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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

~~FRENCH~~ COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR ALGERIA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Algeria
for the period 1983-1986

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	2
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP	4
A. Outline of the Five-year Plan for 1980-1984	4
B. Content of sectoral policies	8
C. Principles	12
D. Main features of the fourth country programme	13
<u>Annex.</u> Financial summary	19

* Previous programmes for Algeria have been issued under document symbols DP/GC/ALG/R.1 to DP/GC/ALG/R.3.

INTRODUCTION

1. This document contains the fourth country programme for Algeria, covering the period 1983-1986.
2. Algeria was one of the first countries to adopt a system of programming that related the objectives of the national development plan to UNDP programming and corresponded more closely to national concerns as regards planned development. Accordingly, the first country programme, covering the period 1972-1973, was submitted at the thirteenth session of the Governing Council in January 1972. The second country programme, for the period 1974-1977, was submitted at the sixteenth session of the Council in January-February 1974 (see document DP/GC/ALG/R.2 of 11 September 1973), and the third country programme, for the period 1978-1982, was approved in June 1978 at the twenty-fifth session of the Council.
3. While, strictly speaking, the period covered by the current country programme does not coincide with that of the National Plan, it should be emphasized that the fourth country programme fits into the country's long-term development policies and is in keeping with the national planning measures to attain the objectives determined for the 1990s.

Resources

4. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) approved for the third UNDP programming cycle (1982-1986) is \$20 million, of which 80 per cent, i.e. \$16 million, is available for programming. After deducting \$4.7 million for 1982, an amount of \$11.3 million is available for the period covered by the fourth programme (1983-1986). There is an additional amount of \$1.5 million, representing the unexpended balance from the previous programme, bringing the total to \$12.8 million.
5. The IPF for Algeria has not changed in a decade. There has been a constant decrease in real resources because inflation, in particular, has led to constant increases in the cost of personnel and grants.
6. The development as conceived in Algeria reflects national planning policy and is largely based on national endeavours; co-operative activities, including multilateral action, form only a secondary contribution.
7. Because of Algeria's interest in this latter form of co-operation, the limited resources allocated to programming and Algeria's increasing desire to participate in programming, cost-sharing is employed more extensively, in an amount estimated for the period 1983-1986 at \$23.2 million.

Co-operation in UNDP projects

8. A brief review of the previous country programmes reveals that the problems noted in the third country programme (1972-1982) persist, namely: the administrative cumbersomeness of the United Nations system and the inadequate state of development of the national reception structures.

9. Relations between the Government and UNDP concerning project management have been strengthened by the de facto confirmation of the appointment of national officials to head projects.

10. The preference for short-term consultants, rather than long-term experts, continues in the case of specific activities. Experience has demonstrated that, given the needs which arise, the use of short-term consultants results in a better transfer of knowledge and greater control over projects by the national authorities.

11. In addition, the Government intends to use United Nations volunteers to the extent that the country is able to avail itself of the volunteers' level of expertise for a longer period.

12. Finally, Algeria will use national experts, which has so far been impossible owing to the magnitude of the tasks entrusted to them in their own institutions and to certain administrative constraints. The Government is also considering the possibility of executing certain projects through its own organizations.

Ongoing programming and programme evaluation

13. The present country programme has been prepared in such a way as to ensure flexibility in order to be able to adapt to any changing needs which emerge as national development plans are implemented.

14. To ensure that the results obtained at the project level are in accordance with the objectives determined, it has been decided to carry out periodic reviews to monitor the main activities and make such adjustments as are required in order to attain those objectives.

15. In addition, during the period covered by the fourth programme (1983-1986), a general review of co-operation between the Algerian Government and UNDP will be undertaken to provide a precise evaluation of the results of all the projects executed since the implementation of the first country programme.

Relationship of the fourth country programme to the themes and recommendations of the United Nations system

16. The Algerian Government plays an active part in the formulation and implementation of recommendations by the United Nations system on global development issues. The various initiatives undertaken by the United Nations system are thus reflected in the projects and activities carried out jointly with UNDP. In particular, mention should be made of the efforts undertaken under the following headings:

(a) International Year of Disabled Persons: concerned by the question of disabled persons in Algeria, the Government organized a seminar on the integration of the disabled and requested UNDP assistance in connection with two projects concerning the training of specialists to assist disabled young people (ALG/80/006) and the vocational advancement of the latter (ALG/81/017);

(b) International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: activities in connection with the Decade are taking place through community services projects to supply drinking water to districts in the south and the high plateaux (ALG/81/019) and to process urban and industrial waste water (ALG/81/020), as well as through regional projects such as the development of water resources in the three countries of the Maghreb (RAB/80/011); other activities are planned with the assistance of the regular programme of the World Health Organization (WHO);

(c) Environment: many grants have been awarded to finance participation in meetings and symposia held under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (See also paragraph 69 concerning solid waste.);

(d) Oceanography and law of the sea: in view of the abundance of fish off the coast of Algeria, the Government takes a very active part in projects concerning the sea and the development of marine resources. Projects are under way or are due to begin soon in Algeria and in the Maghreb;

(e) Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC): such co-operation helps strengthen national and collective self-reliance, an aim of the next development decade; accordingly, the Algerian Government is participating in a large number of projects being carried out at the level of the Maghreb, the Arab countries and the Sudano-Sahelian and African countries;

(f) Population and the integration of women: the Algerian Government is concerned about the contribution of women to economic and social development: a first step has been taken in the form of a support project for mother and child welfare centres and assistance for the training of women, which began in 1977;

(g) Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: the Algerian Government is taking part in this Decade by contributing, inter alia, to the improvement of communications with neighbouring countries in the south through the trans-Sahara highway. In the context of the Decade, the Government has designated a national focal point which co-ordinates activities for Algeria with the programmes drawn up by the Economic Commission for Africa.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES
TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

A. Outline of the Five-year Plan for 1980-1984

17. The policies for the long-term development of the national economy, as laid down by the country's supreme political bodies, are directed primarily towards satisfying the population's basic social and community needs, the main objectives being the constant improvement of the level of education and training and of living and working conditions. In this context, development efforts for all sectors have been determined by the foreseeable evolution of those needs and by the necessity of guaranteeing in a durable way the continued expansion of the material basis of the economy.

18. Progress under the national development plans of the next decade is organized according to two major stages of growth in the economy: (a) a first stage in which tensions are reduced, imbalances remedied and the conditions for expanding the national investment and production market created; (b) a second stage marked by greater and more accelerated investment in all the activities necessary to the attainment of the long-term objectives.

19. The Five-year Plan for 1980-1984 is in line with long-term development policies and is designed to meet the objectives for the first stage of growth in the economy. Its aim is therefore to organize the implementation of programmes of economic and social activities which, by intensively mobilizing national capabilities and skills: (a) strengthen economic independence; (b) maintain equilibria and control the basic proportions of the economy; (c) develop integrated economic activities and build a dynamic domestic market; (d) ensure widespread economic and social development which creates equal conditions of social progress throughout the country and exploits the human and material potential of all regions.

20. To achieve those objectives, the Five-year Plan relies on strengthened planning at all levels of economic and social activity in order to generate higher employment and improved qualifications and skills on a sustained basis and to promote the virtuosity and expansion of national production and its adaptation to changing needs. At the same time, and in order to promote the implementation of the objectives of the Plan, efforts must be made to reorganize the public sector in order to bring the size and the scope of action of national enterprises into line with actual organizational and management capacities. Along with these efforts, economic policy measures are planned to improve productivity and efficiency, rationalize the use of capacity, control costs and eliminate waste.

21. In accordance with the National Charter and the Constitution, the implementation of the Five-year Plan is based on a division of labour between the various levels of administrators and the operators themselves, thereby guaranteeing the democratic management of the economic system and enabling local communities (wilayate, communes) and enterprises, through effective decentralization and genuine self-reliance, to assume charge of their activities.

22. Finally, the Five-year Plan reflects a fundamental concern: that of preparing for the rational and harmonious use of space in the future. As regards physical planning, preparations in terms of adequate living and working conditions, in areas other than the overcrowded north, for a population of 26 million in 1990 are called for under the Plan. Accordingly, the surveys and programmes of a large number of sectors will have to be integrated with each other in the light of specific local conditions in future areas of activity. The compatibility and co-ordination of major infrastructure programmes and possible urban development schemes, on the one hand, and the harnessing of water resources, on the other, are vital to the smooth development of physical planning activities. In preparing, drawing up and adopting the major new programmes envisaged in those sectors, attention must be given to all the sectors of activity involved and the relative priority and urgency of the economic and social problems occurring in the regions concerned.

23. Maintaining the overall balance of the Five-year Plan and accomplishing its objectives require a programme of public investment amounting to 400 billion Algerian dinars (DA) (\$US 87,912,087,912). The order of priority for the execution of development activities is: (a) completing ongoing activities in optimum conditions; (b) expanding and enhancing production capacity; (c) carrying out programmes and projects that will yield results rapidly and meet pressing social or economic integration needs; (d) instituting programmes that pave the way for future action in all strategic areas.

24. The mean distribution of investment outlays during the Five-year Plan is as follows: 32 per cent for social and community infrastructure; 23 per cent for the industrial sector; 16 per cent for hydrocarbons; 12 per cent for agriculture and water supply; 9 per cent for economic infrastructure; and 6 per cent for execution and transport facilities.

General investment programme 1980-1984

TABLE I

Sector	Programme			Authorized expenditure	
	Carry-over	New programme	Total	1980-1984	Subsequent
<u>Industry</u>	<u>79.5</u>	<u>132.2</u>	<u>211.7</u>	<u>154.5</u>	<u>57.2</u>
Hydrocarbons	28.4	49.3	77.7	63.0	14.7
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>41.6</u>	<u>59.4</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Forestry	0.7	3.3	4.0	3.2	0.8
Agriculture	6.0	17.9	23.9	20.0	3.9
Fisheries	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.6
<u>Transport</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>
<u>Economic infrastructure</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>56.1</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>18.2</u>
Communications (excluding rail)	6.8	12.5	19.3	12.6	6.8
Telecommunications	1.8	6.2	8.0	(1.0)	2.0
Railway infrastructure	1.8	7.1	8.9	5.0	3.9
Storage and distribution	8.8	9.0	17.8	13.0	4.8
Industrial zones	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.7
<u>Housing</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>58.0</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>32.5</u>
<u>Education and training</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>35.4</u>	<u>65.7</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>23.5</u>
<u>Social infrastructure</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>21.0</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Health care	3.6	6.2	9.8	77.0	2.8
<u>Community facilities</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>3.7</u>
<u>Executing enterprises</u>					
TOTAL	196.9	363.6	560.6	400.6	159.9

NOTE: Current exchange rate: DA 4.55 = \$US 1.00.

B. Content of sectoral policies

1. Education and training

25. Whereas in the previous period primary education was extended to all children and there was a rapid rise in the number of staff in all types of education, the 1980-1984 period is characterized by action to develop and shape intermediate and secondary education. The educational system has, in fact, been expanded significantly in the last few years. For instance, there are now more than 4 million pupils in educational institutions. Vocational training has progressed at a fast pace. However, because of the major needs created by economic development and social demands, a special effort must be made during the Five-year Plan to provide more training and to diversify training curricula in such a way as to enable the national development requirements to be met.

26. The main planning objectives in the area of education and training are as follows:

(a) The first priority is to maintain universal school enrolment in the 6-year age group while at the same time creating the requisite conditions for extending the period of compulsory schooling to nine years, in accordance with the measure insituted in 1980. At the same time the syllabus must be redesigned with the polytechnic school in mind;

(b) Likewise, the syllabus for secondary education must be radically altered in the light of the priority given to scientific and technical education;

(c) Higher education will have to meet the ever-increasing need for training and to tackle qualitative issues. For instance, the procedures for specialization, the content of curricula and the effectiveness of training must be prime means of quickly satisfying basic concerns and essential needs in so far as management and the economy are concerned;

(d) Concomitantly, vocational training must do its part to sustain the economic drive by producing skilled workers in large numbers. It has therefore been decided to apply a large-scale apprenticeship policy;

(e) Lastly, together with the objectives of directing development activities and improving production, one of the special concerns is to develop scientific and technical research. In this area, where considerable financial resources are to be expended, new research units are to be set up in universities and production enterprises and, through the assimilation, mastery, adaptation and development of technology, will permit the country's resources and potential to be exploited more effectively.

27. The implementation of this educational and training programme entails the training of many instructors, most of them nationals, with a view to a steady improvement in the calibre of management and the satisfaction of new requirements. Thus, 70,000 new teachers are to be trained during the 1980-1984 period, 400 vocational training centres will be set up and an expected 5 million pupils will be

taught during that same period. Moreover, in order to achieve education and training objectives, it is necessary to improve productivity by creating conditions that will reduce the number of school drop-outs and by providing vocational guidance to pupils that is more closely attuned to their aspirations and aptitudes and to planning requirements. In this regard, it is of prime importance to expand the range of scientific and technical courses of study, thereby providing more options and a better response to increasingly specific needs.

2. Social and community facilities

28. In the sector of social and community facilities, the success of the Five-year Plan depends on the calibre of the projects and their capacity to meet the needs of the population, whether in housing, health, sanitation, water supply or community facilities.

29. Other goals of the programmes under the Five-year Plan are to increase the number of population centres, control the development of the large cities and gradually develop rural housing.

30. Because of the magnitude of the programmes concerned with social and community facilities (approximately DA 140 million or \$US 30,769,230.77), their preparation must be meticulously organized, particularly as regards land use, urban development and the supervision of construction sites. An important course of action will be to strengthen the national, regional and local capabilities needed to implement the programmes. In addition, decentralization of programme management, flexible institutional and financial procedures and incentives to promote construction by individuals on a large scale are expected to result in very broad operations covering the entire country.

3. Economic infrastructure

31. The rapid changes in the economy expected in the course of the Five-year Plan and beyond, and the activities and urban development planned for every part of the country, necessitate an extensive and well-balanced communications network that will help to promote a more fluid economy and controlled national development. The co-ordination of activities during the Five-year Plan is conducive to the cost-effective exploitation of existing capacity. Given the time required to set up major communication infrastructure and in view of its strategic necessity, preparations for the related programmes must begin in the first years of the Plan.

32. The planned programme of investment in transport is designed to continue the sustained expansion of facilities under the dual influence of large-scale renewal and pressures of demand. It will also maintain and improve management and professional skills significantly.

33. The requirements to be met in terms of storage and marketing facilities are considerable. Accordingly, the provisions of the investment programme under the Five-year Plan are significant in this respect, primarily with regard to

large-scale storage and distribution infrastructure. More decentralized facilities and smaller and more varied units are also to be established, in the context of the decentralization of investments and investment financing, with a view to ensuring the cost-effectiveness of projects.

4. Productive sectors

(a) Water supply

34. Activities of unprecedented magnitude are being carried out primarily in the water supply sector. This sector is receiving particularly sustained attention under the Five-year Plan in terms of the allocation of investment resources, the setting of priorities and of medium-term and long-term options and the strengthening of design, execution and management capacities. The most immediate action in this sector is directed towards improving the functioning of existing installations and equipment, particularly that used to supply drinking water, through repairs, rehabilitation and renewal. As the necessary staff are trained, the technical and administrative management structures responsible for mobilizing and distributing water to urban, agricultural and industrial areas will be reinforced and expanded throughout the country.

35. The second target in this sector is to lay the groundwork for the large-scale development of knowledge about water resources and their mobilization so as to speed up the completion and execution of major medium-term and long-term water programmes.

36. Lastly, because of their strategic importance in physical planning and the establishment of activities, medium-sized and small water works are to be developed steadily during the Plan. In this connection, priority is to be given to adapting technology and experimenting with methods of mobilizing the great potential of the high plateaux and the semi-arid zones.

(b) Agriculture

37. In order to intensify agricultural production, irrigation will be expanded through three types of activity: (a) the rehabilitation of 25,000 hectares of old agricultural areas; (b) the extension of some agricultural areas and the creation of others, for a total of approximately 50,000 hectares, as new dams and borewells become operational; and (c) the further development of the water resources available from wells, borewells and small and medium-sized water works to irrigate 40,000 to 50,000 hectares, depending on the duration and intensity of the activities undertaken.

38. The other major components of the agricultural investment programmes focus on the further development of livestock production in all its forms and higher yields for food crops. These goals are to be attained through land reclamation, the adaptation of farming techniques, the development of arboriculture and the expansion of intensive cultivation in the agricultural areas.

39. The effort to improve agricultural production is also directed towards strengthening facilities and decentralized structures and towards increasing their competence in all the relevant areas of activity (supply, marketing, planting programmes).

(c) Industry

40. As regards industry, mandatory action is required to ensure the necessary recurrent investment, the renovation and expansion of the electric power system and the strengthening of hydrocarbon production and reserves.

41. The development of this sector will focus on support to economic integration and, in particular, the development of metallurgy and building materials.

42. As regards the engineering and electrical industries, the major programme currently in progress will be strengthened by expanding existing capacities and improving production structures. A special effort will be made to increase the number of medium-sized industries throughout the country.

43. Lastly, projects relating to the large-scale development of the iron and steel industry and the capital goods industry will be completed in preparation for the second stage of development of the present decade.

5. Execution capacity

44. Investment to develop the capacity of enterprises to execute programmes - primarily investment to assist large national enterprises, but also, gradually and tentatively, investment to benefit local enterprises - has increased considerably in recent years. Because of the strategic importance of such investment for the proper implementation of the Plan, and in view of the desired improvement of results at all levels and the need to create structures adapted to the specific conditions in the sector in which investment is to be expanded, current efforts are focused in particular on achieving substantial progress in investment planning in relation to execution capacity. Such investment, as regards the reorganization of enterprises, will be used to develop all factors crucial to the productive apparatus, including first and foremost those pertaining to training, management, equipment maintenance and work planning and scheduling. Moreover, it will create the necessary conditions for the large-scale promotion of execution capacity at the local level.

C. Principles

45. As was the case with earlier country programmes, the fourth programme is designed to bolster the development activities drawn up by the national planning authorities. In this context, emphasis is placed on the dual need to:
- (a) maximize the effectiveness of UNDP activities in relation to national economic policy objectives; (b) give priority to areas where multilateral co-operation has a definite impact.
46. Thus, as a matter of priority, the projects selected are intended to support the implementation of national projects and programmes that fall within activity sectors which are considered of strategic importance to the country's development, require genuine transfers of knowledge and foster the acquisition and mastery of know-how owing to their extensive reliance on expert reports and consultations.
47. Furthermore, in keeping with the concern for maximum efficiency, project implementation will depend on the extent to which projects have been prepared and the development of host facilities which, by virtue of their smooth functioning, will effectively enable nationals to take charge of activities once the projects have been completed.
48. For project implementation to be rationally funded the principle of implementation based on cost-sharing has been adopted. In that context, and because of the experience of the preceding programme, emphasis has been placed on the need to lay down guidelines for cost-sharing beforehand. Thus, a handbook of internal procedures for the various operators has been developed as a support measure for the implementation of the current programme. Similarly, the most flexible procedures for making contributions to cost-sharing are to be studied in order to facilitate transfers and lighten circular flows. Cost-sharing will represent an amount approximately equal to the IPF and will make it possible to broaden the scope of co-operation with UNDP and consequently increase the range of projects to be undertaken.
49. A significant number of the projects contained in the programmes that have been established involve the use of experts and consultants and the implementation of training programmes. While the Government has emphasized training in Algeria rather than abroad, it is none the less clear that, for certain managerial training activities, the organization of short-term placements or study tours is of great benefit. However, long-term fellowships must in most cases be excluded from the projects financed by UNDP, since national planning of fellowships for study abroad is based on demonstrated priority needs.
50. Only equipment which is directly related to project implementation or is required for special purposes (experimental equipment, etc.) will be imported for the projects.

D. Main features of the fourth country programme

51. In keeping with the national planning objectives, the training, agriculture, social services and research sectors are accorded highest priority.

1. Training

52. Training is considered to be the major concern at this point in the country's development. The Algerian Government's determination to develop the considerable human resources available is demonstrated by the large-scale programmes devoted to this sector in the Five-year Plan. The implementation of these programmes reflects two major concerns, which are: (a) the Algerianization of training programmes and their adaptation to the country's realities; (b) the desire to accord priority to scientific and technical specialization in order to facilitate access to technical skills.

53. Action taken in this area will be directed primarily towards establishing educational and training programmes and adapting them to the growing needs of the production sectors as well as the development of appropriate methodologies for training instructors. In this respect, support for Government efforts in the form of multilateral co-operation deals with the training of technical instructors and the conducting of advanced-level and continuing education courses.

54. One of the major activities contained in the present programme is a master project (ALG/77/063) which is under the auspices of the Ministry of Planning and National Development and concerns the Ministries of Basic Education, Education and Scientific Research, and Vocational Training and the Secretariat of State for Secondary and Technical Education. Its objective is the integration of training in the planning process in order to meet human resource needs more satisfactorily. To this end, numerous studies on the assessment of needs and employment planning up to the year 2000 will be carried out. The project is intended to eliminate imbalances between education and training, on the one hand, and users' requirements, on the other. It will attempt to match the quality of education and the levels of training with the needs of an economy that is increasingly marked by a diversification of activities and the introduction of increasingly sophisticated technology requiring a highly skilled labour force.

55. In this context, the Five-year Plan calls for the construction of more than 300 vocational training centres intended to meet rapidly growing labour needs and confront the thorny problems of school drop-outs. These centres also constitute a response to the concerns regarding the integration of women in development. Women's access to the centres will enable them to participate in and contribute to the country's economic and social development. To this end, it is not necessary to establish centres for the training of women alone. Rather, it would be beneficial to establish, in so far as possible, a quota for women when it comes to selecting trainees for the centres.

56. The project INDEFE (ALG/82/001) fully reflects the type of contribution expected from the United Nations system in that it will provide support to the design of methodologies and on-the-job training and apprenticeship programmes. This UNDP assistance will be complemented by another project, under the auspices of the Ministry of Vocational Training, namely national network of training centres and institutes (ALG/82/015), which will be concerned with organizing central structures and standardizing the management and operating procedures of training establishments.

57. A national policy for training technical personnel is a prerequisite for the development of the housing and construction sector. Accordingly, UNDP assistance to the National Institute for Training in Construction (INFORBE) under the project ALG/77/059 will be expanded and will have the dual objective of creating an instrument to plan training at the national level and providing direct pedagogical support for the training of engineers and senior technicians.

58. In order to strengthen the decentralized regional structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agrarian Revolution, a large-scale training programme in the field of agricultural planning techniques and statistics is also planned under phase II of the further training of agricultural statistics and planning personnel project (ALG/82/019). The project is designed to select, train and set up regional teams to provide training and technical support to planning. These teams will assist the wilayate (departments) in the area of annual planning procedures for carrying out the current five-year plan and preparations for the next multi-year plan.

59. The United Nations system is also requested to co-operate in the development of training programmes for individual sectors and to provide pedagogical support in certain highly-specialized subjects for which national instructors are difficult to find at present. The projects in question concern training in the fields of health and safety (ALG/75/032), civil aviation (ALG/76/005 and ALG/77/024), telecommunications (ALG/77/002), tourism (ALG/77/036), economic planning (ALG/77/044), maritime safety (ALG/81/013), public health engineering (ALG/82/006), meteorology (ALG/76/009), pesticides (ALG/81/005), disabled persons (ALG/81/017), historic monuments (ALG/77/034) and pre-investment studies (ALG/80/007).

2. Agriculture

60. The development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries constitutes the second major priority of the current programme. The basic objective in these sectors is to diminish food dependence by creating, in the short and medium term, the conditions for increasing current production and rationalizing crop and animal husbandry techniques. The Government considers it vital to take steps to achieve food self-sufficiency.

61. UNDP assistance to projects in the agricultural sector is oriented towards the development of production and organization techniques which are better suited to current conditions. This involves, in particular, co-operation in disseminating the results of applied research in the fields of industrial crops (ALG/75/023), market-gardening (ALG/77/027), fruit-growing (ALG/80/008) and cereal grains and fodder (ALG/77/028).

62. Plant protection, which provides integrated services to all fields of food and agricultural production, requires the introduction and development of new techniques. This is the objective of one of the projects (ALG/81/010).

63. The task of increasing livestock production depends to a large degree on the existence of veterinary laboratories, which make it possible to organize preventive campaigns among livestock breeders. Phase II of the livestock health project (ALG/82/024) will establish a network of integrated preventive veterinary services.

64. In view of the efforts to mechanize all agricultural operations, particularly in the large-scale production units (self-managed estates, State farms), a large-scale project for developing agricultural mechanization (ALG/79/012) is to begin during the current programme.

65. As regards forestry, the Secretariat of State for Forestry and Land Development has requested UNDP assistance to formulate and set up two major projects concerning natural forest cover throughout the country, one to provide forest phytopathogenic pest control and the other to develop a system for improving productivity and reducing the cost of forestry work. These two projects cover a very broad range of forestry activities, from the establishment of new afforestation areas in the different bio-climates of the country to the management and exploitation of natural forests and alfa grasslands, including both the creation of infrastructure and soil protection and restoration.

66. In the context of the objective to achieve food self-sufficiency, fishing is an important and reliable means of obtaining protein. Current production in the fisheries sector is between 35,000 and 45,000 tonnes annually. The objective will be to achieve a production level of 100,000 tonnes by 1990 by, inter alia, making better use of the fleet of 40 trawler-seiners, whose fishing capacity is currently under-utilized. Assistance to the National Fisheries Enterprise (ENAPECHES) under project ALG/82/007, as required within the framework of the current programme, is designed to strengthen the production capacity of ENAPECHES and improve the management of the fleet. A second component of this assistance in the field of resource production involves the National Enterprise for the Construction and Repair of Fishing Vessels (ECOREP) under project ALG/82/018 and will provide ECOPEP with the support capability necessary for the smooth functioning of the trawlers equipped under the ENAPECHES project.

3. Community and social services

67. Development activities aimed at meeting the social and community needs of the population should help to integrate the national economy and consolidate progress already achieved. To this end, the fourth congress of the FLN Party made the social sector one of the priority concerns of the country and designated the 1980s as the "Social Decade".

68. Initially, the main thrust of the endeavour to promote social progress will centre on adapting and tailoring development activities to the most pressing social needs, by creating the conditions for a better life for the community. This applies to the housing, drinking water supply, sanitation and health sectors. The growth of the urban population and the rapid improvement in living standards is leading to a marked increase in the demand for drinking water and sanitation facilities. The aim of the Five-year Plan is to upgrade the quality of the service provided by connecting houses with the water supply system and ensuring compliance with the drinking water and sanitation standards, and to raise the daily allowance per inhabitant from 1.5 litres to 2.5 litres by 1990.

69. The project entitled "Treatment of urban and industrial waste water" (ALG/81/020) will be directly related to the objectives of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. It is concerned with the protection of the quality of water resources, the production of drinking water and the solution of the problems associated with its purification. In the same context, the project entitled "Solid waste" (ALG/80/009) will be directed towards setting up an adequate system for the collection and treatment of household garbage and other solid urban waste in a number of the country's major towns.

70. In addition, a project at the local community level (ALG/82/002) will provide technical assistance to the authorities of the communes in the use, operation and maintenance of the drinking water supply and waste water disposal systems.

71. In the area of population activities, the purpose of the project entitled "The elderly" (ALG/82/004) will be to ensure that elderly people share in the benefits of development and have the means and support which they require in order to live in the community with dignity; account will be taken of relevant international experience through the information provided by the 1982 World Assembly on Aging.

72. In the housing sector, where the shortage and poor quality of dwellings and community services affect a large part of the population, the activities envisaged in the programme will focus principally on developing machinery for studying and improving the existing housing sector, absorbing the shanty town in Annaba (ALG/77/051) and speeding up house building.

73. The studies in the sector of historic sites and monuments, which form a very precious cultural heritage, focus for the most part on specific cases, with a view to producing technical dossiers which will serve as models for the redevelopment of the Casbah (ALG/75/041).

4. Development of scientific and technological research

74. Following the Government's recent decision to establish a Council for Scientific and Technical Research, under the chairmanship of the Head of State, UNDP is being asked to increase its support to scientific and technological research, mainly in the sectors that have been accorded priority.

75. For example, in the field of agriculture, UNDP will continue to provide assistance to the National Agricultural Research Institute (INRA) under project ALG/75/025, with a view to strengthening the Institute, on which depend all the development institutes administered by of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agrarian Revolution. Increased support will be given to the research carried out by INRA in the area of the integrated development of arid zones and to the National Centre for Research on Arid Zones (CNRZA), through, among other things, the development of CNRZA's activities in the Sahara.

76. In the field of oceanography and fishery research, UNDP's support will be used to strengthen the Oceanographic and Fishery Research Centre (CROP), which received assistance during the previous cycle and which is now one of the best staffed and equipped centres of the Mediterranean basin. The Secretariat of State for Fisheries and Maritime Transport has asked UNDP to provide additional assistance in establishing and organizing the scientific and technological structure of a Fisheries and Aquaculture Study, Applied Research and Documentation Centre (CERP). A large part of the assistance will take the form of training for young scientific staff.

77. In the field of pure and applied research, UNDP will continue to promote the solar energy development activities of the research centres administered by the National Scientific Research Office (ONRS).

78. The project entitled "Contribution to the research programme of INERBA" (ALG/80/013) will continue to assist the National Building Study and Research Institute in the preparation of guidelines concerning the use of the building techniques most suited to the conditions prevailing in the country. The research in question will focus mainly on the four following areas: building technology and materials, the study of types of dwellings and facilities, study evaluation, and documentation. The purpose of the project will accordingly be to produce recommendations designed to assist the Government in promoting self-help housing, the use of local materials, the development of small house-building enterprises, standardization and compliance with regulations.

79. The Algerian Government plans to develop research activities in the telecommunications sector. The establishment of the Telecommunications Study and Research Centre (CERT) envisaged as part of the Fifth Plan, will prepare the ground for research in this field (ALG/81/022).

80. In addition to the resources derived from the IPF and cost-sharing, sources of finance are available to a number of projects through United Nations agencies and the UNDP regional programmes.

Relationship to the programmes of other agencies

81. Other agencies of the United Nations system help to reinforce and to supplement the UNDP programme through specific activities in their respective fields. For example, in the context of their regular programmes, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Industrial

Development Organization (UNIDO) are participating in projects of the Algerian Government. Similarly, the World Food Programme (WFP) is continuing to support development projects directed towards improving fruit-growing (ALG/2596) and encouraging women to work in livestock production (ALG/2616) and is involved in the emergency operations to assist the victims of the disaster at Chlef (El-Asnam). UNDP set up another emergency programme after the earthquake in order to help the Government to rebuild human settlements (ALG/80/015) and to prepare a technical dossier on microzoning (ALG/82/003). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) have taken part in public health and clean water programmes and in population activities.

82. In conclusion, it should also be noted that the Government has applied to the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development for assistance in the field of patents (ALG/81/004) and uranium research.

Relationship to the regional programmes

83. Because of its interest in fostering co-operation and integration at all levels, the Algerian Government fully supports and participates in multinational, interregional and regional projects. Algeria attaches very great importance to economic co-operation among developing countries. The projects that have proved the most operational include range management in arid zones (RAB/79/019), the development of water resources (RAB/80/011), the improvement of olive production (RAB/79/027), aquaculture (MEDRAP) (RAB/79/033), the development of the Arab iron and steel industry (RAB/81/005), the study of pulp and paper production (RAF/77/006), and the interregional study on the transfer of technology by transnational corporations in the mechanical engineering sector in developing countries (INT/80/T03).

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

		\$	
A. <u>Resources</u>			
<u>IPF and other resources</u>			
(i)	Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	20 000 000	
(ii)	Less unprogrammed balance a/	(4 000 000)	
(iii)	Less authorized budget level for 1982	(4 700 000)	
(iv)	Previous IPF cycle balance	1 495 000	
(v)	Other resources: Cost sharing	<u>23 213 000</u>	
Total resources available for programming:		<u>36 008 000</u>	
B. <u>Use of resources</u>			
(a) <u>Programmed</u>			
(i)	Ongoing projects	11 318 000	
(ii)	New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	24 088 000	
(iii)	Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	<u>-</u>	
Subtotal:		35 406 000	
(b) <u>Reserve</u>			
Total programmed plus reserve:		<u>36 008 000</u>	
C. <u>Financial distribution of programme, by sector</u>			
<u>Sector b/</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
03	Natural resources	-	7 384 000
04	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	6 460 000	10 004 000
05	Industry	153 000	-
06	Transport and communications	364 000	3 300 000
09	Human settlements	321 000	-
10	Health	157 000	2 020 000
11	Education	2 468 000	800 000
12	Employment	507 000	-
14	Social conditions and social justice	-	100 000
15	Culture	247 000	-
16	Science and technology	<u>641 000</u>	<u>480 000</u>
TOTAL		<u>11 318 000</u>	<u>24 088 000</u>
			<u>35 406 000</u>

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

b/ According to ACC classification.

