FIELD VISITS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Report of the field visit to the Philippines and Viet Nam

(25 April - 7 May 1994)

* Revised and reissued 3 October 1994
Introduction

1. In accordance with UNDP Governing Council decision 91/2 of 22 February 1991, the following member countries and non-member states of the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board visited the Philippines from 25 to 30 April, and Vietnam from 1 to 6 May 1994: Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Sierra Leone and Switzerland. They were accompanied by one senior official from UNDP and one from UNFPA headquarters. The team was joined in the Philippines part by an official from Belgium, a member of the Executive Board.

2. Annex I contains the list of participants of the field visit.

3. The draft itineraries were considered and approved with some modifications by the team during two briefing meetings given by UNDP/UNFPA officials in New York. Relevant background information as well as briefings on projects and programmes were made available to each member of the team. The finalized programmes for the Philippines and Vietnam are contained in Annexes II and III respectively.

4. At the conclusion of the visits, the mission paid highest tributes to the staff of the UNDP and UNFPA offices in the Philippines and Vietnam for the efficient services and technical backstopping provided to the team. The excellent programmes they prepared in cooperation with headquarters in New York greatly facilitated the mission's work and ensured that its limited time was optimally utilized. Similar tributes were paid to headquarters staff who assisted the mission. The mission is most appreciative of the generous hospitality and support provided by its hosts in the Philippines and Vietnam.
PART I: PHILIPPINES

The mission visited the Philippines from 25-30 April 1994. In addition to briefings and project visits in Manila, the Mission visited Los Banos and Davao in the South, to review UNDP and UNFPA supported programmes and projects.

1. General Issues

1.1 Programme Approach, including Country Programming

Programme approach has been experimented with and is being pursued in the Philippines in this remaining period of the fourth programming cycle of UNDP. It is expected to be fully in place by the fifth cycle, which has been entirely designed under the programme approach.

The Mission realized in the course of its discussions with project staff that the phasing-out of a number of 4th cycle projects would prove to be delicate to handle. For some of them, an overall sustainability would be difficult to reach without a further ODA-financed phase.

In the case of UNFPA, the programme approach is being pursued in its ongoing fourth cycle of assistance.

1.2 Comparative Advantage.

The shared perception of global development strategies between the National Economic and Development Agency (NEDA, part of the Cabinet, in charge of overall ODA coordination, cf. infra 1.3) and UNDP, especially in the field of human development, confers a certain comparative advantage on UNDP. The Programme consistently tries to optimize this advantage by supporting NEDA's efforts to improve its own management capacity, for example through sustained policy dialogue and in meeting NEDA's requests flexibly for mid-term strategic adaptations.

1.3 Aid Coordination

The Mission had extensive discussions with the management and staff of the Government's National Economic and Development Agency (NEDA) which is in charge of aid coordination. NEDA is UNDP's and other donors' main governmental counterpart. Its main policy tool is its Medium Term Development Plan, elaborated in close cooperation with UNDP and all major donors. NEDA is expecting good results from this instrument. It nevertheless cannot yet guarantee a complete compliance of all partners - governmental as well as ODA donors. This situation seems mostly related to the fact that development coordination and development management have still a long way to go in terms of improved implementation. The Mission considered that NEDA deserves continued support both by the Cabinet members and by UNDP and the donor community, especially since the
growing number of issues to address in relation to aid is making coordination increasingly complex and necessary.

Most donor representatives met by the Mission expressed their concern about the necessity of improved aid management and coordination, and stated their willingness to cooperate closely to achieve that objective. They also generally considered that the national implementation capacity needs to be greatly strengthened.

The UNDP Resident Representative in his capacity as Resident Coordinator has regular consultations at three different levels: with the Representatives of the other UN Agencies in the Philippines; at the technical working level within the UN System; and with the other major agencies. Concerning system coordination, a Country Strategy Note is being finalized upon the request of, and under the responsibility and coordination of NEDA.

The common premises as well as the elaboration of the Country Strategy Note enhance the ability of the United Nations system to work in collaboration in the Philippines.

The team would like to mention the special role of the Resident Coordinator, whose leadership is fully recognized and respected by his colleagues and the Government.

1.4 National Capacity Building, including National Execution

Under the 4th cycle which is currently winding down, eleven out of thirty-four UNDP-funded projects are executed nationally. Experiences gained in this context indicate good prospects for national execution, especially because of the availability of local management expertise and competent consultants in various fields in the Philippines. The generalization of this modality is characterizing the preparations for the forthcoming 5th cycle.

As far as UNFPA is concerned, nine out of twenty-six projects under the third country programme cycle, which is already winding down are nationally executed. In case of UNICEF, all their projects are executed nationally.

1.5 Decentralization

NEDA and other governmental bodies are strongly emphasizing the importance of regional development. NEDA's Mid-Term National Development Plan is augmented by medium-term Regional Development Plans, elaborated and implemented locally with NEDA's assistance. In the field of decentralization and in the perspective of people empowerment, NEDA is advocating the primary role to be played by the private sector.

The Mission considered that the financial decentralization and an improved access by the regions to necessary financial resources remain to be implemented.
The growing incidence of decentralization has lead UNDP, UNFPA and the rest of the UN System to deal increasingly with Local Government Units (LGUs) and NGOs directly. Innovative procedures and mechanisms have to be elaborated in this connection, and these very useful existing direct contacts should be increased and strengthened.

The field office is concerned over the fact that Headquarters give more responsibilities to the field offices without corresponding resources, especially financial and human.

The donor community has a very strong desire to reach NGOs directly but inadequate enabling mechanisms constrain them from doing so. This is in addition to the difficulty of identifying their areas of competence and the fact that NGOs themselves are fragmented and also have credibility problems to some extent.

2. Specific Issues

2.1 Women in Development

The Mission was impressed by the remarkable relative parity between women and men in the Philippines. This is particularly true in the area of education. However, despite positive aspects of the situation of women in the Philippines, much remains to be done in improving women's status. For instance, women's high educational attainment is not translated into equal employment opportunities. Women's working and involvement in community and public affairs are constrained by the greater burden of family and home management which still rests with them.

Moreover, it appeared to the Mission that women's NGOs are numerous, dedicated and are among the most cost-efficient ones. They are especially active in the fields of population, maternal and child health and the environment.

2.2 HIV/AIDS

Although the percentage of literacy in the country is high, the influence of the church is strong. HIV/AIDS is seen as a moral issue. There is awareness of the problem at the highest policy level, with a strong determination to tackle the problem. United Nations inter-agency consultations on the matter are quite good.

The Secretary of Health has a strong advocacy role. According to the Department of Health, the country has a record of 510 HIV infections, including 143 cases of AIDS but assessed that less than 0.1% of the general population are infected. Overall, the assessment is that the situation in the country is still under control. UNFPA assistance in this area and in the health sector in general is greatly appreciated.
2.3 Disaster Management

The Philippines is the most disaster prone country in the world in terms of number of catastrophes (mostly typhoons and volcanic phenomena). This underlines the major importance of disaster management in this country.

The existence of a reliable early-warning system in the Philippines contributes to a quick and efficient governmental response to disasters.

However, the follow-up to emergency responses faces different kinds of difficulties. Pinatubo's eruption in 1990, the site of which was visited by the Mission, is a remarkable example in this connection. As there were nearly no casualties among the human population, thanks to a timely evacuation, the resettlement and development of the populations displaced or affected by the eruption is very slow and problematic. UNDP has recently attempted to help the authorities in managing the aftermath of this disaster, especially the human and social dimensions of its consequences.

2.4 Environment

In the Philippines, the population and the Government demonstrate an acute sensitivity for environmental problems.

The Government has established a Philippine Council for Sustainable Development, composed of the representatives of the Government, NGOs and the private sector, which functions as an advisory board. The Government has also passed a law requiring an environmental clearance certificate for any project or investment. This, however, causes some delay in the putting up of project/investment. The Government also established environmental standards for power plants in order to solve power crises.

UNDP is an active player along these lines. It has already taken up a number of activities in the field of capacity building for Local Government Units (LGUs) and for central Government units, by training people to make them more sensitive to the issue.


UNFPA too is supporting the environment sector through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, which is undertaking population and environment, and information, education and communication activities in the uplands. In addition, assistance will continue to be provided to efforts towards integrated population and environment planning.

Moreover, the Philippines take an active part in regional programmes such as those supported by the Global Environment
UNDP is continuously supporting the Philippines authorities in the field of environment. It is particularly active in capacity building for Central and Local Government Units (CGUs and LGUs) with a focus on the enforcement of the new environmental standards and regulations decided upon by the Government.

2.5 NGOs

The Philippines has a high number of NGOs. About 20,000 to 30,000 NGOs are usually referred to and these figures include civic and religious organizations. However, the estimates, if NGOs will be confined to development entities, are 3,000 to 5,000. In the family planning sector, NGOs provide 17 per cent of services to women of reproductive age. They are demonstrating a high level of flexibility and creativity in their responses to the population's needs and demands. However, there is a problem of credibility and fragmentation among them and their presence, in most cases, is in accessible areas, mainly urban. Among the family planning NGOs, financial sustainability is the crucial issue.

It must be stressed that this extreme diversification and fragmentation among the NGO community represent to some extent a weakness of these socio-economic factors. There is a high level of competition for funds in the NGO community. Moreover, family planning NGOs are embarking on various cost recovery schemes such as fee-for-service and income generating projects to attain some degree of self sustainability.

Most of the large numbers of NGOs which the Mission met were aware of these problems and were trying to develop efficient networks among themselves with a view to attaining better coordination of activities and procedures. These efforts also aim at improving and facilitating relations with the donor agencies which the NGOs often approach with requests for financial support.

2.6 International Cooperation

The team visited the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), located in Los Banos, which is supported partly by UNDP, although not totally funded by the Programme. The Institute, whose objective is to increase the productivity of rice farming, is a good example of international cooperation. It shares its findings with other developing countries through the appropriate national institutions. The activities of IRRI in rice research and networking have a positive impact on economic growth, environment and poverty alleviation. Moreover, IRRI's work is consistent with UNDP's approach to addressing global problems, such as poverty alleviation and the environment. Serious concern was expressed about diminishing resources made available from UNDP to global programmes such as IRRI.
3. **Administrative Issues**

3.1 **Field Office Staffing – International, JPOs, National Officers, Local Administrative Personnel**

There is a demonstrated need for additional staffing for both UNDP and UNFPA in the Philippines. There is a need for UNDP due to the growing importance of cross sectoral themes. In respect of UNFPA, Philippines is one of the twelve field offices to which UNFPA has given 100 percent decentralisation authority. More staff is required for the effective implementation of the UNFPA programme in the country. Educational competence and dedication of the local staff is quite remarkable.

3.2 **Common Premises**

With the exception of UNHCR, all the UN Agencies are located in common premises, in a building provided years ago to the system by NEDA. UNHCR has requested to be relocated with the other UN Agencies, but sufficient office space is not available in the NEDA building.

This building was nearly entirely renovated in the course of the last 20 months under joint financial effort, with all the relevant UN agencies contributing to finance the renovation.

The representatives of the UN Agencies in the Philippines told the Mission that, regarding system coordination, the co-location of their premises was either a positive or a neutral factor.

4. **UNFPA Specific Issues**

President Ramos' Cabinet – especially Health Secretary Flavier – has placed the question of population rather high on the political agenda in the Philippines, after decades when the previous administrations had constantly underplayed the importance of this field of development.

This dramatic political turn has boosted UNFPA efforts both at the advocacy and project levels. The Mission appreciated the opportunity to visit UNFPA's operations in Davao, and was able to witness the wide sensitization and the commitment of all its institutional counterparts, especially the LGUs and NGOs.

To date, the Third Country Programme (1989-1993) has expended $20.5 million of the $25 million. The Fourth Country Programme (1994-1998) was submitted to the Executive Board meeting in June, in the amount of $35 million. The main components of the programme included:

1) **Maternal Child Health and Family Planning activities where efforts would be made to increase the family planning capacities of the Local Government Units and to make family**
planning more available to underserved parts of the population.

2) Information, Education and Communication activities which will aim to increase the demand for family planning services and generate greater support for the programme.

3) Data collection and analysis which will improve the collection and use of population data in order to make them more responsive to the evolving needs of planners to programme implementation.

4) Population Policy Formulation activities will aim to improve the integration of population factors into policy making and development planning, particularly in an effort to alleviate poverty, enhance the status of women, and conserve the environment.

5) Research on population "dynamics" which will seek to improve the quality of research on population and development interrelationships including impact of various population factors on environment and resource management.

6) Women, Population and Development activities will aim to integrate gender issues into the population policy and programme.

UNFPA is the only donor in the Philippines which is supporting a multi-sectoral population programme. Under the Third Country Programme UNFPA has been the focal point for coordinating donor activities and it is expected that UNFPA will continue to perform this role during the period of the new programme.

The current leadership of President Fidel V. Ramos and the Secretary of Health, Dr. Flavier are highly supportive of the population programme, which is a marked difference from previous years. The Department of Health has identified the Philippines Family Planning Programme (PFPP) as one of its flagship programmes. In order to facilitate its implementation, a leaner administrative structure at the central and regional levels has been put into place. The enactment of the Local Government Code, which effectively devolves responsibility and authority from central to local government, will have a significant impact on the PFPP, particularly in terms of promoting a community-based programme.
PART TWO: VIETNAM

1. The mission visited Hanoi, Da Nang and Ho Chi Min City, from 1 - 6 May 1994.

The present report reflects on contacts with vietnamese authorities, projects visits, discussions with UNDP/UNFPA and other United Nations staff and representatives of donor countries and agencies.

2. General Issues

2.1 Programme approach, including Country Programming

The UN system in Vietnam has already been placed for some time in the framework of the programme approach. Some notable results can be stated. If the Programme counted over 200 interventions three years ago, it has planned less than 90 for 1994. UNFPA reached similarly good results in an even shorter period of time.

UNDP programme in Vietnam focuses on three main areas:

- Economic and public institution reform, especially in the fields of legislation, finance and administration.
- Management and environment and natural resources.
- Social adjustment, especially in the field of rural employment, minority groups strengthening, HIV/AIDS, etc.

These focal areas happen to be concordant with those recently proposed by the Administrator for UNDP as a whole.

2.2 Comparative Advantages including Impact of the System

The main comparative advantage of UNDP derives from its long term presence in the country, the excellence of its overview in all fields related to development and the confidence established in its relations with the Government. (cf. infra 2.3)

The United Nations system in Vietnam is globally benefiting from a similar advantage. Its good impact results mainly from this advantage.

2.3 Coordination

Aid coordination has generally become a major concern for aid recipients as well as for donors. The recent entry of many donors into Vietnam - the International Financial Institutions and bilateral donors - and the weak absorptive capacity in the country renders efficient and coordination even more urgent. Efficient aid coordination is also conducive to optimal resource mobilization.
Aid coordination is one of the major domains of activity for UNDP in Vietnam. Since 1989, when the Vietnamese authorities decided to launch their programme of economic reforms (Doi Moi), the local UNDP office has played an instrumental role as adviser to the Government. On the basis of its long presence and of the confidence established between the Government and the Programme, the latter has been able to develop a global understanding of the present situation in Vietnam and is contributing decisively to the establishment and updating of the Government's strategies.

A recent governmental decision has given the State Planning Committee (SPC) a central role regarding aid coordination. Since SPC is UNDP's official counterpart, this decision indirectly strengthens the comparative advantage of UNDP in this field.

SPC has launched a number of programmes designed in partnership with, and supported by UNDP to increase the capacity of the national administration in matters of aid coordination and management.

Although UNDP resources are declining and loosing proportional importance in the context of the growing aid flow for Vietnam, the Programme is playing a key role among the donor community, multilateral as well as bilateral.

In what concerns resources mobilization, UNDP organized and co-chaired the first Donor Conference for Vietnam held in November 1993 in Paris. It was also attended by UNFPA. Aid commitments made on this occasion amounted to around US$ 1.86 billion.

In the matter of aid coordination, UNDP focuses first on the United Nations system, whose operations are generally characterized by a spirit of cooperation, especially among the JCGP partners. It has to be noted in this context that the Government has recently decided to carry out a Country Strategy Note (CSN), the preparatory process of which is under way.

UNDP also convenes regular coordination meetings open to major bilateral donors. These meetings are mostly attended by DAC countries. It appeared to the Mission that most of UNDP's partners appreciate its excellent overview in all fields related to international aid.

Moreover, UNDP hopes to establish soon a quarterly meeting between the Programme, the national authorities and the donor community at an ambassadorial level.

Nevertheless efficient aid coordination only can be attained under the rule of an overall development strategy established by the recipient Government and enforced consistently at all levels within its administration. Such a strategy should be applicable to
the private commercial sector too. The Mission considers that in Vietnam, further efforts still ought to be made in this direction.

2.4. National Capacity Building, including National Execution

Some estimates indicate that 11% of the UNDP programme and 17% of UNFPA programme (in terms of budgetary allocations) are executed nationally. UNICEF and WFP have excellent records with, respectively, 99% and 100% of their programmes executed nationally. As for other United Nations agencies, they either have no available data on national execution, or the modality is not applicable to them. According to explanations collected by the Mission, this low percentage attained by UNDP and UNFPA is mainly due to a considerable lack of national capacities for implementation in their fields of activity. Concerning UNFPA, it should be noted that in general, almost all its projects are nationally executed. However, projects have large components of imported medical equipment and other supplies, which are procured by UNFPA Headquarters and thus recorded as UNFPA execution.

Additionally, satisfactory institutional arrangements for national execution are obviously still difficult to reach, considering the lack of experience on both the national and UNDP side. Achieving progress in this field is slowed down by the fact that all partners are exploring cautiously various possibilities for cooperating.

Furthermore, the Vietnamese legal framework needs to be re-oriented to meet the requirements of a market economy.

Moreover, UNDP and the other UN bodies in Vietnam encounter severe difficulties in identifying and hiring local experts.

The very nature of the situation described above fully justifies the fact that most activities of UNDP in Vietnam are in the field of national capacity building.

2.5. Decentralization

Although the Vietnamese political and administrative systems remain centralized in what concerns the establishment of the national normative framework, implementation is often placed under the responsibility of the provincial authorities.

UNDP programmes take this reality fully into account and are designed either to reach all levels of command concerned or to be implemented at the local level according to their nature. UNFPA has been decentralizing its programme during the last two years and has so far enjoyed an increased flexibility – administrative as well as financial.
Currently in Vietnam, decentralization offers useful opportunities but also increases the workload of the already overstretched field office due to the fact that local expertise is not widely available.

2.6. Agency Support Costs

The UNDP office in Hanoi has now gained a certain experience in the use of the new agency support costs system. The Mission was given detailed explanations on the implementation of the system by the office and considers that the exercise has proven to be complex and difficult - especially in regard to TSS II - and to be an additional administrative burden.

2.7. Office for Projects Services

OPS is providing considerable support both in terms of executing projects as well as more recently supporting nationally executed projects.

2.8. Consultative Group

Vietnam has decided to use the Consultative Group mechanism. At the Donors Conference held in Paris last November, the Government announced its decision to have the World Bank chair the CG. It also decided that CG meetings should be organized in consultation with UNDP and that UNDP will be the lead agency for technical assistance and provide support for capacity building in Vietnam.

3. Specific Issues

3.1. Private Sector in Development

The general context of the "Doi Moi" offers growing opportunities to UNDP for integrating the private sector as a partner in its programme. Successful experiences were already recorded and other ones are under way.

UNDP, in association with other UN agencies, has provided assistance to facilitate foreign investments. Notably this has included assistance to the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment (SCCI). Assistance has been provided in the drafting of the Foreign Investment Law.

3.2. Women in Development

UNDP and UNFPA actively promote the concept of involving women in all aspects of development in Vietnam. The Mission was informed of progress made in Vietnam, with UNDP and UNFPA assistance, in improving the quality of health and family planning services, for example, and for creating income-generating opportunities for rural
women. The Mission also noted the efforts made by UNDP and UNFPA in ensuring the participation of women throughout UNDP- and UNFPA-supported projects, even though there is need for increased participation.

UNDP will provide assistance to Vietnam to develop a profile on women for the Beijing Conference, drawing on the extensive Living Standards Measurement Survey supported by the Programme, Sweden and the World Bank.

3.3. TCDC

UNDP and UNFPA encourage TCDC wherever possible. This is especially relevant in Vietnam as there is a strong commitment to learn from experiences of neighboring developing countries. In this regard, Thailand has launched a major TCDC effort. UNDP and UNFPA are particularly positioned to assist Vietnam in taking advantage of ongoing programmes throughout the region.

One successful story: UNFPA has provided support for the development of a bilateral agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia in the area of population. Several bilateral donors are interested in providing assistance for the implementation of this agreement.

3.4. HIV/AIDS

Under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, the UN system - including UNDP and UNFPA - has undertaken a concerted effort to work with the Government of Vietnam and interested bilateral donors in the formulation of an integrated programme for HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

UNFPA, in the framework of its projects, provides support for the local production of condoms in Vietnam, for the inclusion of AIDS-related information in school curricula and in various communication activities undertaken by several mass-organizations, as well as in the re-training of MCH/FP workers. UNDP focuses on management issues related to the national programme and supports an effort to consider the socio-economic implications of the epidemic in a cross-sectoral approach. A most impressive CDF funded project was visited in Da Nang.

3.6. Others

The Mission noted with satisfaction that Vietnam has been using extensively and successfully the services of the UNFPA Country Support Team in Bangkok. The TSS evaluation mission was scheduled to visit Vietnam shortly after the Mission's departure.
4. **Administration**

Among the major UN agencies, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR and FAO are each in their own premises. Given the fact that the estate market in Hanoi is especially dynamic with very high rates, arrangements for establishing common premises for the UN system in Hanoi are very difficult to reach.

The high level of implication of UNDP and UNFPA in Vietnam creates an overwhelming workload in both field offices. The Mission considered both offices as severely understaffed, UNFPA being more affected than UNDP.

5. **UNFPA Specific Issues**

The UNFPA programme in Vietnam, $36 million over a four-year period, is the third largest UNFPA programme in the world, covering a wide range of activities in all sub-sectors. These include support for

1) maternal child health family planning, training of medical personnel and provision of medical equipment in seven provinces in addition to contraceptive supplies at the national level;

2) Information, Education and Communication to support the MCH/FP programme through media, schools and mass organizations; and

3) Strengthening Vietnam's demographic and health data collection capabilities.

It supports all the major Vietnamese institutions involved in the field of population.

The UNFPA office has been encouraging national execution. Most of the in-country activities are executed by the Government. In addition, the field office has taken a very active role as a facilitator and a coordinator in the field of population.

UNFPA is the only significant donor in the field of population, although several donors are now formulating projects in coordination and with UNFPA assistance. Furthermore, the field-office has mobilized a significant amount of support from four bilateral donors for its own programme. Projects visited included the General Statistical Office, communes in Da Nang and the Condom Production Facility in Ho Chi Minh City.
ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Ahmed Amaziane
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Morocco
to the United Nations, New York

Mr. Andrew Bangali
Minister-Counsellor and Head of Chancery
Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone
to the United Nations, New York

Mr. Deng Zhihui
Third Secretary
Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of
China to the United Nations, New York

Mr. Hasan Raza
Additional Secretary
Economic Affairs Division
Ministry of Finance, Islamabad, Pakistan

Mr. Latsezar Matev
Desk Officer for UNDP
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sofia, Bulgaria

Mrs. Anna Raduchowska-Brochwicz
Second Secretary
Permanent Mission of Poland
to the United Nations, New York

Minister Carlos Arganaraz
Director
Multilateral and Bilateral Cooperation of the
Under-Secretary of International Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Mr. Salvador Cabeiro Quintana
Funcionario del Comite Estatal de
Colaboracion Economica, Havana, Cuba

Miss Mariana Noteboom
UNDP Desk Officer
UN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Hague, Netherlands

Mr. Olivier Chave
Development Expert, Population and
Environment
Directorate of Multilateral Affairs
Ministry of Development Cooperation
Berne, Switzerland

The team was accompanied by Mr. Edward Omotoso, Deputy Director, Division of External Relations and Executive Board Secretariat, UNDP, New York, and Mr. Satish Mehra, Chief, East and South East Asia Branch, Asia and Pacific Division, UNFPA Headquarters, New York.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE/TIME</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>VENUE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 0 (24 April) (Sunday)</td>
<td>Arrival – Mr. Bangali – PR 103; 0610&lt;br&gt; – Mr. Quintana – JL 741; 1305&lt;br&gt; – All – SQ 72; 1425</td>
<td>Overview of mission programme and logistical arrangements</td>
<td>Dao Room, Manila Hotel</td>
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<td>Afternoon 4:30</td>
<td>First Briefing Session with UNDP Resident Representative and UNFPA Country Director</td>
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<td>Day 1 (25 April) (Monday) Morning 8:30-8:45</td>
<td>Tour of Building</td>
<td>Inter-agency collaboration in common premises</td>
<td>NEDA sa Makati Bldg.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Substantive Briefing on UNDP/UNFPA Programmes (RR, DRR, UNFPA CD, ARR, PMs and POs)</td>
<td>Resident Coordination System, CSN, Socio-Economic conditions, Country Programme Framework, Programme Approach, National Execution</td>
<td>Romulo Hall, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., Makati</td>
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<td>11:45-12:45</td>
<td>Lunch with UNDP/UNFPA LNOs/JPOs/Admin Asst</td>
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<td>Rm. 208, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., Makati</td>
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<td>3:30-4:30</td>
<td>Group 1: Meeting with U/Sec Macaranas (DFA), Amb. Lacanlale (UNIO) and Ms. Albert (DFA)</td>
<td>TCDC, NPS, TOKTEN</td>
<td>DFA, Manila</td>
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<td>Group 2: Meeting with DENR Dir. Camat, Dir. Tan, Dir. Rosario, Dr. Vivekanandan, Dr. Tomboc, Dr. Chua and other DENR officials</td>
<td>PCSD, Agenda 21, GEF, Marine Pollution Project, UNFPA (Population and Environment Project)</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary Conference Room, DENR Quezon City</td>
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<td>7:30-8:30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Jointly hosted by UNDP Resident Representative and UNFPA Country Director</td>
<td>Garden, Ilustrado Restaurant, Intramuros, Manila</td>
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<td>Day 2 (26 April) (Tuesday) Morning 7:00–8:45</td>
<td>Breakfast Meeting with Agency Heads</td>
<td>UN System Coordination/CSN</td>
<td>Romulo Hall, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., Makati</td>
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<td>Meeting with DOH Sec. Flavier, U/Sec Tan, A/Sec Reodica, Dr. Maducduc and Dr. Pineda</td>
<td>Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Office of the Secretary DOH, Manila</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NGO Meeting/Lunch hosted by Association of Foundations</td>
<td>UNDP/UNFPA NGO collaboration on GEF, WID/GAD, Environment, Woman Health, Family Planning and Advocacy</td>
<td>Velasco Rm., 3/F, Asian Institute of Management Bldg., Paseo de Roxas, Makati</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon 2:00–3:00</td>
<td>Group 1: UNFPA project on Institution/Capacity Building for Population Programme</td>
<td>Institution/Capacity Building for Population Programme</td>
<td>UP Population Institute</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Group 2: Meeting with Congresswoman Oreta, Congressman Teves and Mr. Prospero de Vera, PLCPD</td>
<td>Population and Development (PLCPD)</td>
<td>4/F, New Executive Bldg., Malacanang Palace, Manila</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4:00–5:30 Meeting with NPDs and CTAs</td>
<td>Project implementation and management coordination</td>
<td>Romulo Hall, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., Makati</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 3 (27 April) (Wednesday) Whole Day 7:30A–3:30P</td>
<td>Visit to Mt. Pinatubo – UNDP Technical Assistance Fly-over Mt. Pinatubo (by helicopter)</td>
<td>Disaster Management Coordination</td>
<td>Pampanga, Tarlac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon 5:00</td>
<td>Travel to IRRI, UP Los Banos</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overnight at IRRI Guest House, Los Banos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Cocktail Reception</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tel. # 818–20–88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4 (28 April) (Thursday) Morning 7:30–11:00</td>
<td>IRRI – International Rice Research Institute</td>
<td>Project Visit</td>
<td>IRRI, UP Los Banos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PHI/86/005 – Carabao Research Project</td>
<td>Project Visit</td>
<td>UP Los Banos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 4 (28 April) (Thursday)</td>
<td>Group 1: PHI/88/013 – Soybean Production Project/Lunch</td>
<td>Project Visit</td>
<td>PCARRD, Los Banos</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00–1:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>Group 2: PHI/87/006 – Development Support Communication</td>
<td>Project Visit</td>
<td>PCARRD, Los Banos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Travel – Manila to Davao City</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overnight at Mt. Apo View Hotel, Davao City</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Check-in at the Airport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4:20–5:55</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 5 (29 April) (Friday)</th>
<th>Group 1: PHI/86/004 – Control of Coconut Pests and Diseases</th>
<th>Project Visit</th>
<th>Davao del Norte</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00–12:00</td>
<td>Group 2: UNFPA – Safe Motherhood</td>
<td>Project Visit</td>
<td>Davao City</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00–4:00</td>
<td>Davao City Tour</td>
<td></td>
<td>Davao City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:15</td>
<td>Check-in at the Airport</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:15–8:50</td>
<td>Travel – Davao City to Manila</td>
<td></td>
<td>Back at Manila Hotel</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 6 (30 April) (Saturday)</th>
<th>Breakfast Meeting with Donors</th>
<th>Aid Coordination</th>
<th>Gardenia Room, Hotel Nikko Manila Garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>1. CIDA 5. IMF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30–10:00</td>
<td>2. USAID 6. ADB</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. EEC 7. OECF</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4. WB 8. AIDAB</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 6</td>
<td>10:00-11:30</td>
<td>Meeting with JCGP Agency Heads and PCFP with Mr. Jaime Cura</td>
<td>2/F, Conference Room</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Travel back to Manila Hotel</td>
<td>TLRC, Makati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00-4:00</td>
<td>Writing of Mission Report</td>
<td>Penthouse, Manila Hotel *</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4:00-5:00</td>
<td>Wrap-up</td>
<td>Penthouse, Manila Hotel *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day 7</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Departure - Mia - HongKong - Hanoi</td>
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<td>CX900; 1315-1510</td>
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<td>VN791; 1655-1740</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Two secretaries and computers will be available
ANNEX III

Work Programme of UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board
Field Visit to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

from 1 to 7 May 1994

1 May 1994

17:40            Arrive Hanoi airport from Hong Kong
18:15            Depart Airport for Hotel
19:15            Arrive Hotel - Evening free

HANOI PROGRAMME

2 May 1994

8:00            Pick up from Hotel for UNDP Office
8:15            Briefing with Mr. Roy D. Morey, UNDP Resident Representative, UNDP Conference Room.
10:15           Courtesy call on Ms. Ton Nu Thi Ninh, Director for International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, SRV at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1 Ton That Dam
11:15           Courtesy call on Mr. Vo Hong Phuc, Vice Chairman, State Planning Committee, SRV at State Planning Committee, 2 Hoang Van Thu
12:15           Lunch break
14:00           Consultations with Ms. Linda Demers, Country Director and Senior staff of UNFPA, UNFPA Office
15:00           UNFPA Project visit - Hanoi:
                Meeting with Project authorities of General Statistical Office to renew UNFPA Support Comprehensive Programme on Data Collection
17:00 Return to Hotel
19:00 Dinner to be hosted by UNDP/UNFPA

3 May 1994

8:00 Pick up from Hotel for UNDP Office
8:15 Meeting with UNDP/UNFPA and major donors (France, Sweden, Australia and Japan)
9:45 Break
10:00 A discussion with UNDP Unit Heads (both Programme and Operations)
12:00 Lunch break
14:00 Project visits- UNDP funded
   a) Assistance to improve Aid Coordination
   b) Management Training for the Market Economy
17:00 Cocktail hosted by Mr. Roy D. Morey for the Mission with UN Agency Heads and Representatives of major donors in Viet Nam for UNDP/UNFPA

DA NANG PROGRAMME

4 May 1994

10:00 Depart Hanoi for Da Nang
11:45 Arrive Da Nang
13:30 UNFPA Project Visits - Da Nang
   To observe Population and Health activities
16:30 Evening free
5 May 1994
7:00 UNDP/CDF Project Visits - Da Nang
UNDP/CDF Major Rural Project
12:00 Return to Hotel and prepare for departure to HCMC
13:45 Depart Hotel for Airport
14:35 Depart Da Nang for Ho Chi Minh City
15:35 Arrive HCMC

HO CHI MINH CITY PROGRAMME

15:50 Depart Airport for Hotel
16:50 Arrive Hotel
Evening free

6 May 1994
8:00 UNDP/UNFPA Project visits - Ho Chi Minh
   a) Mekong Delta Master Plan Project - UNDP
   b) Condom Manufacturing Plant - UNFPA
11:00 Return to hotel
12:00 Lunch break
13:30 Preparation of Report(s)
19:00 Dinner to be hosted by UNDP/UNFPA

7 May 1994
8:30 Preparation for departure
12:15 Check-out and depart Hotel for Airport
12:40 Arrive Airport
14:30 Depart HCMC for Hong Kong by Cathay Pacific Airlines