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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL

Note by the Administrator

Programme period
1983-1986

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986
\$33 million

I. Nature of the programming exercise

1. The third country programme for Senegal is the outcome of a major process of active co-operation between the UNDP Field Office in Dakar and the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation. On 25 February 1981, the Government of Senegal and UNDP agreed on the main orientations of this programme, which were officially communicated to all agencies of the United Nations system for comment in March 1981. These orientations reflected, *inter alia*, the conclusions of the meeting of UNDP resident representatives stationed in the Sahelian countries, held at Dakar in January 1981 under the chairmanship of the UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa and with the participation of the representatives of several United Nations agencies.

* Notes by the Administrator on programmes for Senegal were issued under the document symbols CP/GC/SEN/R.1/RECOMMENDATION and DP/GC/SEN/R.2/RECOMMENDATION.

2. The final version of the programme, drawn up at a synthesizing meeting between the Ministry of Planning and the UNDP Office in Dakar, took into account the comments received from United Nations agencies, whose local representatives were also involved in the consultations which took place. In addition, account was taken of inputs from other sources of finance (bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes) with a view to harmonizing all assistance and precluding any risk of duplication.

3. The third programming cycle was originally to have covered the period 1982-1986. Once it was decided to postpone submission to the Governing Council of all the programmes for Sahelian countries until February 1983, the programme approved for the period 1977-1981 had to be extended for one year by the Governing Council. The end-result is that the programme for Senegal for the third cycle covers the period 1983-1986.

II. Relation of the country programme to national development goals

4. This programme covers much of the period of Senegal's Sixth National Development Plan, which runs from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1985. The major themes of the third country programme are in complete harmony with the objectives of the Plan. They also take into account Senegal's Sudano-Sahelian environment and the major options of the Lagos Plan of Action.

5. The major themes agreed upon by the Government and UNDP are the following, in declining order of priority: (a) food self-sufficiency; (b) water control; (c) energy research and control; (d) development planning and general administration; (e) promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises; (f) miscellaneous.

6. In the process of project selection, the Government also insisted that account should be taken of the following specific criteria: little recurrent expenditure for each project; contribution to improving the balance of payments; promotion of the productive sector.

III. Content and distribution of the country programme

7. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for Senegal for the period 1982-1986 is \$US 33 million, or nearly three times the figure for the preceding cycle (1977-1981), which was \$11,750,000. The figure of \$33 million has to be reduced by 20 per cent for unprogrammed reserve, or \$6.6 million. After deduction of the budget for the 1982 programme (\$4,392,000) and overexpenditure of \$831,000 during the second cycle, there remains a figure of \$21,177,000 for the years 1983-1986.

8. Commitments for ongoing projects amount to \$5,834,120 (27.6 per cent) and financing for new projects and new phases of ongoing projects amounts to \$14,953,400 (70.6 per cent), leaving a reserve of \$389,480, or 1.8 per cent, mostly for the years 1985 and 1986. This reserve will be available to meet needs which are not at present foreseeable.

9. According to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) classification, the most important sectors in terms of resources allocated are agriculture, forestry and fisheries (29.5 per cent); natural resources (25.4 per cent); general development (13.6 per cent); employment (8.3 per cent); industry (6 per cent); science and technology (5.1 per cent). The classification according to the major themes identified by the Government is given in paragraph 5.

10. UNDP assistance in the field of food self-sufficiency totals \$5,513,800, or 24 per cent of the available resources. This package will make it possible to continue and implement such projects as the strengthening of agrometeorological services, maintenance of irrigation pumps, rural promotion and agricultural extension, development of market-gardening and improvement of conditions for women in rural areas.

11. Water control, which is so important in combating desertification, receives 14.4 per cent of the resources. Among the projects which will have UNDP assistance, mention may be made of management and protection of ground-water resources and assistance in preparing a nation-wide sanitation plan. Other projects are being identified or formulated.

12. Energy-related activities absorb 14 per cent of the resources. UNDP assistance will involve training in general, and a specific training project financed jointly by the World Bank, the Fund for Aid and Co-operation (FAC), the Central Economic Co-operation Bank and UNDP will be implemented. Other projects in this field are being identified.

13. Projects relating to general administration and development planning absorb 13.6 per cent of the resources. They involve assistance for planning, assistance to the Bureau of Organization and Methods, physical planning and promotion of the social habitat.

14. As regards the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (10 per cent of resources), assistance to the National Society for Industrial Studies and Promotions (SONEPI) will be continued, and the project for assistance to craft guilds will be implemented.

15. Finally, the miscellaneous sector (14.4 per cent of resources) encompasses a number of projects involving the smaller agencies of the United Nations system. UNDP assistance will be provided for such projects as planning and vocational training in telecommunications, nuclear technologies, and civil aviation and postal fellowships.

IV. Special development problems and needs

16. Like most Sahelian countries, Senegal has for several years been suffering from prolonged drought, the harmful effects of which are definite obstacles to the country's economic and social development: progressive desertification, deterioration of ecosystems, insufficient rainfall and lowering of the water table, depletion of cultivable land, food deficit and dependence on large imports of food.

17. The world economic crisis, the rise in prices of imported goods, the deterioration of the terms of trade and the consequent decline in income from commodity exports have seriously affected Senegal's economy in the past few years. As a result of its dependence on petroleum for energy and the rise in the price of petroleum, Senegal must use a large part of its earnings to pay the oil bill, considerably reducing the resources available for financing productive investment, which is essential for the revival of the national economy.
