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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE SOLOMON ISLANDS*

<u>Programme period</u>	<u>Actual resources programmed</u>	<u>\$</u>
1987-1991	IPF for 1987-1991	2 831 000

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	1 - 14	2
A. Current economic trends	1 - 6	2
B. National development strategies	7 - 10	4
C. Technical co-operation priorities	11 - 14	5
II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME	15 - 39	6
A. Assessment of current country programme	15 - 16	6
B. New programme proposal	17 - 38	7
C. Unprogrammed reserve	39	12
Annex: Financial summary		

*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) breakdown of resources by sector; (d) planned activities of operational funds and programmes under the authority of the Administrator.

I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. The country comprises six large islands and many smaller ones extending over 14,000 km. The land mass covers an area of about 28,000 km² and consists principally of mountainous tropical rainforests interspersed with a few fertile alluvial plains where the majority of the population live. The population of approximately a quarter of a million people is widely scattered and divided into small isolated communities. The national economy is made up of two distinct sectors: the monetary or "cash" economy and the subsistence or "non-cash" economy. Agricultural output accounts for around 65 to 70 per cent of total gross domestic product (GDP) (between 35 to 40 per cent of total GDP being generated by subsistence agriculture, with the remainder being produced on larger-scale plantations). The plantation or commercial subsector has been a major source of formal employment opportunities for the country, although only about 15 per cent of the working-age population is currently involved in formal employment.

2. The country is also the largest commercial fish-producer among Pacific island nations, the main species being skip-jack tuna. Production is primarily for export. Another major export is timber. The fishing and forestry sectors together account for about 70 per cent of export earnings and 10 per cent of paid employment. Comparatively, the industrial or manufacturing base of the economy is small and consists principally of processing activities such as fish-canning, oil-palm production and saw-milling. Employment in the manufacturing sector in 1983 was estimated at about 8.5 per cent of total paid employment (which represents only 2 per cent of the total working-age population). However, employment in industry-related activities is probably higher, possibly up to 15 to 20 per cent of total paid employment.

3. The monetary economy is heavily dependent on the export sector (major exports being fish, timber, copra and oil-palm products) with the result that cash income varies significantly with fluctuations in export prices. Therefore, the economic stability of the country is ensured mainly by subsistence agriculture for 85 per cent of the population and the government sector, which accounts for about 42 per cent of formal employment and about 60 per cent of total monetary incomes.

4. Over the longer term, the Solomon Islands economy has generally performed well with real annual growth rates averaging 5 per cent between 1971 and 1979. The growth rate then declined (between 1979 and 1983 per capita incomes fell an estimated 3.7 per cent annually) owing to a fall in commodity prices, but improved again quickly in 1983 and 1984 with the positive upturn in exports and improved conditions in the specific international markets in which the Solomon Islands trade. Allowing for price increases and population growth of around 3.4 per cent per annum, real GDP per capita rose by an estimated 9 per cent in 1984. However, the first half of 1985 has seen a downswing in export markets with an immediate negative impact on the level of domestic production and balance of payments.

5. The major constraints on future economic growth within Solomon Islands are:

(a) The small size and isolation of the land, together with a wide dispersal of the population in very small communities;

(b) Inefficient interisland shipping, which is the basic mode of transport supporting domestic trade, which is being operated with a stock of ships and equipment that is in need of replacement;

(c) The geographical isolation of the country from potential world markets that could offer increased economic opportunities for the types of products that can be produced in the Solomon Islands;

(d) Declining long-run productivity of subsistence agriculture, with a consequent deterioration in nutritional standards, as the traditional land system based on customary ownership (covering 87 per cent of the total land area) restricts the utilization of the land for improved farming and alternative economic activities;

(e) A high and increasing population growth rate (about 3.4 per cent per annum) with declining age composition (50 per cent of the population being under 15 years of age);

(f) In the context of growing population and land pressures, an increasing demand for employment opportunities in the monetary economy, which is not being adequately satisfied;

(g) No universal primary or secondary school education, with about half of primary-age and 15 per cent of secondary-age children attending school and only a very small percentage receiving technical education. The result is insufficient skilled workers to support the necessary economic expansion, creating a manpower gap in all sectors;

(h) An insufficient level of direct private investment to sustain investment growth without the ongoing involvement of the government sector;

(i) Dependence on the export sector with cash incomes mainly being used to purchase imported manufactured consumer items;

(j) Declining production of some natural resources (e.g. timber) combined with a dependence on imported fuel, particularly petroleum. There are, however, opportunities in other natural resource areas, primarily gold and hydropower.

6. In this context, the medium-term economic outlook (two to five years) is partially dependent upon the international markets for copra, palm oil, fisheries, timber and cocoa (with the resource base of each sector being sufficient to maintain production levels). However, the longer-term outlook is dependent upon:

(a) Successful re-investment in smallholder farming and fishing, plantation agriculture and forestry;

(b) Diversifying the economic base of the country, through the use of improved techniques and technology, and industrial and commercial development;

(c) Reducing the development constraints through government policies and programmes, particularly for land tenure assessment, transport and communications

development, manpower and economic resources planning, and encouraging domestic and foreign investment.

B. National development strategies

7. In the 1985-1989 national development plan, the Solomon Islands Government's main development objectives include the following:

(a) To increase the level of development activity, particularly in the rural sector;

(b) To strengthen and diversify the productive base of the national economy;

(c) To promote the equitable distribution of the benefits of development, in particular, to provide a more equitable and accessible health and education system.

8. An essential part of the Government's development strategy is, therefore, to ease constraints and address problems and issues that have implications for development in both the medium-term (i.e. in the plan period) and the long-term. This will require three main thrusts:

(a) Increasing investment in the development of human and natural resources, and supporting social and economic infrastructure;

(b) Providing an environment conducive to increased private sector investment and active government involvement in strategic areas of the economy;

(c) Encouraging people and communities to participate more directly in their own development, especially through community self-help.

9. It is estimated that approximately \$SI 135 million (or about \$US 94 million) will be available to finance public investment to implement the Government's development strategy. About 52 per cent of this will consist of foreign aid grants, the major donors being Australia (50 per cent of total capital assistance), the Commission of the European Economic Communities (EEC) (25 per cent), the United Kingdom (12 per cent), New Zealand (10 per cent) and other donors (3 per cent). The Solomon Islands Government is capable of meeting about 15 per cent of its financing requirements, with the remainder to be raised from development loans, including loans from the Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and the International Development Agency (IDA). In addition, many development activities are increasingly being initiated through statutory authorities or State-owned companies, and financed by interest-bearing development loans from agencies such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), the Kuwait Development Fund and the European Investment Bank (EIB). Recourse to interest-bearing finance from development projects reflects two major factors: (a) little or no growth in the level of assistance offered by bilateral donors and multilateral soft-loan agencies, such as AsDB and IDA; and (b) the country's development requirements for larger infrastructure and commercially orientated projects, which cannot be accommodated within the funding limits of grant-aid and interest-free programmes of donor agencies.

10. However, this trend would require that any projects funded in this way be sufficiently viable to finance their own interest and capital costs. This may prove to be particularly difficult in a small-island economy such as the Solomon Islands, with its limited skilled manpower base.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

11. To assist in defining the total requirements for technical assistance, the Solomon Islands Government in 1983 initiated a manpower planning exercise for the public service. The main aim was to assess the level of in-service and pre-service training that would have to be carried out. Because of the paucity of data and the rapid changes that have occurred in selected occupational groups (i.e. high attrition rates), this analysis needs to be updated. There has been no further assessment of future technical assistance requirements. The estimate of current requirements is based on capital-investment projects being planned and ongoing staffing requirements of Government activities. The cost of this technical assistance requirement is difficult to estimate as many donor agencies providing assistance do not provide any budgetary figures for their programmes within the Solomon Islands. However, an approximate aggregate estimate is that \$SI 30-35 million (or \$US 21-24 million) of technical assistance could be available over and above the level of available capital assistance mentioned above. The major contributors to technical assistance are the United Kingdom, Australia, UNDP and other United Nations agencies, New Zealand, CFTC and the various voluntary agencies.

12. While the localization process is proceeding at an increasing rate, it has not done so fast enough to offset the increasing number of established posts (government posts at the medium to high levels have increased by 65 per cent in four years) and declining technical assistance (aid-funded personnel decreased by 30 per cent over the same period). This has resulted in a high vacancy rate and underqualified staff filling higher positions on an interim basis. In the context of the national plan, it is therefore clear that the following types of technical assistance will be required:

(a) Personnel to perform management and technical functions as part of the Government's ongoing activities (line posts);

(b) Personnel to help to develop and establish new policy, administrative or technical guidelines and procedures (advisers);

(c) Personnel to train Solomon Islanders to carry out their functions more effectively (trainers and training opportunities overseas);

(d) Specialized personnel to implement specific development and project tasks/functions (technical project staff);

(e) Specialized personnel to undertake research or pilot investigations into potential new development activities.

13. In the past, the major requirement for technical assistance was for personnel to act mainly in line positions within Government. While the need for such personnel will continue, the major requirement now is for increased technical assistance personnel to implement development projects, trainers to conduct

in-service training to upgrade existing staff and advisers to help to establish new functions within Government and its agencies.

14. In general, while the traditional bilateral donors mainly provide assistance for line management positions, technical posts and capital project related personnel, agencies such as UNDP are utilized to meet the increasing needs for advisers, trainers and investigative specialists. As such, the technical assistance to be provided by UNDP and the United Nations system in the fourth country programme will be critically important to the Government of the Solomon Islands, particularly for the strengthening of its planning capabilities.

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of current country programme

15. The third country programme for the Solomon Islands, covering the period 1982-1986, was approved by the Governing Council in June 1982, with the main aim of concentrating assistance on a limited number of sectors to complement the Government's overall policy of devolution of government responsibilities down to the provincial level. The major sectors included health (particularly health training and rural health); education (rural vocational training); natural resources (fisheries and energy planning) and planning (co-operatives and physical planning). Other activities were phased into the latter part of the programme and focused particularly on developing income-generating opportunities for the rural population. These projects have resulted in a number of positive achievements, for example:

(a) A number of industry supervisors have been trained, leading to improved personnel management and communications. Handicraft training in provincial secondary schools was developed, despite difficulties in course implementation, increasing income-earning opportunities;

(b) Basic management systems and procedures were established or improved in the Central Co-operative Association. A national trade training and testing scheme was set up, which has proved particularly useful in view of the general lack of skilled manpower in the country. This project was also used as a model for establishing a regional programme to support similar activities for other countries in the region;

(c) UNDP assistance was also significant in training localized fishing teams for the Government's tuna fishing company, using pole and line vessels. It also helped to achieve increased productivity, resulting for the first time in a profitable record for the company;

(d) Together with assistance from New Zealand and Australia, the training of health inspectors was undertaken and substantial numbers of potable water systems were installed. The project's particular success was in introducing appropriate technology systems (with the development of the Solomon Mark II series hand pump), which reduced reliance on imported equipment. An additional 90,000 persons (30 per cent of the population) have been served with an adequate water supply as a result of the project;

(e) In the field of physical planning, earlier assistance provided under the second country programme has been brought to fruition, with the establishment of a Physical Planning Division within Government, which has strengthened the technical, administrative and legislative base for physical planning as a component of national and provincial development policy and planning. Still further assistance is helping the Government to carry out essential planning functions and to strengthen the capacity of the Commodities Export Marketing Authority, which is responsible for the export marketing of cash crops for the smallholder and plantation sectors (which account for the majority of the country's export earnings).

16. Despite these achievements, the programme experienced a shortfall of funds which limited the rate at which new initiatives could be accommodated. This was not anticipated at the beginning of the programme when only 50 per cent of the anticipated \$US 4,070,000 was allocated to projects which were primarily a continuation from the second country programme. All but one of the projects was successfully implemented and finalized but, as a result of the funding difficulties that UNDP faced and the consequent introduction of authorized budget levels during the third cycle at 55 per cent of the illustrative IPF, the commencement of new projects was necessarily delayed until later in the country programme period. In order for the Government to start new initiatives, it was cognizant of the need for financial constraints and adopted alternative modalities to allow a broader allocation of funds. For example, an emphasis was placed on the use of United Nations volunteers, especially for middle management and technical functions, and on tapping additional inputs from projects funded under the regional IPF. These regional projects enabled the Government to advance its programmes in rural training (through access to fellowships), energy (through surveys, consultancies and training), industry and entrepreneurship, mineral exploration, plant protection, root crops, telecommunications and fisheries development.

B. New programme proposal

17. The fourth country programme will cover the period of 1987-1991 and largely coincides with the third national development plan, 1985-1989. The IPF for programming period is \$2,831,000.

18. Under the fourth country programme, UNDP technical assistance will be directed mainly to a limited number of sectors (development policy and planning; natural resources; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; and industry), in order to maximize the benefit of UNDP's specialized assistance and make more effective use of the limited IPF resources available. Within these sectors, the focus of UNDP's assistance will be on institution-building within the Government, particularly to improve its planning capacity, and to broaden the range of economic development activities within the country. Long-term specialized personnel will be utilized as project managers and, where required, in highly technical or training/advisory functions. The United Nations volunteers programme will be requested to provide personnel at the technical or administrative level, particularly in the provinces. Short-term consultants will help to ensure that the country programme remains flexible and responsive to evolving technical assistance requirements.

19. However, it is clear that the IPF allocation will be insufficient to meet all the Government's requirements in the selected areas and, therefore, additional

funds will be sought to supplement the country IPF. The Government intends to use the support available under UNDP's regional programme and, wherever appropriate, other donor resources will be mobilized in support of activities to be carried out under this programme. To the extent possible, the Government will also endeavour to make some allocation from its own budget to meet specific needs. In this context, the Government is aware that, with the limited IPF resources, the first part of the programme will largely be taken up by ongoing activities started under the third country programme, with new activities being phased in at the earliest possible date so that UNDP assistance identified to meet the needs of the 1985-1989 national development plan is not unduly curtailed.

General development issues policy and planning

20. While many administrative and service delivery functions have been decentralized to the provinces, there is a need for the Government, if it is to pursue its public investment programme effectively, to improve the planning, co-ordination and consultation mechanisms between central government ministries and between central government and provincial governments. The primary focus of this effort will be in building up a planning officer cadre at both the central and the provincial level. This will require specific training for local planning officers, particularly in-service training, but will also include some formal training.

21. In order to assist the Government in the development of its planning capacity, two projects are foreseen under the fourth country programme:

(a) Development Planning Assistance (SOI/85/003). A new project was initiated in the third country programme to (a) improve the economic, manpower and project planning functions of the central Ministry of Economic Planning through long-term and short-term technical assistance; (b) provide long-term manpower assistance in planning positions in selected ministries; and (c) provide training to local officers in central planning functions. UNDP is requested to provide expertise in all these areas to help to strengthen the Government's planning capabilities, mainly at the central level, but also in support of provincial planning requirements;

(b) Provincial Planning Assistance. Complementary to the above project and in line with the Government's emphasis on decentralization, assistance is also being requested to help to build up the planning capacity of provincial governments by: (a) establishing a planning unit within the central Ministry of Home Affairs and Provincial Government; and (b) providing expertise to the provincial governments to support the training of local officers and to establish a planning capacity at the provincial level.

22. Support from UNDP's intercountry programme for both these national projects is envisaged under the project Development Advisory Services (RAS/83/015) and the proposed regional project "Assistance to the Developing Countries in the Pacific Region in Developing Strategies for Employment and Income-Generation and in Manpower Planning".

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

23. This sector currently accounts for almost all national production and export earnings and will continue to be the major source of economic growth. Commercial

production, through plantation agriculture and commercial fishing operations, has been the major contributor to growth in production, exports and employment. The Government now recognizes the importance of increasing opportunities for the small-scale farmer and fishermen and aims to direct additional resources to this group, while simultaneously maintaining growth prospects for the commercial sector.

24. The Government's strategy in the fisheries sector is two-fold: (a) integrated rural fisheries development which aims to promote and increase subsistence production; establish an experimental small-scale commercial fisheries development company responsible for establishing enterprises in the provinces; and undertake extensive research into fish types, processing and marketing; and (b) commercial tuna fisheries expansion through the two existing commercial fishing companies in which the Government holds equity. It is anticipated that this sector will begin skip-jack pole and line production during the next five years, which will require a large investment in new vessels and technical assistance in management and fishing techniques.

25. In support of the Government's activities, three projects are envisaged under the fourth country programme:

(a) Artisanal Boatbuilding (SOI/84/005). This project was initiated under the third programme in June 1985 and is scheduled to be completed at the end of May 1987. Additional funding is likely to be sought for a one-year extension of the project in order to achieve fully the project's main objective of increasing fish production and fisheries related cash income-earning opportunities in rural areas, or more specifically, to develop a new prototype fishing boat, to train local people in the construction of such a boat and to establish a local construction capacity;

(b) Fishing Handling Processing. This is a new pilot project designed to assess the potential for salting, drying and smoking of fish to facilitate easier handling and marketing of fish produced by small fishermen. The aim is to improve the economics of fishing to those in the rural areas. The project will require expertise to work in association with the fisheries centre at Lambi on Guadalcanal for a period of two years. The project will be supported by UNDP regional programmes on fish handling and marketing;

(c) Commercial Fishing Adviser. With the proposed expansion of commercial fishing, there is a need for management support for the company managed by the Government. The other commercial fishing company is managed by the Government's joint venture partner. The aim would be to assist in strengthening the management of the company, through the provision of a commercial fisheries adviser, in order to promote the company to a larger scale of operations and to assist in finding new markets for the company's production.

26. The development of the small-scale fisheries sector is being funded under a new AsDB national project with complementary support being provided by regional projects such as Training, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (RAS/79/025) and Regional Fisheries, phase III (RAS/85/004). Additional UNDP regional resources will be sought under the next intercountry programme. The commercial sector was developed under a previous AsDB project, which helped to build a fleet of fishing

trawlers as well as assisting in the establishment of operational infrastructure. UNDP assistance was provided under SOI/83/001 to the Government's company, especially in its pole and line operations. Loan funds are now being sought from development banks for purchasing new, larger vessels such as purse-seiners. Regional support for commercial fishing is provided by the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) of the Pacific Forum, the Headquarters of which is in Honiara. Although, primarily funded by Australia and New Zealand as well as other Forum countries, FFA receives some assistance from UNDP under Regional Fisheries, phase III (RAS/85/004). The Government, which already derives obvious benefits from its ease of access to FFA, anticipates increasing its staffing establishment to administer the new programmes. Technical assistance from various agencies is being sought to provide the requisite personnel and the Australian Development Assistance Board (ADAB) has agreed to fund the building of research facilities.

Natural resources

27. The Government's primary aims with regard to energy are to (a) reduce its dependence on imported fuels, particularly petroleum products; and (b) bring about a wider distribution of energy utilization throughout the country as a necessary basis for the development of other economic activities.
28. A number of investigative reports have now been prepared identifying options for reducing the country's dependence on imported petroleum products and technical prospects for introducing hydro-power electricity generation.
29. Much of this work has been carried out as part of the Pacific Energy Development Programme, for which UNDP regional IPF funds have been allocated.
30. The Solomon Islands is currently moving from the investigative stage to project planning and implementation. An Energy Planner is currently being provided by UNDP under the country IPF, and negotiations are proceeding with both the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and AsDB for the development of various hydro schemes. With the anticipated increase in industrial development, greater attention is being given to the provision of adequate and reliable power supplies at industrial centres, and the Government is currently reassessing its facilities and contracts for petroleum supply. In this context, much more work needs to be carried out into the feasibility of alternative energy options. Work will be reviewed partly with the assistance from the Pacific Energy Development Programme. Two technical assistance projects are also being planned for the fourth country programme:

(a) National Energy Planner (SOI/85/002). This assistance was funded for a year under UNDP's Energy Account and has been extended for a second year to the end of 1986 under the third country programme. A continuation of this support will be required until the end of the national plan period in order to co-ordinate the planning of various energy projects currently under way and to continue with establishing a fully localized energy planning unit. This project will also provide for the training of local counterparts to effect a proper transition to full localization.

(b) Hydropower Project Manager. At present, two hydropower projects have been implemented in the Solomon Islands. Their unit costs were high and the rate of construction slow, mainly because of ineffective management. Water flow data is

being collected in order to assess the feasibility of hydropower development in various locations. If hydropower is to be a viable option for electricity generation, particularly for provincial centres and rural areas, then specialist management is required. It is proposed to request assistance from UNDP to provide expertise in hydropower for the full period of the fourth country programme in order to assist the Government in the implementation of hydropower projects to be funded by AsDB. This project will be responsible for initiating the feasibility studies to be funded by other donors, assessing and developing projects and managing the construction and operation of the schemes. Furthermore, it is intended that UNDP will provide resources under this project to train local counterparts.

31. Support for these national projects will be available from UNDP's regional project Pacific Energy Development Programme (RAS/81/092).

Industry

32. Prior to 1985, the Government's objectives in relation to the private sector were to promote the participation of Solomon Islanders in business. This effort concentrated primarily in the retail, wholesale and other service sectors, although the Foreign Investment Act also encouraged local participation in commercial operations in the rural sector. The Government itself promoted specific industrial developments by participating as a shareholder in agro-processing ventures. Selective industrial planning was also carried out by the physical planning units of the central and provincial governments. However, no specific industrial development policy was adopted until the establishment in 1985 of the Industrial Development Unit, under the third country programme, whose primary responsibility is to promote Solomon Islands participation in industrial enterprises and in building up associated infrastructure and services. Its specific aims are: (a) to support potential entrepreneurs by providing technical management and financial advice; (b) to assist in the development of training and programmes to ensure the supply of requisite industrial skills; and (c) to plan and co-ordinate the establishment of industrial infrastructure, including industrial estates, service industries, etc.

33. In this regard, in order to further its aims of expanding the economy's productive base and achieve economic self-reliance, the Government is requesting UNDP assistance in two areas, namely:

(a) Indigenous Enterprises Promotion (SOI/84/004). The project started in late February 1985 for an initial period of two years. It is expected that the project will be required for an additional three and a half years in order to (a) assist in the establishment of a national industrial training programme (with possible funding from AsDB in 1987-1988); (b) assist in the step-by-step development of small-scale industrial estates and service centres in each of the provinces; and (c) co-ordinate the establishment of a second major industrial estate on Guadalcanal (also with possible funding from AsDB in 1987-1988). This represents a major programme for the Government, which recognizes the necessity for specialist technical advice from UNDP/UNIDO to work closely with AsDB as the major funding organization for these developments. The components of this project will need to be varied according to the developments that take place in this sector, and therefore it is envisaged that a broad range of expertise will be needed.

(b) Industrial Training Programme. It is proposed to integrate the various elements of industrial training into an overall programme in order to ensure that formal training, on-the-job training skills assessment and registration of tradesmen are closely co-ordinated and relevant to Solomon Islands development needs. A system of skills assessment and registration was established under a previous UNDP project, Trade Training and Testing (SOI/78/005). The College of Higher Education also provides one-year apprenticeship training courses and community extension courses and has been assisted in this by UNDP through the project, Outboard Motor and Small Engine Mechanics Training (SOI/84/006) which is due to be completed in 1986. An overall assessment of industrial training will be undertaken in 1986 to recommend on the establishment of an integrated industrial training programme. When the programme is established, specialized training personnel will be required. Funding will be sought from various technical assistance agencies, and it is likely that support from UNDP will be required for expertise in this area.

34. Support for these national activities will continue to be required from regional projects, Regional Small- and Medium-Scale Industrial Training (RAS/83/017) and Trade Training and Testing (RAS/83/006).

Other sectors

35. Health and education are priority sectors of the Government's national development plan. However, only limited UNDP assistance is required in the health sector as additional assistance is being obtained primarily from the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and other donors. Technical assistance in the education sector is being adequately provided by various other donors, such as the United Kingdom and the World Bank.

36. Anti-Malaria Programme (SOI/82/001). Malaria rose to epidemic proportions from less than 4,000 cases out of a 1976 population of about 197,000 to over 84,000 cases out of a 1983 estimated population of 249,591. Over 1,200 volunteer drug administrators have been trained during 1984-1985 and there has been a decline in the number of malaria cases detected in 1984 to less than 70,000. Specific support for a period of two years is required for the continuation of an entomologist to carry on initiatives in training and in the testing of malarial vectors. This forms part of the overall WHO anti-malaria programme.

37. In order to ensure that the country programme outlined here remains relevant to the Government's evolving development needs and priorities, it is envisaged that the Government and UNDP will jointly undertake annual reviews of the programme.

Programmed reserve

38. Several additional important needs remain for which it is hoped, subject to funding availability, that UNDP would provide assistance and commence related activities at the earliest possible date. For these purposes a programmed reserve of about 17 per cent of available IPF resources is being set aside for projects in shipbuilding and repair and land utilization, details of which are to be worked out and more clearly specified at a later date.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

39. In order to ensure that the country programme remains responsive to the evolving needs and priorities of the Solomon Islands Government, an unprogrammed reserve of 10 per cent of available IPF resources has been provided.

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Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

	\$	\$
A. <u>UNDP-administered sources</u>		
Third cycle IPF balance	-	
Fourth Cycle IPF	2,831,000	
Sub-total IPF		2,831,000
Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries	-	
Special programme resources	-	
Government cost-sharing	-	
Third-party cost-sharing	-	
Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator	-	
UNDP special trust funds	-	
Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds		-
B. Other sources		
Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly committed as a result of the country programme exercise	-	
Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources	-	
Subtotal, other sources		-
 TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		 <u>2,831,000</u>

II. USE OF RESOURCES

Ongoing projects	1,430,000	
New project proposals	638,000	
Programmed reserve	480,000	
Subtotal, programmed resources		2,548,000
Unprogrammed reserve		<u>283,000</u>
 TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES		 <u>2,831,000</u>
