



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1986/25/Add.1
3 April 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-third session
2-27 June 1986, Geneva
Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda

S U P P O R T

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Trends and problems in the country programmes submitted
to the Governing Council for consideration and approval

Report of the Administrator

Addendum

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Annex I

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE TIMING OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED ASPECTS

Region/ country	Sequence of country programme	Duration of country programme	Time-frame of national development plan	Overlap with fourth cycle	Overlap with national development plan	Number of months for retroactive approval
<u>Africa</u>						
Ethiopia	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1984 - 1994	Full	Part	-
Mauritania	Third	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1988	Full	Part	-
Rwanda	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1987 - 1991	Full	Full	-
Seychelles	Third	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1989	Full	Part	-
Zimbabwe	Second	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
<u>Asia & the Pacific</u>						
Bangladesh	Fourth	July 1986 - June 1991	July 1985- June 1990	Almost full	Almost full	-
China	Second	1986 - 1990	1986 - 1990	Almost full	Full	-
Cook Is.	Second	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1988	Full	Part	-
Kiribati	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1987 - 1991	Full	Full	-
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	Fourth	1986 - 1990	1986 - 1990	Almost full	Full	6
Mongolia	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Nepal	Fourth	1986 - 1990	July 1985- July 1990	Almost full	Almost full	6
Niue	Third	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Papua New Guinea	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1987 - 1991	Full	Full	-
Philippines	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Samoa	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Solomon Is.	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1989	Full	Part	-
Tokelau	Second	1987 - 1991	-	Full	-	-
Tuvalu	Second	1987 - 1991	1984 - 1987	Full	Part	-
Vanuatu	Second	1987 - 1991	1987 - 1991	Full	Full	-
Viet Nam	Third	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-

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BASIC INFORMATION ON THE TIMING OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED ASPECTS (continued)

Region/ country	Sequence of country programme	Duration of country programme	Time-frame of national development plan	Overlap with fourth cycle	Overlap with national development plan	Number of months for retroactive approval
<u>Arab States</u>						
Saudi Arabia	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Somalia	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1987 - 1991	Full	Full	-
Tunisia	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1987 - 1991	Full	Full	-
<u>Latin America & the Caribbean</u>						
Anguilla	First	1986 - 1991	-	Part	-	6
Aruba	First	1987 - 1991	-	Full	-	-
Barbados	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1983 - 1988		Part	
Belize	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1989	Full	Part	-
Cayman Is.	Second	1987 - 1991	-	Full	-	-
Cuba	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Ecuador	Fourth	1986 - 1988	1985 - 1988	Part	Full	-
El Salvador	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1989	Full	Part	-
Jamaica	Fourth	1987 - 1991	-	Full	-	-
Netherlands Ant.	Second	1987 - 1991	-	Full	-	-
Nicaragua	Fourth	1986 - 1991	-	Full	-	6
Paraguay	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1985 - 1989	Full	Part	-
Peru	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
St. Helena	First	1986 - 1991	1985/86-1987/88		Part	6
Suriname	Third	1987 - 1991	-	Full	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	Fourth	1987 - 1991	-	Full	-	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Bulgaria	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Hungary	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Malta	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Poland	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-
Yugoslavia	Fourth	1987 - 1991	1986 - 1990	Full	Almost full	-

Annex II

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PREPARATORY PROCESS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

Region/ country	National plan or other guiding documents	Sectoral studies	Assessment of technical co-operation requirements	Assessment of prior country programme	Res. Rep. note	Agency programming mission	Co-ordination with other sources
<u>Africa</u>							
Ethiopia	Ten-year perspective 1984-1994	By FAO, ILO and UNESCO	Assessment difficult owing to data gaps	Yes	Yes	Sector reviews and programme missions	Yes
Mauritania	Econ. & fin. recovery prog- ramme 1984-1994	Govt. studies	Priority areas for assistance at Consul. Group Mtg., Nov. 1985	Yes	Yes	Agencies participated in programming	Yes
Rwanda	Fourth five- year development plan 1987-1991	Govt. studies	Priority areas for assistance identified	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Seychelles	Second five- year development plan 1985-1989	Govt. studies	Examined needs for external assistance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Zimbabwe	First five-year plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Development plan studies provide basis	Yes	Yes	UNCTAD, UNIDO and FAO missions envisaged	Yes
<u>Asia & the Pacific</u>							
Bangladesh	Third five-year plan 1985-1990	By UNDP, AsDB and World Bank	Assessment based on the third plan priorities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	Seventh five- year development plan 1986-1990	UNDP, agencies and Govt. studies	Tech. co-operation priorities identi- fied	Yes	Yes	5 United Nations missions	Yes

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PREPARATORY PROCESS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMING (continued)

Region/ country	National plan or other guiding documents	Sectoral studies	Assessment of technical co-operation requirements	Assessment of prior country programme	Res. Rep. note	Agency programming mission	Co-ordination with other sources
Cook Is.	Second develop- ment plan 1985-1988	Govt. studies	Tech. assistance requirements considered	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kiribati	Fourth develop- ment plan 1987-1991	Govt. studies	Priority require- ments identified	Yes	Yes	Agencies played an active role	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Second five- year development plan 1986-1990	Reviews by Govt.	Sectoral needs identified	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mongolia	Five-year development plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Assistance from United Nations agencies considered	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nepal	Seventh five- year plan 1985-1990	UNDP and Govt. studies	Flow of resources considered	Yes	Yes	Agency project identification	Yes
Niue	Second national plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Priority areas identified	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Papua New Guinea	First five-year plan 1987-1991	UNDP & Govt. studies	External assistance considered	Yes	Yes	UNEP and agency missions	Yes
Philippines	Public invest- ment programme 1985-1990	Govt. & UNDP studies	Technical assistance requirements considered	Yes	Yes	Agencies provided inputs	Yes
Samoa	Fifth develop- ment plan 1986 - 1990	Gov't & ASDB studies	Tech. assistance needs arising from development plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PREPARATORY PROCESS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMING (continued)

Region/ country	National plan or other guiding documents	Sectoral studies	Assessment of technical co-operation requirements	Assessment of prior country programme	Res. Rep. note	Agency programming mission	Co-ordination with other sources
Solomon Is.	Third develop- ment plan 1985-1989	Govt. studies	Available technical assistance estimated	Yes	Yes	United Nations agencies participated in programme formulation	Yes
Tokelau	Annual develop- ment programme	Gov't & UNDP studies	Priority areas identified	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Tuvalu	Third develop- ment plan 1984-1987	Study in tourism	Priority areas identified	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Vanuatu	Second five-year plan 1987-1991	World Bank education study	Priority areas identified	Yes	Yes	United Nations agencies participated in programme formulation	Yes
Viet Nam	Third five-year development plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Assessment as integral part of planning	Yes	Yes	FAO, UNIDO and UNDP missions	Yes
<u>Arab States</u>							
Saudi Arabia	Fourth five-year plan 1985-1990	World Bank studies	Assessed requirements by Finance Ministry	Yes	Yes	World Bank suggestions	Yes
Somalia	First five- year plan 1987-1991	Govt. and World Bank studies	UNDP/World Bank tech. co-operation assessment mission	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tunisia	Seventh plan	Govt. studies	Priority areas identified	Yes	Yes	FAO and UNIDO programming missions	Yes
<u>Latin America & the Caribbean</u>							
Anguilla	Public sector investment programme	Studies by CFTC, BDD & CTRC/EECA/	Overall requirements considered	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PREPARATORY PROCESS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMING (continued)

Region/ country	National plan or other guiding documents	Sectoral studies	Assessment of technical co-operation requirements	Assessment of prior country programme	Res. Rep. note	Agency programming mission	Co-ordination with other sources
Aruba	Development plan does not exist	Govt. studies	Area of assistance identified	Yes	Yes	Missions by regional advisers	Yes
Barbados	Five-year plan 1983-1988	Govt. studies	Tech. co-operation needs considered	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Belize	First five-year plan 1985-1989	Govt. studies	Priority needs identified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cayman Is.	Development plan under preparation	Govt. studies	Assessment part of planning	Yes	Yes	Inter-agency mission	Yes
Cuba	Eco. and social development plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Priorities for technical co-ope- ration identified	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Ecuador	Development plan 1985-1988	Govt. studies	Development plan studied technical co-operation needs	Yes	Yes	By six agencies	Yes
El Salvador	Five-year development plan for 1985-1989	FAO, ILO and UNIDO studies		Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Jamaica	Structural adjustment programme	UNDP & World Bank studies	Balance-of-payments needs considered	Yes	Yes	Three UNDP/agency missions	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	-	Govt. studies	Needs determined by development programmes	Yes	Yes	Agencies actively involved	Yes
Nicaragua	Eco. policy for- mulated in 1985	Govt. studies	Overall assessment undertaken	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Paraguay	Development plan 1985-1989	Govt. studies	Plan for technical co-operation prepared	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PREPARATORY PROCESS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMING (continued)

Region/ country	National plan or other guiding documents	Sectoral studies	Assessment of technical co-operation requirements	Assessment of prior country programme	Res. Rep. note	Agency programming mission	Co-ordination with other sources
Peru	Development plan 1986 - 1990	Govt. studies	-	Yes	Yes	Agencies participated	Yes
St. Helena	Operation plan for 1985/86 and 1987/88	Govt. studies	Took account of United Kingdom aid	n.a.	Yes	No	Yes
Suriname	Development plan does not exist	Govt. studies	Flow of technical assistance considered	Yes	Yes	Frequent advisory visits	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	Development plan for 1983-1986 was not renewed	Govt. studies	Specific priority needs identified	Yes	Yes	Close agency collaboration	Yes
<u>Europe</u>							
Bulgaria	Ninth development plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Priority areas identified	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hungary	Seventh five- year plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Debt burden and external inflows considered	Yes	No	No	Yes
Malta	Sixth development plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Financial and econo- mic aids considered	Yes	No	No	Yes
Poland	Plan for 1986- 1990	Govt. studies	-	Yes	No	No	Yes
Yugoslavia	Social develop- ment plan 1986-1990	Govt. studies	Development targets assessed	Yes	No	No	Yes

a/ CFTC - Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, BDD - British Development Division,
CTRC - Caribbean Tourism Research and Development, EEC - European Economic Community

Annex III

FINANCIAL RESOURCES INCLUDED IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
(Thousands of US dollars)

Region/ country	U N D P sources			Cost-sharing		Other sources		TOTAL
	From third IPF cycle	From fourth IPF cycle	Other UNDP- administered funds	Government	Third party	Funds from other United Nations sources	Non- United Nations sources	
Africa								
Ethiopia	5 500	77 443	12 159	-	-	73 874	5 147	174 123
Mauritania	(520)	13 475	1 354	-	-	-	-	14 309
Rwanda	-	30 852	4 439	234	-	23 744	4 410	63 679
Seychelles	51	1 200	-	-	-	-	-	1 251
Zimbabwe	-	16 158	-	-	-	-	-	16 158
Asia & the Pacific								
Bangladesh	15 579	105 332	7 865	-	-	-	-	128 776
China	11 470	110 669	3 234	2 100	239	-	-	127 712
Cook Islands	-	1 120	-	395	-	-	-	1 515
Kiribati	-	1 778	-	-	-	-	-	1 778
Lao People's Dem. Republic	8 939	25 857	17 120	-	-	-	-	51 916
Mongolia	134	5 940	-	-	-	-	-	6 074
Nepal	12 110	46 281	2 067	3 390	250	7 285	-	71 383
Niue	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	800
Papua New Guinea	634	7 672	-	-	-	-	-	8 306
Philippines	(1 983)	25 300	-	-	-	-	-	23 317
Samoa	(124)	3 809	250	28	-	-	-	3 963
Solomon Islands	-	2 831	-	-	-	-	-	2 831
Tokelau	128	1 013	-	-	-	-	-	1 141
Tuvalu	-	955	-	-	-	-	-	955
Vanuatu	(170)	1 612	-	-	-	-	-	1 442
Viet Nam	12 760	70 733	-	-	-	-	-	83 493

FINANCIAL RESOURCES INCLUDED IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMES (continued)

Region/ country	U N D P sources			Cost-sharing		Other sources		TOTAL
	From third IPF cycle	From fourth IPF cycle	Other UNDP- administered funds	Government	Third party	Funds from other United Nations sources	Non- United Nations sources	
<u>Arab States</u>								
Saudi Arabia	-	4 400	-	37 406	-	-	-	41 806
Somalia	(2 000)	30 050	19 100	-	9 200	4 900	-	61 250
Tunisia	-	8 250	-	-	-	-	-	8 250
<u>Latin America & the Caribbean</u>								
Anguilla	510	902	-	-	-	52	-	1 464
Aruba	-	364	-	-	-	-	-	364
Barbados	-	1 375	-	-	-	7 439	9 029	17 843
Belize	50	1 200	50	75	-	-	-	1 375
Cayman Islands	22	448	-	263	-	-	-	733
Cuba	-	11 275	-	-	-	-	-	11 275
Ecuador	1 500	3 300	120	5 000	-	56	-	9 976
El Salvador	330	9 030	-	100	-	-	-	9 460
Jamaica	-	4 125	-	5 500	5 375	-	-	15 000
Netherlands Ant.	-	596	-	794	-	-	-	1 390
Nicaragua	1 080	7 190	-	200	-	-	-	8 470
Paraguay	-	5 363	-	2 000	-	-	-	7 363
Peru	(1 000)	13 750	-	-	-	-	3 280	16 030
St. Helena	264	440	-	-	-	-	-	704
Suriname	-	1 540	-	449	-	-	-	1 989
Trinidad and Tobago	-	2 200	-	7 638	-	-	-	9 838
<u>Europe</u>								
Bulgaria	75	2 640	-	-	-	-	-	2 715
Hungary	-	1 925	-	-	-	-	-	1 925
Malta	175	1 375	-	-	-	-	-	1 550
Poland	-	3 300	-	-	-	-	-	3 300
Yugoslavia	622	4 125	-	-	-	-	-	4 747
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Annex IV

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

<u>Region/ country</u>	<u>Special classification</u>	<u>National development objectives & strategy</u>	<u>Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and country programme orientation</u>	<u>Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programmes</u>
<u>Africa</u>				
Ethiopia	Least developed country	Improve the material and cultural well-being of people; accelerate economic growth; ensure structurally balanced development of the national economy in all regions; conserve natural resources; raise the level of education; develop a national science and technological capability	Assist the Gov't. with its efforts in enhancing the quality of life of the rural poor and improving the social services available to the rural dweller	Country programme as a frame of reference for United Nations system programmes
Mauritania		Rehabilitation & development of rural areas; development of agricultural production	Rural development including ground-water & fishing development	Assistance from other sources taken into account
Rwanda	Least developed country	Self-sufficiency in food; increase in productivity; development of human resources, economic and social infrastructure	Rural productivity and food self-sufficiency; economic planning and management education and human resources development	Country programme complements regional projects
Seychelles	Island developing country	Attain economic self-reliance and employment generation within a sound balance-of-payments framework and economic growth	Enhance Govt. capacity for self-reliance with a view to becoming less dependent on external sources of assistance	
Zimbabwe	Land-locked developing country	Economic expansion; raise standard of living; enlarge employment opportunities and manpower development; correct balance between the environment and development; develop science and technology	Human resource development; strengthen planning machinery; agriculture and rural development; mining and quarrying; manufacturing industry and water resources development	Country programme as a frame of reference for United Nations system programmes
<u>Asia & the Pacific</u>				
Bangladesh	Least developed country	Reduce population growth; expand productive employment; develop human resources and technical base for structural change; promote self-reliance	Higher productivity of agriculture; expansion of the industrial base; human resource development; improved physical infrastructure; public policy and economic management	Direct linkage in the design between UNDP projects and that of the United Nations agencies
China		Steady growth in the economy and levels of income: focus on increase in agricultural productivity, rationalization through adjustment; increased production of raw materials; emphasis on the manufacture of consumer goods; mobilization and transformation of existing industrial enterprises	Human resource development; technical transformation of existing industries; acquisition and application of advanced technology; improvement of living standards; application of information technology	Country programme as a frame of reference for technical co-operation from the United Nations system. Co-ordinated planning approach adopted

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

Region/ country	Special classification	National development objectives & strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and country programme orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programmes
Cook Is.	Self-governing island developing territory	Encourage economic development, especially by expanding available income-earning opportunities	Strengthen agricultural sector; emphasize manpower training in selected fields including administration and planning, health and natural resources	Bilateral, regional and subregional programmes complement country programme
Kiribati	Island developing country	Sustain the survival, health, education and employment of the people; and evolve towards economic sufficiency	Programme focused on improvement of capabilities to plan and implement assistance from all donors	Close integration with UNDP- financed regional projects
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Land-locked developing country	Self-sufficiency in food production; improvement of transport and communi- cations infrastructure; development of natural resources and small-scale industries; processing locally available raw materials, improved education and health services	Expansion and diversification of agricultural production, strengthen- ing transport and communication systems, improvement of education and vocational training, industri- alization, hydropower development and health services	Country programme prepared in close collaboration with the major United Nations agencies development banks, and bilateral donors
Mongolia	Land-locked developing country	Steady development of agriculture, promotion of fuel and energy industry, development of small-scale metallurgical industries on the basis of indigenous raw material availability	Agriculture and population of isolated rural areas in using new and renewable sources of energy; development of industry based on indigenous materials and introduction of new technologies	Country programme takes into account technical and financial assistance from agencies of United Nations system as well as from regional, interregional and global programmes supported by UNDP
Nepal	Least developed land-locked developing country	Promote agricultural industrial and energy production, increase productive employment and development of the nation's human resources potential; ensure provisions of basic needs	Domestic resource mobilization; improve administration's capacity to manage development programmes; and balanced rural and regional development	Country programme to play a catalytic role and to seek complementarity with other donors including NGOs. Linkages with regional projects explored
Niue	Self-governing island developing territory	Increase local production to reduce gap between imports and exports; to increase the number of nationals holding leading positions in Govt.	Development of agriculture and fisheries; infrastructure and manpower development; cultural and social development; and transport facilities development	UNDP assistance utilized to complement bilateral assistance from New Zealand and Australia
Papua New Guinea	Island developing country	Improve economic climate; encourage private investment; reduce high wage costs; allocate skilled manpower more effectively; improve land use; and promote the broad development of agriculture and natural resources	Three priority areas: general development issues policy and planning; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and industries	Focal points within the Govt. will be identified to maintain contact with the regional projects on a substantive basis
Philippines		Increase productivity for sustainable economic growth; more equitable distribution of the fruits of development and total human development	Agricultural and industrial develop- ment; energy conservation and improved planning and management of development at national and subnational levels	Assistance from other sources taken into account

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

<u>Region/ country</u>	<u>Special classification</u>	<u>National development objectives & strategy</u>	<u>Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and country programme orientation</u>	<u>Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programmes</u>
Samoa	Least developed country	Increase production in agriculture; achieve true economic independence; provide employment opportunities for Samoans to participate in development process; ensure fair distribution of the fruit of economic development and satisfaction of basic needs; and protect the environment	Agricultural and skilled manpower development; and improvement of essential Govt. services	UNDP assistance used to complement other bilateral assistance
Solomon Is.	Island developing country	Increase the level of development activity in the rural sector; strengthen and diversify productive base of the economy; and promote equitable distribution of the benefits of development	Encourage sectoral development by improving the planning capacity and broadening the range of economic development activities	Regional programme utilized to supplement country IPF as well as other donor resources
Tokelau	Island developing territory	Improve standard of living by careful exploitation of the limited resources; ensure equal distribution of resources within the communities; and encourage active participation by the people in the development process	Manpower development, natural resources development; establish a modern telecommunications system	Regional projects complement country programme and New Zealand bilateral assistance
Tuvalu	Island developing country	Promote sense of national identity; strengthen and diversify the economy; and continue improvement in the standard of living to secure a healthy and productive family life	Upgrading the present small scale domestic fishing activities; decrease the need for expatriate personnel; development of broadcasting and telecommunications	Many regional projects complementary to country programme
Vanuatu	Least developed island developing country	Balanced regional and rural development, increased natural resources utilization, realization of nation's human resource potentials, private sector development	Strengthening planning and plan implementation capacity to facilitate decentralization to rural and provincial sectors	Regional IPF utilized to supplement available national resources. Complements other bilateral assistance
Viet Nam		Sustained improvement in the living standard of the people by expanding the economy and changing the relative economic structure	Increase in food production; meeting basic needs; exploitation of natural resources; industrial efficiency and foreign trade	Technical assistance by other United Nations agencies and bilateral assistance complement country programme
<u>Arab States</u>				
Saudi Arabia		Improve standard of Govt. services and products, maximize participation of private sector in socio-economic activities, develop human resources, provide social welfare and health care on a large scale	Institution-building and training	Country programme considered as a frame of reference for technical co-operation

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

Region/ country	Special classification	National development objectives & strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and country programme orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programmes
Somalia	Least developed country	Enhance Govt. capacity to plan and formulate strategies; strengthen manpower development; increase agricultural production; enhance management of environment and development of natural resources; improve quality of life of rural people, and expand communications; strengthen productive capacity of selected industrial enterprises	Support the operational work of the Govt. in formulating, monitoring and evaluating projects; administration and management development; support to small farmers, etc; environmental and natural resources management; assist localized initiatives; support to aviation services; viability of selected key industrial enterprises	Participation in regional projects will be examined more closely to determine their complementarity with national projects
Tunisia		Promote exports; attain control of investment; rationalize budgeting	Improve balance of payments; promote investment and regional development; stabilize potential resources	Complementarity with other assistance ensured
<u>Latin America & the Caribbean</u>				
Anguilla	Island developing territory	Increase tourism revenues, optimize physical, financial and manpower resources, and create employment opportunities	Develop an effective public policy, management and implement- ation capability, expand tourism and employment opportunities; increasing agricultural output, and improve social services	Regional projects in some sectors complement country programme, and country programme complements ongoing Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) programme
Aruba	Island developing territory	Fortify and expand the tourism sector; diversify structure of production; increase output of goods and services; increase employment and income and increase exports	Job creation, increasing income and expanding tourism sector and diversification of the economy	Country will be involved in UNDP regional projects
Barbados	Island developing country	Restore balance of payments; become independent of int'l. economic instability; remove abject poverty; obtain material prosperity; build a technologically dynamic society; and broaden base of resource ownership	Agricultural and industrial diversification; expansion, and strengthening of services	Regional programmes and programmes of other United Nations agencies supplement country programme
Belize		Obtain sustained economic growth, full employment and equitable income distribution; and promote nation-building	Reinforce public sector planning and management; support productive sector (public and private) and assist social sectors	Country programme complements other technical assistance programmes
Cayman Is.	Island developing territory	Preserve financial stability, the Cayman way of life, and the environment; improve facilities for business community, standard of living; and promote human resource development	Promote human resource development; develop education materials in technical and vocational education, science and technology and marine science	Increased involvement in regional and subregional UNDP-sponsored activities

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

Region/ country	Special classification	National development objectives & strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and country programme orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programmes
Cuba		Increase exports and diminish imports through import substitution; increase productive capability; strengthen and extend co-operative movement in the rural sector; improve system of planning and management of the economy; and stimulate a more effective use of science and technology	Contribute to increase in exports; support industrialization process, national food programme, research and application of advanced technologies to national economy, national health system and Government's efforts in the conservation of the country's cultural heritage	
Ecuador		Development of productive sectors, human resources development, territorial integration, science and technology and administrative policies	Development of productive sector, territorial integration, human resources development and administrative policy reforms	Programmes of United Nations agencies kept in view; participates in inter-country projects
El Salvador		Economic reactivation by strengthening demand and supply, revitalizing industry, diversification of production, promoting investment, industries and informal sector	Strengthen planning sector; support economic reactivation; assist displaced persons and the social sector	Some United Nations agencies giving larger-than-usual input responding to the current situation; country programme and regional projects complement each other
Jamaica		Restore export agriculture; maximize revenue from tourism; offer maximum increase in employment in low-wage, labour-abundant sectors; reduce size of the public sector; and develop human resources	Promote human resources development and export; develop technology, particularly as an input to accelerate the expansion of exports and human resources development	Country programme utilized as a frame of reference for other sources of assistance
Netherlands Antilles	Island developing territory	Generate foreign exchange to improve balance of payments and create employment opportunities	Promote tourism, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, industry, transportation and communications, and human resources	Increasing participation in regional programmes
Nicaragua		Ensure food supply, level of exports, minimum social services; maintain basic infrastructure; and establish basic elements for a new institutional development	Formulation and implementation of public policies, improvement in the productive aspects in selected areas of the economy, and undertaking specific studies according to the priorities established in development plan	Country programme and regional projects complement each other
Paraguay		Improve living conditions; economic and social integration	Human resources development, export promotion; natural resources and energy development	Complementarity with other programmes kept in view
Peru		Transform the State into an efficient agent capable of accelerating the country's development; and transform production structures to satisfy the needs of the poorer population groups	Scientific and technological development applied to critical areas of development; strengthening management of the public sector; and critical poverty	Country programme formulation process used for identification of global priority projects

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

Region/ country	Special classification	National development objectives & strategy	Objectives selected for UNDP assistance and country programme orientation	Relationship with bilateral, other multilateral and regional programmes
St. Helena	Island developing territory	Growth of productive sectors; increased water storage for irrigation; improved harbour facilities; and skilled labour for new employment	Promotion of agriculture (especially livestock development) and telecommunications	Linked to ongoing United Kingdom oil programme
Suriname		Improve living conditions; increase employment; increase foreign exchange; & decrease Govt. recurrent expenditures	Increased agricultural production; energy conservation; industrial diversification; and improved public administration	UNDP country programme and regional projects complement other United Nations agencies and bilateral assistance
Trinidad and Tobago	Island developing country	Maintain employment level; optimum mix of the production of goods and services; improving the fiscal and balance of payments; change the relative role of the State, national and foreign private sectors; and establish criteria for determining effective public sector investment	Strengthen technical and physical infrastructure; expand and diversify productive sectors; and promote environmental preservation	Participates in many regional and interregional projects
<u>Europe</u>				
Bulgaria		Introduction of electronics in national economy, new materials and technologies for development, development of bio- technology	Science and technology, education and agro-industry	Regional projects complement country programme
Hungary		Restore equilibrium in the external balance; structural transformation for more efficient productive sectors; and improve living standards	Support scientific and technological activities; development of natural resources; better health; enhance management techniques; and development of human resources	UNDP regional projects complement the country programme
Malta		Upgrade human resources by launching of effective manpower training and retraining schemes; upgrade the standard of vocational training; and develop Malta into a leading trans-shipment centre	Development of trans-shipment facilities; improvement of the efficiency of the public sector; improvement of educational and training standards and promotion of the teaching of computer sciences	IPF resources will be utilized as complementary lynchpin inputs with inputs from other sources
Poland		Modernize production facilities and accelerate scientific and technological progress; increased agricultural and food production; development of manufacturing	Increase in agriculture and food production; strengthening industrial research; improvement of employment conditions and upgrading skills of specialized cadres	Regional projects complement country programme
Yugoslavia		Improve efficiency of the economy for the acceleration of economic growth and achievement of an increase in standard of living; strengthen international economic relations; and foster growth of less developed regions	Development of industry, mining, science and technology, food production and environment	Regional and interregional projects complement country programme

Annex V

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY SECTOR
(percentages)

Region/ country	Planning & adm.	Natural resources	Agric.	Industry	Transport & comm.	Trade	Population	Human settlements	Health	Education	Employ.	Science & tech.	Other
Africa													
Ethiopia	5.4	53.2 ^{a/}	29.4	5.5	-	0.3	-	-	3.0	1.3	-	1.7	0.3
Mauritania	8.8	8.3	58.5	9.1	-	1.7	-	-	1.2	-	12.4	-	-
Rwanda	39.1	11.1	22.3	4.7	2.1	1.0	-	-	-	19.7	-	-	-
Seychelles	4.3	-	25.4	25.4	19.5	8.5	-	-	16.9 ^{b/}	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	24.9	9.1	38.4	11.7	0.7	-	-	2.1	5.5	5.7	-	1.0	0.9
Asia & the Pacific													
Bangladesh	5.8	27.4	23.6	10.9	11.1	1.6	-	3.2	3.4	7.7	2.1	1.3	1.9
China	29.4	14.4	9.5	27.8	3.2	-	-	-	4.3	-	0.3	11.1	-
Cook Is.	4.1	10.2	40.9	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	1.9	22.5	-	1.3
Kiribati	21.6	25.9	21.1	-	13.4	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	-	2.7
Lao People's Dem. Republic	4.7	8.3	41.7	7.1	22.8	0.4	0.2	1.0	4.0	8.4	-	1.2	0.2
Mongolia	-	22.6	14.0	37.9	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	23.7	-
Nepal	16.3	22.9	17.0	9.7	15.6	1.7	-	0.9	1.8	7.4	4.3	1.7	0.7
Niue	25.0	-	42.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0
Papua New Guinea	44.0	-	42.2	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	14.5	18.9	29.6	19.6	4.8	4.6	-	-	0.1	-	2.4	5.5	-
Samoa	27.0	-	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	-	-	-
Solomon Is.	32.5	28.2	6.4	26.5	-	-	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY SECTOR (continued)
(percentages)

Region/ country	Planning & adm.	Natural resources	Agric.	Industry	Transport & comm.	Trade	Population	Human settlements	Health	Education	Employ.	Science & tech.	Other
Tokelau	22.9	28.1	9.5	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	-
Tuvalu	22.1	7.7	27.6	14.7	-	-	-	3.5	4.7	-	14.5	-	5.2
Vanuatu	26.0	7.0	14.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	10.0	14.0	2.0	-	-
Viet Nam	-	8.9	33.4	33.9	4.4	2.9	-	6.5	-	-	-	10.0	-
<u>Arab States</u>													
Saudi Arabia	38.1	1.8	9.6	7.7	36.9	-	-	-	-	3.9	-	1.3	0.7
Somalia	15.6	13.5	31.7	3.2	21.7	-	-	6.3	-	5.7	1.6	-	0.7
Tunisia	1.2	3.1	17.6	9.7	-	10.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	50.1	7.9
<u>Latin America & the Caribbean</u>													
Anguilla	51.3	31.2	0.8	4.5	-	-	-	-	4.5	6.4	-	-	1.3
Aruba	44.5	-	22.2	33.3 ^{C/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	3.7	23.4	35.5	14.8	1.8	1.2	-	0.6	7.6	9.3	0.2	1.4	0.5
Belize	22.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-	1.0
Cayman Is.	14.1	4.3	-	-	53.0	-	-	-	14.6	2.8	-	-	11.1
Cuba	-	13.9	24.2	37.1	-	2.1	-	-	4.6	-	-	13.5	4.6
Ecuador	19.2	-	11.4	1.4	42.1	6.9	-	1.9	-	3.4	10.0	3.7	-
El Salvador	17.7	4.2	37.6	11.7	-	1.2	-	7.5	9.2	5.9	5.0	-	-
Jamaica	15.8	-	9.6	16.5	-	-	-	4.0	-	39.2	-	-	14.9
Netherlands Antilles	24.2	-	17.7	40.7	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY SECTOR (continued)
(percentages)

Region/ country	Planning & adm.	Natural resources	Agric.	Industry	Transport & comm.	Trade	Population	Human settlements	Health	Education	Employ.	Science & tech.	Other
Nicaragua	11.0	7.6	30.6	30.6	-	6.5	-	-	2.2	-	-	1.5	-
Paraguay	8.0	40.4	22.2	-	17.9	0.5	-	-	-	3.0	8.0	-	-
Peru	31.7	1.0	14.7	15.6	7.3	-	-	-	5.9	1.0	11.8	7.8	3.2
St. Helena	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	22.7	21.7	32.5	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1.4
Trinidad and Tobago	23.0	7.0	20.0	32.0	8.0	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.1	-	1.9	2.3
<u>Europe</u>													
Bulgaria	9.4	-	4.1	36.7	4.1	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	37.7	-
Hungary	1.5	37.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	14.5	-	-	45.0	-
Malta	-	-	-	16.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	24.0	10.0	-	-
Poland	-	-	46.7	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	26.6
Yugoslavia	-	6.3	12.7	18.4	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	37.7	23.3 ^{d/}

a/ Includes WFP food-for-work programme.

b/ Includes education.

c/ Includes tourism.

d/ Represents environment.

Annex VIUSE OF RESOURCES BY STAGES OF PROGRAMMING
(percentages)

Region/ country	Ongoing projects	New projects	Programmed reserve	Unprogrammed reserve	Total
Africa					
Ethiopia	73.8	22.5	1.7	2.0	100
Mauritania	18.5	65.8	12.2	3.5	100
Rwanda	18.3	68.4	8.2	5.1	100
Seychelles	4.0	42.0	48.4	5.6	100
Zimbabwe	4.4	24.4	60.5	10.7	100
Asia & the Pacific					
Bangladesh	27.2	44.2	20.8	7.8	100
China	18.1	73.1	6.0	2.8	100
Cook Islands	47.2	49.8	-	3.0	100
Kiribati	27.6	20.4	42.0	10.0	100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	41.5	55.7	-	2.8	100
Mongolia	39.6	54.2	-	6.2	100
Nepal	44.6	50.8	4.6	-	100
Niue	78.4	20.0	-	1.6	100
Papua New Guinea	8.2	87.2	-	4.6	100
Philippines	23.7	50.4	18.4	7.5	100
Samoa	27.7	58.4	-	13.9	100
Solomon Is.	50.5	22.5	17.0	10.0	100
Tokelau	25.4	57.8	8.8	8.0	100
Tuvalu	10.0	10.0	70.0	10.0	100
Vanuatu	29.7	36.2	25.2	8.9	100
Viet Nam	23.8	69.6	-	6.6	100

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USE OF RESOURCES BY STAGES OF PROGRAMMING (continued)
(percentages)

Region/ country	Ongoing projects	New projects	Programmed reserve	Unprogrammed reserve	Total
<u>Arab States</u>					
Saudi Arabia	85.5	9.2	4.5	0.8	100
Somalia	34.3	43.2	20.9	1.6	100
Tunisia	16.1	61.1	11.3	11.5	100
<u>Latin America & the Caribbean</u>					
Anguilla	64.9	13.9	15.7	5.5	100
Aruba	6.9	83.1	-	10.0	100
Barbados	9.4	90.6	-	-	100
Belize	12.4	61.8	15.8	10.0	100
Cayman Is.	17.3	80.6	-	2.1	100
Cuba	-	95.6	-	4.4	100
Ecuador	69.8	30.2	-	-	100
El Salvador	32.6	30.7	26.2	10.5	100
Jamaica	2.1	50.6	27.3	20.0	100
Netherlands Antilles	14.5	77.0	-	8.5	100
Nicaragua	1.9	27.8	60.5	9.8	100
Paraguay	12.2	22.0	56.1	9.7	100
Peru	12.9	63.8	13.3	10.0	100
St. Helena	-	56.8	33.2	10.0	100
Suriname	6.3	86.0	-	7.7	100
Trinidad and Tobago	46.1	53.9	-	-	100
<u>Europe</u>					
Bulgaria	11.1	78.9	-	10.0	100
Hungary	-	89.6	-	10.4	100
Malta	53.2	27.4	-	19.4	100
Poland	-	90.9	-	9.1	100
Yugoslavia	36.9	54.4	-	8.7	100

Annex VII

ATTENTION TO GLOBAL PRIORITIES

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

Global priority	<u>Needs of the poorest</u>		<u>Women in dev.</u>		<u>Environment</u>		<u>TCDC</u>		<u>Food security</u>		<u>IDWSSD</u>	
	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project
<u>Region/country</u>												
<u>Africa</u>												
Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rwanda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Seychelles	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
<u>Asia & the Pacific</u>												
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-
Cook Is.	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mongolia	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Nepal	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Samoa	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Solomon Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ATTENTION TO GLOBAL PRIORITIES (continued)

Global priority	<u>Needs of the poorest</u>		<u>Women in dev.</u>		<u>Environment</u>		<u>TCDC</u>		<u>Food security</u>		<u>IDWSSD</u>		
	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	
<u>Region/country</u>													
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Viet Nam	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Arab States</u>													
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-
Somalia	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<u>Latin America & the Caribbean</u>													
Anguilla	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Belize	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-
Cayman Is.	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
Cuba	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Ecuador	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Jamaica	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes

ATTENTION TO GLOBAL PRIORITIES (continued)

Global priority Region/country	<u>Needs of the poorest</u>		<u>Women in dev.</u>		<u>Environment</u>		<u>TCDC</u>		<u>Food security</u>		<u>IDWSSD</u>	
	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project	Highlight	Project
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-
Peru	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes
St. Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-
Suriname	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
<u>Europe</u>												
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

