Thirty-fifth session
6 June-1 July 1988, Geneva
Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda

PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR QATAR*

<table>
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<th>Programme period</th>
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<tr>
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<td>9 403 500</td>
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* 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; and (d) distribution of new country programme by sector.
I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. The discovery of oil in Qatar first exported in 1949, transformed the traditional economy of the country which, in 1980, had the highest per capita income in the world. This development was made possible, among other factors, by a very high level of labour immigration, which at its peak more than tripled the previous levels before receding slightly in recent years. A number of industries, most petroleum-based, have been established and an impressive infrastructure of ports, roads, postal and telecommunications services, plus an extensive social welfare system covering education, health, housing, water and electricity, has been developed.

2. However, since the world-wide drop in oil prices, Government revenues, 95 per cent of which are derived from oil, have fallen progressively from 19.5 billion Qatari riyals in 1980 to 10.7 billion riyals in 1985, while budget estimates for the current year (1987) postulate revenue receipts of only 6.7 billion riyals (at the exchange rate of 3.63 Qatari riyals to one dollar). This has necessitated drastic reductions in Government expenditures, which have declined progressively since 1981, despite the drawing down of reserves.

3. One result has been a precipitous decline in construction activities which, until 1982, constituted the largest employment sector. The fall in employment was also aggravated by the contraction of many major private sector activities, particularly those which are export oriented.

4. Not only have these developments halted the expansion of the economy but they threaten past achievements, both because the shrinking export markets diminish the profitability of existing industries and because of the steeply increasing relative cost of social services.

B. National development strategies

5. There is no formal planning organization in Qatar and the responsibility for development planning and the execution of development projects is shared between sectoral ministries or entities under the authority and direction of the office of the Head of State.

6. Until the beginning of the 1980s the Government, enjoyed steadily growing income from oil, relied heavily on the use of external human and technological inputs as the driving force of its development, aiming to achieve an economy sufficiently diversified so as to permit sustained growth once its level of oil production began to diminish.

7. The dramatic downturn of oil revenue and uncertain evolution of this resource in the future has made the Government rethink its development strategies. In the short run, it must complement its across-the-board budgetary reductions by measures
to increase the efficiency of the domestic sector, augment revenues from internal sources and rationalize its investment policies. In the mid- and long-term, it seeks to consolidate past gains by institutional restructuring and reform, intensified development of national human resources, diversification of the economic base and enhancement of international co-operation both within and outside the region.

8. The emphases on human resource development and diversification are not new, having been well-defined targets during the earlier phase of expansion, but they have acquired new urgency in the light of recent developments.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

9. In the past twenty years, most of the technology transfer which has taken place in Qatar has been part of capital formation, being largely packaged in investment projects in the form of staff training programmes included in turnkey ventures. Foreign private companies were almost always the vehicle for such schemes, which were developed on an ad hoc basis in relation to the requirements of specific productive or service activities. Multilateral co-operation were modest and largely restricted to providing inputs for the institutional and operational strengthening of infrastructure and services and in areas that were not the object of significant investment activity.

10. Efforts to train national personnel notwithstanding, it must be recognized that heavy reliance on external resources for the management of enterprises implanted on a turnkey basis, as well as resort to expatriates for the staffing of the rapidly expanding infrastructure and social services, has left considerable weaknesses in the process of national participation in the economy. Now that rapid capital investment must be abandoned and priority attention given to a more self-reliant approach to development, it has become important to explore the potential for international technical co-operation.

11. Having voluntarily relinquished its indicative planning figure (IPF) in 1976, the Government requested its reinstatement in the light of its changed circumstances. Following the Governing Council decision to allocate an IPF of $660,000 for the fourth programming cycle (1987-1991), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) proposed, and the Government accepted, the mounting of a multi-disciplinary mission to advise on a coherent approach to the use of resources for international technical co-operation to meet the needs arising from the current economic situation. After consultations between UNDP and various agencies of the United Nations system, extensive consultations within the Government and dialogue between the latter and the UNDP office on the findings of the report of the multi-disciplinary mission, the Government concluded that priority for technical co-operation should be given to:

(a) The improved management and rationalization of public establishments;
(b) The creation of a built-in capacity for human resources development, and
(c) The expansion of the income-generating base of the economy.

/...
D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

12. As explained in the previous section, technical co-operation in the past has been modest. Nevertheless, there have been some activities involving the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNDP and some United Nations agencies under their regular programmes. Responsibility for dealing with these programmes has been shared between the Office of the Head of State and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The latter deals primarily with legal aspects and formal matters of protocol, while the former is concerned with daily operational matters, including overseeing cost-sharing arrangements and the earmarking of necessary funds in the national budget.

13. Given the new economic climate and the increasing interest in technical co-operation, the Government has concluded a number of bilateral co-operation agreements, most of which have not yet reached the operational stage. The scope for harmonization of action both within the United Nations system and with bilateral agencies is thereby significantly enhanced.

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of previous country programme

14. As mentioned above, Qatar relinquished its IPF in 1976 and thereafter whatever co-operation continued with UNDP was entirely financed by Government cost-sharing. UNDP activities were at their lowest level in 1980 with an expenditure of under $200,000. Increasing since then, slowly at first but more rapidly in later years, project expenditures amounted to $1,250,000 in 1985 and $1,010,000 in 1986 with the prospect of renewed increase in 1989. The resources are still mainly from Government cost-sharing except for two cases of third-party cost-sharing contributions from UNICEF and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (UNCHS) respectively.

15. There have been 24 projects involving UNDP co-operation since 1980, of which 14 were operational in 1987. All but two were projects of less than $400,000, the majority involving the institutional strengthening of infrastructure. As concerns the expert component, the line between advisory and executive functions was often blurred by the acute dearth of trained national personnel. While training was an important built-in component in most of these projects, there were also two projects which specifically addressed training needs, one concerned with assistance to the Telecommunications Training Centre and the other with in-service postal training.

16. In recent years, there has been a trend towards the greater use of short-term experts and consultants and a reduction in long-term experts. Expenditure on equipment, including training equipment, accounted for a little over 16 per cent of total expenditure over the period from 1980 to 1986.
17. While the delivery rate of project activities in 1986 was relatively satisfactory thanks to prudent adjusted budgeting, the pace of project implementation remains the most important problem facing the programme. In a number of cases, project duration has had to be extended because of Government difficulties in meeting its financial and other commitments. The sharp reduction in oil revenues produced a shortfall in budget resources, which had to be equitably shared among all ministries and other governmental bodies, and in a situation of full Government cost-sharing, it was unavoidable that the restrictions on public spending would have an impact on UNDP projects. With a clearer perception of its budgetary constraints and hence more realistic financial planning, the Government intends to avoid such problems in the new programme.

18. Another factor of a more structural nature which has affected the pace of project implementation has been the frequent shortage of appropriate candidates to be trained to take over the functions originally entrusted to international personnel. This is a problem of considerable magnitude of which the Government is fully aware and which it plans to address in the new programme.

B. New programme proposal

19. Since the end of its first country programme in 1976, the Government technical co-operation programme with the United Nations system has been on a project-by-project basis. This second country programme starts in the second year of the fourth UNDP programming cycle, 1987-1991, in consequence of the elaborate planning work required, including the mounting of the multi-disciplinary mission in 1987. Of its full fourth-cycle IPF of $660,000, an estimated $56,000 was spent in 1987, leaving some $604,000 available for programming. Cost-sharing funds, including those already approved for ongoing projects and project extensions, will amount to $8,349,500. Other resources comprise $330,000 from the Qatar Special Programme Account (QSPA) and a third-party cost-sharing in the amount of $120,000 from UNICEF. All the additional cost-sharing contributions will be made according to established payment schedules as reflected in new project documents.

20. In the absence of any national plan, a major task of the Government during the preparatory period, assisted by the multi-disciplinary mission, was to define the development policies within whose framework a coherent UNDP programme could be elaborated. Given its overriding objectives of consolidating the gains of the past and setting the stage for a new phase of development better adapted to its current international earnings capacity, the Government concluded that the focus of the UNDP programme should be on three priority areas:

(a) Capacity-building and institutional adjustment;

(b) Human resources development;

(c) Economic diversification.

/.../
Capacity-building and institutional adjustment

21. In an era of almost limitless availability of development funds, it was understandable that sufficient attention was not always paid to appropriate institutional and management structures, the avoidance of duplication or overlapping functions and an appropriate relationship between costs and revenues of public services. Accordingly, the Government wishes to benefit from UNDP international experience in order to restructure its management capacities, enhance self-reliance through wider participation of Qatari nationals and undertake appropriate administrative reforms and institutional adjustments.

Ongoing projects

Assistance in the Development of Broadcasting (QAT/81/001)

22. This is an investment support project with the Ministry of Information implementing a comprehensive investment programme prepared under a funds-in-trust arrangement by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to provide the telecommunication sector with a new short-wave transmitting system and a training centre, as well as the reorganization of the Department of Engineering at the Ministry. Because of budgetary constraints and lack of Qatari counterparts, the agency inputs were much reduced and the main contribution of the chief technical adviser are investment-related activities, studying and recommending equipment specifications and furnishing technical advice and on-the-job training. An extension of the project to mid-1988 with a total cost of $90,000 is expected.

Urban Planning (QAT/83/004)

23. The objectives of this project are to advise the Municipality of Doha on monitoring and implementing its urban planning. The current termination date is end-1988, but an extension to late 1989 to permit the promulgation of appropriate statutes and regulations and enhance the institutional capability of the Municipality in urban planning is expected. The cost within the programme period is estimated at $321,000 over two years.

Development of Meteorological Services, Phase II (QAT/83/011)

24. The Government has accepted the recommendation of an evaluation mission to further strengthen the Department of Meteorology. The second phase of the project focuses on the development of physical resources, operation and maintenance of the observation network, training of local services and the establishment of a new service for monitoring seismic activities. The estimated cost is $467,160 over two years.

Industrial Pollution - Phase II (QAT/83/016)

25. After a first phase, "Assessment and Control of Industrial Pollution", this second phase concentrates on the advisory services of an international expert mainly. A fully equipped laboratory for pollution control is now ready to start operation. Current activities will continue into mid-1988 and an extension of the
project is envisaged for two years with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) assistance to operate the laboratory and train counterparts. Total additional costs are approximately $160,000.

Creation of an Information Data Bank System (QAT/85/003)

26. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in the United Nations Secretariat (DTCD), under a preparatory assistance arrangement with the Ministry of Information has fielded a data processing expert to assist the latter in implementing its automated information system programme by training its personnel and advising on the acquisition of the new equipment. During the past year, the main activity of the project was in training. An extension of the project for another year is envisaged to permit the execution of the investment-related activities. Approximately costs are $127,000.

Scientific and Applied Research Centre (SARC): Research and Studies Programme (QAT/86/001)

27. So far, two short-term consultancies have been implemented in 1987 to elaborate work plans for the various projects with the concerned parties. However, the project is presently at a standstill, awaiting the decision of the Qatar University authorities to settle the cost-sharing contribution issue. DTCD will provide direct technical assistance to the Centre for their joint activities in applied research with several Governmental departments on rotary intersections, geodetic measurement techniques for checking landfills and building stabilities, the mapping of historical sites and the investigation of the main trends of agricultural research. Project activities are intended to develop the capacity of the various technical departments; they will run up to May 1989 with total cost amounting to $322,000.

Country Programme Technical Co-operation Needs Assessment Mission (QAT/87/001)

28. The main activity under this project was fielding the multi-disciplinary Mission and incorporating its outputs within the ongoing country programme exercise. Future activities in the form of agency visits and project formulation missions are expected to continue during 1988, for which a budget of $16,000 has been earmarked.

UNDP/STAS Multi-Sectoral Technical Assistance (QAT/87/002)

29. This umbrella project provides a number of short-term advisors on an ad hoc basis to the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Agriculture, in such areas as weed management, computer operation and maintenance, irrigation methods, pesticides and fertilizer uses. The project will run till early 1989 at a cost of $50,000.
New projects

Multisectoral institutional support and development

30. A number of ministries and public agencies have expressed support for institutional strengthening and development. Therefore, rather than dealing with each case individually, the project will address major institutional problems under an umbrella concept, as far as practicable, through the implanting of institutional support units in key units and ministries. The basic concept is therefore to have a central cell to assist other satellite institutional support units. These units will be attached to the offices of the undersecretaries as a catalyst for self-induced institutional restructuring and development. As a guiding unit, the central cell could be located in an existing Government agency such as the Civil Service Department or in a future organ such as the envisioned planning secretariat. Accordingly, the institutional support units will identify and channel required technical assistance to various departments in the form of studies, training programmes and institutional development and will play an operational role within the ministry. At the national level, they will ensure co-ordinated action with other ministries by following standardized procedures and methods laid down by the main project, and in utilizing it as a central source for their various technical assistance inputs. The outcome would be a generalized systematic upgrading of budgetary, planning, procurement, information and training practices at the national level. Seed money from the IPF in the order of $144,000 will start off the project and will be supplemented by cost-sharing funds in due course. Total costs could reach $1,444,000 by 1991. By following this approach, a more cost-effective project concept will be achieved as a result of common sharing of expertise time, large-scale training programmes and effective exchange of experience.

Strengthening of Environmental Management Assessment and Control (QAT/87/007)

31. At the request of the Environment Protection Committee, a consultancy mission by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) was arranged to study marine pollution, recommendations of which have necessitated the formulation of a project for training Qataris in environment management. The project will run for a period of three years at a cost of $160,000, following the agreement reached with a bilateral aid-agency to train Qatari fellows.

Management Assistance to Civil Aviation Department

32. Under a completed project, Management Assistance to Civil Aviation (QAT/83/019) consultants recommended transfer of airport management responsibility to the Civil Aviation Department. To enable it to meet these responsibilities, the Government intends to request further assistance to the Department under a new project estimated to cost $750,000.
Development of Meteorological Services

33. The Government is considering taking over the operation of the meteorological station at the airport, thereby requiring assistance in organizing and operating such a service, including the training of personnel. Approximate costs are $700,000.

UNDP/Short-term Advisory Services: Public Sector

34. This umbrella project provides a number of short-term advisors on an ad hoc basis in such areas as energy, health, education, transportation to various ministries, in contrast to QAT/87/002, which addresses agricultural issues only. The two projects between them will provide full coverage of the public sector and will continue for two years. The cost of this project is $150,000.

Linkages

35. Other than the traditional projects, umbrella projects grouping together several ministries and organizations will be used in the country programme. They offer a logical approach to address the problem of institutional rigidities and departmental fragmentation. It is envisaged that institutional support units in the first instance will enhance interaction by redressing the prevailing imbalances between the technical and the common services departments. Advantage will also be taken of the mutually reinforcing elements between projects in this and the two other priority sectors, namely human resources development and economic diversification.

36. Attention will be paid to ensuring linkages between UNDP projects and activities of United Nations agencies under their regular programmes in related fields as well as to the newly developing bilateral assistance activities.

37. Qatar is also in a position to benefit from linkages with the UNDP regional programme. Specific projects under this programme include projects: (a) Civil Aviation College for Gulf States (RAB/86/056), based in Doha, Qatar; (b) Arab Maritime Transport Academy (RAB/84/028); (c) Rinder Pest Control in West Asia (RAB/86/024); (d) Network of Market Information Systems (RAB/87/008); and (e) Software Technology Centre (RAB/86/035).

Human resources development

38. Within a relatively short period, Qatar has managed to establish a fully-fledged modern administration and rapidly Qatarise almost all the top-ranking decision-making posts. The key to this achievement has been the energetic and wide-ranging education programme of the Government for providing generalized elementary education and technical training as well as graduate and postgraduate academic opportunities to Qataris. There is clearly a need to maximize the benefits of the existing facilities, to avoid duplication and to take account of interrelationships in the training process. Above all, there is the need to match the supply of skilled and trained manpower with the actual needs of the country.
39. At this juncture, the emphasis must be on the training of middle-level technical and professional cadres to permit the progressive replacement of foreign workers by Qatari nationals as part of the Government policy of self-reliance. This necessitates a reorientation of the existing education and training systems in co-operation with the entities intended to absorb the output of those systems. Other objectives are a reduction in structural rigidities in order to maximize the amount of further investment.

**Ongoing projects**

**Assistance to the Telecommunication Training Centre (QAT/85/005)**

40. In a joint effort with ITU, the Department of Telecommunications in the Ministry of Communication and Transport has sought to upgrade the Telecommunication Training Centre within a long-term manpower development plan for this sector. The major activities of the project will terminate during 1987; since the sector was recently reorganized, future co-operation with the Qatar Public Telecommunication Corporation will be decided upon once the new management has finalized plans and policies for the future. Unspent funds amounting to $25,000 could be used to determine future technical co-operation needs.

**In-Service Postal Training (QAT/85/006)**

41. For the past three years, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the Qatari Directorate of Posts have been involved in an intensive training and institutional development programme in readiness to operate one of the most advanced postal facilities in the Gulf. The starting date is set for April 1988 and the services of a United Nations expert, together with those of a United Nations volunteer, will continue until September 1989 to assist in this transition. The work plan includes a feasibility study for using the training capacity in Qatar to serve other Gulf countries. Required funds are $199,000.

**Development of Health Education with Emphasis on Maternal and Child Health (QAT/85/002)**

42. The UNDP Office of Project Services (OPS), the Department of Preventive Health at the Ministry of Public Health, the executing agency, and UNICEF are jointly working to expand training in health education in Qatar. The project inputs comprise the services of a chief technical advisor, six man/months consultancies and several study tours. A regional seminar for exchange of experience is also planned. Project activities will continue till the latter part of August 1988. Tentative agreement among the parties concerned has been reached to extend the project for another year. Total costs involved are in the order of $323,500.

**Consultancy Services and Training (QAT/87/003)**

43. The purpose of this project is to provide training and consultancy services on an ad hoc basis and respond to urgent technical co-operation needs in various fields, especially where UNDP has no operational projects. A new project document
will replace the preparatory assistance document. Additional funds to permit project activities to run through 1991 will be needed and total costs are expected to reach $339,000.

New projects

Manpower Development

44. As mentioned in paragraph 31 above, one of the tasks assigned to the institutional support units, to be established under the project Multisectoral Institutional Support and Development, will be the assessment of present and future manpower needs of the entity to which each institutional support unit is attached, as well as the identification of appropriate training programmes for each homogeneous group. Once these needs are identified and quantified, these programmes will be implemented through this project, using mainly excess capacity in existing training institutions and combining staff inputs from national, bilateral and multilateral sources. Seed money from the IPF has been earmarked for the project. In addition, a sum of $1.2 million in cost-sharing is expected during the fourth cycle.

In-service Training on UNDP Procedures

45. Training programmes will be conducted on UNDP project formulation, monitoring and evaluation procedures for Government employees. The project will provide study tours for national project directors and local national officers, and its activities are expected to run through 1991, with a total cost of $120,000.

Linkages

46. Linking future training programmes to existing training capacities will yield important economies for the country. Further cost reduction could be achieved by encouraging links with other Arab institutions in the form of regional training programmes, and such possibilities will be explored in the future, as will links to present and potential bilateral and multilateral training programmes.

47. Through the regional project - EDI Training Programmes in the Arab States (RAB/87/005), to be organized by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, an opportunity will exist for manpower training for selected middle- and senior-level cadres.

Economic diversification

48. The present standard of living in Qatar compares favourably with any advanced country thanks to the comprehensive welfare programme which has been created during the past two decades. Consequently, new expectations and consumption patterns have become established; a dynamic economy is required to meet these needs. Given the recent volatility of the petroleum market and the security problems in the Gulf, the Government is determined to reduce its dependence on foreign inputs by following a strategy of economic diversification in building up domestic productive capacity. UNDP has already been assisting modestly in this endeavour but will have a much greater role in the future.
Ongoing projects

UNV Assistance to the Department of Agriculture and Water Research (QAT/85/001)

49. Four United Nations volunteers in various agricultural disciplines have been fielded under this project to continue research activities on greenhouse agriculture. A two-year extension of the project is foreseen, at a cost of $163,000, to permit the Government to identify and train qualified personnel to take over responsibility and produce training material for extension service use.

New projects

Improvement of Construction Materials and Techniques

50. The main objective of this project is to develop the building materials industry using local raw materials, industrial by-products and wastes, thereby having a positive effect on the environment. The estimated cost is $450,000 over three years.

Identification of Industrial Opportunities

51. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has been providing assistance to the Industrial Development Technical Centre under the project Industrial Consultancy Services (TF/QAT/77/002) since the late 1970s. One of its main outputs has been the preparation of feasibility studies. As a result of the country programming exercise it has been realized that reformulation of the project under UNDP would enhance its impact and effectiveness through better co-ordination and improved linkage with other projects within the new country programme. The new project will continue to focus on the preparation of feasibility studies geared to the needs of the private sector, together with other necessary pre-conditions to promote private investment. The overall cost will be around $410,200.

Fish Resources Assessment and Development

52. The proposed project would (a) determine the the fishing potential of Qatar by building up and continuously updating data and information on fish resources and (b) develop fish-catching capacity through the introduction of improved fishing methods and more advanced fishing gear and equipment with the aim of achieving the maximum sustainable yield and (c) contribute to the goal of self-sufficiency in animal protein. The tentative cost is estimated at $900,000.

Assistance in Groundwater Development and Conservation - Phase II

53. Given the rapid depletion of potable groundwater reserves, a consultancy mission is requested to analyse available data from various Government entities and prepare national guidelines and legislation to optimize water usage and development. A three-man mission costing $75,000 would be needed in 1988.
UNDP/STAS - Private Sector

54. The sum of $40,000 is earmarked from the IPF for short-term advisory services STAS consultancies to the private sector, on a revolving fund basis.

Linkages

55. A major task of the institutional support units is to rationalize procurement procedures in the public sector. This will enable the Government to gauge demand in the public sector for various products and services and will give the Government a pivotal role in identifying marketing and investment opportunities. By linking public sector demand for goods and services with local productive capacities, the Government will follow the most direct path to economic diversification and a viable domestic market.

56. For other products requiring more complex and larger manufacturing capacities, Qatar could turn towards the Gulf Co-operation Council and UNDP would be ready to assist the Government to negotiate and establish joint ventures with other States within the form of parastatal corporations or private enterprises, by working closely with regional and international organizations, e.g. the Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consultancy, the World Bank and UNIDO to accommodate Government needs for economic diversification and wider regional co-operation and links.

57. An important pre-condition for an active private sector is up-to-date knowledge generated by a comprehensive national information network linking Qatar with various data banks in the United Nations system and the rest of the world. In the next country programme, through regional and interregional linkages, the experience of the United Nations system will be sought to enhance information in support of dynamic economic interaction.

58. More specifically, the regional programme will provide further opportunities for increased knowledge and data through projects such as Preinvestment Project for the Establishment of Infrastructure for Engineering (RAB/87/013) and Regional Technical Assistance to the Gulf Co-operation Council secretariat (RAB/87/006).

C. Unprogrammed reserve

59. Preparatory activities and project formulation missions have been initiated primarily through the IPF and the Qatar special programme account, which includes office budget and project economies as well as interest on cost-sharing balances. The total resources of the programme are $9,403,500 out of which the sum of $200,000 has been set aside as an unprogrammed reserve to meet new needs and provide the programme with the necessary flexibility for the mid-term review scheduled towards end of 1989.
### Annex

**FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

#### I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

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<th>Source</th>
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<td>Fourth cycle IPF (1988-1991)</td>
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<td>Subtotal IPF</td>
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<td>Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries</td>
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<td>Special programme resources</td>
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<td>Government cost-sharing</td>
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<td>Third-party cost-sharing</td>
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<td>Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator</td>
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<td>UNDP special trust funds</td>
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<td>Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds</td>
<td>$9,403,500</td>
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<td><strong>B. Other sources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly committed as a result of the country programme exercise</td>
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<td>Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources</td>
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<td>Subtotal, other sources</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING</strong></td>
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#### II. USE OF RESOURCES

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<td>Ongoing projects</td>
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<td>New project proposals</td>
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<td>Programmed reserve</td>
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<td>Subtotal, programmed resources</td>
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*a/ IPF for 1987-1991 $660,000 minus 1987 expenditures of $56,000 equals $604,000.*

*b/ Includes $330,000 from the Qatar Special Programme Account, which includes office budget and project economies as well as interest on cost-sharing balances.*

*c/ $120,000 represents third-party cost-sharing by UNICEF for project Development of Health Education with Emphasis on Maternal and Child Health (QAT/85/002).*