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PROGRAMME PLANNING  
COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS  
FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR COLOMBIA\*

<u>Programme period</u>	<u>Actual resources programmed</u>	<u>\$</u>
1987-1991	Third cycle balance	(211 000)
	IPF for 1987-1991	12 100 000
	Other resources programmed	<u>16 351 000</u>
	Total	28 240 000

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES .....	1 - 25	2
A. Current economic trends .....	1 - 7	2
B. National development strategies .....	8 - 14	3
C. Technical co-operation priorities .....	15 - 20	5
D. Aid co-ordination arrangements .....	21 - 25	6
II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME .....	26 - 106	7
A. Assessment of previous country programme .....	26 - 47	7
B. New programme proposal .....	48 - 105	11
C. Unprogrammed reserve .....	106	20
<u>Annex.</u> Financial summary .....		21

\* Detailed listings of projects and other related data prepared as part of the country programming exercise are available on request. These listings include: (a) ongoing projects; (b) proposed projects; (c) distribution of resources by objective; (d) planned activities of operational funds and programmes under the authority of the Administrator; (e) distribution of new country programme by sector.

## I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

### A. Current economic trends

1. The Colombian economy has experienced considerable ups and downs since 1975, requiring substantial and sometimes drastic changes in the economic policy. These fluctuations have resulted largely from unexpected external changes, demonstrating once again how vulnerable the Colombian economy is to exogenous factors, despite over three decades of progress in the diversifying of foreign trade and strengthening the national productive capacity.

2. The most decisive factors for economic policy changes in the past decade have been, in order of importance:

(a) The fluctuation and instability of coffee prices;

(b) The closing of lines of credit by commercial banks, the devaluation in neighbouring countries, and the shrinking of world markets;

(c) The fluctuation of international oil prices, whose adverse effects were offset in 1986 when Colombia once again became self-sufficient and a net exporter, with outstanding gains in savings and increases in foreign exchange.

3. The impact of the world recession on the Colombian economy was less severe than in the countries of the area as a whole. Its effects were deferred, and the adjustments made were less radical. Atypical factors such as the exceptional coffee market, the structure and composition of the external debt, and the type of economic policy pursued are some of the reasons for that situation. For example, during the period 1980-1984, one of the most critical of the crisis, Colombia maintained an average growth of its gross domestic product (GDP) of 2.3 per cent. Nevertheless, this compares unfavourably with the nearly 6 per cent average growth during the 1970s. In addition, the leading economic indicators showed a decreasing trend. For example, from 1982 to 1984 the net international reserves dropped by roughly \$4 billion, while the public sector deficit reached a record high of 7.6 per cent in 1983 and 1984.

4. In 1985 and 1986, the domestic economy and the foreign sector improved slightly so that in mid-1986 the outlook was favourable, characterized by achievements in the planning programme, progress in mining projects, and an increase in international coffee prices. This led to a reduction of the public deficit, which helped to restore the health of the financial system, which in turn helped the economy to enter a phase of balanced growth in the various sectors.

5. The coffee boom together with the effects of economic adjustment produced in 1986 a situation radically different from that in previous years. For example, from August 1985 to August 1986, gross reserves increased by nearly \$700 million; revenues from coffee exports rose from \$1,610,000,000 to \$2,154,000,000, at the same time as the turnaround in the hydrocarbon trade was making itself felt. Other indicators, such as the level of less significant exports, the growth of imports, and the performance of real exchange rates, reflect the health of the external

sector, which brings with it a different kind of problems and concerns relating to the management of the economic situation. It will become possible as a result to redirect spending towards priority projects, particularly those involving job creation and efforts to combat absolute poverty.

6. It should be noted that investments made in previous years in mining, hydrocarbon and energy projects will help to make substantial resources available to other strategic areas of the production or social sectors, such as drinking water supply, food production, primary school construction and equipment, and primary health care.

7. The major challenge will be to direct the favourable situation in the external sector so as to guarantee sustained medium-term growth, less vulnerable to exogenous forces and to the cyclical disruptions experienced in the past, and more closely geared to the integration, efficiency and equity of the domestic market.

#### B. National development strategies

8. The Government's goal is to initiate and carry out a national reconstruction process whose fundamental objective is to set up a socially oriented economic system. In this regard, a document entitled, "Development strategy for a socially oriented economy", has been prepared, which summarizes the main features of the Development Plan and defines the priorities on which the State will focus during the period 1986-1990.

9. This strategy seeks to integrate the various sectors of the economy, so that population groups which have so far been bypassed will have a share in production, consumption, and the benefits of development in general. In this light, the broad lines may be presented under three headings: (a) sustained and equitable growth; (b) efforts to combat poverty and create jobs; (c) modernization of the State.

10. The strategy for sustained and equitable growth is based on two considerations. The first, as has been noted, is that the Colombian economy has not achieved the degree of integration and maturity which would make it less vulnerable to external changes. In times of prosperity for coffee, the best-case scenario calls for strengthening the production sectors, consolidating the diversification of exports and achieving greater expansion and integration of the domestic market. The second consideration is implicit in the first. The weakness of the Colombian production structure is largely the result of failure to pay due attention to the social dimension necessary for the full use of human resources. There are substantial, demonstrated links between the satisfaction of basic needs, the development of human resources and the growth of the economy. In other words, it is essential to take advantage of the exceptional conditions in the external sector in order to increase domestic demand for national agricultural and industrial production. Included in this strategy of sustained and equitable growth are such features as: strengthening the production sectors; technological modernization; stimulation of production aimed at meeting basic needs; financial sector restructuring; streamlining of the decentralized sector and, in particular, the power companies; diversification of exports; reorganization of public finances; and support for small businesses and small and medium-scale industries.

11. The importance of the second strategy - efforts to combat poverty and create jobs - has been adequately described and studied in the past. As indicated by the Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and as confirmed by numerous studies carried out in Colombia, the problem of absolute poverty limits growth and hinders the development of democracy. Approximately one third of Colombian households cannot meet their basic needs, and are outside the reach of the services provided by the State. In some cases, they are living in uncertainty and violence. The economic crisis and the adjustment process have further eroded the living conditions of the poorest inhabitants. The extent of unemployment, which has reached unprecedented rates of around 15 per cent, as well as underemployment and employment in the informal sector, have made it imperative to formulate emergency employment plans, which in turn will play a role in the anti-poverty strategy. It is certain that economic recovery alone will not reduce the imbalance in the labour market. Such imbalance is currently one of the main economic policy concerns, and will continue to be so in the immediate future.

12. In that connection, the anti-poverty strategy includes the following social programmes:

(a) Programme for the major cities, to incorporate and rehabilitate areas lacking services, housing, transport, and State assistance;

(b) Regional programmes, to strengthen secondary towns and support cash and subsistence farming, with a view to creating the necessary infrastructure to link isolated areas to consumer and service centres, and to make possible their involvement in the country's economic, political and social life;

(c) Parallel and complementary programmes to support manufacturing production and, consequently, improve essential public services through specific activities in nutrition, basic health, education and training, environmental sanitation, housing and recreation, necessary for the achievement of a socially oriented economy.

13. The third strategy, the modernization of the State, and the improvement of the fiscal economy, is a sine qua non for fostering more integrated development. It reflects the urgent need to achieve maximum efficiency in the public sector in order to promote growth, achieve balanced regional development, extend democracy, fully guarantee social rights and civil liberties, administer justice speedily and completely, and promote conditions of peace and security for Colombian citizens.

14. This strategy envisages the following programmes: modernization and decentralization of public management and planning; career development in the civil service; political reforms giving more support to the Government and the opposition; strengthening the cities and departments in the administrative and financial fields; fiscal and administrative decentralization; deconcentration and delegation of functions; organization and reorganization of ministries, public sector institutes and entities; strengthening planning regions, and streamlining State management in the provision of public services; strengthening the administration of justice, and drafting legislation on family welfare, the integration of women in development, secondary towns and the rehabilitation plan.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

15. The beginning of the fourth programming cycle coincides with the transition from one Government to another, making it possible to adjust co-operation needs to the priorities set forth by the Government, based on the evaluation of previous plans and an analysis of current conditions.
16. The main criteria underlying the new programming are focused on the optimal use of the country's human resources; the rigorous adjustment of technical and financial co-operation programming to national demands, according to the priorities established in the Development Plan or in the official government documents; the optimal co-ordination with other sources of technical and financial co-operation; the consolidation of previous achievements; the application on a wider scale of the results which have proved to be useful in experimental or pilot activities, and which are applicable under current conditions; and, in general, the search for complementarity or linkages among the different programmes and projects.
17. In keeping with this basic thrust, technical co-operation requirements and priorities are conceived with reference to the broad activities defined as priorities by the Government, namely, sustained and equitable growth, an integrated approach to absolute poverty, and modernization of State management.
18. The guiding principle of sustained and equitable growth highlights the need to consolidate a theoretical, conceptual, strategic and operational framework of growth, compatible with social development, making possible the equitable redistribution of the benefits of development, emphasizing the eradication of absolute poverty, within what is termed the socially oriented economy.
19. With regard to the eradication of absolute poverty, a strategy vital for understanding and co-operating with countries in similar circumstances, particularly those of Latin America and the Caribbean, the improvement of social planning capacity is being sought. This guideline includes activities aiming at identifying the groups in absolute poverty, improving applied social research, increasing pre-investment in social projects, improving co-ordination in social sectors, developing human resources and improving the funding situation for social programmes. There is also a need to develop programmes designed to offer goods and services for meeting basic needs, such as the food security plan; the plans for low-cost housing, especially self-help/construction schemes; strengthening self-management; the drinking water supply plan; the extension of primary health care, child immunization, and the child survival and development plan; the promotion of universal primary education; the eradication of illiteracy; the post-literacy programmes; the basic social services programmes in marginal and poor areas of the major cities and secondary towns; the strengthening of the normalization and rehabilitation plan as a peace strategy and as a part of the fight against poverty; the programmes for generating employment and income, promoting the participation of women and developing an economy based on solidarity among the poorest groups.
20. Lastly, the modernization of the State will focus on the improvement of the State's management capacity for sustained and equitable growth, the eradication of

absolute poverty and a more balanced regional and social development. Under this broad heading there are several lines of action to consolidate a new national system for planning and administering regional and urban development, and for dealing with problems arising from the unequal distribution of population and resources in the national territory. It is deemed essential to enhance the planning and management capacity of the State, so that more rational comprehensive and sectoral policies, and more effective co-ordination between them and the local policies will result in achieving the economic and social goals set by the Government.

#### D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

21. The National Planning Department (DNP) is the institution responsible for ensuring the most effective possible use of technical and financial co-operation, based on the priorities set forth in the National Development Plan. In this way, the extraordinary asset of international co-operation can be most fully integrated with Colombian public investment. Operating on this premise, the Government is aware that it is important to create and firmly establish a system of international co-operation which would most effectively co-ordinate technical and financial co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral, in accordance with national, sectoral and regional needs. The system must also provide for the greatest possible harmonization among the various agencies of the central Government which are most directly concerned with the management and use of international co-operation (the DNP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Banco de la República and the decentralized ministries and institutes). Establishment of this system is a top priority under the broad heading of modernization of the State, to which UNDP and the agencies of the United Nations system will contribute in line with the provisions laid down by the Government.

22. UNDP, for its part, has contributed to the strategic and operational co-ordination of United Nations agencies operating in Colombia. It has, in this respect, developed a set of co-ordinating mechanisms and common approaches with a view to optimizing the impact and upgrading the quality of technical co-operation activities. This co-ordination is exemplified by the meetings of United Nations officials, held every year with the aim of jointly defining plans of action to facilitate laying the groundwork for the implementation of common strategies to ensure effective co-ordination, programming and information within the system. As a result of this periodic exercise, it has been easier to formulate proposals for technical co-operation in areas to which Colombia accords priority. Cases in point are the programme for an integrated approach to absolute poverty and the programme for the development of urban disadvantaged and rural areas. Both subjects were extensively and thoroughly dealt with at the last such encounter in early 1986.

23. Specifically, during the programming exercise for the fourth country programme, inter-agency working groups were set up within the United Nations system in Colombia. In addition to UNDP, participants included the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the World Food Programme (WFP); and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) - ample proof that the Joint

Consultative Group on Policy has been active in the country - in an attempt to identify with the Government areas for joint efforts. The results of this joint programming is highlighted in the relevant sections on linkages under each objective in chapter II.B of this document.

24. Closer ties have also been formed for the purpose of formulating and executing programmes financed by organizations such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in which the technical assistance component plays a significant role so as to ensure that the resources allocated to them are truly put to the best possible use. These linkages are indicated in the relevant sections of the fourth country programme.

25. Similarly, immediately after the recent disaster in Armero, caused by the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, the United Nations system joined forces with the Government to draft the basic document which was presented to the international community, in connection with the appeal issued by the Secretary-General at a special meeting of the General Assembly.

## II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

### A. Assessment of previous country programme

26. Under the third country programme co-operation was provided in the following priority thematic areas identified by the Government:

(a) Promotion of social change;

(b) Revival and stabilization of the economy: production, trade and national consumption;

(c) Consolidation of development in the principal macro-economic sectors.

27. Because the third programme was approved before the Government presented its National Development Plan, "Change with Equity", there are some disparities between the classifications used in it and in the presentation of ideas under the plan for 1983-1986. However, the two documents are consistent in most respects. A review of the results achieved and their linkage to the main activities of the Government's development policy suggests the following conclusions about the third country programme.

### Support for the planning of social change

28. With regard to the advancement of the most deprived segments of the population, support for activities under the National Rehabilitation Plan in areas of armed conflict has been significant. This support has been offered for both the formulation of the project "Strategies for the financing of the Social Plan for Peace" (COL/84/012) and the definition, planning and implementation of sub-projects and technical and financial strategies designed to optimize the results of activities under the Plan itself, which was carried out through the project

"Support to the National Rehabilitation Plan - Plan for Peace" (COL/84/013). This plan is, in essence, an integral part of the Government's peace policy, which seeks to remove the objective factors conducive to the spread of violence in areas of armed conflict. It is in itself an integrated regional development plan. Its activities call into play not only the State institutional apparatus, by encouraging the formulation of policies to strengthen municipal management, but also all the international agencies present in Colombia.

29. Equally significant are the results attained in support of the activities under the programme of the Office of the Mayor of Bogotá for inter-agency co-ordination and integral participation by the urban poor through the project on integrated development of low-cost urban settlements (COL/84/017). Activities under this project concentrate on fostering development self-help activities within the low-income communities for the construction of housing and the provision of community services. There has been a similar effort to promote community involvement in the construction of public buildings and facilities and the provision of community services. These specific actions have a multiplier effect through the promotion of local support services to small businesses, low-cost housing construction and grass-roots participation in the production and community activities in Bogotá.

30. UNDP inputs to the educational sector have been significant in terms of both supporting the activities under the National Literacy and Post-Literacy Plan (COL/84/015), and making higher education available over a wider radius through the application of "distance-teaching" methods under the project "Evaluative study and support to higher 'open' and 'distance-teaching' education" (COL/82/027), which has reduced illiteracy by an impressive 32.4 per cent. In the field of health, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) worked with the Government to raise health standards, and to lower morbidity and mortality rates. They also collaborated in the extension of health services through activities designed to consolidate the development of the National Health System, such as vaccination programmes and improved maternal and child care services. As much as 82 per cent of the population benefited from the vaccination programme.

31. As regards housing, UNDP participated in the establishment of an integrated information system for the analysis, planning, follow-up and evaluation of investments in low-cost housing under project COL/82/020. This constituted one more step towards fulfilling the goals defined in the National Housing Plan, among them, construction of 400,000 new units, 63 per cent of which are low-cost dwellings for which no down payment is required. The experience gained in this project will be of assistance in implementing concrete actions for technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC).

32. With respect to population policies and programmes, support was provided for the taking of the national population and housing census under ongoing project COL/83/P01, "Support for the national census". Under this project, a sample census, taken to determine coverage and range, was adjusted, and quality control systems were devised for the data collection and processing functions.



33. Concerning employment policy, support was given to activities to define the Labour Market Planning System under project COL/84/001, "Labour market", by studying the impact of the Government's investment package on job creation.

#### Economic recovery and stabilization

34. The modernization of the accounts and fiscal control systems under the project "Monitoring of the State's financial management" (COL/82/021) has been crucial to the economic stabilization process. Execution of this project brought about progress in incorporating management efficiency indexes into the information system on the supervision of decentralized entities. The project has also furnished continuing legal advice in order to strengthen the legal basis of fiscal control, which, in turn, has facilitated execution of the instruments for more rationalized control of the public debt.

35. UNDP has also supported the formulation of policies to protect the national capital goods industry and establish focal points for co-ordination in the oil sector, and the telecommunications, electronics, transport and energy sectors, all of which are an integral part of the activities under the project "Capital goods" (COL/82/016).

36. In addition, the activities initiated under the El Cerrejón coal project, Block B (COL/82/026) in support of the national coal company, Carbones de Colombia, S.A. (CARBOCOL), designed to enhance its management capacity as the body responsible for the co-ordination and implementation of the sector's development policies, have strengthened CARBOCOL's control over its interest in the coal mining venture. One tangible result is that in 1985, Colombia began exporting coal from the El Cerrejón deposit and in 1989 it will reach its target of mining 15 million tons.

37. Specific activities have also been carried out, such as investors' meetings in the areas of agro-industry and fisheries, which have led to foreign investment in the country.

38. Headway was also made in systematizing information on foreign trade under the project for the development of software for applications in the import sector (COL/20/61/ITC). The project will facilitate the formulation and updating of foreign trade policies.

39. The project "Duty-free Industrial and Commercial Zone at Cartagena (COL/79/008) boosted foreign trade activities in this duty-free zone by promoting its consolidation as a zone for processing export goods. This, in turn, brought economic and social benefits to the region in which it is located.

#### Consolidation of the principal macro-economic sectors

40. In order to consolidate the development of the principal macro-economic sectors, the Government has promoted strategies under which the country would attain steady economic growth rates in 1985 and 1986. In this context, it has become necessary to lend assistance to sectors which have demonstrated comparative

advantages nationally, and emphasize the complementarity of all sectors of production with a view to attaining the proposed objective. Within this framework, UNDP has actively participated in the agricultural sector through the project "Nation-wide and regional agricultural planning and information systems" (COL/83/012), whose activities are oriented towards preparing and compiling regional agricultural studies and descriptions of agricultural investment projects. Regional agricultural planning units were established in 24 departments for the primary purpose of attaining balanced development of agricultural productive capacity. Operation of the regional agricultural planning units has furnished the Ministry of Agriculture with up-to-date information on a regular basis on natural resources, land use and statistical samplings of the sector. Because of the way in which it is run, the project has provided technical assistance for the development of the National Rehabilitation Plan and, in particular, an added measure of support during the emergency caused by the eruption of the Nevado del Ruíz volcano. The project has served to strengthen the Ministry's planning capacity through operation of the regional agricultural planning units.

41. In addition, the creation of small associative businesses for the maintenance of the national road network has been promoted through efforts made under the project on small associative businesses (COL/84/004). The project resulted in the establishment of consolidated small businesses, creating more than 350 jobs and providing maintenance of approximately 3,500 kms of national highways. The experience gained facilitated the creation of new small associative businesses for highway maintenance as part of the project "Support programme for rehabilitation zones" (COL/84/012).

42. In the transport sector, the Civil Aviation Administration Department (DAAC) also received support for the completion of studies on the Medellín Airport under the project "Civil aviation" (COL/79/003). In the field of communications, assistance was provided for the technical training of engineers with the aim of developing national technology for computer applications in the field of telecommunications, through the project "Advanced training and telecommunication" (COL/84/008). Equal attention has been paid to the development of appropriate technologies in the field of solar energy, of water management and the use of non-conventional energy sources through the project "Tropical technological development" (COL/83/008).

43. Achievements under the projects "Emergency assistance to the populations affected by the volcano eruption in the Ruíz" (COL/85/003) and "Support for the plan of action for the social, economic and physical rehabilitation of the populations and zones affected by the eruption of the Nevado del Ruíz volcano" (COL/85/004) include: establishment of a national disaster prevention and management system, construction of permanent housing for the victims; economic revival of the area through grass-roots involvement in the production process; and job retraining of the affected population.

#### Conclusions

44. In short, it can be concluded that not only have UNDP resources and technical assistance been linked to the Government's main activities and programmes, but they

have also served as a catalyst for the mobilization of national resources and Government initiatives by providing backstopping for efforts to obtain external loans.

45. In this connection, a positive development has been the increase in Government-executed projects and the involvement of a growing number of national consultants and experts into both Government-executed projects and projects executed by United Nations agencies. This has made it possible to derive greater benefit from the country's own capacities and resources and has, at the same time, strengthened the State's technical capacity.

46. Cost-sharing resources acquired an increasingly important role during the 1982-1986 programme, which favoured the implementation of low-cost projects without sacrificing standards of technical excellence. During that period, non-IPF resources administered by the Office of the Resident Co-ordinator - provided by agencies of the United Nations systems and/or special funds, which were substantial in the five-year period 1982-1986 - totalled approximately \$24 million, of which 40 per cent represented Government cost-sharing.

47. Financial resources for technical co-operation may well be limited, but if they are used effectively, and if they can have multiplier effects which will strengthen the function of technical co-operation as such, they will have a positive impact in triggering the normal development processes.

#### B. New programme proposal

48. The fourth country programme accords with the priorities of the Government's programme and the main features of the economic and social policy established by the Colombian authorities for the period 1987-1990. It aims basically to supplement the efforts which the Government is making the main economic and social sectors. Thus the fourth country programme will assist the Government in achieving the results outlined in its three priority strategies described in paragraphs 8-14:

- (a) To contribute to programmes for the strengthening of production sectors;
- (b) To support efforts to combat absolute poverty, the creation of employment and the National Plan for Rehabilitation, Reconciliation and Normalization;
- (c) To strengthen the activities needed for the modernization and reform of the State and the decentralization of the development of the State.

The projects corresponding to each of these objectives are described below.

Strengthening of the production sectors

Ongoing projects

Assistance to the duty free industrial and commercial zone at Cartagena (phase II)  
(COL/79/008)

49. This project is being extended to include a sub-contract for international promotional services. Cost-sharing: \$296,000.

National programme for the development of the capital goods industry (COL/82/016)

50. This project will be extended to further consolidate the central institutional structure which directs policies for the development of this sector. Encouragement will be given to the formation of co-ordination units and technological promotion centres to strengthen the existing scientific and technological infrastructure. IPF: \$375,000; cost-sharing: \$300,000.

Development of the El Cerrejón coal project, Block B (COL/82/026)

51. This project is designed to strengthen the technical, operational, negotiating and management capacity of the national mining company, Carbones de Colombia. IPF: \$621,000; cost-sharing: \$176,000.

Advanced training in telecommunications

52. This project will be expanded under a second phase (COL/86/025). Cost-sharing: \$24,000.

Support for promotion and training activities in the duty-free industrial and commercial zone at Cartagena (COL/86/002)

53. This project is designed to institutionalize the zone's own promotional function. Cost-sharing.

Assistance in initiating a programme for the development of port training  
(COL/86/005)

54. The objective of this project is to make operational and implement the four-year plan for port training in the various phases of implementation envisaged, including the formulation of strategies to ensure the effective consolidation at the institutional level, using resources from a World Bank loan. IPF: \$100,000; cost-sharing: \$750,000.

Support for the integrated auditing of the programme Office of the  
Comptroller-General of the Republic (COL/86/014)

55. This project is designed to consolidate and make operational the integrated auditing programme of the Office of the Comptroller-General so that it can be incorporated within the existing system of control or management through a

systematic analysis of the operation, planning and investments of public establishments and State enterprises. Cost-sharing: \$35,000.

#### New projects

##### Contracting systems for the mining of coal deposits (COL/86/004)

56. The objective of this project is to establish and implement a consolidated system for the analysis of investment and contractual schemes to support Carbones de Colombia in the process of selecting alternatives for the contracting of coal-mining operations, so as to ensure the proper development of deposits. Cost-sharing: \$400,000.

##### Special programme for the production of yucca (COL/86/020)

57. This project is designed to serve a group of geographical areas with high production potential where small growers are located who need interdependent institutional activities carried out in the area of training, community development, technical and credit assistance for production, marketing and infrastructure. IPF: \$280,000; cost-sharing: \$200,000.

##### Support for the development of small and medium-scale industries (COL/86/021)

58. Under this project an institution-building programme will be devised which will lead to the appropriate and systematic development of small and medium-scale industries. IPF: \$200,000.

##### Expansion of the feasibility study for the Urrá project II (COL/86/022)

59. Under this project an attempt will be made to quantify the additional benefits which would result from the use of the Urrá dams in the southern part of the department of Córdoba in the management of irrigation districts for the inhabitants in the area served and in increasing the agricultural production and productivity of the region.

##### Feasibility study for a programme of integrated rural development in the eastern plains (COL/86/023)

60. This project is designed to identify areas of technological research in order to implement a programme of integrated rural development in pre-selected areas in the eastern plains. IPF: \$150,000.

##### Development of research activities at the Colombian Institute for the Promotion of Higher Education (COL/86/024)

61. The objective of this project is to strengthen the research capacity of the Colombian Institute for the Promotion of Higher Education in devising a programme for co-ordination among universities in post-graduate education. This project is being financed with resources from an IDB loan under a cost-sharing arrangement: \$3.5 million.

Training for the telecommunications sector 1987-1990 (COL/86/025)

62. The purpose of the project is to bring into operation the sectoral training plan for the period 1987-1990 in the areas of remote information systems, improvement of the Electronics Institute's teaching materials and equipment and training of management personnel at the National Telecommunications Company (TELECOM). The resources will come from TELECOM.

Tax administration (COL/86/027)

63. The objective of this project is to devise programmes leading to a reform of the budget planning, execution and control system, a strengthening of the supervisory capacity of the national Government over decentralized enterprises; an increase in tax collections; and a reorganization of the Central Customs Office.  
IPF: \$200,000.

Strengthening of the national fund for local roads (COL/86/028)

64. The objective of this project is to establish the institutional, administrative, financial, technical and operational foundations needed for the management of the resources of a loan granted by the World Bank. Cost-sharing: \$400,000.

Programmed reserve

65. The programmed reserve for this objective is \$893,000.

Linkages

66. The projects linked to this second objective will be complemented by projects from the regional programme and others from the regular programme of some bodies of the system such as:

Training programme for rural development (RLA/76/006);

Strengthening of the Andean integration process (RLA/76/015);

International co-operation for technical assistance and vocational training in agricultural production in Latin America (RLA/83/004);

Information services for the marketing of fisheries products in Latin America (RLA/79/058).

67. The technical co-operation programme of FAO will provide consultancy services in the areas of livestock-rearing, post-harvest and marketing activities, plant propagation and health, engineering and emergency construction, and technical and administrative assistance to agricultural co-operatives. The International Fund for Agricultural Development will carry out a programme of investment in rural development activities; the Arauca II rural development project is being co-financed with IDB and the Colombian Institute for Agrarian Reform, and the

second phase of the Boyacá-Santander rural development project is being negotiated to be implemented under the integrated rural development fund with co-financing from the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) and the international development fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

68. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) will contribute to the achievement of this objective through projects such as a project concerned with the education of pupils and training of educators in the creative use of free time as a strategy for preventing drug addiction and promoting the welfare of young people.

#### Efforts to combat poverty

##### Ongoing projects

##### "Distance-teaching" education (COL/82/027)

69. This project aims to complement activities undertaken in conjunction with the Decade for Educational Programmes. Cost-sharing: \$236,000.

##### Integrated development of low-cost urban settlements (COL/84/007)

70. The remaining activities still to be carried out under the project will complement ongoing programmes dealing with full participation by disadvantaged social groups and with the expansion of community activities, thus providing the Office of the Mayor of Bogotá with the technical and operational bases for initiating the second phase of the project, scheduled to begin in the latter half of 1987. IPF: \$174,000; cost-sharing: \$500,000.

##### Support for the National Rehabilitation Plan (COL/84/013)

71. This project will tie together all efforts at external fund-raising in order to consolidate them effectively as a component of the Government's policy of reconciliation and pacification; the project will go on to a second phase (COL/86/018). Cost-sharing: \$361,000.

##### Reconstruction of Armero (COL/85/004)

72. This umbrella project will provide support in such areas as housing, agriculture, risk forecasting and job creation for the population affected by the eruption of the Nevado del Ruíz volcano. Special programme resources: \$1.3 million.

##### Development of rural indigenous communities (COL/86/001)

73. The aim of the project is to establish the social and economic conditions required for the development of the indigenous communities, thus fostering peace in the rehabilitation areas in which these communities are situated. IPF: \$14,000; cost-sharing: \$185,000.

Sectoral adjustment programme for drinking water supply and environmental sanitation (COL/86/006)

74. The goal of this project is to provide the operational groundwork for the sectoral adjustment programme, by designing a national information system for the sector in conjunction with a study and a technical, institutional and financial assessment of enterprises, towns and departments with a view to unifying the technical, financial and operational approaches taken by the various organizations active in the sector throughout the country. IPF: \$84,000.

New projects

Universal primary education (COL/86/011)

75. This project will extend the coverage of rural primary schooling and will improve the quality of education through changes in curricula and teaching methods. It will benefit approximately 450,000 children over a period of three years. IPF: \$300,000; cost-sharing: \$150,000.

Social indicators of poverty (COL/86/012)

76. The objective of this project is to integrate and institutionalize a national system of social reporting which will periodically measure the evolution of poverty and social progress, highlighting the impact upon social development of the whole range of economic and social policies that have been applied. IPF: \$62,000.

Assistance in formulating and executing a national plan for eliminating absolute poverty (COL/86/015)

77. This project will outline a programme for dealing comprehensively under the National Economic and Social Development Plan with absolute poverty, in a way consistent with macro-economic, sectoral and regional policy and with the various social programmes. IPF: \$1.4 million.

Assistance in executing the Special Employment Programme (COL/86/016)

78. The objectives of this project are to increase the number of jobs in urban and rural areas; to provide income for the target population of the plan for eliminating absolute poverty; to develop a set of public works and services of direct and lasting benefit to the social groups participating in the programme; to improve working conditions and income in the informal sector of the economy; and to produce a multiplier effect on production and employment. IPF: \$1.4 million; cost-sharing: \$2 million.

Disadvantaged areas of Bogotá (phase II) (COL/86/017)

79. This project will encourage assistance in drawing up and carrying out programmes for action to combat poverty among the disadvantaged urban inhabitants of Bogotá, and in strengthening the planning, management and administrative capability of the Office of the Mayor of Bogotá. IPF: \$430,000; cost-sharing: \$500,000.



Assistance for the national reconciliation, normalization and rehabilitation process (COL/86/018) (Second phase of COL/84/013)

80. This project aims basically to eradicate once and for all factors such as poverty and the absence of institutional channels of communication between the State and the community, which make the backward regions a potential breeding ground for violence. It will provide technical support for carrying out the reconciliation process planned for 1987-1990, and preparing investment projects. This ties in directly with the negotiations being held with the World Bank to obtain a loan of \$400 million. IPF: \$600,000; cost-sharing: \$200,000.

Development of disadvantaged areas in the city of Medellín (COL/86/019)

81. The goal of the project is to help develop community participation activities and links between institutions in the disadvantaged areas of Medellín, in order to improve the basic living conditions in those areas particularly for women and children. IPF: \$100,000.

Programmed reserve

82. The programmed reserve for this objective is \$1,168,000.

Linkages

83. The projects planned in fulfilment of this objective will complement those under the regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean for 1987-1991 which are directed towards strengthening social policies and programmes; specifically, the regional project "Eradication of poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean" (RLA/86/004), the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) (RLA/79/006), the Education Programme for Indigenous Communities of the Andean Region (RLA/85/ITA/M16), and the regional project "Assistance for integrated rural development" (RLA/79/-65).

84. The projects proposed in pursuit of this objective fall within the scope of programmes such as the National Child Survival and Development Plan, administered with the technical and financial support of UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

85. Similarly, there is the Basic Social Services Programme executed by UNICEF as part of its Plan for the Full-Scale Development of the Pacific Coast under which infrastructures are being set up in one of the most depressed areas of the country. It can also be mentioned that in the field of comprehensive services to disadvantaged urban areas, where UNDP has been carrying out project COL/84/007, UNICEF and WFP are also active in Bucaramanga and Cúcuta respectively. In addition, in connection with the efforts to combat absolute poverty, mention should be made of the food security plan which is being drawn up with the assistance of FAO.

86. The programming activities of UNFPA are an important part of the programming exercise, UNFPA having set its priorities for Colombia within the general framework of UNDP programming.

87. The funds to be contributed by UNFPA for the period 1987-1990 are estimated at \$2,145,000. UNFPA will support: (a) extended coverage of maternal and child care and family planning services; (b) educational and informational activities on population, sex education, family life and family planning; (c) comprehensive services for the family, women, young people and children.

88. In connection with this objective mention should be made of the long-term loans from the World Bank to the Government of Colombia for the improvement of the water supply systems in Bogotá, Barranquilla and other cities; for improvement of basic health services in the poorest areas of the Pacific coast; and for health assistance to 250 communities.

89. WFP will continue its supplementary feeding projects, in pursuit of its strategy for promoting integration into the money economy. This strategy will be applied as part of special economic and social development programmes for production units and/or community groups in poverty-stricken areas, with a view to facilitating the execution of other development programmes or projects aimed at meeting the national goals in the agricultural and livestock sector.

90. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) will continue for another year and a half supporting the project "Support for the Ministry of Agriculture" (COL/85/W01) to assist it in applying the national policy for the advancement of farm women, the purpose of the project being to train officials and women's associations engaged in implementing the programme under that policy. A project is being drawn up by the Central Bureau of Co-operatives of the Cauca Valley, to develop educational materials and a community education programme, involving women leaders in the Cauca Valley and Huila.

91. The UNFDAC project "Treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts" (COL/85/426), which aims to replace the cultivation of coca in the southern region of the Cauca department, can also be seen as contributing to the achievement of this objective.

#### State modernization and reform

##### Ongoing projects

##### Planning and management of investments low-cost housing (COL/82/020)

92. This project has been extended in order to expand activities and operational improvements to other bodies in the housing sector, and it will carry over into new project COL/86/030. Cost-sharing: \$354,000.

##### Training of negotiators in the field of international economic policy (COL/83/009)

93. This project has been extended to allow studies to be conducted on foreign policy and international trade policy. Cost-sharing: \$50,000.

Modernization and operational improvements in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (COL/84/002)

94. Activities under this project have been extended to strengthen the technical and operational capacity of the Foreign Ministry. IPF: \$36,000.

New projects

Assistance in carrying out public policies (COL/86/009)

95. This project will strengthen the institutional capacity of the Department of Administration of the Office of the President of the Republic in order to enable it to systematize and streamline procedures for decision-making and follow up of decisions that will help achieve the main goals identified in the Government's programme. IPF: \$400,000.

Support system for the administrative, operational and financial improvement of local governments (COL/86/010)

96. This project will help to give the local governments a solid institutional structure in order to strengthen municipal management as a vital component of the decentralized institutional apparatus. IPF: \$511,000; cost-sharing: \$300,000.

Strengthening the management capability of the central Government (COL/86/013)

97. This project aims to help strengthen the management capacity and the modernization of certain ministries which are closely involved in the administration of policy and the development and expansion of the production and social sectors. IPF: \$150,000.

Career development in the civil service (COL/86/026)

98. The project will assist in developing and expanding the scope of administrative careers through a training plan for government officials in the Advanced School of Public Administration; at the same time, the groundwork will be laid for strengthening the Regional Economic and Social Policy Councils. IPF: \$300,000.

Institutional strengthening of the Division of International Technical Co-operation of the National Planning Department (COL/86/029)

99. This project aims, first, to co-ordinate effectively the sources of funding for technical co-operation and, secondly, to draw up an inventory of co-operation needs in the various central and regional State institutions, all of which will pave the way for formulating a consolidated TCDC programme. IPF: \$100,000.

Investment in low-cost housing - Second phase (COL/86/030)

100. In the light of the findings of the integrated information system which has been established under project COL/82/020 for the analysis, planning, monitoring

and assessment of investments in low-cost housing, this new project will broaden activities in order to finish making organizational improvements in the Territorial Credit Institute and extend the programme to the Institute's regional offices, the Central Mortgage Bank, the National Planning Department and the National Savings Fund. IPF: \$150,000; cost-sharing: \$300,000.

Programmed reserve

101. The programmed reserve for this objective is \$323,000.

Linkages

102. The projects planned in pursuit of this objective will be complemented by regional projects such as "International relations" (RLA/80/019); "Economic and social planning: Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)" (RLA/81/013); "Development of the management capability of the public sector" (RLA/86/020).

103. The UNIFEM Participatory Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean (PAPLAC) seeks to assist Governments in Latin America in identifying policies and approaches to promote the integration of women into development processes, programmes and projects.

104. WHO and PAHO will continue to provide joint technical assistance in priority areas of the health sector. Through their American Regional Programming and Evaluation System, (AMPES), they will provide technical assistance in areas such as: (a) adapting health services to the most vulnerable groups of people; (b) developing specific activities to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of services such as national programming, financing, local programming and a local network of services and operations, information systems, and human resources development.

105. Some of the projects planned as part of this objective are complemented by the UNFDAC project "Administrative and management support system for the executive secretariat of the National Narcotics Council" (COL/86/424). The achievement of this objective is also being furthered by the long-term loans granted to the Government by the World Bank for the programme to direct the economy towards increased exports and for strengthening the managerial, financial management and operational capability of the Ports Authority of Colombia.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

106. In order to meet one-time requirements arising as the programme progresses, \$1.2 million has been left unprogrammed.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

<u>A. UNDP-administered sources</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Third cycle IPF balance	(211 000)	
Fourth cycle IPF	12 100 000	
Subtotal IPF		11 889 000
Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	-	
Special programme resources	1 300 000	
Government cost-sharing	12 411 000	
Third-party cost-sharing	-	
Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator: UNIFEM	40 000	
UNDP special trust funds	-	
Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds		13 751 000
<u>B. Other sources</u>		
Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly committed as a result of the country programme exercise: UNFDAC	2 600 000	
Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources	-	
Subtotal, other sources		<u>2 600 000</u>
TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		<u><u>28 240 000</u></u>

II. USE OF RESOURCES

Ongoing projects	8 753 000	
New project proposals	15 903 000	
Programmed reserve	2 384 000	
Subtotal, programmed resources		27 040 000
Unprogrammed reserve		<u>1 200 000</u>
TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES		<u><u>28 240 000</u></u>

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