



United Nations  
Development Programme

Distr.  
GENERAL

DP/CP/TOG/3\*  
3 November 1982  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GOVERNING COUNCIL  
Special meeting  
14-18 February 1983  
Agenda item 3 (b)

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR TOGO

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

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986: \$21,750,000

INTRODUCTION

1. The third country programme for Togo is the outcome of a major programming exercise undertaken in a spirit of active co-operation by the Ministry of Planning and the Field Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This exercise began in 1980 and was continued throughout 1981 by a series of missions from specialized agencies of the United Nations system, which evaluated existing projects and drew up new programmes to meet newly identified needs. Numerous consultations under the chairmanship of the Minister of Planning allowed the involvement of the various substantive ministries and the organization of sectoral working meetings in which representatives of the specialized agencies participated.

---

\* In accordance with decision 81/15, adopted by the Governing Council on 27 June 1981 (E/1981/61/Rev.1, annex I), the third country programme for Togo is being submitted to the Council without an accompanying note by the Administrator. The previous country programme for Togo and the accompanying notes by the Administrator were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/TOG/R.1-DP/GC/TOG/R.2 and DP/GC/TOG/R.1/RECOMMENDATION-DP/GC/TOG/R.2/RECOMMENDATION, respectively.

2. The third country programme was finalized in June 1982 at a meeting between the Resident Representative and the Ministry of Planning, which is responsible for programming UNDP resources.

A. Duration of the programme

3. UNDP had originally intended that the country programme for Togo should be submitted to the Governing Council in June 1982 and should cover the period 1982-1986, coinciding roughly with the period of the Fourth National Plan (1981-1985). At the request of the Government, it was subsequently decided not to submit the third country programme for Togo to the Governing Council for approval until the special meeting in February 1983. In order to avoid a gap in the second country programme, that programme had to be extended by one year, to 31 December 1982. The third country programme for Togo will therefore cover only the period from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1986.

B. Financial resources, characteristics and major themes of the programme

4. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for the period 1982-1986 is \$US 21,750,000. However, in accordance with instructions from the Administrator of UNDP, only 80 per cent of that amount has been programmed. Taking into account the loan of \$339,000 made to the second programming cycle (1977-1981), the resources actually available for the third country programme, after deduction of the \$2,870,000 allocated for 1982, come to \$14,191,000.

5. Commitments for ongoing projects total \$4,099,109 while new projects or new phases of ongoing projects absorb \$6,901,319, leaving a reserve of \$3,190,522 for future programming.

6. In addition, there is a possibility that Togo, which has applied for least developed country (LDC) status, will receive an appropriation from the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries if its application is approved.

7. The present programme of UNDP co-operation has been drawn up in accordance with the major orientations of the Fourth National Plan, taking into account the inputs from other sources of assistance, both bilateral and multilateral. Like the two earlier programmes, it is designed to act as a catalyst for other sources in order to ensure integrated development of Togo.

8. This programme is not, therefore, an end in itself. It is simply one means of helping to attain the country's development objectives. Consequently, it must not be considered in isolation from other sources of co-operation, which in fact are quantitatively more significant. In co-ordination with those sources, its aim is to mobilize all resources in order to bring about Togo's harmonious development.

9. At the time when the programme was being prepared, most sources of external aid other than those of the United Nations system were not in a position to give

precise figures for the total amounts of their assistance, since very few of them have medium-term aid programmes. Thus, it is not possible to obtain exhaustive information for a four-year period. However, there is every reason to believe that such major sources of assistance as the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Governments of Canada, China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United States will continue, as in the past, to make a substantial contribution to Togo's development.

10. Assistance from the United Nations system comprises, in addition to the IPF mentioned above, inputs from other funds administered by UNDP and from the regular programmes of the various specialized agencies.

11. Of the funds administered by UNDP, Togo will continue to receive assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in connection with population censuses, training and research and from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), to which a request for approximately \$1 million has been made. Togo is also hoping to receive assistance from the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. Lastly, a request from the Togolese Government is currently under consideration by the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. To the above we should add assistance funded from the Regional Programme for Africa (regional IPF), two projects of which are headquartered at Lomé: Improvement of postal services and exchanges (RAF/78/026) and Assistance to the West African Development Bank (RAF/82/010).

12. With regard to the inputs of the United Nations system, we should mention assistance amounting to \$8,303,500 from the World Food Programme (WFP) in the priority sectors of rural development, training, construction (schools, health centres and rural tracks) and the various loans granted by the World Bank in a number of sectors, including \$11 million for education. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will fund under its regular programme numerous projects in such fields as prevention of crop losses, training of lumberjacks and water engineering; such funding amounts to \$1.2 million, while the FAO Investment Centre has identified four projects, now under study, for assistance amounting to approximately \$24 million. We should also add the women's literacy training programme, for which \$931,500 in funding has been provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), and \$639,810 in support to the non-structured sector provided by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Finally, mention should be made of the contributions of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to the Integrated Development Programme for North Togo.

13. The third UNDP country programme for Togo, while consolidating the actions undertaken in the two preceding cycles, places emphasis on the main priorities of the Fourth Five-year Economic and Social Development Plan (1981-1985). These priorities, which constitute the major themes of the programme, are as follows: agriculture and rural development; industry, trade and tourism; human resources; natural resources; infrastructure. We should also add development planning and

public administration, to which the Minister for Planning has drawn UNDP's attention.

14. These major themes also attempt to contribute in some measure to the achievement of some of the objectives of other regional, interregional and global programmes such as the Lagos Plan of Action, technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) and the International Drinking Supply and Sanitation Decade.

15. In addition, the UNDP programme will to some extent promote pre-investment activities. With regard to water, the project Feasibility study (TOG/78/002) will be followed up during this programming cycle with the construction of the Nangbéto hydroelectric dam. The project Master plan for the supply of drinking water to the city of Lomé (TOG/80/007) will result in investments for the extension of water supply systems, in which the World Bank has already expressed an interest.

16. Finally, because of the apolitical nature of its assistance, UNDP will, at the Government's urging, continue its assistance in such politically sensitive areas as educational reform, reform of public administration and development planning.

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

17. Togo's Fourth Economic and Social Development Plan for the period 1981-1985 established the following objectives:

(a) Rural development (where the emphasis will be placed on water control) with a view to increasing agricultural production for human and animal consumption and for export;

(b) Industrial development (processing of agricultural products, creation of import substitute units, equipping of technologically advanced industries). Industry should benefit from the open-door policy, from the affirmation of the liberal nature of the economy and from the need to integrate the West African Common Market;

(c) Training and health services to facilitate the transfer of technology, make the economy operate to full capacity and improve the people's level of living;

(d) Development of mineral and energy resources;

(e) Strengthening of communication infrastructures (roads, the port, the railway, aviation, telecommunications) and development of tourism.

18. Accordingly, the priorities which assistance from the United Nations system must respect in order to maximize the concentration of resources in key sectors have been identified as follows: (a) agriculture and rural development; (b) industry, trade and tourism; (c) human resources; (d) natural resources; (e) infrastructure; (f) development planning and reform of public administration.

A. Agriculture and rural development

19. This sector employs over 80 per cent of the population and contributes over 40 per cent to the gross domestic product (GDP), thus constituting the dominant economic activity. It receives 34 per cent of the total IPF resources for the third programming cycle.
20. UNDP assistance in this sector will be aimed primarily at continuing and consolidating the activities under the Integrated Development Programme for North Togo which were started during the five-year period 1972-1976.
21. The Development Programme for North Togo was initiated with the following long-term objectives: (a) to develop unutilized land and, in particular, to repopulate the valleys after the eradication of such endemic diseases as onchocerciasis and trypanosomiasis; (b) to increase the production of food crops in North Togo for the supply of national processing plants; (c) to promote the development of mixed farming in an area which will be suitable for meat production once health conditions have been improved; (d) to organize the technical and social supervision of new farmers in North Togo.
22. A number of related activities undertaken in the early phases have yielded very good results. The present country programme will continue those activities, extending and intensifying them very substantially in order to attain the planned objectives.
23. Among the major related projects envisaged under the third programming cycle are those described in the following paragraphs.
24. The project Integrated Development Programme for North Togo (phase III) (TOG/81/101) is a consolidation phase. The short-term objectives of the project are to increase agricultural production, to develop resources that are at present unutilized or under-utilized (e.g., rice growing, fruit growing, market gardening and fish farming), to develop mixed farming, to improve economic and social infrastructures and to study and design a system for promoting integrated economic development. UNDP's contribution is calculated at \$1,850,000 in 1983 and 1984.
25. The project Forestry development (TOG/83/001) will be a follow-up to the current project Assistance to the Office for Development and Exploitation of Forestry Resources (ODEF) (TOG/77/004) in respect of reforestation in North Togo. The main task in the next phase will be to co-ordinate and strengthen forestry programmes and provide technical back-up and support in the form of equipment to all forestry activities under way or in the planning stage throughout the country, and more particularly in North Togo.
26. The project Promotion of co-operatives (TOG/78/009) will continue, at the national level, to assist the Government in formulating and implementing a new co-operative development strategy and in organizing the framework of that strategy. At the regional level, until the end of 1983 the project will provide co-operatives with technical assistance in the organization, management and promotion of their economic activities and will continue in-service refresher courses and basic training for agricultural extension workers.

27. UNDP assistance to the Tove National Agricultural Training Institute under project TOG/80/102 will continue until 1984, in order to make the teaching staff at Tove more effective by familiarizing them with modern teaching materials and methods and giving them practical training in their use. The project will also initiate the training, in the Teaching Department of the Institute, of teachers for secondary schools and agricultural colleges and of agricultural advisers for primary schools.

28. Preparatory assistance in the field of soil conservation and land management is also envisaged.

#### B. Industry, trade, handicrafts and tourism

29. This sector is the Government's second priority. The aim is to reduce dependence on foreign supplies through the local production of manufactured goods using, among other things, agricultural surpluses.

30. UNDP assistance will continue to provide support for activities to build up the industrial sector and for the promotion of small and medium-sized undertakings. UNDP will finance the following projects:

(a) Assistance for the development of CNPME and for expansion of the Lomé Atakpamé and Lama-Kara industrial estates (TOG/79/004). The project document for a further phase (1983-1985) is in course of preparation. Estimated active contribution from UNDP: \$893,600;

(b) Assistance to the Togolese Research and Development Corporation (SOTED) (TOG/80/010). A request for assistance was submitted to UNDP by SOTED in June 1980 for the establishment of an "industry unit" to make industrial profitability surveys and provide management advisory services, mainly to State enterprises. A sum of \$500,000 has been earmarked;

(c) Assistance in standardization and quality control (TOG/82/002). This is a new project, and the project document is in course of preparation. An allocation has been noted;

(d) Provision has also been made for preparatory assistance in the field of export promotion and for assistance to the Office of the High Commissioner for Tourism.

#### C. Human resources

31. Since the development of other sectors of the Togolese economy depends on the development of human resources, UNDP will continue its assistance to this sector. In addition to the training component included in every project financed by UNDP, the following projects are concerned exclusively with training:

(a) Educational reform: assistance to technical education (TOG/80/003); duration: 1983-1984; estimated UNDP contribution: \$752,000;

(b) Assistance to the Ecole supérieure de secrétariat de direction. The project document is under consideration and funds have been earmarked.

#### D. Natural resources

32. This sector covers two branches of activity: underground mining and exploitation of water resources. A large number of village water supply programmes are being financed from other sources of assistance: the European Development Fund (EDF), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), FAO, WFP and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

33. UNDP is financing the project Togolese water resources development strategy (TOG/75/008), for which additional assistance of approximately \$250,000 is planned for 1983.

34. Additional assistance is also planned for the purpose of consolidating the results achieved by the project Master plan for the supply of drinking water to the city of Lomé (TOG/80/007), which will be completed in 1982. This assistance will be provided for one year in the form of on-the-spot training by two consultants. The estimated cost is approximately \$150,000.

35. As regards mineral resources, a request is at present being studied by the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration for assistance in the cartographic/geological field and for the exploitation of a number of deposits which have already been prospected.

#### E. Infrastructure

36. The Fourth Development Plan stresses the fact that economic take-off will not be possible without a solid and viable infrastructure which can contribute effectively to the harmonious development of all sectors of the national economy. The intervention in this sector of UNDP and the other United Nations specialized agencies is justified by the rapid growth of Togo's needs in terms of development infrastructure, as the outcome of development programmes and projects is closely linked to the state of the communication, equipment and aid-reception infrastructures. This sector also receives substantial assistance from the World Bank (roads), from WFP (rural tracks), from EDF (North-South arterial road), from the Fund for Aid and Co-operation (FAC) (telecommunications) and from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany (expansion of the port).

37. The projects financed by UNDP are the following:

(a) Development of telecommunication services (TOG/80/006). The objectives will be to establish a national telecommunication development plan, to set up and put in operation a training school for technical personnel, to improve the maritime radio service and to establish a unit to supervise and manage the radio frequencies allocated to the country;

(b) Strengthening of the Department of Civil Aviation and the aeronautical infrastructure (TOG/80/005). As a follow-up to the projects Assistance to civil aviation (TOG/78/003) and Fellowships for aeronautical training (TOG/79/003), which provided training for four professional pilots, a public works engineer for air bases, a specialist in air law, a specialist in aeronautical management and a number of mechanics, the present object is designed to improve the safety of air navigation within Togolese airspace and to improve the security of civil aviation through passenger and baggage control at the Lomé and Niamtougou airports. Estimated duration: five years;

(c) Assistance to the National Meteorological Department (TOG/82/001). The new project will continue the assistance begun under the project Strengthening of the National Meteorological Department (TOG/74/006), which terminates in 1982, with virtually the same objectives, namely, to train the necessary personnel; to open new sections for agrometeorology, synoptic meteorology and hydrometeorology; to strengthen telecommunication systems; and to provide agricultural enterprises with the data they need in order to plan their work. The project description is in course of preparation;

(d) Funds have been earmarked for assistance to the merchant marine. UNDP assistance would relate to the reorganization of administrative services and the training of managerial staff.

#### F. Development planning and administration

38. The Fourth Five-year Plan is a regionalized plan, and the project Assistance for regional planning (TOG/79/001) should accordingly contribute to the establishment and operation of regional and local institutions for development planning. An amount of \$1,213,000 has been earmarked in the programme for this purpose. The Plan also requires the Togolese authorities to plan for economic take-off by 1985 and calls for the establishment of radically reformed and strengthened administration capable of playing its full part in development programmes. The reform of the administrative structure will be implemented through the project Public administration (TOG/79/005), which will provide the indispensable institutional framework for the introduction and operation of regional planning agencies. Funds have been earmarked for continued assistance.



Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

\$

A. Resources

IPF and other resources

(i)	Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	21 750 000
(ii)	Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>	(4 350 000)
(iii)	Less authorized budget level for 1982	(2 870 000)
(iv)	Previous IPF cycle balance	<u>(339 000)</u>
	Total resources available for programming	<u>14 191 000</u>

B. Use of resources

Programmed

(i)	Ongoing projects	4 099 000
(ii)	New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	6 901 000
(iii)	Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	<u>3 191 000</u>
	Subtotal	<u>14 191 000</u>
	Total programmed plus reserve:	<u>14 191 000</u>

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	1 213 000	-	1 025 000	2 238 000
03 Natural resources	250 000	-	-	250 000
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2 317 000	1 480 000	1 063 000	4 860 000
05 Industry	-	1 434 000	350 000	1 784 000
06 Transport and communications	13 000	1 476 000	125 000	1 614 000
07 International trade	-	30 000	-	30 000
10 Health and development financing	-	150 000	-	150 000
11 Education	306 000	1 813 000	628 000	2 747 000
16 Science and technology	-	518 000	-	518 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 099 000</b>	<b>6 901 000</b>	<b>3 191 000</b>	<b>14 191 000</b>

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

b/ According to ACC classification.

-----