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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR  
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya  
for the period 1982-1986

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1/ The previous country programmes for Libyan Arab Jamahiriya were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/LIB/R.1-DP/GC/LIB/R.2.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submits for consideration by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) its third country programme, which is based on a total of US\$ 30,578,000. Of this amount, a relatively modest figure of 5 million emanates from the indicative planning figure (IPF) for the third programming cycle (1982-1986) and an estimated \$200,000 constitutes a carryover of unspent IPF funds from the second programming cycle (1977-1981). In accordance with established procedures, only 80 per cent of the IPF (or US\$ 4 million) has been programmed. The remaining 20 per cent (or US \$ 1 million) has been kept as a reserve. The balance of US\$ 25,378,000 constitutes the Government's contribution in the form of cost-sharing. Even the expanded programme will not be adequate to cover the enormous needs in technical co-operation of the Government, which has also resorted to various arrangements with the United Nations agencies on a bilateral basis in the form of technical co-operation projects executed on a funds-in-trust basis.
2. The duration of this country programme is five years, commencing January 1982. It is not completely synchronized with the Jamahiriya's Second Socio-Economic Transformation Plan which started in 1981 and ends in 1985.
3. The funds-in-trust arrangements served the country well by providing badly needed expertise under the umbrella and with the substantive support of the relevant United Nations executing agencies. The Government, however, for various reasons has expressed a desire to gradually shift from funds-in-trust arrangements to increased cost-sharing. This means that ongoing funds-in-trust projects will be allowed to continue under the current arrangements for the unexpired portion of their duration.
4. Sectoral analyses were made by both the United Nations agencies concerned and the sectoral secretariats. Accordingly, the third country programme is based on the priorities and objectives of the Second Socio-Economic Transformation Plan (1981-1985), which was prepared within the framework of the long-term perspective study undertaken in respect of the period 1980-2000. The Plan gives the highest priority to industrialization and the development of agriculture, the purpose being to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance. The objectives of the medium-and long-term development strategies of the Government are in line with the provisions of several resolutions and decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and UNDP Governing Council, including General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) and Governing Council decisions 79/10 (VII) and 80/11 on the establishment of the new international economic order and General Assembly resolutions 34/204 and 35/73 and Governing Council decision 80/22 (II) on the participation of women in development. With regard to the latter, the Transformation Plan (1981-1985) provides for a specific and substantial increase in the number of women in the productive labour force by the end of the plan period.
5. The general strategy of the third country programme aims at achieving the maximum impact in the implementation of the objectives of the Transformation Plan, together with those of the long-term strategy. For this reason, the country programme is heavily concentrated in the priority sectors; within

those sectors, the central theme has been planning and human resources development, strictly oriented to investment projects and activities. The dispersion of funds and efforts has been avoided in order to achieve the greatest possible impact.

6. The third country programme constitutes a first step in achieving the Government's goal of unifying the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system under the co-ordinating umbrella of the Secretariat of Planning and the Secretariat to the Peoples' Committee for the Peoples' Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

7. The substantially higher levels of sophistication attained by development planning in the country coupled with the Secretariat of Planning's desire to upgrade the country programme exercise and make it, to the extent possible, part and parcel of the planning process itself, has enabled the preparation of the third country programme in a way more consonant with the underlying philosophy of Governing Council decision 81/15, which provides for an integrated approach to programming based on the country's planned priorities.

#### NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

8. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is a developing country at a stage of rapid economic and social development. It is financing, through its own resources, almost all its development and technical co-operation activities. The IPF of US\$ 5 million constitutes the only external inflow of development resources.

9. The Government is determined to pursue development through a rational allocation of available resources to the various economic and social sectors by using planning as its main tool. It is using planning both at the national and regional level; at the former, it is preparing medium- and long-term plans, while the introduction of annual implementation plans is scheduled to begin in the immediate future.

10. The country first embarked on its development efforts by preparing medium-term plans, but it was soon realized that deployment of the strategies and policies necessary for a transformation of economic and social structures could not possibly take place within the limited time horizon of a medium-term plan. With this in mind, the Jamahiriya launched a 20-year (1980-2000) perspective study of the country's development requirements for achieving the national aspirations of the people and of the long-term strategies needed for bringing them about. This study constitutes the framework within which future medium-term plans will be prepared. The current Transformation Plan (1981-1985) has been prepared within this framework. Within the context of a socialist system providing for an equitable distribution of incomes, the five cornerstones of the Government's long-term strategy are:

a) Establishment of new industries which would rely basically on local raw material and ultimately increase the share of manufacturing from 7.0 per cent in 1980 to 11.7 per cent in 1985 of the total gross domestic product (GDP) of non-oil sectors typical of moderately industrialized

countries. This will, inter-alia, significantly reduce the country's dependence on imports for its industrial consumer goods and export surplus products:

b) Development and improvement of agriculture to reduce the country's dependence on imports for its foodstuff requirements;

c) Removal of the constraints imposed by the quantitative and qualitative aspect of manpower. This would include a re-adjustment of the education system, consideration of various demographic alternatives, including the participation of women in development, and an optimal geographical distribution of the population;

d) Optimal utilization and conservation of natural resources such as water, minerals, forests, soil, sea wealth etc., as well as protection of the human environment; and

e) Training of Libyan nationals in different disciplines.

11. The Plan provides for a total fixed capital formation of 16,893 million Libyan dinars (LD) (about US\$ 57 million) distributed as follows:

Activity	1981-1985 LD	%
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2410.0	14.3
Oil and natural gas	439.8	2.6
Manufacturing industries	3024.0	17.9
Electricity and water	2193.5	13.0
Trade, restaurants and hotels	307.1	1.8
Transport, storage and communications	2955.7	17.5
Ownership of houses	2573.0	15.2
Public services (excluding education and health)	1174.6	6.9
Educational services	1128.1	6.7
Health services	497.7	3.0
Other services	190.0	1.1
Total	16893.5	100.0

As a result of this, the GDP to be generated by the non-oil economic activities is expected to rise to LD 5765.9 million in 1985 as against LD 3534.3 million in 1980 (at 1980 constant price) or about 10.3 per cent annually.

12. One of the main constraints limiting the pace and effectiveness of the transformation process is the lack of technical expertise required to assist the

authorities in planning and implementing development programmes, the magnitude and complexity of which is increasing rapidly. International assistance in providing this technical expertise is therefore essential to the successful implementation of the Government's development plans. In order to obtain through United Nations technical assistance the required expertise commensurate with development needs, the Government has expressed a desire to increase its cost-sharing contributions substantially.

13. The priorities for United Nations technical assistance will be those activities which are expected to contribute most directly and to the greatest extent possible to achievement of the afore-mentioned strategic objectives of the Transformation Plan (1981-1985).

#### A. Industry

14. The rapid development of the country's economy has not been without problems. The main problem has been unbalanced sectoral growth due to the predominance of the oil sector. Since the future of this sector depends wholly on the degree of exploitation of non-renewable finite resources, it has therefore been imperative for the Government to make an optimal use of the resources generated by the sector with a view to developing viable activities which can be relied upon to support self-sustained growth even after the disappearance of oil resources.

15. The special position of the industrial sector, as the biggest potential foreign exchange earner and provider of employment among non-oil economic activities, was instrumental in the Government's decision to accord it top priority in the Second Socio-Economic Transformation Plan. According to the Plan, capital formation in the industrial sector (including electricity) will amount to LD 5217.5 million or 30.9 per cent of the total capital formation for all economic sectors.

16. The strategy for industrial development places increased emphasis on the development of the heavy industries subsector. The latter is programmed to achieve an annual growth rate of 24.6 per cent, while the light industries subsector is programmed to achieve an annual growth rate of 18.2 per cent.

#### New project

##### Assistance to the Industrial Research Centre (Phase III) (LIB/82/003)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 1,488,301	<u>Executing agency:</u> United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 9,628,410	<u>Duration:</u> 5 years
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$11,116,711	

17. The Industrial Research Centre (IRC) is an instrument for the implementation of the Government's industrial development plan. It provides technical know-how

to the Secretariat of Light Industries and the Secretariat of Heavy Industries and to all agencies concerned with industry in order to increase the exploitation of the industrial potential of the country and to improve the quality of locally manufactured products.

18. UNDP assistance to IRC was originally approved under the project (LIB/69/512) in 1972 for a period of four years. A Phase II project, (LIB/77/001), started in 1977 for a new four-year period.

19. Since its inception, the emphasis of work at the Centre has largely emphasized the investment (in which it has played a major role) rather than the operational aspects of industries. While the progress made so far will be maintained, emphasis will now be placed on more intensified research activities and advisory services to improve efficiency, the quality of products and management and administrative systems.

20. To this end, and to consolidate the progress already made, the Jamahiriya requested a Phase III project in view of the vital role which IRC is expected to play in the promotion of industrialization. The centre will continue to provide technical and management consultancy services to industry and other relevant organizations and cope with the increased needs connected with the high investments in the sector. These include the dissemination of technical information, organization and implementation of quality control and standardization programmes, chemical and materials testing, market studies, socio-economic and techno-economic feasibility studies, production, engineering and management consultancy services for the organization and operation of industrial plants etc. The multidisciplinary international team of the project will provide on-the-job training to the counterparts and specific training courses to personnel employed in industrial undertakings. Industrial training needs will be identified and suitable training programmes to be utilized by industrial establishments will be designed. The project will also carry out comprehensive tests and analyses and establish a pollution control cell for the industrial sector.

21. A modern and well equipped building has been provided for the centre from the Government's own resources at a cost of LD 14 million.

#### B. Agriculture

22. Notwithstanding the relative decline of agriculture in terms of its percentage contribution to total GDP, its importance can hardly be exaggerated. The country's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs, coupled with the prospect of still greater demand due to rapidly increasing population and living standards, militate in favour of a rapid expansion of agricultural output. The sustained and balanced growth of this sector has therefore been given high priority, second only to that of the manufacturing sector, in the Transformation Plan (1981-1985).

23. Fixed capital formation in this sector is expected to amount to LD 2410 million or about 14.3 per cent of the total, while the sector's contribution

to GDP is expected to reach LD 221.0 million in 1985 as against LD 154.4 million in 1980. This computes to a planned rate of increase of 7.4 per cent per annum.

24. The total area of the country is 176 million hectares, of which 2.4 million may be considered arable land. Only 146,500 hectares are irrigated: exploitation of the bulk of the cultivated land therefore depends on the vagaries of the weather.

25. The constraints to the country's agricultural development can briefly be summed up as the low productivity of both land and labour, the lack of data on the country's total water potential, the inadequacy of extension services, the shortage of manpower and insufficient infrastructural and marketing facilities.

26. It is expected that the period covered by the Transformation Plan (1981-1985) will witness rapid and substantial developments in the agricultural sector in terms of total output.

27. Several projects in various fields of agriculture including water investigation, preparation of water development, strengthening of an agricultural research centre and livestock and range development, are currently executed and financed under funds-in-trust arrangements.

New project

Agricultural Planning (LIB/82/007)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 281,147	<u>Executing agency:</u> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 1,318,853	<u>Duration:</u> 3 years
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$ 1,600,000	

28. The project will cover major areas in the fields of agricultural planning and plan evaluation, implementation and follow-up. It is designed to strengthen the planning capacity of the Department of Planning and Follow-up in the Secretariat of Agriculture. The project will co-operate very closely with 25 Municipal Secretariats. With the help of counterparts, it will undertake, as an immediate objective, basic studies in different fields of agriculture, together with a critical analysis of the project content of the first two years of the new Five-Year Plan. It will also prepare feasibility studies, appraise studies related to the agricultural sector, establish priorities of projects, determine physical and financial requirements of the sector and all other socio-economic matters related to the development of agriculture.

C. General development issues, policy and planning

(a) Development strategies, policy and planning

29. In a planned socialist economy such as that of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

/...

the efficient preparation of realistic development plans on a scientific basis constitutes the sine qua non for an adequate development performance. It is therefore imperative for the Government to continue strengthening its administrative machinery for development planning so that it can be enabled to undertake the enormous tasks pertaining to the rational allocation of resources and formulation of alternative development policies and to plan preparation and implementation in general.

30. Development plans were drawn for the periods 1973-1975, 1976-1980 and 1981-1985 and UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities in this field began several years ago. It should be mentioned, however, that, besides being a continuous process, development planning is also an activity aiming at higher levels of sophistication in line with the availability of more refined statistical data and better formulated economic and social policies. The elevation of planning to higher levels of sophistication presupposes the introduction of new techniques such as the preparation of input-output tables; adequate projections of economic and social variables and the building of alternative development models.

31. The Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is just entering the stage of higher sophistication planning; furthermore, it is desirous of introducing, as an essential part of its planning resources: (a) annual planning, as an implementation tool; (b) regional planning, with a view to effecting balanced regional growth and stemming the internal migration to the cities; and (c) local and enterprise planning.

#### New project

##### Economic Planning (Phase III) (LIB/82/001)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 1,100,156	<u>Executing agency:</u>	United Nations
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 7,117,344	<u>Duration:</u>	5 years
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$ 8,217,500		

32. The first phase of this project (LIB/70/002) started in 1967 under a funds-in-trust arrangement and subsequently continued under UNDP funding until 1976. The Phase II project (LIB/77/002) was approved and started in 1977 for a period of four years.

33. To achieve national objectives in the field of development policy and planning and provide on-the-job training to the staff of the Secretariat of Planning, the Government is requesting the extension of the Economic Planning project for a further period of five years with the understanding that its disciplinary composition and terms of reference will be oriented towards the new goals. The Phase III project is designed to enhance the Government's capacity with respect to development planning, plan preparation and plan evaluation. Its immediate objective is to strengthen the capacity of the Secretariat of Planning to a point where it will be fully capable of performing its functions. It is expected that the Secretariat will prepare all development plans and budgets, particularly annual and regional as well as enterprise planning. The project, inter alia, will undertake the preparation of the Third



Five-Year Transformation Plan (1986-1990) and related guidelines and study papers as well as the introduction of a uniform system for the preparation and evaluation of the project's studies.

(b) General statistics

34. The existence of adequate statistical data, both quantitatively and qualitatively, is indispensable for the preparation of development plans and the formulation of relevant economic and social development strategies.

35. In recent years, due in large part to UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities under the projects, Economic Statistics (LIB/77/004) and Agricultural Statistics (LIB/77/006), there has been considerable improvement in the statistical data collected and analysed; this improvement is reflected in the higher level of sophistication attained by the Libyan Planning process. Parallel to the improvement of statistics is the increase in Libyan statistical cadres as a result of in-service training associated with UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities. It is felt, however, that the increasing demand of the planning and the sectoral secretariats for additional surveys to cover important areas in which statistical information is lacking, coupled with the conduction of some important forthcoming censuses, necessitates the continuation of the existing statistical projects and the further strengthening of the international staff to meet the census requirements.

New project

Census and Statistical Development (LIB/82/006)

UNDP contribution: US\$ 371,234 Executing agency: United Nation

Government cost-sharing contribution: US\$ 2,401,659 Duration: 3 years

Total project cost: US\$ 2,772,893

36. The project will support and strengthen the Census and Statistical Department of the Secretariat of Planning. A team of advisers led by a senior statistician as well as short-term consultants, will be provided. The project will help the Department in undertaking three censuses which are scheduled during the 1982-1986 cycle, namely population and housing (1983), agricultural (1984) and industrial (1985). In addition, work relating to collection of trade, prices and construction statistics etc., will be considerably developed. The long-awaited income expenditure survey will also be undertaken.

37. Since the dissemination of census results requires planning in data processing, the project will provide the necessary assistance for building up a speedier system of data processing. All these measures will strengthen the system for collecting an entire gamut of statistical data in an integrated way. This project also envisages institutional development through in-service training of the Department's personnel and the provision of fellowships abroad.

#### D. Transport and communications

38. The Government's policy of pursuing a complete transformation of the economic and social structures of the country necessitates: (a) the construction of an integrated network of main, secondary and agricultural roads; and (b) the development of existing and the construction of, new airports, airstrips, and seaports as well as new workshops. The Transformation Plan (1976-1980) made adequate provision for the development of this sector, which, despite shortage of labour, has achieved an acceptable rate (85 per cent) of project implementation.

39. The Second Socio-Economic Transformation Plan (1981-1985) provides that LD 2955.7 million of fixed capital formation will be provided in this sector an amount which is about 87 per cent above that achieved during the previous plan. The sector's contribution to GDP is expected to reach LD 448.3 million in 1985, compared with LD 305.0 million in 1980, and equivalent to a planned annual growth rate of 8 per cent.

#### New project

##### Transport Planning (LIB/82/008)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 166,704	<u>Executing agency:</u>	United Nations
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 1,078,476	<u>Duration:</u>	3 years
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$ 1,245,180		

40. The project aims at strengthening the activities of the Secretariat of Communications and Maritime Transport in preparing long- and medium-term transport plans and implementing corresponding programmes. It will establish procedures for project evaluation and assist the Secretariat of Communications and Maritime Transport in the evaluation of studies concerning the development of a transport plan to the year 2000. The project will also identify requirements for further studies, supervise their contracting to consultants with subsequent monitoring of their implementation. In order to meet the increased demand for transport, the project will undertake specific studies that may be required in connection with roads, public transport, trucking, railways, ports, airports, pipelines, multimodal transport and related fields. A team consisting of a transport planner, transport economist and a selected number of consultants will provide on-the-job training to Libyan nationals so that they can assume full responsibility for planning and programming activities of the Secretariat, after the termination of the project.

#### E. Natural resources

(Mining and Quarrying Other Than Oil and Gas)

41. Although in the southern regions of the country the outcrops of older rocks may be used as metallic resources and although other mineral deposits are known already, a realistic survey of the quantity and quality of potential deposits requires further comprehensive investigations.

42. Apart from the production of limestone for making cement and certain other

construction materials, there is no significant mining activity, a fact which is reflected in the sector's contribution to total GDP. In 1980 this amounted to LD 47.0 million, or about 1.3 per cent, while the Transformation Plan (1981-1985) provides for an increase to LD 72.3 million by 1985 at a planned rate of growth of 9 per cent.

43. The top priority accorded to the industrial sector, coupled with the Government's policy of basing, to the greatest extent possible, the development of new industries on local raw materials, makes it imperative to undertake as soon as possible a comprehensive exploratory survey of the country's mineral resources.

#### New project

##### Strengthening the Geological Research and Mining Department of the Industrial Research Centre (IRC) (LIB/82/005)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 13,650	<u>Executing agency:</u>	United Nations
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 88,305	<u>Duration:</u>	6 months
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$ 101,955		

44. The project is intended to be a preparatory activity which will determine the need for further studies, surveys and activities required for an organized exploration and evaluation of the country's natural resources. The project will provide the Government with the best and most appropriate available advice and assistance in the mineral sector and to strengthen by training and direct participation, its capability for the independent exploration, evaluation and development of its resources. It is envisaged that a senior economic geology adviser, supported by selected consultants, will be placed in IRC to assess in depth its requirements for assistance and to formulate a detailed project document for a major institution-strengthening project in the field of mineral resources development. This project will also provide a preliminary assessment of the solid mineral exploration potential of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and an evaluation of the capacity of national institutions in the mineral sector and their requirements for technical assistance.

#### F. Employment (Manpower)

45. The 1980 population of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is estimated to have been 3,245,800, of whom 2,804,600 were Libyans. The non-Libyan population was therefore 441,200 persons or 13.6 per cent of the total.

46. The Transformation Plan (1981-1985) projects the creation of 249,000 new jobs, thus raising the size of the 1985 labour force to 1,061,800 (678,400 Libyans and 383,400 non-Libyans); it also projects an increase in the participation of women, whose percentage in the total Libyan labour force is expected to rise to 14.7.

47. The main development strategy with regard to manpower aims at removing the various constraints and deficiencies which have been identified as constituting a major obstacle for the successful implementation of projects or the attainment of planned targets. More specifically, the major policies

and objectives can be summarized as follows:

- a) Increase the contribution of national manpower in the execution of the various development projects;
- b) Increase the participation of women in the labour force;
- c) Provide adequate training to new entrants to the labour force and;
- d) Increase the number of nationals in important occupations.

48. The shortage of skilled manpower is the most important single constraint limiting the pace and effectiveness of economic development in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The fulfilment of economic and social objectives of the Transformation Plan (1981-1985), and of the future five-year plans, will depend decisively on the results achieved in manpower development. Present educational and training systems will have to be reformed, with emphasis on the technical skills required for economic and social development. Manpower planning and development has therefore been regarded as an area where United Nations technical assistance can continue to play a useful role.

Ongoing project

Salaries and Work Incentives (LIB/79/002)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 20,664	<u>Executing agency:</u> International Labour Organization (ILO)
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 133,686	<u>Duration:</u> 4 1/2 years (Including previous assistance)
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$ 154,350	

49. This project, which started in 1979, continues in the third programming cycle (1982-1986). An extension has been requested in order to advise the Secretariat of Public Service on appropriate job evaluation and occupational classifications and on unification of the pay structure in the public sector. The project advises the Secretariat of Public Service on planning and policy aspects related to the new salary scales and trains nationals.

New project

Manpower Planning (Phase III) (LIB/82/002)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 348,087	<u>Executing agency:</u> International Labour Organization (ILO)
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 2,251,913	<u>Duration:</u> 5 years
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$ 2,600,000	

50. UNDP assisted the Government in the field of manpower planning from 1968

to 1976 under the project, Human Resources Development (LIB/68/002). The Phase II project, Manpower Planning (LIB/77/003), was approved in 1977 and continued through December 1981. In order to achieve national objectives in manpower planning, as set out in the Transformation Plan (1981-1985), the Government has now requested a Phase III project.

51. The new project will assist in strengthening the manpower planning machinery and capability of the Secretariat of Planning and other related units. Emphasis will be given to improved methodology and techniques of manpower planning as well as to effective employment and economic policy so as to raise labour productivity and ensure the optimum development and utilization of human resources. This project will continue to refine the methodology for making projections of the demand and supply for manpower. It will arrange and encourage effective machinery for monitoring implementation of the manpower aspects of development plans. It will continue efforts aimed at improving the quantity and quality of statistics available for manpower planning purposes and continue the labour productivity survey in selected establishments. Emphasis will also be given to the training of national personnel by drawing up detailed training programmes for individual institutions and co-ordinating their activities in the interest of the most efficient achievement of over-all national development goals.

#### New project

##### Work Organization and Management Training (Phase II) (LIB/82/004)

<u>UNDP contribution:</u>	US\$ 210,057	<u>Executing Agency:</u> International Labour Organization (ILO)
<u>Government cost-sharing contribution:</u>	US\$ 1,358,943	<u>Duration:</u> 2 years
<u>Total project cost:</u>	US\$ 1,569,000	

52. The first phase project (LIB/80/001) was approved in 1980 for one year and will continue under a Phase II project in the third programming cycle (1982-1985). The Phase II project will assist the Secretariat of Public Service in its co-ordinative functions with respect to increasing productivity within various sectors of the national economy and improving the efficiency of the administrative procedures at different levels. To this end, the project will assist the Secretariat in setting up the National Productivity and Management Development Programme and in running it during the initial stage of operations. An integral part of the Programme is the National Productivity Campaign aimed at making productivity questions better understood in the society.

53. Project activities will include training, consulting, studies and researches, and other activities such as designing and implementing the integrated management information system, advisory services etc. An international team composed of experts in work organization and management training, method study and work measurement, information systems and computer programming, as well as some short term consultants, together with their counterparts, will work closely together to encourage the National Productivity and Management Development Programme. Training courses will be arranged in

management/supervisory techniques, productivity measurement, the work-study method etc. Consulting services will also be provided in order to identify fields of activities where labour-saving devices can be advantageously introduced.

54. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya shows particular interest in sub-regional and regional co-operation and has encouraged the establishment of joint organizations and projects. It has actively participated in regional conferences and meetings.

55. The country is the host for the following regional projects:

(a) Food and Nutrition Training Centre (Regional) TF/REM/29 (LIB)

The Regional Food and Nutrition Training and Applied Research Centre aims at assisting countries in the Near East region in improving national capability for securing adequate food intakes in relation to the nutritional requirements of their populations and promotes co-operation between countries in the field of food nutrition;

(b) African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) (ECA/OAU)

The Centre assists the member states of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)/ and the Organizations of African Unity (OAU) in the promotion and co-ordination of applied research and training activities in the field of social development; it helps evolve and implement social development concepts, strategies and programmes that are commensurate with African needs and realities; and

(c) Although the regional project for palm and dates research in the Near East and North Africa (TF/REM/521/MUL) is located in Baghdad, there is a resident expert in the field of palm and dates who is stationed in Tripoli to service countries of the North African region.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

<b>A. <u>Resources</u></b>		<b>\$</b>
(a) IPF and other resources		
(i) Illustrative IPF for programme period		5 000 000
(ii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycles		200 000
(iii) Other resources (Government cost-sharing)		25 377 589
(b) Provision for adequate programming		-
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	30 577 589
<b>B. <u>Use of resources</u></b>		
(a) Programmed		
(i) Ongoing projects and new phases included in the country programme		154 350
(ii) New projects		29 223 239
(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out (continuous programming at a later stage)		-
		<hr/>
	Subtotal	29 377 589
(b) Reserve		200 000
(c) Unprogrammed balance <sup>a/</sup>		1 000 000
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	30 577 589

**C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector**

<u>Sector</u> <sup>b/</sup>	<u>Ongoing projects</u> \$	<u>New projects</u> \$	<u>TOTAL</u> \$
02 General development issues, policy and planning	-	10 990 393	10 990 393
03 Natural resources	-	101 955	101 955
04 Agriculture	-	1 600 000	1 600 000
05 Industry	-	11 116 711	11 116 711
06 Transport and communications	-	1 245 180	1 245 180
12 Employment	154 350	4 169 000	4 323 350
TOTAL	154 350	29 223 239	29 377 589

<sup>a/</sup> Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming in accordance with the Administrator's instructions contained in UNDP/PROG/FIELD/111; UNDP/PROG/HQTRS/126.

<sup>b/</sup> According to ACC classification.

