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S U P P O R T

PROGRAMME PLANNING: THE THIRD PROGRAMMING CYCLE, 1982-1986

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Relevant trends and problems in the country programmes
proposed for approval in June 1983

Report of the Administrator

Addendum

Summary

This document contains annexes I-VI, which summarize information contained in the 20 country programmes submitted to the Governing Council for approval, as mentioned in document DP/1983/60.

Annex I

BASIC INFORMATION ON TIMING AND RELATED ASPECTS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Country	Sequence of CP	Duration of CP	Hiatus between previous and present CP, if any	Time-frame of national plan, if any	Number of months included retroactively
AFRICA					
Central African Republic	3rd	1983-1986	-	1982-1985 (National Action Programme)	5
Equatorial Guinea	2nd	1983-1986	5 years	-	5
Ghana	3rd	1983-1986	-	-	5
Ivory Coast	3rd	1983-1986	-	1981-1985 (Development Plan)	5
Liberia	3rd	1983-1986	-	1981/1982-1984/1985 (Second Development Plan)	5
Uganda	2nd	1983-1986	6 years	1982-1984 (Recovery Programme)	5
United Republic of Cameroon	3rd	1983-1986	-	1981-1986 (Fifth Five-Year Development Plan)	5
ARAB STATES					
Syrian Arab Republic	3rd	1983-1986	-	1981-1985 (Fifth Five-Year Development Plan)	
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC					
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3rd	1983-1986	3 years	1983-1987 (Five-Year Plan)	5
Kiribati	1st	1983-1986	n.a.	1979-1982 (Development Plan)	5
Niue	2nd	1983-1986	-	1980-1985 (First National Development Plan)	5
Sri Lanka	3rd	1984-1986	-	1982-1986 (Public Investment Programme)	-
Tokelau	1st	1983-1986	n.a.	-	5
Tuvalu	1st	1983-1986	n.a.	1983-1986 (Third Development Plan)	5
EUROPE					
Cyprus	2nd	1983-1986	6 years	1982-1986 (Fourth Economic Plan)	5
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Belize	2nd	1983-1986	5 years	1980-1983 (Economic Plan)	5
Colombia	3rd	1983-1986	-	1983-1986 (National Development Plan)	5
Costa Rica	3rd	1983-1986	-	1982-1986 (National Development Plan)	5
Nicaragua	3rd	1983-1985	3 years	1983-1984 (National Development Plan)	5
Trinidad and Tobago	3rd	1983-1986	-	-	5

n.a.: not applicable

Annex II

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE NATURE OF THE PROGRAMMING EXERCISE

Country	National plan or other guiding documents	Sectoral studies	Assessment of overall external assistance requirements	Res. Rep's formal assessment of prior country programme experience	Res. Rep's note	Agency programming mission specifically for country programming exercise	Co-ordination with other sources of assistance
AFRICA							
Central African Republic	Programme	UNDP-sponsored sectoral reviews	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Triennial Plan of Economic Reactivation	UN system sectoral studies ^{a/}	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ghana	Programme for Economic Reconstruction and Development, Dec. 1982	UN system sectoral studies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ivory Coast	Plan	UN system sectoral reviews	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Liberia	Plan	UN system sectoral reviews	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Uganda	Programme	UN system sectoral studies	Yes	n.a.	No	Yes	Yes
United Republic of Cameroon	Plan	Sectoral studies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ARAB STATES							
Syrian Arab Republic	Plan	UN system studies	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC							
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Plan	UN system studies	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kiribati	Plan (new plan under preparation)	No	Yes	n.a.	No	No	Yes
Niue	Plan	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sri Lanka	Investment Programme	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tokelau	-	No	No	n.a.	No	No	Yes
Tuvalu	Plan	No	No	n.a.	No	No	Yes
EUROPE							
Cyprus	Plan	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN							
Belize	Plan	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Colombia	Plan	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	Plan	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Nicaragua	Plan under preparation	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	-	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

n.a.: not applicable.

a/ Throughout the table, this may refer to one or several agencies.

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Annex III

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
(Columns 1-5 and 7 in thousands of US dollars)

Illustrative IPF for prog- ramming cycle	IPF and other resources					Percentage allocation of resources					Unprogrammed balance (col. 2)
	Less unprog- rammed balance ^{a/}	Less autho- rized budget level	Adjustment from pre- vious cycle	Other resources	Other resour- ces as % of total (col. 5 as % of col. 7)	Total resources available for programming (1+2+3+4+5)	Ungoing projects	New projects	Programmed by objectives	reserve	As % of total resources ^{b/} (Col. 7)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12
AFRICA											
Central African	29 500	(5 900)	(3 858)	1 372		18 370	22	67	8	3	32
Equatorial Guinea	11 750	(2 350)	1 420	912	700 ^{c/}	9 592	36	62	-	2	24
Ghana	40 000	(8 000)	(4 300)	(482)		27 218	24	72	-	4	29
Ivory Coast	16 500	(3 300)	(2 376)	(335)	1 756 ^{d/}	12 245	19	71	-	10	27
Liberia	13 500	(2 700)	(2 000)	1 380	370 ^{e/}	10 550	39	32	-	29	26
Uganda	59 500	(11 900)	(6 800)	5 885	2 523 ^{f/}	47 428	30	16	14	40	25
United Republic of Cameroon	27 500	(5 500)	(4 200)	2 263	1 097 ^{g/}	21 160	40	11	9	40	26
Subtotal	198 250	(39 650)	(24 954)	8 251	6 446	146 563					
ARAB STATES											
Syrian Arab Republic	15 000	(3 000)	(2 646)	1 519	-	10 873	32	46	20	2	28
Subtotal	15 000	(3 000)	(2 646)	1 519	-	10 873					
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC											
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20 000	(4 000)	(100)	16 058	-	31 958	23	1	72	3	13
Kiribati	1 300	(260)	(205)	25	-	860	27	42	-	28	30
Niue	1 000	(200)	(200)	(3)	-	597	30	30	39	1	33
Sri Lanka	76 000	(15 200)	(22 490) ^{h/}	(1 581)	1 000 ^{i/}	37 729	11	47	21	21	40
Tokelau	950	(190)	(137)	4	75 ^{j/}	702	45	11	36	7	27
Tuvalu	1 140	(228)	(306)	115	-	721	35	10	16	39	31
Subtotal	100 390	(20 078)	(23 438)	14 618	1 075	72 567					
EUROPE											
Cyprus	5 000	(1 000)	(1 100)	550	22 ^{k/}	3 472	36	49	14	-	29
Subtotal	5 000	(1 000)	(1 100)	550	22	3 472					
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Belize	1 650	(330)	(543)	562	-	1 339	84	7	7	1	25
Colombia	22 000	(4 400)	(3 656)	465	11 133 ^{l/}	25 542	12	88	-	-	17
Costa Rica	5 000	(1 000)	(480)	11	2 522 ^{m/}	6 053	14	81	-	5	17
Nicaragua	9 500	(1 900)	(3 783) ^{n/}	716 ^{o/}	-	4 533	27	54	-	19	42
Trinidad & Tobago	5 000	(1 000)	(720)	186	10 500 ^{p/}	13 966	47	52	-	1	7
Subtotal	43 150	(8 630)	(9 182)	1 940	24 155	51 433					
TOTAL	361 790	(72 358)	(61 320)	26 878	31 698	284 908					

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

b/ Always 20 per cent of illustrative IPF.

c/ Of which \$500,000 is provided by the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries and \$200,000 is a special allocation for island developing countries.

d/ Government cost sharing.

e/ Third-party cost sharing.

f/ Of which \$1,780,000 is government cost sharing and \$743,000 is provided by the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries.

g/ Including deduction of authorized budget levels for 1982 and 1986 since country programme period is 1983-1985.

h/ Of which \$1,322 is Government cost sharing and \$1,260,000 is third-party cost sharing.

i/ Including deduction of authorized budget levels for 1982 and 1986 since country programme period is 1983-1985.

j/ Representing the difference between the overexpenditure of the 1977-1981 IPF by \$2,234,000 and funds borrowed from the third cycle IPF of \$3 million as authorized by Governing Council decision 80/12.

Annex IV

ABSTRACT OF MAJOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, COUNTRY PROGRAMME ORIENTATION AND RELATIONSHIP WITH BILATERAL, OTHER MULTILATERAL PROGRAMMES AND REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Country	Special classification	National development objectives and strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme
AFRICA				
Central African Republic	Least de- veloped coun- try (LDC) Most serious- ly affected (MSA)	Basic goals are food self-sufficiency and balanced and self-sustained devel- opment. Strategy emphasizes: (a) di- versification of production and exports; (b) rural development with people's participation; (c) equitable distribution of income between regions and between rural and urban sectors; (d) human resource development; and (e) meeting basic needs.	Major objectives are: (a) rural and community development to improve agricultural production and to im- prove living conditions; (b) streng- thening economic infrastructure - deterioration of road network pre- sents a key bottleneck to production and is one of the essential aspects of economic recovery programme; and (c) human resource development and meeting basic needs.	UNDP assists Government in mobilizing resources from UN system. Projects in community develop- ment, marketing, fish farming, and wildlife support larger programmes also financed by UNCDF, WFP, UNICEF, France, the European Devel- opment Fund (EDF) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Number of projects provide technical assistance compo- nents for UNCDF projects but there was no joint programming.
Equatorial Guinea	LDC	Major long-term problems arise from structure of colonial past; economy dependent on export of primary com- modities and characterized by duality of modern and export plantation and subsistence sectors. In the immedi- ate past, administrative and economic disruptions constrained development. Government is re-establishing public services, financial and economic con- trol and mobilizing international assistance.	Basic objective is to support Three-Year Plan for Economic Revitalization. CP emphasizes support for planning, public sector management and control and project preparation.	One project supports organization of donors' conferences and other projects assist in project preparation. Projects in cocoa, coffee, rice and telecommunications associated with inputs from UNCDF, China and Spain.

Annex IV (Continued)

Country	Special classification	National development objectives and strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme
Ghana	MSA	For several years, economy has been in crisis and declining. Production lagged in agriculture, capacity utilization in industry is low, public corporation management is poor, etc. Government strategy is to restructure and rehabilitate basic institutions, emphasizing sound monetary and fiscal policies. Particular goals are to eliminate malpractice in trade and taxation, increase production to realistic targets, reduce inflation, and improve distribution of goods, services and incomes.	Programme considerably reoriented to emphasize: agriculture, especially food production; strengthening Government machinery; industrial development, particularly para-statal organizations and small-scales industries; and mining activities. UNDP technical co-operation particularly relevant to major constraint of poor management and administration capability in public sector and shortage of skilled personnel. Most projects are large-scale (over \$1 million).	Particular attention paid to ensure complementarity of programme with that of other multilateral and bilateral donors. Consultations carried out during programming. Project for development of onchocerciasis-free zone is follow-up to regional project. Support for National Action Committee for IDWSSD related to activities of UNICEF and WHO and may be financed by Canada, Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.
Ivory Coast	MSA	Economy in period of particular difficulties due to general global recession, deteriorating terms of trade, high rate of inflation. Main objectives of Plan 1981-1985 are: food self-sufficiency, modernization of traditional and artisan activities, better utilization of human resources and more effective participation of nationals.	CP objectives same as priority goals of Plan: rural development and agricultural production (41% resources); small and medium size enterprises (25%); reform of public administration (10%); and transport and communications (5%). Particular emphasis on helping the poorest groups of population and on better utilization of human resources.	
Liberia		Economy recently experienced severe downturn, particularly with decline in export earnings, in savings and in productive investment, coupled with erosion of business confidence and loss of trained senior personnel.	Projects were identified first to meet Government's needs in crucial areas of developing planning capacity, rural and human resources development, and increasing food production, and secondly to strengthen institutions and infrastructure facilities. Programming took account of absorptive capacity and shortage of Government funds for local costs.	Special care taken to ensure complementarity with programmes of other multilateral and bilateral donors. Projects in small-scale industry and employment complement projects financed by the World Bank. Further collaboration anticipated with USAID, EEC and Federal Republic of Germany. Participates in several regional projects.

Annex IV (Continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Special classification</u>	<u>National development objectives and strategy</u>	<u>Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation</u>	<u>Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme</u>
Uganda	LDC Land-locked developing country MSA	Recovery programme 1982-1984 sets out short-term goals to rehabilitate and revive economy's productive capacity with emphasis on agriculture, industry and mining. Major constraint is narrow base of foreign exchange earnings. In the short term, main objective is rehabilitation of coffee production to rapidly increase foreign exchange earnings. Medium-term goals are to diversify agricultural exports, reactivate tourism and small mines. Long-term goals are to further increase agricultural production, processing of foodstuff, large mining operations and export of hydroelectric power.	CP orientation to shift progressively from rehabilitation and restoration of essential services to institution building and pre-investment. Concentrates more on preparing the ground for medium-term development than on the short-term rehabilitation effort. Sectoral emphasis on agriculture, industry and planning.	Project with development bank provides technical assistance support for loans from International Development Association, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, European Investment Bank, Saudi and Kuwait Funds and the Islamic Development Bank. Projects in water development, agricultural equipment, women in development, and drought relief complement activities of UNICEF, UNCDF, WHO, CARE and WFP.
United Republic of Cameroon	MSA	Economy realized reasonable rate of growth in recent past (5% p.a.). Basic philosophy is "planned liberalism" and self-reliance (développement auto-centré). Priority goal of strategy is production to meet domestic food needs. Agricultural and rural development are key concerns of Five-Year Plan, together with research for mineral and energy exploration, and re-orienting industrialization policy to make better use of local materials.	CP resources concentrated in agriculture (33%) and in natural resources (32%) in line with Plan priorities. Particular objectives of strengthening farmer organizations and services; increasing food production; agricultural research; livestock; forestry and agrometeorology; minerals prospection and industrial planning to develop mineral and natural resources.	Participates in a number of regional projects which are also complementary to country (CP) projects. Additional financing sought for CP projects from various external sources. Projects in industry, water and sewerage, health, and education associated with projects financed by World Bank, UNICEF and United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
ARAB STATES				
Syrian Arab Republic		Underlying theme of Fifth Five-Year Plan (1983-1986) is national self-reliance. Its principal goals are: (a) food self-sufficiency; (b) equitable income distribution; (c) employment expansion; (d) greater participation of women in development; and (e) national literacy.	Supports Plan but concentrates on agriculture, education, industry, communications and health. Areas selected where UN system has demonstrated capability and where UNDP has comparative advantage over other aid sources.	Greater effort to be made under this CP to mobilize regional financial lending institutions and major bilateral and multilateral donors in support of CP. UNDP to aim for more co-ordinated and integrated approach in UN system assistance. Project in education part of larger programme supported by World Bank.

Annex IV (Continued)

Country	Special classification	National development objectives and strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme
ASIA & PACIFIC				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Five-Year Plan reflects major switch in development priorities with emphasis on agriculture. Its major concerns are: economic independence; meeting the needs of the poor ("Mos-tazafeen"); social welfare, health and medical services; provision of clothing, food and housing; and full employment.	CP made up entirely of new projects. Sectoral emphasis on agriculture and on improving capacity utilization in industry. Flexibility for programming built in for latter years as are provisions for monitoring and implementation reviews. Special consideration given to strengthening relations with third world countries. TCDC will be promoted.	
Kiribati	Island developing country	As phosphate resources, which accounted for 40% of national income, have been exhausted, Government objective is to create new production base while maintaining balanced growth. Arresting urban migration is a major concern.	Programme comprised of small projects, mostly (77% resources) in agricultural sector. Emphasis on training.	
Niue	Island developing country	Main objectives are to increase population (currently lost by migration to New Zealand), increase production, reduce gap between imports and exports, improve employment, and fill more leading positions with nationals.	Main themes are: agricultural production and processing for export; services for agricultural production; in-service training abroad in various fields; and UNV's programme for various Government services. Programme comprised of very small projects (under \$200,000).	Programme intended to provide technical assistance and training to complement bilateral development assistance, which is mostly for capital investments. New Zealand and Australia are major sources of bilateral aid.

Annex IV (Continued)

Country	Special classification	National development objectives and strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme
Sri Lanka	Island developing country MSA	Government strategy emphasizes export-led growth where free market forces and private sector play increasing role. This is a shift away from import-substitution strategy requiring heavy protection and rigid controls. However, Sri Lanka's traditional commitment to meeting basic needs and improving the living standards of the rural population is maintained.	Agriculture continues as largest sector. Allocations to transport and communications and to industry are increased in line with shifts in Government priority, which emphasizes infrastructure development and export-oriented development. Education and training also receive greater emphasis, while allocation to development planning is reduced. CP contains fewer pre-investment activities since pipeline of investment projects is well-defined, while need for human resources development is more acute.	Considerable number of projects provide technical assistance components of investment projects financed by the World Bank and other donors in such areas as natural resource development, energy, forestry, transport, urban development, health and education.
Tokelau	Island developing country	Principal objectives are to: (a) increase self-government by drawing on strengths of indigenous political and social systems; (b) improve standard of living through rational exploitation of natural resources; (c) ensure an equitable distribution of income and satisfy basic needs; and (d) improve opportunities for people to participate in development.	Objectives are to strengthen telecommunications, to develop marine resources, and village development. All projects are small (under \$250,000) and comprise mostly short-term consultancies and training.	Participates in a number of regional projects. As a dependent territory, substantial (budgetary) assistance derives from New Zealand.
Tuvalu	Island developing country	Particularly concerned with rising imports, particularly of food. Priority goal is natural resource development to meet domestic consumption, promote import substitution and exploit ocean resources for export.	Programme comprised of very small projects (under \$100,000). Supports priority objectives of Plan. Main themes are to exploit agriculture and fisheries resources for greater self-sufficiency, to strengthen planning capability and improve local participation in development.	Programme intended to complement projects financed by bilateral and other multilateral sources and from UNDP intercountry IPFs. Projects in fisheries, planning and community development complement activities financed by Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and EDF.

Annex IV (Continued)

Country	Special classification	National development objectives and strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Belize	-	Basic goals are: (a) to promote balanced development between rural and urban areas; (b) to continue the development process begun; and (c) to enable Belizeans to share in the process and benefits of development. Development programme designed to broaden social and economic infrastructure, both in private and public sectors, to expand productive base and exploit natural resources.	Programme concentrated in strategic areas where UNDP can play a catalytic role. Shift in composition from large number of small projects focusing on institution building to more limited number of projects in fewer sectors with pre-investment orientation. Main CP objective to improve productive base of country by (a) promoting investment to exploit natural resources (land, forest, petroleum); (b) identifying skilled personnel requirements for industrial development and implementing a training programme; and (c) reinforcing planning and construction of infrastructure development.	Special attention paid to ensure complementarity with other multilateral and bilateral assistance programmes. Given the pre-investment emphasis of CP, close contact to be maintained with major donors, e.g. World Bank and Caribbean Development Bank. CP to be used as frame of reference for all external assistance. Special links with activities financed by EDF in education and by USAID in promoting private sector activities and regional integration.
Colombia		Fundamental objectives are: (a) social development, including equitable distribution of opportunities and participation, meeting basic needs such as water, nutrition, health, housing; (b) economic revitalization and stabilization, particularly concerned with inflation, fiscal deficit, exports, etc.; and (c) consolidation of development in the medium term, stressing development of areas where country has comparative advantage and complementarity between sectors.	Factors considered in programming were: (a) support of selected Plan objectives; (b) impact and multiplier effect; (c) acquisition of technology and experience lacking in the country; and (d) increasing absorptive capacity of national institutions concerned. Emphasis given to pre-investment and investment support roles of technical co-operation.	Co-ordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors' programmes considered in programming, particularly those of Netherlands, Japan, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Organization of American States, Inter-American Development Bank and other UN agencies. Projects in agriculture, industry, civil aviation, railways, and electricity are linked to ongoing or planned projects financed by the World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development and Inter-American Development Bank.

Annex IV (Continued)

Country	Special classification	National development objectives and strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme
Costa Rica		Basic Government policy of "return to the land" ("Volvamos a la Tierra") seeks to rectify disequilibria in economy reflected in high rate of inflation, deterioration in income distribution, trade, shortages in production of basic foods and traditional exports. Agriculture and agro-industries to play a major role.	Programming criteria: (a) stimulate national institutions to execute projects; (b) play co-ordinating role and mobilize other external resources either for cost sharing or complementary activities; (c) set maximum duration of four years. Emphasize use of national and regional experts and firms, and short-term consultants. Sectoral emphasis on agriculture (55%) and natural resources (27%).	CP intended to work as catalyst and mobilize other multilateral and bilateral financing. Participates in numerous regional projects.
Nicaragua	-	In a difficult post-war situation, immediate concerns are to regain historic export capability, rationalize imports, control public expenditures and consolidate new social structure. Development priorities are: (a) meeting of basic needs; (b) development based on natural resources, with regional balance, and with reduced external dependence for technology; and (c) better integration in international economic system.	Supports priority activities in agriculture, other productive sectors, energy and social sectors TCDC to be applied as much as possible.	Participates actively in UNDP regional programme. Efforts made to strengthen complementarity between regional and country programmes.
Trinidad and Tobago	Island developing country	Main objectives are to: (a) diversify production, particularly by modernizing and developing agriculture, promoting agro-industries, and establishing petroleum-based industries; (b) reduce dependence on external forces in investments, production, management and marketing, particularly by strengthening technological capacity; and (c) eliminate persistent unemployment.	Supports strategy of diversification of production and improving economic and social infrastructure. Training and human resource development are emphasized. Relatively large number of small projects in various sectors but mostly in general development issues, natural resources, agriculture, industry and transport sectors.	Co-ordination with other donors programme ensured by Ministry of Finance and Planning in the country and within framework of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development. Participates in a number of regional projects.

Annex IV (Continued)

Country	Special classification	National development objectives and strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and CP orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programme
EUROPE				
Cyprus		Basic objective is national self-reliance with priorities given to full employment, restructuring the economy with emphasis on technological and organizational modernization of local enterprises, more equitable distribution of income, and social policy which assures satisfactory living standards for all.	Major emphasis on industrial development, human settlements planning, and natural and human resources development. Criteria for programme formulation were: (a) catalytic role of UNDP co-operation; (b) concentration in key areas; (c) ensuring of multiplier effect and cost-effectiveness. Programme formulated to benefit the people of Cyprus as a whole. Programme comprised of small projects.	Five projects (total \$332,000) support World Bank-funded investment projects while one project in livestock sector is closely linked to a project financed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Annex V

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY SECTOR
(Percentages)

ACC @/ Sector	Planning and admini- stration	Natural resources	Agriculture	Industry	Transport and commu- nications	Trade	Human settlements	Health	Education	Employment	Social conditions	Science and technology	Other
Country													
AFRICA													
Central Afr. Republic	7	4	53	-	3	-	-	4	14	15	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	37	3	16	3	15	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	3
Ghana	10	18	31	8	7	-	6	-	11	-	-	9	-
Ivory Coast	11	-	45	28	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	-
Liberia	13	6	45	9	7	1	-	-	8	10	-	-	1
Uganda	13	5	19	18	10	11	5	3	11	3	-	-	2
U. Rep. of Cameroon	-	32	33	12	14	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
TOTAL AFRICA													
Average	13	10	35	11	9	2	2	1	10	5	-	2	1
Weighted Ave.	12	10	33	11	9	4	1	3	10	4	-	2	1
ARAB STATES													
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	52	7	5	-	-	5	27	-	-	-	4
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC													
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	-	33	24	9	-	-	3	-	19	-	7	-
Kiribati	-	-	77	3	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Niue	44	-	14	-	-	-	5	2	6	29	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	5	8	23	12	12	3	5	11	10	6	1	4	-
Tokelau	-	-	36	-	42	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tuvalu	33	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASIA AND THE PACIFIC													
Average	14	1	42	7	11	1	4	3	3	12	-	2	2
Weighted Ave.	6	4	29	17	11	1	2	7	5	13	-	5	-

Annex V (Continued)

ACC ^{a/} Sector	Planning and admini- stration	Natural resources	Agriculture	Industry	Transport and commu- nications	Trade	Human settlements	Health	Education	Employment	Social conditions	Science and technology	Other
Country													
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN													
Belize	-	35	1	-	8	46	-	-	7	-	3	-	-
Colombia	7	22	19	14	24	-	3	-	11	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	15	22	42	2	-	8	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Nicaragua	41	-	22	13	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	12
Trinidad and Tobago	10	17	15	18	30	-	-	5	-	1	-	4	-
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN													
Average	15	19	20	9	12	12	1	1	4	2	21	1	2
Weighted Ave.11		19	20	13	21	3	1	2	6	2	-	1	1
EUROPE													
Cyprus	9	12	1	27	3	-	18	-	-	9	2	4	15
TOTAL 20 CPs													
Average	13	9	32	10	10	4	3	2	7	6	-	2	2
Weighted Ave.10		10	30	13	11	2	2	4	9	6	-	3	1

^{a/} Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Annex VI

ATTENTION TO GLOBAL PRIORITIES

(Country programmes were examined with respect to whether seven selected global priorities were highlighted as being a national or country programme objective, and whether the country programme included projects specifically related to these objectives)

Global priority	Needs of the poorest		Women in Devel.		Environment		TCDC		Food security		IDWSSD		UNDTCA ¹	
	Highlighted	Projects	Highl.	Proj.	Highl.	Proj.	Highl.	Proj.	Highl.	Proj.	Highl.	Proj.	Highl.	Proj.
Country	in CP	included	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.
AFRICA														
Central African Republic	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	yes	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	yes	-	-	-	-	-	yes	-	-	-	yes
Ghana	yes	-	yes	-	yes	-	yes	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Ivory Coast	yes	-	yes	-	-	-	-	-	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	yes
Liberia	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Uganda	yes	-	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
United Republic of Cameroon	yes	-	yes	yes	-	-	-	-	yes	yes	-	yes	-	yes
No. of 'yes' in 7 CPs	6	2	6	4	2	1	3	1	6	7	5	5	5	7
ARAB STATES														
Syrian Arab Republic	yes	-	yes	-	-	-	-	-	yes	yes	-	-	-	-
No. of 'yes' in 1 CP	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC														
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	yes	-	-	-	-	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	yes	yes	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	yes	-	yes	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	yes	-	-
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	yes	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	yes	yes	-	-	-	-
No. of 'yes' in 6 CPs	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	1	-	-

Annex VI (Continued)

Global priority	<u>Needs of the poorest</u>		<u>Women in Devel.</u>		<u>Environment</u>		<u>TCDC</u>		<u>Food security</u>		<u>IDWSSD</u>	
	<u>Highlighted</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Highl.</u>	<u>Proj.</u>	<u>Highl.</u>	<u>Proj.</u>	<u>Highl.</u>	<u>Proj.</u>	<u>Highl.</u>	<u>Proj.</u>	<u>Highl.</u>	<u>Proj.</u>
	in CP	included	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.	in CP	incl.
<u>Country</u>												
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
Belize	-	-	yes	yes	-	-	yes	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	yes	yes	-	-	yes	-	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Costa Rica	yes	-	-	-	-	-	yes	-	yes	yes	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	yes	-	yes	yes	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	yes	yes	yes	-	yes	yes	-	yes
No. of 'yes' in 5 CPs	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	4	4	1	2
EUROPE												
Cyprus	yes	yes	-	-	-	yes	yes	-	-	-	-	-
No. of 'yes' in 1 CP	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total no. of 'yes' in 20 CPs	12	4	9	5	5	4	11	4	15	16	8	8
Percentage	60	20	45	25	25	20	55	20	75	80	40	40