

UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME



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Agenda item 6

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

PHILIPPINES

Note by the Administrator

Programme period

1982-1986

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986

\$46 million

I. Nature of the programming exercise

1. Between February and September 1980, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), which is the national co-ordinating authority for all external assistance activities, carried out the country programming exercise in consultation with concerned ministries and other agencies of the national Government. The entire exercise was synchronized with the process of revising the National Development Plan, which provides the framework for the third Country Programme of the Philippines. As numerous special and sectoral studies had already been made by the Government, utilizing its own resources, outside assistance from the United Nations system was not needed for the specific purpose of formulating the Programme.
2. In carrying out its studies, the Government took full account of periodic surveys of the Philippine economy made by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, as well as a wide range of sectoral reviews, appraisal studies and mission reports prepared by these two institutions, by other Agencies of the United Nations system, by UNDP-assisted projects, and by a number of bilateral organizations.

EMBARGO

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\*/ This document will be derestricted upon approval of the Country Programme.  
See document DP/526 which will be issued in June 1981.

3. Consideration was also given to the availability of technical co-operation resources available from bilateral programmes, as well as from other multilateral sources including the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the Regular Programmes of United Nations Agencies, the UNDP intercountry programme and special funds administered by UNDP.

## II. Relation of the Country Programme to national development objectives

4. In spite of substantial growth and important achievements in the national economy during the first half of the current Five-Year Development Plan (1978-82), the Philippines faces continuing challenges in its efforts to meet basic needs and deal with income inequality, population growth, employment requirements, regional disparities, environmental problems, energy constraints, and difficulties created by the global economic situation.

5. To facilitate pursuit of the basic development goals and strategies formulated under the Ten-Year Plan (1978-1987), a two-pronged strategy, calling for attainment of a dynamic and balanced economy, together with greater social equity and the fuller development of human resources, was adopted by the Government. The strategy basically seeks to achieve a better distribution of development benefits and opportunities, through mutually reinforcing actions at the sectoral and regional levels, and through measures designed to foster institutional as well as productive development.

6. The first year of the third Country Programme will extend through the final year of the national Five-Year Development Plan for 1978-1982, while the succeeding years will fall within the next medium-term instalment of the National Development Plan. This overlap is not significant, since the medium-term national plans and the third Country Programme are both framed by the Ten-Year Plan for 1978-1987, and beyond this by a perspective plan covering the last quarter of the century. In formulating the Country Programme, the basic strategy of the Government has been to ensure that the proposed UNDP inputs will fully respond to national development priorities, objectives, policies and strategies. The proposed activities are therefore integrally related to the National Development Plan.

## III. Content of the Country Programme

7. The Country Programme strategy of the Government has the basic aim of utilizing UNDP resources in ways which will increase the Philippines' capacity for self-reliance in economic and social development. A substantial proportion of the IPF will accordingly be used to support training and institution-building in key areas of development where indigenous resources are still inadequate to meet the need for self-propelling growth. With the same end in view, heavy pre-investment inputs will be made, particularly for projects which will help to promote self-sufficiency in critical fields such as the development of domestic sources of energy, and for projects which will serve to generate employment and exports. It is intended, furthermore, that UNDP-assisted activities be managed by the Government, under the leadership of the respective national project directors, thereby promoting self-reliance.

8. No attempt has been made to distribute the IPF funds for the third Country Programme over the entire range of development plan priorities and activities, many of which have benefited from UNDP assistance in prior years. On the contrary, a selec-

tive approach has been followed in order to avoid undue dissipation of resources. In preparing the Country Programme, the primary concern of the Government was to allocate IPF resources to types of activity in which experience has shown that UNDP is particularly well-suited to assist.

9. Given the limited availability of UNDP resources, their optimal utilization has been assured by allocating them to critical areas. The sectors which will receive the major share of UNDP funds are: agriculture and natural resources; industry, energy, science and technology; general and regional development; infrastructure development; and human resources development.

Table 1  
Sectoral breakdown of programmed resources

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u>		<u>Identified new projects</u>		<u>Other objectives and activities for which projects have not yet been identified</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Value (\$000)</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Value (\$000)</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Value (\$000)</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Value (\$000)</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Agriculture and Natural Resources	3 918	30	4 961	38	3 290	16	12 169	26
Industry, Energy, Science and Technology	2 558	20	5 162	39	3 290	16	11 010	24
Human Resources Development	884	7	-	-	1 645	8	2 529	5
Infrastructure Development	1 461	12	300	3	1 645	8	3 406	8
General and Regional Development	759	6	2 700	20	1 097	5	4 556	10
Spillover	3 130 <sup>a/</sup>	25	-	-	-	-	3 130 <sup>a/</sup>	7
Reserve	-	-	-	-	9 200	47	9 200	20
<b>Total programmed</b>	<b>12 710</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13 123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10 967</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46 000</b>	<b>100</b>

a/ This figure represents total commitments to projects in excess of 1977-1981 IPF.

Table 2Phasing of the Country ProgrammeA. Amounts programmed

<u>Year</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
1982	9 801
1983	6 019
1984	6 993
1985	6 993
1986	6 994
Reserve	9 2
Total	<u>46 000</u>

B. Resources taken into account for programming

Resources available:

(a) IPF resources available for programming	\$46.0
(b) Other resources	NIL
Provision for adequate programming	<u>NIL</u>
Total resources taken into account for programming	<u>\$46.0</u>

IV. Recommendation of the Administrator

10. In the light of the views expressed above, the Administrator recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the proposed UNDP Country Programme for the Philippines for the duration of its programme period within the limits of its approved Indicative Planning Figure for 1982-1986, taking into account the balance of over-expenditure or under-expenditure of its 1977-1981 Indicative Planning Figure: and

(b) Authorize the Administrator to proceed with appraisal and approval action on requests for assistance falling within the outlines of the Country Programme while ensuring, in accordance with the decision of the Governing Council at its eighteenth session (E/5543/Rev.1, paragraph 31) that expenditures are kept in reasonable conformity with the relevant Indicative Planning Figures and are contained within the financial resources available at any given time.

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