central African Republic		RT planned for fall 1986 in Europe; preliminary review meeting scheduled for 11 and 12 March 1986 in Bangui	

^{a/} Schedule of World Bank-conducted Consultative Group Meetings are also included when known.

Country	Past meetings	Forthcoming meetings	Other relevant remark
Chad	UN/OAU meeting on reconstruction held 29-30 November 1982 in Geneva; RT held 4-6 December 1985 in Geneva	<u>Sectoral consultations</u> planned for food, transport and cotton early 1986	
Comoros	RT held 2-4 July 1984 in Moroni	To be determined	
Equatorial Guinea	RT held 19-21 April 1982 in Geneva	RT scheduled in November/December 1986 in Geneva	
Ethiopia		Undetermined	
Gambia	RT 22-30 November 1984 in Banjul <u>Sectoral consultations for health</u> held in December 1984 in Banjul and for fisheries held in June 1985 in Banjul <u>Special consultations for Balance of Payments</u> held in September 1985 in London	<u>Sectoral consultations</u> for agriculture and water scheduled for March 1986	
Guinea			World Bank/CG arrangement
Guinea-Bissau	RT held 21-23 May 1984 in Lisbon; periodic review held 16-18 April 1985 in Bissau. NGO consultations held 1-11 November 1985; <u>Sectoral consultations for health</u> held 4-6 February 1986 in Bissau	<u>Sectoral consultations</u> for agriculture and fisheries planned in fall 1986 in Bissau; one for water being considered later in 1986	

/...

Country	Past meetings	Forthcoming meetings	Other relevant remarks
Lesotho	RT held 14-17 May 1984 in Maseru; <u>sectoral consultations for water and sanitation</u> held 11-13 June 1985	<u>Special sectoral consultations for integrated rural development and for employment generation</u> scheduled for April 1986	
Malawi	RT held from 28-29 February 1984 in Blantyre; World Bank/CG held 21-22 January 1986 in Paris	World Bank/CG scheduled for early 1986	
Mali	RT held 13-16 December 1982 in Bamako; RT held 21-23 November 1985 in Geneva followed by a country review meeting held 2-5 December 1985 in Bamako	<u>Sectoral consultations for food strategy, for drought and desertification, for employment, liberalization, institutional reforms, for primary health care and demography and for non-project aid, recurrent costs and structural adjustment, with dates to be determined</u>	
Niger		RT tentatively planned for end 1986 or beginning 1987, with venue to be determined	
Rwanda	RT held from 1-4 December 1982 in Kigali; NGO meeting held in June 1985 <u>sectoral consultations for water and sanitation</u> held in January 1986 in Kigali	<u>Sectoral consultations for education</u> planned later for 1986 in Kigali	

Country	Past meetings	Forthcoming meetings	Other relevant remarks
Sao Tome and Principe	RT held 9-11 December 1985 in Brussels	<u>Sectoral consultations</u> for food strategy and fisheries including cocoa scheduled in April 1986, for energy and water scheduled in April 1986, and for transport and problems of land lock scheduled in May 1986	
Sierra Leone		RT planned for second half 1986 in Geneva	
Togo	Preliminary consultations for RT and review meeting held in January 1985 in Paris; RT/country review held 26-28 June 1985 in Lomé	<u>Sectoral consultations</u> for rural development scheduled for 23-26 March 1986 in Kara; for infrastructure second half of 1986; for social sectors end 1986; for human resources management and technical assistance in 1986; non-project financing to be determined. All to be held in Lomé	
Uganda	World Bank/CG 24-25 January 1985 in Paris		World Bank/CG arrangement
United Republic of Tanzania		Undetermined	World Bank/CG arrangement
ARAB STATES			
Democratic Yemen		To be determined	
Djibouti	RT held 21-23 March 1983 in Djibouti	<u>Sectoral consultations</u> for energy planned for end 1986 or beginning 1987	

/...

Country	Past meetings	Forthcoming meetings	Other relevant remarks
Somalia	World Bank/CG 24-26 October 1983 in Paris		World Bank/CG arrangement
Sudan	World Bank/CG held in January 1983 in Paris		World Bank/CG arrangement
Yemen		Undetermined	

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Afghanistan	RT held 9-18 May 1983 in Geneva		
Bangladesh	World Bank/CG held in April 1984 in Paris		World Bank/CG arrangement
Bhutan	RT held 9-18 May 1983 in Geneva	RT scheduled for 24 April 1986 in Geneva	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	RT held 9-18 May 1983 in Geneva	RT scheduled for 21 April 1986 in Geneva	
Maldives	RT held 9-18 May 1983 in Geneva	RT scheduled for 25 April 1986 in Geneva	
Nepal	World Bank/CG held in December 1983 in Paris		World Bank/CG arrangement
Western Samoa	RT held 9-18 May 1983 in Geneva	RT scheduled for 22 April 1986 in Geneva	

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Haiti	Joint Commission for External Co-operation meetings held 1-2 February 1984 in Port-au-Prince		
-------	--	--	--

- - - - -

