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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR
LEBANON

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Lebanon
for the period 1984-1986

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986: \$10 million ^{1/}

INTRODUCTION

1. The second country programme for Lebanon is submitted to the Council for consideration and approval within the framework of the illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for the third programming cycle. Following the first country programme, during the period 1977-1983, individual projects for Lebanon were approved by the Administrator under the authority granted to him by the Governing Council.

*In accordance with decision 81/15, adopted by the Governing Council on 27 June 1981 (E/1981/61/Rev.1, annex I), the second country programme for Lebanon is being submitted to the Council without an accompanying note by the Administrator. The previous country programme for Lebanon and the accompanying note by the Administrator were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/LEB/R.1 and DP/GC/LEB/R.1/RECOMMENDATION, respectively.

2. The content and orientation of the programme was determined by the Government through its Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), in close collaboration with the UNDP resident representative. The programme is based on development options and perspectives derived from an evaluation of: (a) the present socio-economic situation; (b) the measures deemed necessary to redress the consequences of the political situation; and (c) the reports and consultations with the participating and executing agencies of the United Nations system.
3. Lebanon is confronted with a host of economic difficulties which stem from protracted civil strife and war. Since 1975, the incessant deterioration of the political and security situation has had a devastating impact on economic and social development, resulting in a considerable loss of human lives, sizeable emigration and massive physical destruction in all sectors. As a consequence, the country's production capacity has been significantly reduced and the efficiency of public services impaired.
4. In accordance with Governing Council decision 81/16, an illustrative IPF of \$10 million was retained for the third cycle, equal to the amount of the IPF for the second cycle. No final decision could be taken at that time since the 1978 gross national product per capita had not been agreed upon. Considering the limitation to 55 per cent of the IPF for planning purposes, it is evident that available UNDP resources do not relate to the country's actual requirements. The only mitigating factors are the carry-over of \$5.524 million from the second IPF cycle and substantial Government costsharing in the amount of \$1.925 million.
5. The country programme exercise began formally on 1 July 1983 with the submission of the note of the resident representative. Subsequently, several discussions took place on the proposals submitted by the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the new procedures to be applied, the available resources and the orientation and design of the country programme.
6. Throughout the process, close relations were maintained with the resident representative. In finalizing the technical co-operation programme requested from UNDP, bilateral and multilateral assistance was taken into account, as well as the principles and global priorities announced by the United Nations and other international organizations.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

A. General development issues

7. Past political events and the ensuing massive destruction of physical infrastructure had negative consequences on social and economic development. The Government's primary concern therefore is the reconstruction of basic facilities within the framework of the Reconstruction Project elaborated by the CDR.

8. The project, which calls for expenditures in the order of \$15 billion over the next decade, provides the overall framework for public sector actions and policies. The initial stages of reconstruction will concentrate on the rehabilitation of physical and social infrastructures so as to restore the capacity of the national economy to the level it would have attained had the tragic events of the past eight years not taken place. Utmost importance is attached to meeting the basic needs of the population, particularly in the fields of housing, education and health.

9. The World Bank, at the Government's request, finalized its Reconstruction Assessment Report in early 1983 in order to accelerate the pace of reconstruction. The report foresees an initial investment of \$230 million for education, housing and urban development, water supply, telecommunications, port facilities and highway maintenance.

10. The dynamic and resilient Lebanese private sector continues to be the principal generator of productive activities. The public sector leads in social services and infrastructure.

11. The CDR had recognized, however, that reconstruction should be conceived in the context of the country's long-term development objectives. In 1977 it prepared a basic document which now is being updated, entitled "Technical Assistance Fund for Development Planning".

12. Drawing on these two documents, the CDR identified the technical co-operation needs of those sectors which exceed by far the resources available from UNDP. To compensate for this deficiency, the Government is considering project, programme and third-party cost-sharing arrangements.

B. Policy framework

13. The Government is striving to initiate the Reconstruction Project whenever and wherever feasible, and to maintain a stable financial environment and close co-ordination between reconstruction, fiscal and monetary policies.

14. The setting of priorities for the early stages of reconstruction proved relatively simple. The basic social, economic and infrastructural needs must be met and credit provided to assist the private sector in rebuilding damaged houses and industries. The establishment of later priorities, however, will become increasingly complex since reconstruction options are not selected in the light of the country's long-term development and its comparative advantage in regional and international commerce.

15. The general guidelines for national economic policy are to: (a) slow down inflationary pressure by the application of appropriate policy measures; (b) control and reduce the budgetary deficit; (c) support the private sector by credit programmes for high-priority health, industrial, commercial, agricultural and service activities; (d) decentralize economic activity from Beirut to other parts of the country; (e) reform the tax structure in order to ensure equitability and increased returns; and (f) strengthen the administrative powers of the State and ~~improve~~ the operational capacity of Government entities.

C. Development objectives

16. The Government views international technical co-operation as a whole, irrespective of its sources. Consequently, in formulating the country programme, it considered the complementarity of those sources in terms of national development priorities. It decided to concentrate UNDP assistance in those sectors where it would have a greater catalytic effect and offer comparative advantages over other sources of financing. In addition, the following general guidelines were adopted: conduct activities that would have optimum impact on the national economy and generate self-reliance by stimulating principally the private sector; acquire technological knowledge not available in the country and promote the training of human resources; give reference to projects whose impact would eventually benefit the whole country; and give due attention to an equitable distribution of resources among the various sectors.

17. The implementation of the Government's socio-economic policy demands the strengthening of Government agencies and institutions. Until a national order development plan becomes available, the Government has set the following development objectives for UNDP assistance:

- Strengthen the capacity of the Government's planning authority in order to accomplish the task of reconstruction in a manner consistent with the long-term development objectives;

- Increase self-reliance of national institutions through the strengthening of national capacities of scientific investigation and technological development;

- Promote integrated agricultural development, and increase agricultural productivity within a national agricultural policy, including: land use and conservation; irrigation; agricultural production and marketing; forestry; fisheries and agro-industries; and extend agricultural support services to all parts of the country;

- Plan the country's human resources through surveys on housing, population and employment;

- Train manpower resources commensurate with the requirements of the reconstruction and development process through technical education and vocational training;

- Develop an industrial development policy with a view to improving the performance and productivity of the private industrial sector through industrial surveys, industrial information systems, export promotion, marketing, and the introduction of quality control, norms and standards;

- Expand and improve the transport and communication infrastructure through feasibility studies, wherever they are not already foreseen within loan agreements;

- Prepare a tourism strategy in order to exploit the existing tourism potential in relation to demand and existing facilities;

- Improve the quality of life, particularly in lesser developed areas, through studies on sanitation, **sewage** collection and disposal, drinking water, environment, public health; and

- Develop social programmes for areas most affected by internal disturbances over the past years.

D. UNDP-supported activities

18. Because of the promising results obtained from some UNDP projects, the Government decided to continue several projects that could not achieve projected targets due to the adverse circumstances affecting the country over the past years.

19. It is, however, imperative that: country programme objectives and proposed activities be relevant to the attainment of the national development objectives; Government agencies submitting requests for assistance must possess the physical infrastructure and national staff needed to ensure the effective use of international inputs; extensions of projects to be included in the third cycle indicate clearly new self-contained objectives and activities which will yield significant results in terms of national objectives; and that UNDP resources would serve as "seed money" for attracting the greatest possible investment.

20. Over the years ahead, long ongoing activities will be phased out gradually and replaced by new ideas proposed by the agencies of the United Nations system during recent missions to Lebanon. The Government is also studying the possibility to increase the cost-sharing component so that, within a broader funding base, several of the agencies' suggested new priority projects could be accommodated.

1. Development planning

21. Strengthening the quality and scope of the planning process is of primary importance, particularly sectoral, central and regional planning. Assistance requested from UNDP in 1980 in project LEB/80/005, Technical Support Group, could not be completed as planned, due to difficulties in recruiting appropriate experts. The planned activities for the establishment of a national development plan were subsequently carried out through bilateral aid.

Assistance to CDR (LEB/83/005): The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the CDR in its efforts to set up operational and technical assistance units, to plan comprehensively for technical assistance requirements of the country and to recruit experts as they are needed to supplement the capabilities of Government departments.

UNDP contribution: \$300,000 United Nations (1984)

2. Agriculture

22. Activities in this sector include regions outside of Greater Beirut which are at present occupied by foreign forces. However, once the Government resumes again full sovereignty over the national territory, it is imperative to

dedicate considerable resources to the agriculture sector, particularly for the less developed areas. An agricultural development plan will be necessary to put the so far sporadic efforts into a coherent framework. A medium-term and long-term agricultural strategy was elaborated in project LEB/79/013, Study for Reconstruction and Development of Agriculture, the recommendations of which have been approved by the Government.

Hydrometric Techniques (LEB/77/040): The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capability of the National Office of Litani, an autonomous department attached to the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources, and responsible for the country's water resources planning and exploitation. UNDP assists the Government in the restoration and renewal of water management equipment and advisory services.

UNDP contribution: \$20,000 FAO (1984)

Olive Production (LEB/79/009): This project, initiated in 1981, expresses the Government's policy of introducing modern technologies to traditional cultures, thus increasing the production potential and raising the standard of living of the rural population. It aims, in particular, to raise the standard of olive production and its by-products through the application of scientific techniques on old plantations, their rejuvenation and protection, thus improving olive and olive oil production for local and export purposes.

UNDP contribution: \$83,000 cost sharing: \$70,000 FAO (1984-1985)

Apiculture (LEB/79/015): Since 1981, this project's aim has been to increase the production of honey to satisfy the demand of the internal and external market through an applied research programme and the extension of modern techniques and training.

UNDP contribution: \$73,000 FAO (1984)

Animal Health Laboratories (LEB/79/016): This institution-building project assists the Government in developing an economically viable poultry and live-stock industry through the reduction of losses by infectious and parasitic diseases of animals. It also contributes in the reduction of importation of red meat and dairy products and exportation of eggs, chickens, broilers and vaccines, as well as in the development of supplementary industries.

UNDP contribution: \$274,000 FAO (1984)

Greenhouses (LEB/80/001): Since 1980, this project has assisted the Government in intensifying vegetable production through greenhouse cultivation, by the installation of a pilot demonstration centre and applied research, extension and training programme.

UNDP contribution: \$21,000 FAO (1984-1985)

Coastal Fisheries (LEB/83/002): In support of the Government's efforts to decentralize economic activities in favour of the less privileged coastal population and the exploitation of natural resources, this project aims to increase fish production by 25 per cent in relation to the pre-war production, by introducing new technologies and equipment, providing institutional support for fisheries development and legislation, and by elaborating investment-oriented projects.

UNDP contribution: \$500,000 FAO (1984-1985)

23. There are several other activities and projects proposed by FAO for the agriculture sector which will be considered whenever additional funds become available.

3. Industry

24. The dynamic industry sector is largely in private hands. The Government intends to provide assistance through research and development of new technologies and the establishment of quality control, norms and standards. Another aspect of the Government's strategy concerns the promotion of agro-industrial processing plants, including marketing and commercialization facilities.

25. Additional activities are being considered in accordance with UNIDO's proposals with regard to strengthening the Industry Institute, computerization in industrial management, development of alternate sources of energy, rationalization of manufacturing capacities of agricultural machinery industries and several other actions designed to develop self-sufficiency in various industrial sectors. Sectoral support studies in the fields of food, leather and pharmaceutical industries would also be contemplated.

4. Transport and communications

26. Lebanon needs rehabilitation of its transport infrastructure and upgrading of its communications within the country to promote territorial integration, higher productivity and easy marketing. Both the transport and communications sectors are included in the World Bank report with regard to Greater Beirut. At a later stage, a substantial improvement in the efficiency of the goods and passenger transport system is a matter of priority for the rest of the country as well.

Civil Aviation Safety Centre (CASC) (LEB/77/019): One of Lebanon's most important problems is undoubtedly communication by air and the required security implications. The Civil Aviation Safety Centre has been engaged, since 1977, in the provision of post-graduate training to national and international airline personnel. Training includes air transport economics, accident investigation and updating of technical knowledge to take account of the technology in this sector which has advanced very rapidly with increased complexity and sophistication. The Centre also provides training and updating of skills for instructors. A cost-sharing contribution of \$183,000 has been approved by the Government for 1982, equal to the \$183,000 granted in 1983.

UNDP contribution: \$338,000; cost sharing: \$292,000 ICAO (1984-1985)

Rehabilitation of the Civil Aviation Infrastructure (LEB/82/016): Equally important, this project contributes to the rehabilitation of safe and efficient civil aviation services and facilities of the Beirut International Airport. It provides training and updating of technical knowledge of personnel required to operate and maintain new sophisticated equipment intended to replace

obsolete or damaged facilities. It also assists in establishing procedures and regulations for the operation and maintenance of such facilities, in repairing existing installations and in preparing specifications for new equipment.

UNDP contribution: \$403,000; cost sharing \$1,389,000 ICAO (1984-1985)

5. Trade and development finance

27. In accordance with the proposal of UNCTAD, the Government is studying the possibility to accommodate projects in export promotion and central marketing and commercialization facilities within the IPF, together with substantial cost sharing, whenever circumstances permit. In this respect, an exploratory mission, including trade development, commodities, export promotion and marketing, is expected to study UNCTAD participation in these fields and recommend specific actions.

6. Human settlements

28. The Government requested UNFPA financing for a project on Population, Manpower and Housing Data Base, to be executed by ECWA and the ILO. It aims to provide a statistical data base to assist the Government in the formulation of effective population and development policies. UNDP financing is foreseen, should UNFPA be unable to meet total funding.

7. Health

29. Because of recent events, hospitals and other facilities, including sewerage systems and water supply, are in a precarious state. As a consequence of the deterioration of services, the general level of health of the population has declined. The current needs of urgent capital financing for the area of Greater Beirut is included in the World Bank project. However, physical reconstruction of health facilities, large-scale training of health personnel, including management, planning, research, repair and servicing of medical equipment, is still required in the rest of the country.

National Health Laboratory (LEB/77/036): The main purpose of the project is to strengthen and develop the national health laboratory services in the field of communicable diseases, zoonoses and control of food, water and dairy services. The project will also disseminate standard laboratory methodology and organize the implementation of a number of provincial laboratories.

UNDP contribution: \$322,000 WHO (1984-1985)

Waste Management Plan (LEB/83/004): In continuation of efforts undertaken since 1979 in project LEB/77/033, Phase I of this project, which produced the Master Plan, the specific actions, blueprints and feasibility studies, will now be established to provide adequate wastewater treatment and disposal systems for 83 per cent of the population. The setting up of a National Waste Management Authority responsible for policy, planning, monitoring, funding, training and enforcement of standards will guarantee the implementation of the important works identified in the Master Plan. This project is assisted also by the World Bank and bilateral sources. The total ensuing investment

requirement is established at \$1,000 million.

UNDP contribution: \$1,500,000 WHO (1984-1985)

8. Education

30. Lebanon's educational system offers technical education at the upper secondary cycle, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education General Directorate for Technical Education and Vocational Training (DGETP). The Government, recognizing the need to expand this sector, implemented successfully a World Bank Education Project which prepared draft planning documents for the rehabilitation and development of the national network of technical education schools. However, the staffing needs of the DGETP, as well as the updating of curricula and the modernization of its management are not yet met. Similarly, the national capacity for the planning and implementation of a vocational training system remains limited, although such training is a cornerstone for reconstruction. Consequently, provisions for the expansion of programmes, including instructor training and accelerated vocational training to assist in meeting the urgent manpower need, constitute a high national priority.

Technical Education and Vocational Training (LEB/83/003): Since 1980, UNDP has assisted the Government, through project LEB/77/002, Phase I, to overcome the acute shortage of skilled personnel. The purpose of this project is to train human resources to required levels of knowledge, competence and technology. It aims principally at the structural modernization of the National Department for Technical Education and Professional Training and the introduction of modern methods to improve training efficiency. It is expected to be followed up by a loan of \$18 million.

UNDP contribution: \$732,000; cost sharing: \$174,000 UNESCO (1984-1985)

Faculty of Engineering, University of Lebanon (LEB/79/012): Executed by UNESCO, UNDP assists in the establishment of the Faculty of Engineering through the granting of fellowships in highly specialized fields such as petrochemistry, mechanical engineering, automatization, engineering structures, and energy.

UNDP contribution: \$94,000 UNESCO (1984-1985)

31. Several other proposals of UNESCO will be considered when the necessary financial resources become available.

9. Employment

32. The consequences of the political and economic difficulties experienced by Lebanon over the past years affected human resources greatly. An employment and manpower survey, together with vocational training needs, is envisaged within the previously mentioned UNFPA-financed housing survey. Several important ILO recommendations are being considered in order to pursue this particularly important issue, when financial resources permit.

10. Humanitarian aid

UNV Medical Personnel for Emergency Assistance to Lebanon (LEB/82/015): In 1982, the Government of Finland pledged \$80,000 for the services of two doctors and two nurses for the Government Hospital in Baalback. Although the two doctors left the country in May 1983, the two nurses remained throughout 1983 and rendered valuable services under most difficult conditions. The two doctors are expected to return for six months in 1984. Encouraged by the good results obtained and because of the acute shortage of technically qualified manpower in various sectors, the Government requested the IPF financing of several additional posts within an umbrella project. The fields of activity proposed so far include a laboratory technician and computer specialists.

E. Principal features of the country programme

33. In formulating the second country programme, the Government drew on conclusions from past experience, particularly with regard to the concentration of funds on projects that produce a catalytic effect and comparative advantages over other sources of assistance. UNDP resources will, to a large extent, be used as "seed money" for generating investment.

34. To this end, the Government intends to assume increasing responsibility for the management of the Country Programme by moving gradually to direct Government execution of projects. However, the assistance of the organizations of the United Nations system, with whom traditionally good relations have been maintained, will also be instrumental in the future.

35. Lebanon's relatively high degree of development demands that assistance should be of the highest level and that, accordingly, projects should not be drawn up on the basis of traditional models. The application of the New Dimensions of UNDP and, whenever possible, the replacement of long-term experts by high-level short-term expertise with a Chief Technical Adviser to ensure continuity will be basic features of future UNDP projects.

36. The Government of Lebanon attaches great importance to Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC), and offers and seeks assistance from friendly nations in the spirit of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action announced in the Global Conference on TCDC, in order to supplement IPF-financed activities.

37. Finally, in order to make the country programme more flexible and to assure that technical co-operation provided by UNDP is in accordance with Lebanon's pace of development, the Government has endorsed the principle of continuous programming.

F. Links with intercountry and global activities

38. In view of the scarce resources available, the Government will draw also on the technical co-operation offered by regional, interregional and global programmes and is studying the possibility of using specific United Nations funds established pursuant to decisions adopted in international fora. The UNDP regional co-operation programme for the Arab region, with the priority goals determined in the Riyadh Meeting, have therefore assumed a greater interest.

39. Lebanon has taken note of the fact that UNDP's Regional Programme will take account of the substantive development needs of the nations of the region and intends to examine carefully all proposals for participation, although it appears difficult to meet the criteria established for regional projects. Present circumstances and political uncertainties are still having a negative impact on the programme's effectiveness and relevance. When considering the few regional projects which have been implemented, Lebanon will take into account its own country programme and relate it to the regional programme in order to take advantage of offered possibilities and to avoid duplication of efforts.

40. With regard to the programme which is currently being implemented, Lebanon is participating in 11 projects:

- Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development - Feasibility Studies (RAB/74/011)
- Arab Planning Institute (RAB/77/002)
- Fertilizers (RAB/78/021)
- Telecommunication Network (RAB/79/014)
- Olive Production (RAB/79/027)
- Statistics Institute (RAB/79/028)
- Arab Organization of Administrative Sciences (RAB/79/031)
- Industrial Census Workshop (RAB/80/034)
- Zoonoses (RAB/81/007)
- Telecommunication Glossary (RAB/81/013)
- World Maritime University (RAB/82/011)

41. Lebanon will also continue to participate in the interregional and global programmes by sending representatives and delegates to meetings and by providing information to visiting missions. It will also request missions of regional consultants as required by the country's development needs and priorities.

G. Links with non-IPF activities

42. The Government assumes the co-ordination of technical co-operation and capital assistance offered by multilateral and bilateral programmes through the CDR. In view of the enormous needs of Lebanon's reconstruction and development effort, the Government is grateful for the assistance provided so far and hopes that it can count on additional assistance in the future:

- FAO provided important assistance in the framework of its technical co-operation programme, particularly with the development of pastures, animal breeding, and water management and irrigation;
- UNESCO provided advisory services in pre-primary school education, media and information, data collection and statistics, the translation of manuals, etc.;
- WHO assisted, through its fellowship programme and advisory services, in the fields of health, manpower development, equipment to health institutions and grants for research;
- UNFPA finances the important Population and Housing Data Base project implemented through ECWA and the ILO;

- United Nations (UNDND): the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs supplements Lebanon's efforts to stem the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic drugs;

- UNIDO is expected to assist, through Special Industrial Services (SIS) and the United Nations Fund for Industrial Development;

- UNCTAD is preparing an Export Promotion Seminar and is expected to investigate the possibility of trust funds for export promotion, marketing and commercialization;

- ITU will field a mission to define the main requirements of telecommunication facilities which were destroyed over the last years;

- World Bank was instrumental in initiating Lebanon's reconstruction efforts by elaborating a \$230 million proposal for priority reconstruction capital and technical assistance;

- UNICEF helped the Government to achieve remarkable progress in public education, social development, health care and water supply in various distressed areas, including South Lebanon, where it has been entrusted by the Government to execute an important reconstruction programme since 1981. The Rehabilitation Programme for Mother and Children Services for 1982-1984 amounts to \$60 million, out of which \$28 million will be covered by the Government;

- IAEA continues to promote scientific research through technical assistance and fellowships to the National Council for Scientific Research, the University of Lebanon, the American University of Beirut and the Hospital;

- United Nations (DIESA): the United Nations Division for International Economic and Social Affairs, under the Voluntary Fund for Development of Women, will provide assistance to the disadvantaged groups of women and children, in close collaboration with governmental and non-governmental institutions;

- WFP has provided emergency food aid in 1982 to war victims, amounting to \$9,442,200, and is continuing the distribution of wheat flour and family rations in different areas of the Lebanese Mountains, West Bekaa and South Lebanon. WFP development projects for 1982-1985 are being implemented as well and include feeding programmes for children and youth in social institutions, sericulture, and the development of the Lebanese mountain areas;

WFP contribution: \$29,847,000

- United Nations made a survey on damages sustained in the housing sector and formulated recommendations for sectoral rehabilitation;

- UNCHS delegated an exploratory mission in the field of housing and physical planning. It identified three draft project proposals in the fields of: housing co-operatives; preparation of housing policies and solving legal issues; and assistance for the reconstruction of the City Centre.

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43. The expressed solidarity of the United Nations family implicit in these efforts is greatly appreciated by the Government and the proposals are being considered for financing whenever circumstances permit, since they undoubtedly constitute a valuable contribution to the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Lebanon.

Notes

1/ Due to the unavailability of data on the 1978 gross national product per capita, the Governing Council deferred the determination of the illustrative IPF for Lebanon until such time when the required data could be provided. Pending such determination, the Council decided that the interim IPF would be the same amount as the IPF for the second cycle, i.e. \$10 million. The Council is expected to consider this matter in June 1984.

Annex
FINANCIAL SUMMARY
(US dollars)

A. Resources

IPF and other resources

(i)	Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986	10 000 000
(ii)	Less unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>	(4 500 000)
(iii)	Less expenditures for 1982	(3 025 000)
(iv)	Less estimated expenditures for 1983	(1 499 000)
(v)	Previous IPF cycle balance	5 524 000
(vi)	Other resources (Government cost sharing)	1 925 000
	Total resources available for programming	<u>8 425 000</u>

B. Use of resources

(a) Programmed

(i)	Ongoing projects	4 285 000
(ii)	New projects and new phases of ongoing projects included in the country programme	2 300 000
(iii)	Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	1 082 000
	Subtotal	<u>7 667 000</u>

(b) Reserve b/ 758 000

Total programmed plus reserve 8 425 000

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

	<u>Sector c/</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>Sectoral earmarkings</u>	<u>Total</u>
01	General development issues policy and planning	-	300 000	300 000	600 000
02	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	541 000	500 000	-	1 041 000
03	Transport and communi- cations	2 422 000	-	-	2 422 000
04	Health	322 000	1 500 000	150 000	1 972 000
05	Education	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000
06	Industry	-	-	200 000	200 000
07	International trade and development finance	-	-	200 000	200 000
08	Miscellaneous	-	-	232 000	232 000
	Total	<u>4 285 000</u>	<u>2 300 000</u>	<u>1 082 000</u>	<u>7 667 000</u>

a/ Representing 45 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming.

b/ Including amounts held as reserve in view of resource availability.

c/ According to ACC classification.

