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**Draft country programme document for the Bolivarian  
Republic of Venezuela (2009-2013)**

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## Introduction

1. In the formulation of the programme for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2009-2013), account was taken of the UNDP strategic plan, 2008-2011, the programme for Latin America and the Caribbean for the same period and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the country. Consideration was also given to national priorities, in line with the Constitution of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela adopted in 1999; the guidelines in the new national plan for the period 2007-2012 ([www.gobiernoenlinea.ve](http://www.gobiernoenlinea.ve)); and the common country assessment (CCA) (<http://www.undg.org/docs/8999/CCA-Venezuela-2006.doc>). The programme has been designed from a human development perspective with the support of the Venezuelan Government and includes, as cross-cutting elements, the development of national capacities, human rights and gender perspectives, South-South cooperation and managing for results.

### I. Situation analysis

2. Since 2005, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has experienced average annual growth of 9.7 per cent ([http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/8/32598/LCG2356B\\_2.pdf](http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/xml/8/32598/LCG2356B_2.pdf)), based primarily on the recovery of the international oil price. This led to the recovery of public revenue and the accumulation of a large surplus on the balance-of-payments current account. While lower international interest rates gave rise to an increase in national fiscal expenditure, social policies and policies for the redistribution of income to lower-income strata of the population contributed significantly to the expansion of domestic demand. However, social inequities, the roots of which are historical, still persist in the country. The main challenge is to ensure economic growth and promote a development model based on diversification of the production system, the incorporation of broad segments of society into the production process and the reduction of poverty and inequality.

3. Inequalities with respect to land, income, access to goods and services, levels of education and work conditions are reflected in various aspects of the life of Venezuelans and affect their opportunities and quality of life. The following indicators illustrate the lack of equality: in the year 2007, about 80 per cent of the population received an average income lower than the national average; and the poorest 20 per cent received 5.1 per cent of household per capita income, while for the richest 20 per cent the proportion was 47.7 per cent (<http://www.ine.gob.ve/pobreza/CGQquintiles.asp>). Recent data show considerable progress towards poverty reduction. For example, between 1997 and 2007 the number of households living below the poverty line fell by more than 28 per cent (<http://www.ine.gob.ve/pobreza/LIhogares.asp>). However, social policies could advance even more in terms of inclusion processes and expansion of coverage. If social programmes had better coverage in the national territory and in rural areas, the impact on poverty reduction would be significant. For households in rural areas, food accounts for more than 60 per cent of their expenditure, whereas the figure for households in the Caracas metropolitan area is less than 25 per cent (<http://www.bcv.org.ve>).

4. Major challenges also persist with regard to gender issues. Between 1990 and 2005 the economic participation rate of women increased from 35.6 per cent to 55.2 per cent. However, women have entered the labour market under conditions of inequality. While women represent 40.1 per cent of the working population, they

have found work opportunities mainly in the informal sector of the economy. The rate of open unemployment is higher for women (13 per cent, compared with 10.8 per cent for men), as is the amount of time that women take to find a new job (an average of 9.45 months for men and 20.62 months for women) (<http://www.undg.org/docs/8999/CCA-Venezuela-2006.doc>). In general, men tend to receive higher average pay in all occupational groups. With regard to education, female participation is higher at all levels; however, there are problems with the quality of teaching and with stereotypes and discrimination against girls. Lastly, one of the most serious problems is maternal mortality: as a result of complications arising in pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, the national rate is 57.8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births ([http://www.undg.org/archive\\_docs/5896-Venezuela\\_MDG\\_Report.pdf](http://www.undg.org/archive_docs/5896-Venezuela_MDG_Report.pdf)).

5. The national incidence of violence has increased, and since 2002 violent events (including accidents of any type, murders, suicides and other types of violent death) have been the primary cause of overall mortality, with a rate of 96.3 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants ([http://www.mpps.gob.ve/ms/direcciones\\_msds/Epidemiologia/Estadistica/Archivos/MortalidadGeneral.pdf](http://www.mpps.gob.ve/ms/direcciones_msds/Epidemiologia/Estadistica/Archivos/MortalidadGeneral.pdf)). In 2005 the rate of violent deaths (murders and suicides) for men was 60 per 100,000, while for women it was 5 per 100,000 ([http://www.mpps.gob.ve/ms/direcciones\\_msds/Epidemiologia/Estadistica/Archivos/MortalidadGeneral.pdf](http://www.mpps.gob.ve/ms/direcciones_msds/Epidemiologia/Estadistica/Archivos/MortalidadGeneral.pdf)). The 5- to 24-year-old age group, and predominantly men of that age, represented 35 per cent (25,497 cases) of victims of external causes of morbidity and mortality in 2006 (<http://www.mpps.gob.ve>). Reports of violence against women and girls have increased, but there is still a need to improve official registers and ensure their institutional integration so as to have a more accurate picture of the scale and nature of the problem.

6. There is great concern about the environment and natural hazards. By the end of the 1990s, settlements in vulnerable areas had grown to encompass more than 60 per cent of the urban population (<http://www.undg.org/docs/8999/CCA-Venezuela-2006.doc>). There were shortages of basic services and excessive exploitation of natural resources. Owing to this pattern of settlement, a number of disasters, such as those which occurred in the states of Vargas, Mérida and Miranda, have had serious humanitarian consequences. In addition, environmental regulation of the production sector is in its early stages, which is why about 95 per cent of companies begin operations with inadequate systems for waste treatment and disposal. The country has made significant progress with regard to access to safe drinking water and sanitation. These services are available to 90 per cent of households in cities and towns and 25 per cent in rural areas (<http://www.undg.org/docs/8999/CCA-Venezuela-2006.doc>). However, there is still no proper system for the collection, treatment and disposal of domestic waste. The country is making efforts to protect its natural resources; 63 per cent of the territory is under a special administration regime ([www.unesco.org/es/quito](http://www.unesco.org/es/quito)), but it remains necessary to improve strategies for sustainability and operational efficiency.

## II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

7. In the country programme 2003-2007, which was extended to 2008 by mutual agreement between the Government and UNDP, the concept of human development became a national issue in the shaping of public opinion and the formulation of policies and commitments for action, chiefly at subnational levels. Capacity for the production of national statistics has been strengthened, although there is a

continuing need to improve methodologies for the measurement of poverty and the generation of statistics on violence, HIV and gender, and to improve technical and operational capacities at the state and municipal levels. The Government has shown ongoing concern for poverty reduction and commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but it is important to improve the formulation of long-term policies in order to reduce poverty and to promote social inclusion, methodologies for localizing the MDGs and adapting them to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and its regional characteristics, and the elaboration of indicators to measure the impact of public investment from an inter-agency perspective.

8. The dissemination of democratic values has been boosted and resources have been allocated for the establishment of a culture of peace. To that end, support has been given to the development of groupings, networks and forums focused on social dialogue, training has been provided on instruments and mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means and relations with networks such as Paz en Movimiento (Peace in Motion) have been institutionalized. The effectiveness of these actions and the country's current need indicate that continued efforts are necessary in order to establish strategies for the promotion of social cohesion and the prevention of violence, chiefly for the benefit of younger population groups. In this context, the youth orchestra programme is a strategic partner for the next programme cycle because it has demonstrated its effectiveness in promoting social inclusion and cohesion.

9. Support has been provided for the implementation of programmes and projects that incorporate information and communication technologies (ICT). Significant efforts have been made to support reforms and administrative modernization in various government sectors, and it will be necessary to continue improving public services in accordance with the Government's sectoral priorities. Collaboration between the public and private sectors has also been expanded and progress has been made in strengthening the concept of corporate social responsibility.

10. It became clear that there was a need in scientific circles and among policymakers to incorporate environmental and risk management issues into the formulation and implementation of public policies, as well as to expand the dissemination and replication of successful experiences and to adopt a culture of prevention of natural hazards as tools for sustainable development and improvement of the well-being of the population. Given the authorities' openness to and interest in international cooperation with regard to risk management, it is hoped that UNDP will substantially expand its action in that area. There is a need to improve training and technical knowledge on the management of natural and man-made hazards, as well as to review and improve the implementation and coordination of the relevant legal frameworks.

11. As a lesson learned from the previous programme, it will be necessary in future for UNDP to formulate a communication strategy that increases the visibility of the experience it has gained. This would help to institutionalize the strategy, which is based on human development, and to highlight the importance of sharing good practice with all regions and all sectors of the country.

### III. Proposed programme

12. The proposed programme gives priority to four main areas of cooperation:

#### A. Reduction of poverty and inequality and attainment of the MDGs

13. UNDP cooperation should be organized around five activities: (a) the strengthening of forums for the participation of women and men in the promotion of socially productive development at the local and regional levels, on the basis of gender equality, with support for the establishment of productive networks, training methodologies, management training and proper integration of local and regional production into the country's socio-economic system; (b) support for the establishment and expansion of social inclusion programmes for young people in general and young people with disabilities through music, culture and employment; (c) support for the development of the government sector's institutional and technical capacities for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies for reducing poverty and inequalities; (d) improvement of national capacities for measuring poverty through enhancement of the national statistical system; and (e) promotion and dissemination of the concept of human development, with a view to integrating it into national and local plans. Cooperation will contribute to the adoption of conceptual frameworks and mechanisms for social and economic inclusion, methodologies for the identification of vulnerable groups, and innovative methods of evaluation.

#### B. Partnerships for institutional strengthening and promotion of participation with inclusion criteria

14. The core actions in this area are the expansion and enhancement of modalities and mechanisms for public participation, the encouragement of social cohesion, support for the establishment of community organizations and the strengthening of the State's capacity to provide services. In conjunction with United Nations system organizations and other strategic partners, studies will be carried out, technical assistance will be provided, training will be given, planning and monitoring will be supported and successful experiences will be systematized, with a view to strengthening national capacities for the protection and promotion of human rights and quality of life. In this context, UNDP will give priority to the following activities: (a) promoting the preparation and establishment of normative frameworks for the protection of human rights and gender equity; (b) supporting the establishment of local planning and management tools that incorporate a human development approach and encourage the participation of women, young people, persons of African descent, indigenous people and persons with disabilities, through a sustainable development and risk management approach; (c) supporting the elaboration of effective solutions for reducing interpersonal violence and promoting peaceful means of conflict resolution, with an emphasis on social processes that affect women and young people in particular; (d) supporting, systematizing and disseminating experiences of community organization and generating effective mechanisms for social auditing.

15. With regard to the equity, effectiveness, efficiency and quality of the action taken, the focus will be on the following: (a) support for the elaboration of models, methodologies and protocols for the management of public services based on human rights, promoting quality and transparency, from the establishment of conceptual bases, the elaboration of basic benchmarks for services and the training of civil service staff to implementation and evaluation; (b) promotion of compliance with transparency and accountability mechanisms and the Global Compact principles, and implementation of social audit mechanisms in public, civil, business and private organizations; (c) support for the promotion of organizational, functional, procedural and systemic coherence in sectoral public bodies; and (d) support for institutions in the elaboration, establishment and implementation of systems for evaluating the impact of policies and investment and the quality of management.

### **C. Natural hazard and disaster management**

16. UNDP cooperation in this area covers: (a) the strengthening of institutional capacities for comprehensive risk and disaster management, with support for the study, production, use and dissemination of detailed data and statistics on disasters; (b) the strengthening of institutional response capacities for comprehensive risk and disaster management, supporting the formulation of contingency plans; (c) support for mechanisms for dialogue and consensus-building with the various social actors involved in risk prevention; and (d) efforts to reduce the risks from disasters and conflicts through the elaboration and implementation of early warning mechanisms.

### **D. Environment and sustainable development**

17. In accordance with the national priority to institute environmental management that generates sustainable benefits, the aims of cooperation are as follows: (a) to support the formulation of land management plans for the conservation of watersheds and biological diversity and to reduce vulnerability in risk areas; (b) to improve the urban habitat, supporting the provision of public services that have a low impact on the environment, adequate waste management, and the formulation and implementation of plans for urban development and the rehabilitation of urban areas; (c) to conserve and preserve the natural environment, enhancing the conservation practices of indigenous peoples, appropriate management of areas under a special administration regime and other protected areas, preservation, recovery and improvement of coastal areas, and agricultural development based on sustainable practices; (d) to promote the use of clean technologies and alternative energy sources that are renewable and environmentally sustainable; and (e) to promote rational and efficient energy use, employing technologies that have higher productivity per unit of primary energy and lower environmental impact.

## **IV. Management, monitoring and evaluation**

18. The Ministry of the People's Power for Planning and Development, through the Directorate-General for International Technical Cooperation, is the main partner of UNDP in the implementation of the country programme. Sectoral activities will be coordinated with the respective ministries and organizations. The programme is

consistent with the expected results in UNDAF, and it will, in large part, be implemented in coordination with other United Nations system organizations represented in Venezuela. The evaluation plan for the programme will accompany this document, in compliance with the new UNDP evaluation policy. During the current programme cycle, at least one impact assessment will be carried out for each area of strategic focus, as well as evaluations of certain projects in line with their needs and the requirements of funding institutions.

19. The programme provides for the principle of adaptation to changes in circumstances that may arise in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. An evaluation will be carried out halfway through the programme period, in 2011, with a view to acknowledging progress made and determining what adjustments may be necessary. The implementation of the programme will be monitored on an ongoing basis and will be based on the indicators set out in the results and resources framework in annex 1. UNDP management systems, as well as instructions and guidelines relating to UNDP evaluation and audit policies, will be used to support these processes. Given that Venezuela is a country at an intermediate stage of development, the programme strategies will focus on improving the country's capacity to promote equity and sustainability, to build effective and transparent institutions and to boost South-South cooperation. Cooperation must focus on planning, management and public policy implementation, giving priority to those policies which reduce social and gender inequality, promote human rights, consolidate progress towards the MDGs and expand national capacities.

20. For the period 2009-2013, \$2,493,000 will be allocated from regular resources and an estimated additional sum of \$174,500,000 from other resources, mainly from the Government, loans from the Inter-American Development Bank, and also contributions from UNDP, other United Nations system organizations, donors and, to a lesser extent, the business sector. In addition, the UNDP Office, in collaboration with the Government, will try to forge partnerships with a view to mobilizing additional resources.

## Results and resources framework for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (2009-2013)

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Programme outputs</i>	<i>Outcome indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Resources (in thousands of dollars)</i>
<b>National priority objectives:</b> Eliminate absolute poverty and accelerate poverty reduction in general. Improve governance aimed at reducing poverty and social and gender inequities.					
<b>UNDAF results</b>					
Inclusive development, equality and poverty reduction in the framework of the MDGs	Increase of forums for social and economic organization in local development.	Formulation and dissemination of training methodologies for participation in socially productive activities with a gender perspective. Formulation of municipal plans for local sustainable human development that have a gender and risk-prevention perspective and are linked to the MDGs. Elaboration of policies and mechanisms to integrate vulnerable groups and workers into the social security system.	<b>Indicators:</b> Number of institutions with programmes that incorporate social inclusion mechanisms. Number of policies that incorporate the MDGs. <b>Baseline:</b> Insufficient institutional tools to facilitate social inclusion, poverty reduction and the attainment of the MDGs. <b>Target:</b> 50 per cent of social ministries have adopted strategies for social equity, poverty reduction and attainment of the MDGs. 70 municipalities have local sustainable human development plans.	Social and economic ministries; public microfinance system; regional and local governments; public and private enterprise sector; INE; missions; NGOs.	<b>Regular resources:</b> 250 <b>Other resources:</b> 3,000
	Increased government capacity to elaborate policies and strategies for the reduction of poverty and inequality.	Establishment of mechanisms for the production and use of quality information, disaggregated at the local level and on the basis of gender, intercultural and MDG perspectives. Elaboration of methodologies for assessing the impact of social, economic and mission programmes. Implementation of methodologies for planning and budgeting with a gender perspective. Establishment of programmes and mechanisms for social inclusion, aimed especially at teenagers, young people and persons with disabilities.	<b>Indicators:</b> Number of institutions with programmes to reduce poverty and inequality. Number of institutions with plans and budgets that incorporate a gender perspective. Number of programmes evaluated. <b>Baseline:</b> Inadequate institutional responses for the promotion of equality. Reduced capacity to produce disaggregated statistics and methodologies for evaluating investment. Gender budgeting at an early stage. <b>Targets:</b> At least two new tools for improving the quality of information. At least four institutions with plans and budgets that incorporate a gender perspective.	Ministries dealing with economic and social affairs; INE; other United Nations system organizations.	<b>Regular resources:</b> 240 <b>Other resources:</b> 70,000



<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Programme outputs</i>	<i>Outcome indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Resources (in thousands of dollars)</i>
	Strengthening of national capacities to discuss, analyse, formulate and establish human development policies and to monitor progress towards the MDGs.	Elaboration, discussion and dissemination of national reports and case studies on human development. Advice to the public sector on incorporating the human development approach into its policies. Elaboration and publicizing of systems for monitoring progress towards the MDGs that are linked to public policies and incorporate a gender perspective.	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of institutions that have incorporated a human development approach and MDG monitoring into their work. <b>Baseline:</b> Limited use and dissemination of the human development approach and insufficient development of mechanisms for MDG monitoring. <b>Targets:</b> At least four social ministries or institutions have incorporated human development approaches into their plans and programmes. At least two knowledge networks on human development are established. A ministerial forum for monitoring progress towards the MDGs is established and comes into operation. At least five MDG localization schemes are carried out.	All ministries; United Nations system organizations; academia, NGOs, INE.	<b>Regular resources:</b> 600 <b>Other resources:</b> 1,000

**National priority objectives:** Development of participation and local and community capacities. Promotion and protection of the rights of children, young people, women, indigenous peoples and persons of African descent. Contribution to reducing violence inside and outside the home and gender-based violence, paying special attention to the rights of children and women. Boosting of government departments serving the public which promote the transformation of society.

#### UNDAF results

Partnerships for institutional strengthening and promotion of inclusive participation	Strengthening of institutional and social capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights and inclusive participation.	Mechanisms for formulating and implementing the normative and institutional frameworks necessary for the protection of human rights and gender equity. Planning/ management tools that promote the participation of women, young people, persons with disabilities, persons of African descent and indigenous people. Models and methods for strengthening capacities and social participation with a view to preventing and reducing violence, including gender-based violence.	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of strategic sectors for human rights protection that have regulatory frameworks and operative protocols that are coordinated with other relevant participants. Number of mechanisms established for inclusive participation and management. <b>Baseline:</b> Insufficiency or absence of regulatory frameworks and protocols for the protection of human rights. Lack of coordination between public institutions and social networks active in this area, and mechanisms for inclusive participation and management that are at an early stage of development. <b>Targets:</b> At least five strategic sectors for human rights protection have regulatory frameworks and operative protocols that are coordinated with other participants. Establishment of mechanisms for inclusive participation and management.	Ministries dealing with social, economic and technological affairs; justice system; Office of the Ombudsman; NGOs and governors' and mayors' offices; academia; public microfinance system; women's movement; SENIAT; town councils; INE; and ONAPRE.	<b>Regular resources:</b> 700 <b>Other resources:</b> 2,000
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<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Programme outputs</i>	<i>Outcome indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Resources (in thousands of dollars)</i>
	Strengthening of institutional response capacity, transparency, effectiveness and responsibility.	Elaboration and implementation of models, methodologies and protocols for service management based on human rights and aimed at achieving quality and transparency; elaboration and implementation of instruments and methodologies for measuring the impact of public investment projects on regional development.	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of public institutions with greater response capacity owing to the establishment or improvement of models, methods and protocols for service management aimed at achieving quality, efficiency and transparency. <b>Baseline:</b> Weakness of public institutions when it comes to responding in a transparent and efficient manner. <b>Target:</b> At least eight public institutions have established or modernized models, methods and protocols for service management or have improved their quality, efficiency and transparency.		<b>Regular resources:</b> 47  <b>Other resources:</b> 70,000
<b>National priority objectives:</b> Strengthening of national and local capacities with regard to land management and integrated risk management, taking into account natural and technological hazards and problems associated with displacement.					
<b>UNDAF results</b>					
Risk management and disaster prevention	Greater capacity for comprehensive risk and disaster management.	Establishment of a national information system on disasters with a gender and age perspective. Operative early warning plan in high-risk communities. Programme for the formulation of municipal early warning plans for communities. Elaboration of a methodology for mainstreaming risk management with a gender and age perspective in local urban development plans. Formulation of a plan for dealing with emergencies and providing humanitarian aid. Dissemination of exchange programmes to countries in the Andean Community.	<b>Indicator:</b> Number of national and local institutions with comprehensive risk management plans. <b>Baseline:</b> Absence of development plans and management programmes that incorporate risk management. <b>Target:</b> At least one national body, two local institutions and two communities have risk management plans. Four public investment programmes evaluated.	National civil protection, Venezuelan seismology foundation, Ministry of Science and Technology; town councils; mayors' offices; INGEOMIN; United Nations system organizations.	<b>Regular resources:</b> 250  <b>Other resources:</b> 1,500

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>Programme outcomes</i>	<i>Programme outputs</i>	<i>Outcome indicators, baselines and targets</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Resources (in thousands of dollars)</i>
<b>National priority objectives:</b> Improve the quality of the environment and ecosystems in rural and urban areas. Ensure proper management of protected areas and productive ecosystems.					
<b>UNDAF results</b>					
Environment and sustainable development	Greater access to environmental and energy services.	Establishment, strengthening and consolidation of offices for urban and rural environmental management. Rural communities with new and renewable sources of energy in operation.	<b>Indicators:</b> Number of localities with structured environmental management. Number of communities with energy services established and in operation. <b>Baseline:</b> Unequal access to environmental benefits and energy in relation to the well-being of the population. <b>Targets:</b> Five mayors' offices with environmental management departments established and in operation. Five communities using new and renewable energy sources.	Public foundations: ministries; electricity and oil companies; mayors' offices; bilateral cooperation agencies; town councils, missions.	<b>Regular resources:</b> 250  <b>Other resources:</b> 4,000
	Greater national capacity for the management of protected areas and hazardous waste, and sustainable productive use of biological diversity.	Establishment of a directory of good production practices that respect biological diversity. Implementation of a system of public financing for sustainable agricultural production. Development of a system for the management of protected areas. National pilot programme to develop local capacities for the management of hazardous residues and waste.	<b>Indicators:</b> Number of protected areas with sustainable productive uses. <b>Baseline:</b> Lack of coordination of national capacities for environmental management at the local, state and national levels. <b>Targets:</b> Five national or local organizations attended to. Three protected areas with regulatory frameworks.	FONDAFA; ministries; FAO; INPARQUES; bilateral cooperation agencies, PDVSA.	<b>Other resources:</b> 15,000
	Establishment of measures for adapting to and mitigating climate change and reducing greenhouse gas production.	Design of tools for incorporating technical specifications on energy efficiency. Publicity campaign on the impact of climate change and promotion of remedial action. Plan for agricultural sector adaptation to the impact of climate change in order to ensure food security.	<b>Indicators:</b> Number of climate change adaptation plans in the agricultural sector. Number of measures to mitigate the impact of climate change in priority sectors. <b>Baseline:</b> Absence of adaptation and mitigation measures chiefly for the protection of vulnerable population groups. <b>Targets:</b> An adaptation plan for the agricultural sector. A mitigation plan for the energy sector. At least three publicity activities carried out.	Ministries; industrial development institutes; media; FAO; governors' offices and farmers' associations.	<b>Other resources:</b> 8,000

**Annex 2****Acronyms and abbreviations**

CCA	common country assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FONDAFA	Fund for the Development of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Associated Matters
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICT	information and communication technologies
INE	National Statistical Institute
INGEOMIN	Venezuelan National Institute of Geology and Mining
INPARQUES	National Parks Institute
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	non-governmental organization
ONAPRE	National Budget Office
PDVSA	Petróleos de Venezuela S.A.
SENIAT	National Integrated Customs and Tax Administration Service
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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