Thirty-third session
2-27 June 1986, Geneva
Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda

PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR PARAGUAY*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other programmed resources</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<th>Paragraphs</th>
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<td>1 - 5</td>
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<td>B. National development strategies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Detailed listings of projects and other related data prepared as part of the country programming exercise are available on request. These listings include: (a) ongoing projects; (b) proposed projects; (c) distribution of resources by objective; (d) planned activities of operational funds and programmes under the authority of the Administrator; and (e) distribution of new country programme by sector.
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I. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. In recent years, the national economy experienced a period of extraordinary growth unprecedented in recent history, due principally to: (a) the rapid growth in agricultural production, (b) the prevailing prices in the world market for cotton and soya, and (c) the construction, jointly with Brazil, of Itaipú, the largest hydroelectric dam in the world. These factors resulted in large inflows of foreign exchange. The economic upswing was, however, brought to a sudden halt. Gross domestic product (GDP) had attained a high growth rate of 8.6 per cent during the decade of the 1970s. The upswing had been even more pronounced in the second half of that decade, with an average annual growth rate of 10.6 per cent. This period of growth came to an end in 1982 when a negative growth rate of 2 per cent was recorded. The situation worsened further in 1983, when GDP fell by 3 per cent. Various factors helped to bring about this recession, most of them exogenous, complemented by other endogenous factors such as the floods of 1983, the worst in the entire history of the country, which caused widespread destruction and losses in agricultural and livestock production. In 1984 a process of recovery began.

2. The principal development problems with which Paraguay is currently faced are:

   (a) Problems of a structural nature: an infrastructure geared towards the production of primary and secondary goods and with high idle capacity; inadequate basic infrastructure in the fringe areas of agricultural and livestock production; relative scarcity of skilled personnel; low level of scientific and technological development; inadequate marketing system for agricultural and livestock products; and overconcentrated regional development;

   (b) Problems arising from:

      (i) External economic trends: decline in the prices of primary export products and steady worsening of the terms of trade; international economic recession; adverse monetary and financial situation of Argentina and Brazil; reduction in financial inflows from abroad; completion of the main civil engineering works of the Itaipú dam and delay in the start of construction of the Yaciretá hydroelectric project;

      (ii) Domestic economic trends: an end to growth in effective demand in the domestic market; stagnation of national production; appearance of speculative transactions in the foreign-exchange market; increased inflationary pressures; and increased unemployment.

3. In order to resolve the problems created by the recessionary phase, the Government adopted a programme of economic-policy measures which have been correcting this situation; the most significant results will be seen in the course of 1985 and succeeding years. This programme has succeeded in partially restoring the external balance and in greatly reducing the budget deficit. In other words,
4. On the other hand, favourable conditions exist for economic and social development. One of the most important of these is the extensive land area in relation to population. Even though 98 per cent of the country's inhabitants live in the eastern region, the population density in that region is only 18.6 persons per square kilometre. The western region or "Chaco", which covers 60 per cent of the total area of the country, is occupied by only 2 per cent of the population. Although the lack of water in the Chaco and the flooding of areas bordering the Paraguay River constitute a restraining factor, the future potential of the Chaco is enormous. Itaipú and Yaciretá (currently being constructed jointly by Paraguay and Argentina), not to mention another similar future project known as "Corpus", will soon make Paraguay the world's largest exporter of electrical energy. The total hydroelectric potential of those projects is estimated to be about 25,000 MW. The Itaipú dam alone will earn income estimated at about $500 million per year or more when operating at full capacity.

5. The economic programme embarked upon by the Government to overcome the economic difficulties that developed after 1982 will continue the process of assessment, adjustment and progress towards economic recovery. For the first few years, therefore, the Government's strategy is aimed at limiting public spending and reviewing current fiscal policy; making greater use of domestic savings as a source of investment funding; making prudent use of external credit; controlling the expansion of credit; instituting a relative-price system which will make it possible to increase profitability and reallocate resources to priority areas of production, and pursuing an incomes policy that provides for pay increases in real terms, tied to increased productivity.

B. National development strategies

6. The Government requested UNDP to help the Technical Planning Office (STP) in the drafting of the national development plan for the period 1985-1989 (project PAR/82/007), currently under way. The principal aim of this plan is to enhance the material and spiritual well-being of the Paraguayan people through economic and social development. Thus, the well-being of the people, the physical, economic and social integration of the national territory, and the overcoming of Paraguay's disadvantaged situation as a land-locked country are permanent national objectives. For the period of this new plan the following specific objectives have been established: to restore growth to the production sector based on a healthier and sounder economy, accelerate the improvement of the social condition of the population, promote and increase savings among the people, improve public-sector efficiency, consolidate the development of the eastern region and encourage the gradual and rational settlement of the Chaco.

7. In order to achieve these objectives, the plan has established a strategy based, firstly, on the present value and future potential of the country's natural resources, especially its land, and on the easy medium-term availability of hydroelectric energy; secondly, on its traditional activity of arable and pastoral
farming reflected in the substantial contribution of this sector to GDP; thirdly, on the severe constraint imposed by the small size of the domestic market. The medium-term strategy sets forth the actions needed in order to increase agricultural, livestock and agro-industrial production intended principally for external markets, and the gradual and rational replacement of imports by national products. Public investment will therefore be directed towards the agricultural and livestock and the agro-industrial sectors, and technical assistance will be channelled towards improving farm productivity; the rational exploitation of natural resources; the expansion of programmes of integrated rural development and the promotion of agro-industry. State funds will also be allocated to the development of transport and communications in order to promote agricultural and livestock production and the integration of the country.

8. The sum of $3,317 million has been earmarked for public expenditure during the period 1985-1989, with consumption accounting for 54 per cent and investment 46 per cent of the total. The programme of public investments for that period includes a total external component of $882 million. The sectoral distribution of public investments shows that 57 per cent will be allocated to basic infrastructure, 18 per cent to production and the rest to the social sector. Sixty per cent of the total allocation for investment has been earmarked for ongoing projects.

9. The ratio between technical co-operation and public investment in production and infrastructure is as follows: for each dollar of technical co-operation, the sum of $16.50 is allocated for public investment; technical co-operation thus represents 6 per cent of total investment. This ratio was obtained by comparing data on the national development plan corresponding to sectors in the technical co-operation plan. Furthermore, the amounts allocated under technical co-operation, used to obtain the above ratio, are applied exclusively to investment-oriented projects. It should be mentioned that both plans cover the period 1987-1989.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

10. The Government of Paraguay has determined that the objective of technical co-operation is to support the country's efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in the 1985-1989 national economic and social development plan. For this purpose, the national programme was prepared; in it, the priority sectors were identified and the objectives for UNDP technical co-operation defined.

11. In order to implement the national programme, after carrying out consultations with representatives of public agencies and an analysis of the absorptive capacity of institutions receiving technical co-operation, and drawing on the experience of multilateral and bilateral technical co-operation in Paraguay, the Government identified and analysed project areas, and prepared a tentative budget in which it is estimated that $20 million will be needed annually over the next five years for technical co-operation.

12. STP has selected projects requiring technical co-operation totalling approximately $86,870,000. The following areas have been identified as requiring international co-operation:

/...
(a) **Agricultural, livestock and forestry sector.** Institutional strengthening; sectoral planning; generation and dissemination of information about the sector; strengthening of small and medium-sized agricultural and livestock producers and small and medium-sized co-operatives; upgrading the level of teaching in the fields of agronomy, livestock farming and forestry; management of forestry resources; diversification of agricultural and livestock production; organization of small producers for access to credit and for other economic purposes; and food production aimed at generating employment and increasing incomes;

(b) **Industrial sector with emphasis on agro-industry.** Training of human resources at all levels (managerial, technical and operational); strengthening of the capacity for development of agro-industrial products; strengthening of agro-industrial export capacity; promotion of electro-intensive industries; expansion and diversification of handicraft exports; strengthening and promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises; agro-industrial planning; and passage of legislation to promote agro-industry on a commercial scale;

(c) **Energy sector.** Organization and administration of the sector; electrical energy (use in agro-industrial processes, in industrial processes and equipment, and the replacement of energy derived from oil and firewood by electricity); alcohol (development of appropriate technologies for the replacement of petroleum by-products, elaboration of a "national alcohol plan", and identification and programming of specific projects); firewood (adequate supplies, and use of wood waste); energy conservation and substitution; and promotion of oil exploration;

(d) **Public sector and planning.** Strengthening of the planning system; modernization of the tax system; improvement of budget programming; identification of new options for financing and expansion of social services; land management; and consultancy services for specific public-sector problems;

(e) **External sector.** Improvement of the international negotiating capacity of both the public and the private sectors;

(f) **Science and technology sector.** Support for the national scientific and technological development programme; strengthening of the national institution responsible for identifying, disseminating and adapting new technologies; establishment of centres for technological development of agro-industrial products; establishment of appropriate-technology centres in the Chaco; and, implementation of pilot water-supply projects in the Chaco.

13. It is anticipated that the sources of technical co-operation to cover these needs will be multilateral and bilateral. Based on the funds of the illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) available for Paraguay for the fourth cycle, UNDP assistance will represent about 5.4 per cent. Together with anticipated cost-sharing, UNDP assistance could reach 8 per cent or more. The technical assistance which the entire United Nations system could offer would reach about $5 million per year, or 25 per cent of the $20 million per year. Other multilateral donors are the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the World Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA). It is expected that the principal bilateral donor
countries will be Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. In view of the amount of assistance received in the past by Paraguay, the projected needs of $20 million per year are very realistic and there should be no difficulty in achieving this target.

D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

14. During the third cycle, UNDP, through the country programme for Paraguay, has played a central role within the United Nations system. This includes assistance to the Government in obtaining the funds from the agencies themselves, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Latin America Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO), and in providing the necessary supervision, co-ordination and local administration. These efforts have enabled almost $2 million in additional resources to be obtained in the areas of priority concern for the Government.

15. Under the co-operation agreements for joint programming signed between the institutions, a project for youth participation in development is in an advanced stage of negotiation. This project will receive assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as from many other public and private national institutions.

16. Assistance in the form of bilateral programmes to supplement UNDP co-operation has also been received from outside the United Nations system, principally from Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America (USAID). A project for training in investment promotion and support in the field of hydrology and flood control has been co-financed by USAID. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has provided considerable assistance in the area of forestry; and Japan has provided additional assistance for the Asunción provision market.

17. It should also be mentioned that a close relationship has existed and continues to exist between UNDP and multilateral sources of financing such as IDB and the World Bank. A project for soil conservation has been finalized with IDB, to which IDB is contributing more than $500,000. Negotiations are under way for a second project concerning the navigability of the Paraguay River for which IDB is expected to finance 50 per cent of the foreign inputs. The World Bank is one of the project-execution agencies, apart from the fact that a significant part of the shared costs is in the form of loans to the Government provided by that agency.

18. At the same time everything possible has been done to ensure the most efficient use of available resources. Greater use has therefore been made of technical co-operation among developing countries. During this cycle the country has been engaged in many horizontal co-operation activities with Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. Not only has this led to a reduction in costs but, in many cases also, such co-operation has been more effective since those countries have conditions similar to those in Paraguay. Moreover, in many cases the co-operation...
has continued after the completion of the projects. In addition, in order to increase the return from available funds, the Government has engaged, whenever possible, both professionals and national organizations as co-ordinators and experts, or as consultancy groups such as the National University and the Paraguayan Centre for Economic and Social Development.

19. During the fourth programme, due attention will be paid to the need to link national, regional, interregional and global projects together, and to the role of UNDP projects as catalysts for obtaining future investments. Furthermore, efforts will be made to secure supplementary assistance from the special funds administered by UNDP. In this connection, assistance is expected from UNIFEM for projects for the advancement of women (through the generation of income, employment and productive projects); from the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD) to expand the project on the chemistry of natural products; from the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) for the exploitation of phosphates; and from the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to assist in various projects.

20. It is also expected that UNDP will assist the Government through the National Committee for the Co-ordination of External Technical Assistance (CNCATE) in co-ordinating the programmes of the bilateral and multilateral agencies. An impetus will be given to the implementation of projects co-financed multilaterally or multilaterally.

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of current country programme

21. When the third country programme was prepared, approximately 20 per cent of IPF resources were already allocated for ongoing projects, particularly in the areas of pre-investment, State financial administration, agricultural and livestock development and river transport. The Government concentrated the programming of new assistance (with the remaining 80 per cent of resources) primarily on three objectives: development of the country's human resources; development of exports; and development of energy sources and natural resources, including the environment.

22. The impact of the technical assistance provided during the third country programme can be summarized as follows:

(a) Human resources (50 per cent). Activities carried out in this sector have included projects geared specifically towards this objective as well as a number of other projects in which the human resource training component has been heavily emphasized. Achievements in this area include:

(i) The formulation of proposals for human-resource planning, oriented primarily towards employment; these proposals have been incorporated in the national economic and social development plan;
(ii) The training of 837 civil servants in order to upgrade State financial administration; this has led to the modernization of national accounting procedures;

(iii) The development of a new programme of studies in forestry engineering and the upgrading of university courses in agronomy;

(iv) The training of: agricultural experts, farmers and ranchers; directors of wholesale markets and export and metallurgical companies; experts in industrial-property administration; and specialists in port operations and vocational training. As a result of this training, some 300 investments and innovations have been identified in Paraguay, and the first young inventors' exhibition is being organized. In addition, Paraguayans are now in charge of navigation and ports on the Paraguay River;

(v) The increasing replacement of training abroad (between 1982 and 1984, 502 persons were so trained via United Nations fellowships administered by UNDP) with in-country training through UNDP-financed projects;

(b) Exports (20 per cent). Completed and ongoing projects have led to a search for markets for new Paraguayan products (non-traditional varieties of wood, leather goods, fruits and vegetables, ready-to-wear clothing); advice has been sought regarding the development of new products having export potential; current trade information available to users (through the hook-up with the Latin American Trade Information Network (RELIC) programme) has been computerized and processed; and, in the past two years, resources have been concentrated on technical assistance in the development of agro-industrial products which satisfy the needs and demands of the international market. As exports have been promoted, import-substitution measures have also been taken in the metallurgical industry, where the scarcity of spare parts can delay farming and road-construction activities for weeks or months. A new metal-testing laboratory has been completed and is operating; smelting is now widespread in Paraguay;

(c) Energy and natural resources (20 per cent). The comprehensive survey of the energy sector represents an exhaustive analysis of that sector's constituent sub-sectors; the Government has been provided with extremely useful information for decision-making and planning in all areas relating to energy, given that the study identified future needs and the ways, including specific technical assistance projects, in which those needs will have to be met in the coming years. One concrete example of the progress made in this area is the conversion of red palm, a waste product, into a fuel wood that will satisfy 20 per cent of the requirements of the new steel plant. In the area of natural resources, projects are being executed which involve the improvement of meteorological programmes; the charting of geological, hydrogeological and metallogenic maps on a scale of 1:500,000; and soil management and conservation. This marks the first time that such maps and soil data will be available for the entire country on a uniform and standard scale.

23. In a broader context, UNDP projects have resulted in many policy decisions; this has been the case in the formulation of human-resource and employment plans, the national economic and social development plan, the upgrading of State financial administration and the country's energy balance.
24. Given the limits of the country's IPF, other resources had to be mobilized. Mention should be made of Government and UNDP efforts to secure cash funds for the co-financing of projects (cost-sharing); these efforts were relatively successful, considering that a total of $1,761,808, equivalent to 32.7 per cent of IPF, was pledged. This effort assumes even greater importance when viewed against the recession affecting the Paraguayan economy.

25. During the third country programme work continued on a number of projects relating to the development of the western Chaco region; these include the development of non-conventional sources of energy, charcoal production, meteorological information systems, the preparation of geological, hydrogeological and metallogenic maps, and livestock extension. A project for a multiple-use dam is also being studied. The United Nations system has carried out other major projects such as the population and housing census, the census of the indigenous population and a family education programme.

26. In assessing the third country programme as a whole, while there have been many positive accomplishments such as those described above, it should not be assumed that problems did not exist. In addition to the difficult economic situation, two administrative problems can be cited: (a) the fluctuation of exchange rates complicated project administration, even though additional project resources became available in many cases; (b) although the principle of co-financing is solid and should continue to be encouraged, as in the case of activities carried out jointly by UNDP and IDB, or by United Nations agencies working together, many delays were encountered in the formulation and execution of projects because of political and procedural differences which, it is to be hoped, will be resolved in due course. Furthermore, the improper manner in which international personnel was selected was one of the factors limiting the achievement of the intended results in project PAR/79/003 ("Agricultural and livestock statistics"), particularly in so far as the ongoing statistical component was concerned.

B. New programme proposal

27. The specific objectives of UNDP technical co-operation activities during the period 1987-1991 must be tailored to the recommendations of the national economic and social development plan for 1985-1989 and contribute towards the country's continuing effort to implement general development objectives and strategies. All projects should place particular emphasis on manpower training, institution-building and the generation of employment.

28. The sectors listed below, for which ideas and proposals from UNDP and several specialized agencies have been considered, are indicative of the priorities that have been set in the national programme and the role UNDP seeks to play in Paraguay. The resources allocated to Paraguay by UNDP are clearly insufficient to cover in depth the areas identified in the national programme. Consequently, the UNDP country programme is designed to serve as a catalyst in securing additional resources, whether administered by UNDP itself, the United Nations system or bilateral and multilateral sources; in this way, the UNDP country programme will contribute effectively to the execution and co-ordination of the national programme...
through the financing of key projects. The Government wishes to see IPF funds utilized as flexibly as possible so that this can be done; adjustments will be made for any new needs that may arise so that the principle of continuous programming can be maintained.

29. Co-operation among developing countries, the utilization of national experts and, to the extent possible, national execution of projects will also continue to be emphasized. In addition to technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), particular attention will be paid to economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC). The latter will be particularly appropriate, as foreign investments in Paraguay are actively to be sought. In order to increase resources, the Government will, to the extent of its abilities, make a cash contribution towards cost-sharing (the goal is $2 million) in addition to the standard counterpart contribution in kind.

30. Given this approach, the general guidelines and the areas identified in paragraph 12 above, UNDP technical co-operation activities have the following specific objectives:

**Increased productivity in the agricultural-livestock-industrial sector, particularly agro-industrial production (58 per cent of IPF)**

31. With regard to this objective, it is hoped that technical co-operation will contribute as a matter of priority to: (a) supporting small farmers; (b) diversifying production; and (c) developing appropriate technology.

32. In addition to the projects under way (PAR/83/006 and PAR/84/004), the following project proposals are intended to meet this objective:

**Agricultural, livestock and forestry sector**

(a) **Inter-institutional development of the agricultural and livestock sector.** A co-ordinated and practical response to the needs and dynamics of agricultural, livestock and forestry development; promotion of rural development in Paraguay;

(b) **Appropriate agricultural/livestock technology.** Establishment of systems for the development and transfer of agricultural/livestock technology and the conservation and processing of agricultural/livestock products;

(c) **Assistance in organizing small and medium-sized farmers.** Organization of formal associations which will give farmers greater access to the services of public agencies and help them obtain a greater percentage of the full value of their production;

(d) **Food production and generation of employment.** Definition of food-production policies and programmes with a view to increasing farmer earnings and improving the dietary composition of low-income groups;
Industrial sector, with emphasis on agro-industry

(e) Agro-industrial planning. Finalization of the agro-industrial plan and assistance with its implementation;

(f) Small-scale industries: urban sector. Support for small-scale industries in the urban informal sector, primarily to increase access to resources, particularly financial resources;

(g) Metallurgical industry: farming tools. Development of the metallurgical industry in Paraguay so that it can manufacture farming tools which will replace imported tools.

Strengthening of the natural resource, energy and environmental sectors
(20 per cent of IPF)

33. Technical co-operation activities should contribute to a rational utilization of natural resources, the preservation of the environment and import-substitution in the area of energy through the use of local sources of energy (fuels derived from agro-industry and water power).

34. In addition to the projects in progress (PAR/85/004, PAR/84/002 and PAR/83/010), the following project proposals will help attain this objective:

Energy sector

(a) National alcohol plan. Formulation of the plan with a view to replacing petroleum-derivative fuels and generating employment;

(b) Planning and institutional strengthening of the energy sector. Strengthening the planning capacity of the Technical Planning Secretariat of the National Energy Commission;

Natural resource and environmental sector

(c) Fertilizers and non-metallic minerals. Exploration and prospecting of non-metallic minerals, particularly phosphates for fertilizers;

(d) Land management. Identification of uses for different sections of the national territory according to the distribution of natural resources, with a view to preventing environmental deterioration and achieving balanced development.

Improved planning system, greater efficiency in the public sector and foreign trade
(10 per cent of IPF)

35. It is hoped that technical co-operation activities will help to strengthen the public sector by modernizing its negotiating mechanisms and improving its prospects for success in international markets.

36. The following project proposals, with the exception of project PAR/83/008, in progress, are directed towards this objective:
Public sector and planning

(a) **Creation of an auditing unit.** Support for the Ministry of Finance in the creation of a new auditing unit;

(b) **Strengthening of the national planning system.** Support for the Technical Planning Secretariat in the form of consultancy services, when necessary, to deal with specific problems deriving from the Secretariat's competence; staff training, designed to increase the agency's technical efficiency;

(c) **Strengthening of CONCATE.** Improvement of the Committee's organization, structure and functions through improved administration and co-ordination of foreign technical assistance;

External sector

(d) **Development of agro-industrial exports.** Identification of the export potential of pre-selected products; identification of foreign markets on which they can be traded.

Support for scientific and technological development (5 per cent of IPF)

37. It is hoped that technical co-operation activities will help to increase Paraguay's access to new scientific and technological developments, so that the country can go on to develop its own resources and modalities for achieving scientific and technological progress.

38. Support for this objective takes the form of the following project proposals:

Science and technology sector

(a) **Establishment of appropriate-technology centres in the Chaco region;**

(b) **National programme for the development of science and technology.** Identification of policies and formulation of the programme.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

39. In addition, approximately 10 per cent of IPF has been earmarked as an unprogrammed reserve to support the fourth country programme, with 2 per cent earmarked for the cost of third-cycle projects that will be completed during the fourth cycle but which are not intended to meet the objectives of that cycle.
Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

A. UNDP-administered sources

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<th>Source</th>
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<td>Third cycle IPF balance</td>
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<td>Fourth cycle IPF</td>
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<td>Subtotal IPF</td>
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<td>Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries</td>
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<td>Special Programme Resources</td>
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<td>Government cost-sharing</td>
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<td>Third-party cost-sharing</td>
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<td>Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds</td>
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B. Other sources

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<td>Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly</td>
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<td>committed as a result of the country programme exercise</td>
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<td>Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources</td>
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<td>Subtotal, other sources</td>
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TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING                | 7,362,000           |

II. USE OF RESOURCES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Amount (US dollars)</th>
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<td>Ongoing projects</td>
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<td>New project proposals</td>
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<td>Programmed reserve</td>
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<td>Unprogrammed reserve</td>
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TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES                                                  | 7,362,000           |