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THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (VNLP) This is a briefing note prepared as backgrounf information for the forthcoming National Development Workshop; 6 - 8 September 1991. It is one among a series covering various other oevelopment agencies which are operational or Will be operational in South Africa as soon as the relevant sanctions are lifted, This refers to the World Banx, the International Monetary Fund etc -

It is the Planning Committee's view that S partitipants to the forthcoming conference he . given as much information as possible regarding these Qrganisations. This will assist them to make informed decisions on how to interacr with them or respond to their initiatives. well as all other UN agencies, operate in any at thehinvitatio" of the QQVer_ment of the fa;.

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22-8-1991
THE PLACE OF UNDP IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
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Agencies dealing with international monetary, financial and tradin ng systems are:

IBRD Internatio nal Bank for Recnnarrnction and Development or (World Bank)

IMF International Monetary Fund

GATT General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs

These are often referred to as the iBretton Woods

Institutes' Their functions are elther to act as funding agencies (IBRD) or as regulating agencles (GATT) or both (IMF).

Those which mobllise funds for specific purposes and may have implementation responsibility within rheir mandate are ${\ \ }$

UNFPA UN Fund for Population AGT1V1T169

UNICEF UN Childrenis Fund

IrAD International Fund for Agricultural Wevelopment

UNHCR UN High Commissioner for Refugees

WFP World Food Programme

UNDP UN Develo Opm ment Programme

The foregoing are 51mpl1f1ed Cla551ficatlons In practice

variations may occur

Where does :19 UYDP E1: in tnls complex rturp/

22-8-1991-4- THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) 1 WHAT IT IS

The United Nations Development Programme 15 the world's largest grant development co-oper etlon organization The UNDP does not provide 10an5.1t serve- as the funding, planning, and co- ordinating organization for technical assistance in the United Nations system. The projects it supports - in all development sectors - aim at building self- reliance and developing the human and natural resources which are required to meet basic needs and for economic growth.

UNDP funds come from the voluntary contributions of virtually every member state of the United Nations or its affiliated eagenciee. (South Africa has not contributed over the years eversince the United Nations applied Sanctions for its practice of Apartheid) In 1990 these contributions amounted to 1.3 billion United States Dollars (US\$1.3 billion)

The Administrator of UNDP supervises six associated funds for development, namely:-

- -UN Capital Fevelopment Fund ("NCFD)
- -UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resourree Exploration (UNRFNRE)Q_
- -UNDevelOpment Fund For Women (UNIFEM) ;
- -UN Volunteers (UNV) ,-
- -UN Su udano- Sahelian Office (UNSO) 1
- -UN Fu nd for Science and Technology for Development (UFFSTD) $2.\ \mathrm{WHAT}\ \mathrm{IT}\ \mathrm{DOES}$

The UNDP works through a partnership of 152 governments, 36 specialised agencies and a network of 116 offices worldwide. In 1990 UNDP provided financial and technical support for 6,900 projects in agriculture, industry, education, energy, 3 environment, transport, communications, public administration, health, housing, trade and many other fields.

During 1989 UNDP provided 7,835 international and 9,734 national experts, 11,113 fellowships for advanced study abroad, \$134 million worth of equipment, ran ging from large computers to basic hand tools, and specialised technical consultancy services valued at \$75. 1 million

- 2.1 Role of Governments
- . Governments supply financial resources through voluntary contributions;
- .they establish policy guidelines and country and inter-country resource allecations through rotating

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services on Governing Council and at the United Nations
General Assembly and
they set priorities for the UNDP assistance in their own
countries and regions
Role of Agencies
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r UNCHS(HABITAT);
nt for UNEP;
refugees for UNHCR;
food for UNWFP;
agriculture for FAQ;
industry for UNIDO;
national disasters for UNIDRO;
funding for IBRD (World Bank);
population for UNFPA;
1nf mWIIafzican for UNIC; etc; .....up to 36 agencies);
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wships for advanced training abroad.
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Role of UNDP
.UNDP helps to mobilise resources for multilateral
assistance;
.it collaborates with governments and UN agencies in
drawing up programmes and projects;
.it manages project implementation and evaluation;
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.it administers associated special-purpose funds and
programmes assigned to UNDP and co-ordinates their
functions with overall UNDP activities
.it supports activities of other specialised UN-system
funds and programmes; and
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5 prepare projects for
.it co-ordinatee UN emergency e551etance in the case of
national disasters.
3. WHERE IT DOES IT
UNDP projects may be confined to one country, one region,
several regions or cover the whole world. (i.e national,
regional, interregional and global programmes)
The four regional bureaux and the Division for Global and
Interregional Programmes supervises around 6,900 projects.
3.1 Country Programmes 1
.ere based on an Indicative Planning Figure allocated on
5-year onward projections of UNDPis available resources;
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.they are drawn up by recipient governments in consultation
with UNDP Resident Representatives and agency specialists
for approval by the Governing Council.
3.2 Regional Programmes:
.ed through regional allocations by the Governing
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.they are drafted by UNDP Regional Bureaux and finalised in direct consultation with the governments concerned, the UN $\,$

regional Commissions (eg UNECA the United Nations Economic Commissions for Arrica which i 5 based in Addis Abeba) and UN agencies.

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3.3 Interregional and Global Programmes
.these are prepared on the be 515 -f epeCla1 allocerlons whirh
are determined by the Governing C-uncll and
.they respond to worldwlde ds as 1denr1rled by global
conferences
4 HOW IT DOES 1T
The emphasis in all UNDP- supported activities 19 on the permanent
enhancement of self- reliant and sustainable deve .lopment Prejetts
are therefore de51qned'
-to survey and assess hat u_ral resources; industrial,
commercial and export potentials; and other development
-to stimulate capital investment to help realise these
possibilities;
-to train in a wide range of vocational and professional
skills;
-to transfer approprlate technologles and etlmulate the 7
grewth of local technological capapilities; ,
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e.
-to foster economic aha social plannina, with particular
empha51s on meetlng the needs or the poorest segments of
the poptlation.
In summary, projects are desighed tor environmental aha natural
resource management; for technical rn-operAtion among nevelnblng
countries; for promotion of apprnprlate technology and
development management; for the eradlcatlon of poverty, tor
grass-toots participation; and the Integration of omen In
development.
Finally, UNDP plays the chief co- ordinating role for operationa 1
development artlv1rles Which are undertaken by the whole United
Nations system, The head of a UNDP country office is usually
designated as the uesident Lo-ordinator or the Unlted Natlons
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System's Operational Activities for Development and is also the local representative for many UN organisations and agencies. Globally, the UNDP has been assigned many co-ordinating roles ranging from administering special purpose funds like the UN Capital Dev,lopment Fund (UNCDF) to chairing the inter-agency steering committee of the International Drinking Water Supply and

Sanitation Decade

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5 IS IT EFFECTI"E?

UNDP constantly evaluates its programmes for effectiveness. lountry, regional, and interregional programmes are subject to continuous assessment and updating. There 15 a mid-term review which determine rentinned validity of objectives and a general review towards the end of each five year cycle. Seetors. Extensive studies involving donor and recipient governments and outside specialists are undertaken to assess a broad spectrum of projects in given sectors or Key fielcs ProgecCS' Yearly reports are made on progress tow wards outputs and specific objectives Consideration of issues relating to impact, sustainab nility and cost-effectiveness are made dmx ing mid-term, terminal and ex-pnst evaluations which involve governments, agencies ano UNDE

UNDP recognises that women contribute signific c-ntly to economic and social deve elopment, and that sustainable development is possible nnly if women are involved. It therefore works to , ensure that women are 0th participants and beneficiaries of the. projects and programmes it supports. It also assists governmente in intergrating women in their development activiti,s, in line , with national priorities and global concerns, Policy goals for UNUP are -

- 1 to encourage concrete action on behalf of women through
 inclu510n or their concerns At All etages of a project;
 2. to do this in a country specific context, taking into
 account the existing situation, past exper ience and
 future options
- 3 to share experiences in order to evolve the most workable strategies.

To strengthen its lcng-standing commitment to the full involvement of women in its activities, in 198/ the UYDP created a niv151on for Women In Development. The Division maintains close working relationships with all of UNDP,5 operational units and country offices, in which focal points respon51nle for promoting the role of women in all appropriate activities have been designated. This enables it to monitor progress and advis- on any needed promotional actions or re-orientations.

The Director of the flv1sion 15 a member of UNUP'S Action Committee, which approves 11 major projects for implementation

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The Director works closely with the Central Evaluation Office in'
ehtablishing guidelines for determining whether projects under
r, view meet UNDP'S WID objectives.
Training is a crucial concern. in rnllaboration with the
D1v151nn on Personnel, the Division trains UNDP staff on the best
ternnlques for ensuring women'e :ulL partirlnarlnn in development
programmes. Case histories used cover topics ranglng from
statistics and rredit to tube wells and construction.
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v .ocio-economic indicators and
men's participation rates, government
n organisations. This aims at giving
_volved in UNDP-supported projects a quick
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BRIEF NOTES ABOUT THE SPECIALISED AGENCIES
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Food and Agricultural Organisation of the inited Nations (FAQ)
FAQ a551sts nation states to increase the outpUt nf farmlands,
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FAQ publiratinne promote better public understanding of the world
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World Health Organ15at10n (WK?)
nased. Geneva Swltzerland
WHL works towarfs the goal of the higheSt p0331ble level of
health for all. It co-ordinates research in many areas. It runs a
system for notification of diseases and preventing their
transmission. It organises health services in developing
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It trains medical personnel to improve health feellities.
WHO has an extensive programme of publications on health mattere '
from lanoratnty manuals to treatises on health pollcies aud
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diseases, epidemiology and immunology, drug and alcohol amuse; -
educational dn training; environment (engineering, .
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laboratory techniques; legislation; nursing, midwifery; nutrition
and food hygiene; pestlcides; pharmaceuticals; primary health
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The World Bank Group (IhRD)

based Washlngton, USA

IBRD (the World Bank) makes loans and provides technical assiStance for the economic development and reconstruction of developing countries, and helps increase the flow of investment from one country to another. IBRD along with two affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (EFL); comprise the World Bank Cronp IDA makes loans on ea5ler terms than the hang can give This 15 mainly for important development projects in developino countries.

IFC promotes economic development in less developed areas through investment 1n private enterprise, without government guarantee of

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international telecommunication systems, Ir esrablishes rules for
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telecoumunication equipment.
ITU publisnes on different fields of telecommunications e.g.
telegraph, telephone, radlo services, television; conventions,
regUIatio-si tables, servlce publications and statistics, as well
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World Meteorological Organisation
nased Ceueva, Swltzerland
WMO develops weather-forecasting services through international;
collaboratien It tacks global weather conditions and manes
possible the _ap16 exchange of weather information, 3
Its pu-llnatlons relate to meteorology and related fields such as
hydrol_gy, physical oceanography and the human environment Major
programmes of WM) are World Weather Watch, World Cllmate
Programme, Research and Development Programme and Applications of
Meteorology Programme
based LondJn, England
IMO warns to 1mprove safety at sea. It helps to increase shipping
facilitles for the expansion of trade It seeks to brevent and
control maritime pollution from ships It sets standards for
certification of seafarers and works to end unfair restrictive
pracrices by shipping concerns.
IMO has many technical publications covering maritime safefy,
preveutiOh ahd conrrol of maritime p011UEion; international
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for rue facilitation of travel and transport; and other subjects
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like rargoes, marine technology and navigation.

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