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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR CAPE VERDE

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Cape Verde
for the period 1983-1986

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986:

\$11,250,000

INTRODUCTION

1. The second technical assistance programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Cape Verde covers the period 1983-1986 and coincides more or less with the third UNDP programming cycle (1982-1986). The programme includes UNDP assistance for achieving the objectives established by the Government of Cape Verde in its First National Development Plan (1982-1985).
2. The preparation of the second country programme coincided with the preparation of the "Round Table of Development Partners of Cape Verde", which was held at Praia in June 1982, and the finalization of the First National Development Plan. The objectives of the programme have been determined in the light of sectoral studies

* In accordance with decision 81/15, adopted by the Governing Council on 27 June 1981 (E/1981/61/Rev.1, annex I), the second country programme for Cape Verde is being submitted to the Council without an accompanying note by the Administrator. The first country programme for Cape Verde and the accompanying note by the Administrator were issued in documents DP/GC/CVI/R.1 and DP/GC/CVI/R.1/RECOMMENDATION, respectively.

and projects carried out by the Government, with the support of consultants financed by bilateral and multilateral sources. The first discussions between the Government of Cape Verde and UNDP on the characteristics of the programme and the time-table for its preparation took place at the end of 1981. In March 1982, at a meeting between the Government, UNDP and some specialized agencies at Praia, the Government presented the broad outline of the National Development Plan and the programmes that were to be submitted to the Round Table. During that meeting, at which the Assistant Administrator and Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa was present, the participants assessed the results of the first country programme and agreed on the proposals to be included in the second country programme.

3. In preparing this programme the Government gave special attention to the common development themes of the Sahelian region. The development of fisheries and irrigated areas, the AGRHYMET project and agricultural extension are intended to achieve food self-sufficiency. The development and management of water resources is the objective of projects by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). Improved utilization of the Sahel is the objective of vast reforestation and soil conservation programmes undertaken by the Government with the support of bilateral and multilateral projects. As far as diversification of the economy is concerned, industrial development efforts are dealt with in paragraph 5. Finally, the development of human resources is an integral part of the programme; most of the projects deal with vocational and technical training.

4. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for the third cycle (1982-1986) is \$11,250,000, to which should be added a residual amount of \$27,000 from the second cycle. After deduction of the statutory reserve of 20 per cent of the IPF (\$2,250,000) and the amount earmarked for activities in 1982 (\$1,521,000) (the continuation of the first country programme up to December 1982 was approved by the Administrator and announced to the Governing Council in document DP/1982/81), available resources for 1983-1986 amount to \$7,506,000, to which should be added the sum of \$500,000 under a special allocation of the regional IPF for Africa for island countries.

5. The other funds and programmes administered by UNDP in the country represent contributions of about \$2 million per year. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) will continue to provide support to sex education and family planning programmes and, in that connection, will provide resources of some \$175,000 per year. The projects sponsored by UNSO with the agreement of donor countries will make a contribution with respect to soil conservation, wind energy and the development of roads and landing strips on the islands of Maio and Boa Vista in an amount which should exceed \$7 million for 1983-1986. UNCDF, which has already contributed \$3,270,000 to Cape Verde since 1979, will continue to support projects for the construction of primary schools (CVI/79/002) and for water resources development (CVI/79/001). Future contributions from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, which up to 1981 averaged \$80,000 per year, will be allocated to activities for the strengthening of economic planning. The Special Industrial Services (SIS) will support, through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), country programme activities in the field of training and industrial development studies.

6. UNDP regional and interregional projects will complement the country programme. An allocation to Cape Verde of \$500,000 is to be provided under the regional project for special assistance to African island countries. That allocation will be used in the transport and telecommunications sector. Cape Verde is participating in the AGRHYMET regional project carried out by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the interregional project executed by the International Labour Office (ILO) on labour intensive work. Among the global projects, the research undertaken within the framework of the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics and the programme for fisheries management and development in West Africa are of special interest to Cape Verde.

7. The contributions from the regular programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system responsible for carrying out development activities in the country (UNICEF, WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Food Programme (WFP)) amount to several million dollars per year. WHO will continue to provide technical assistance in the fields of public health and sanitation. The FAO technical co-operation programme provides continued assistance for agricultural development and land reform. UNICEF has commitments amounting to \$262,000 and proposes projects for "noting" amounting to \$1.4 million, of which three quarters will be for water supply and sanitation. UNESCO will provide inputs to the literacy programme. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women will undertake a rural development project. The two ongoing WFP projects in Cape Verde, Assistance to school canteens (WFP 2394) and Assistance to vulnerable groups (WFP 2391), will terminate at the end of 1983. The Government is preparing a request for an extension of the school canteens project until the end of 1985 (estimated value: \$6,320,000). A two-year project to provide support to the co-operative sector has been submitted for approval (estimated value: \$400,000). In carrying out all these activities, the Government receives assistance from the UNDP office in its role as co-ordinator.

8. The Cape Verde National Institute for Technological Research is hoping to receive a contribution from the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development in support of its programmes on renewable sources of energy.

9. Several large-scale projects have been undertaken by the United Nations specialized agencies with funds-in-trust, such as the reforestation programme (FAO/Government of Belgium), the Mindelo Technical School (ILO/Government of Belgium), the International Maritime Training Institute (IMO/Government of Norway), the development of educational radio (UNESCO/Government of the Federal Republic of Germany) and soil conservation in Sao Vicente (ILO/Government of Austria). The construction of a 10,000-ton silo at Praia (FAO/Government of the Netherlands) will be completed in 1983.

UNDP TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ENVISAGED IN SUPPORT OF
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

10. The first UNDP programme of assistance originally covered the period 1977-1981, for which the IPF was \$3,990,000. The programme was extended until the

end of 1982, which year constituted a link between the first programme and the second. The additional resources available for 1982 amounted to \$1,520,000. The first programme was primarily concerned with ground-water exploration and utilization, the development of fishery resources, the development of civil aviation and rural development in general.

11. The primary objectives of the First National Plan are to eliminate the remaining after-effects of colonization and to prepare the subsequent phase of extensive development (1985-2005) through the establishment of favourable conditions. Production will be increased and measures to combat desertification will be pursued. In the rural sector the intention is to carry out land reform, to establish support institutions, to harness ground-water resources, to develop irrigated farming and livestock production and to improve soil conservation, inter alia, through reforestation. Substantial investment is planned in the industrial and small-scale fishing sector in such areas as distribution, marketing and processing. The objectives in the industrial sector are to create an export industry based on electromechanics and, taking advantage of the geo-economic situation of the country, to promote the development of small units of production. The key project is the construction of the repairs shipyard at Mindelo. In the energy and the transport and communications sectors the objective is to establish an appropriate infrastructure. The strengthening of primary and secondary education will be accompanied by preparations for educational reform, a literacy programme and advances in technical and vocational education. The health structure in both rural and urban areas will be strengthened. In the housing and habitat sector projects will be carried out in self-help construction, urban sanitation and the improvement of under-privileged urban neighbourhoods.

12. The second UNDP programme of assistance will continue to assist the Government in its efforts in the rural development sectors (ground-water, agricultural extension, agro-hydrometeorology, co-operatives, soil and water conservation, fisheries) and will further initiatives in the industrial sector, economic and social planning, the improvement of human settlements and the development of human resources.

A. Rural development
(\$4,594,000)

13. The primary objective of development in the rural sector is to halt the exodus from the countryside and the degradation of the land, while meeting some of the food needs. Efforts will concentrate mainly on the development of irrigated farming and the control of erosion. A series of integrated rural development projects has been prepared with bilateral assistance and will be implemented during the plan period. UNDP support will help strengthen key institutional development structures (the ground-water management and utilization service, the agricultural extension service, etc.) through recourse on a systematic basis to labour-intensive work projects and the soil and water conservation and rural public works services. In each case the overall objective will be to create a self-sufficient unit that can play a truly effective role in supporting rural development.

Ground-water development (CVI/82/004)

14. The project, approved in 1982 after a joint evaluation of the activities of the preceding project (CVI/79/001), is designed principally to strengthen the capacity of the substantive service concerned in the Ministry of Rural Development, and also to establish a scientific basis for ground-water research, utilization and conservation. The project is of key importance to related projects, dependent on bilateral, UNICEF, WHO, UNSO and UNCDF assistance, for the development of irrigation, drinking-water supply and sanitation.

Establishment of a national Extension Service

15. This new project, whose objective is a vital component of the Government's rural development strategy, combines technical support to the launching of land reform, the dissemination of improved irrigated and dry farming methods and the propagation of appropriate forestry-rangeland management systems under the national reforestation programme. A mission to formulate the project is scheduled for 1983.

Strengthening of the Agro-hydrometeorological Service

16. Thanks to a regional project (RAF/78/004), Cape Verde now has a nucleus of trained technicians and some basic equipment. Aided by a modest contribution from UNDP, the new project, which will cover the period 1983-1986 and will be carried out in close co-operation with the Extension Service, will establish an operational forecasting system.

National Institute of Co-operatives

17. This new project, which covers the period 1983-1986, follows a diagnostic UNDP/ILO project (CVI/82/002) and a second project in 1982 (CVI/83/003) to provide support to a personnel training programme. The objective of the new project is to strengthen the Institute's technical capacity so that it will play more effectively its important role in the areas of agriculture, fisheries, handicrafts and small and medium-sized enterprises. Related projects supported by FAO (Co-operative agricultural production) and WFP (Support to co-operatives) are planned.

Labour-intensive works

18. In view of the conditions of drought, underemployment and rural unemployment which are inevitable at the current stage of development of the productive sectors, the National Development Plan envisages the continuation of sizeable rural employment programmes. These programmes, covering approximately 25,000 persons every year, are financed from the National Development Fund (which in turn is financed from the receipts of food aid sales) and other projects (including the Belgian Government/FAO and the Austrian Government/ILO funds-in-trust projects for reforestation and soil conservation). The objective of the activities planned under the new UNDP/ILO project is to establish an improved system for selecting and carrying out road construction and soil and water conservation works, designed to double the productivity registered in 1980-1981. The new project will be based on the experience gained in the previous ILO/Norway, ILO/UNDP and FAO/UNDP (soil conservation) projects.

Variante Maintenance and Repair Centre (CVI/79/004)

19. This project, which has already been approved, will establish in 1983-1984 a management and accounting system for improving the performance of this important Centre, which is responsible for maintaining the facilities of the Ministry of Rural Development. The project includes the contribution of several United Nations volunteers, in order to strengthen the theoretical and practical training of the Centre's personnel.

Support to fisheries development

20. The aim of UNDP/FAO co-operation under this new project is to strengthen national capabilities with respect to the preparation, management and execution of the small-scale and industrial fishing development programmes, for which substantial bilateral and multilateral assistance is envisaged in the form of investment and technical co-operation. The new project will be based on the recommendations of the mission dispatched to evaluate the previous UNDP/FAO project (CVI/77/001).

Strengthening of the Soil Conservation Service (CVI/81/006)

21. This technical support project will continue, in 1983 and 1984, the measures undertaken under the first programme to improve soil conservation techniques, which is closely related to the agricultural and rural employment programmes.

B. Industry

(\$500,000)

Support to the development of industry

22. The long-term strategy of Cape Verde requires industry to assure the viability of the economy as a whole in terms of foreign trade and capital accumulation and to help find solutions where employment is concerned. Among the prerequisites for the success of industry are the planning of institutional support and the development of a training programme aimed at maintaining competitiveness and assuring project selection and management discipline. A UNDP/UNIDO project to train for the Directorate-General of Industry qualified personnel who can accomplish these tasks effectively is to be drawn up. UNIDO is undertaking, as part of the regional project UC/RAF/82/002, an industrial training programme for Portuguese-speaking African countries.

C. Economic and social planning

(\$1,330,000)

National study fund

23. On the basis of experience gained in 1980-1981 through a project (CVI/78/003) carried out by the Government for the preparation of the First National Development

Plan, the Government of Cape Verde proposed the establishment of a national study fund at the Round Table of June 1982 as an instrument for programming and implementing studies and technical co-operation in carrying out the National Plan for 1982-1985 and preparing the next Plan. The idea of such a fund has received support from several co-operating countries. UNDP's proposed contribution is \$600,000. The management of the study programme will be the responsibility of the Government, while UNDP will be responsible for financial supervision.

Strengthening of the planning machinery

24. The preparation of the Second National Development Plan will begin in 1983-1984. It has proved necessary to strengthen the planning machinery, especially at the sectoral level. The aim of the project, which will be carried out by the Government, will be to strengthen the technical capacity of the ministerial staff responsible for studies and planning, through on-the-job training programmes.

Improvement of statistics and information processing

25. The lack of reliable statistics proved to be a major obstacle in preparing the First Plan, especially where the economy and the indexes relating to the satisfaction of basic requirements were concerned. The experience gained with micro-computers during the 1980 population census project (CVI/77/P01), which was financed by UNFPA and carried out by the United Nations, will make it possible to implement a training and equipment supply project for the ministries most directly concerned. The main aim will be to provide the necessary statistical basis for the Second Plan. Funding by UNFPA for population statistics is also planned.

Studies and technical advisory services for transport and telecommunications

26. Following the civil aviation development project (CVI/77/003), the telecommunications development project (CVI/81/001) and the postal services development project (CVI/81/002), this project was approved, its aim for the period 1983-1986 being to provide technical advisory services for studies, ad hoc missions and training activities which prove necessary during the second programme. The project will benefit from the \$500,000 allocation from the regional IPF for island countries.

D. Human settlements (\$181,000)

Development of pilot urban areas (CVI/81/007)

27. This project, approved in 1982, is being executed by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and is co-financed by the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. It will, towards the end of 1983, lead to a programme to develop three under-privileged areas in the capital, Praia, for submission to sources of investment.

E. Health
(\$107,000)

28. In the health sector, there are plans for the services of two United Nations volunteers, including one physiotherapist. A seminar financed by the fund for disabled persons is planned for 1983 to mobilize national efforts in preparing a national programme.

F. Human resources
(\$480,000)

Vocational Training Institute

29. As a result of the previous project (CVI/80/002) carried out by ILO in 1981-1982, the Institute was set up in 1982. The aim of the new project is to train qualified national personnel to implement a co-ordinated system of extracurricular vocational training, for which bilateral technical co-operation contributions are planned.

Construction of primary schools (CVI/80/003)

30. The purpose of this project, approved in 1981, is to provide up to 1985 the necessary technical support to the UNCDF project (CVI/79/002) for the construction of 60 primary school classrooms.

Regional training institutions

31. Funds have been set aside for a master project covering study fellowships for participation in the training programmes offered by regional institutions.

G. Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC)

32. In accordance with the final act of the Third Conference of Heads of State of Portuguese-Speaking African Countries, held at Praia in September 1982, the five countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe) will continue to co-operate with each other and will establish suitable mechanisms in the fields of finance, transport, commerce and personnel training. Furthermore, Cape Verde co-operates with a number of developing countries. A project to promote TCDC with Portuguese-speaking African countries and other developing countries is to be formulated in 1983. In addition, the five Portuguese-speaking countries are expecting a contribution from the regional IPF.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

| <u>A. Resources</u> | \$ |
|---|----------------|
| (a) <u>IPF and other resources</u> | |
| (i) Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986 | 11,250,000 |
| (ii) Less unprogrammed balance a/ | (2,250,000) |
| (iii) Less authorized budget level for 1982 | (1,521,000) |
| (iv) Carry-over from previous IPF cycles | 27,000 |
| (v) Other resources: special allocation from the African regional IPF for island States | <u>500,000</u> |
| Total resources available for programming: | 8,006,000 |
| | |
| <u>B. Use of resources</u> | |
| (a) <u>Programmed</u> | |
| (i) Ongoing projects | 1,826,000 |
| (ii) New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme | 5,366,000 |
| (iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage | <u>500,000</u> |
| Subtotal: | 7,692,000 |
| | |
| (b) <u>Reserve</u> | <u>314,000</u> |
| Total programmed plus reserve: | 8,006,000 |

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

| | <u>Sector b/</u> | <u>Ongoing projects</u> | <u>New projects</u> | <u>Sectoral earmarkings</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 02 | General development issues, etc. | - | 1,530,000 | - | 1,530,000 |
| 03 | Natural resources | 1,269,000 | - | - | 1,269,000 |
| 04 | Agriculture, forestry and fisheries | 149,000 | 2,036,000 | - | 2,185,000 |
| 05 | Industry | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| 06 | Transport and communications | - | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| 09 | Human settlements | 181,000 | - | - | 181,000 |
| 10 | Health | 107,000 | - | - | 107,000 |
| 11 | Education | 120,000 | 40,000 | - | 160,000 |
| 12 | Employment | - | 880,000 | - | 880,000 |
| 16 | Science and technology | - | 380,000 | - | 380,000 |
| TOTAL: | | 1,826,000 | 5,366,000 | 500,000 | 7,692,000 |

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

b/ According to ACC classification.
