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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*

<u>Programme period</u>	<u>Actual resources programmed</u>	<u>\$US</u>
1987-1991	IPF for 1987-1991	6 600 000
	Other resources programmed	<u>719 036</u>
	Total	7 319 036

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* 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; (e) distribution of new country programme by sector.

I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. From 1968 to 1974, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Dominican Republic grew at an average annual rate of 11 per cent. However, starting in 1975, the pace of economic growth slowed as a result of: (a) the decline in exports of sugar, the principal export commodity; (b) the continued rise in prices of imports, particularly oil; (c) the financing of the public-sector deficit through foreign funds and the unbacked issue of money, which had an inflationary effect; and (d) the overvaluation of the Dominican peso, which depressed export activity.
2. This resulted in a significant increase in external indebtedness and placed overwhelming pressure on the balance of payments, forcing the Government to adopt a stabilization and adjustment programme in 1983, under an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
3. The adjustment programme consisted of a series of fiscal measures aimed at: (a) reducing the public-sector deficit; (b) readjusting relative prices by unifying the exchange market; and (c) reducing the external debt servicing burden on the peso by restructuring the debt. These measures had a recessionary effect on the economy, causing internal demand and the volume of economic activity to decline. GDP grew by only 0.4 per cent in 1984 and fell by 2.2 per cent in 1985, with adverse consequences for the level of employment, health conditions, education, housing and nutrition.
4. Reactivation of the economy in the medium and long terms depends on the performance of two fundamental variables: the need to expand the volume of non-traditional exports and services, and the capacity of the public sector to implement an investment programme capable of meeting domestic demand.

B. National development strategies

5. The development strategy drawn up by the Government, which came to power in August 1986, is designed to: attract foreign currency; increase the food supply; generate employment and income; and rationalize public-sector investment and expenditures.
6. The strategy places particular emphasis on: (a) the production of goods and services that can be traded internationally (expansion of tourism, agro-industrial exports, industrial free zones, exploitation of metallic and non-metallic mineral resources); (b) food production through a food security policy aimed at reducing imports; (c) a restructuring of the sugar sector through rehabilitation of the State Sugar Council, diversification of the uses of land currently under sugar-cane cultivation and the utilization of sugar-cane by-products for industrial and energy purposes; (d) the strengthening, rehabilitation and maintenance of the vast infrastructure: roads and highways, irrigation systems, dams and thermal energy stations, ports and airports; (e) the management and conservation of renewable

natural resources, particularly forest resources, with a view to preserving catchment areas and generating energy; (f) the restructuring of the public sector and overhauling of State enterprises; and (g) the expansion of basic social services.

7. Market mechanisms and a gradual elimination of government subsidies play a prominent role in the implementation of this strategy, which is to be financed largely through private and public domestic savings and direct foreign investment.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

8. The Government regards international technical co-operation as a means of supporting and complementing national efforts to implement the development strategy. Technical co-operation priorities are linked to export promotion, the creation of employment, food production, the infrastructure, management of renewable natural resources and rationalization of the public sector and basic social services. Technical co-operation needs were identified through the following process: (a) the Technical Secretariat of the Office of the President surveyed over 40 government agencies; (b) meetings were held between the Technical Secretariat of the Office of the President and multilateral organizations such as UNDP, agencies of the United Nations system, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Organization of American States (OAS), the European Economic Community (EEC), the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA), the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) and bilateral donors - the Governments of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Korea, Spain, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway and Sweden; (c) the results of the third country programme assessment conducted by the Technical Secretariat of the Office of the President, national counterpart agencies and UNDP were studied; (d) direct consultations were held between private organizations having ties to the Dominican Centre for Social Organizations, private universities (such as the Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, the Universidad Asociación Pro Educación y Cultura and the Santo Domingo Institute of Technology), chambers of commerce and business associations.

9. Funds for international technical co-operation amount to approximately \$40 million per year, roughly 70 per cent of which comes from bilateral sources and the remainder from multilateral sources. The Government plans to use the National Programme for Technical Co-operation as a means of strengthening the process of negotiating and securing possible offers of international technical co-operation.

D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

10. The Government believes that the usefulness of international technical co-operation is determined by the way in which the country obtains, allocates and utilizes technical co-operation resources in implementing its national development strategy. Consequently, a decision was taken to strengthen, with UNDP support, the role of the Technical Secretariat of the Office of the President as the body having chief responsibility for technical co-operation policy in the Dominican Republic.

The operational capacity of the National Planning Office is being strengthened so that the formulation, co-ordination and evaluation of technical co-operation programmes can be improved. UNDP is running a training programme that deals with improvement of the design and evaluation of co-operation projects. International technical co-operation is co-ordinated by means of the following mechanisms: (a) consultations between the Technical Secretariat of the Office of the President and bilateral and multilateral donors; (b) consultations between UNDP and United Nations agencies with offices in the country: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the World Health Organization/Pan-American Organization (WHO/PAHO); the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW); (c) meetings between UNDP and international organizations (IBD, OAS, IICA and EEC) and bilateral donors (United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Israel, Spain, France and Republic of Korea); (d) dissemination by UNDP to the Government and all sources of co-operation of the following: (i) the half-yearly report on projects and activities of the United Nations system in the Dominican Republic, containing information on co-operation provided through the United Nations system; and (ii) the annual report on technical co-operation for development, together with a summary of the technical and financial co-operation provided to the country.

11. Co-ordination machinery was consulted extensively during the preparation of the National Programme for Technical Co-operation. Many multilateral agencies sent missions to participate in the process, including the World Bank, IDB and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); their purpose was to establish pre-investment ties in the National Programme.

12. The Government intends to set up a permanent co-ordinating and advisory body headed by the National Planning Office and composed of donors to ensure that optimum use is made of external co-operation resources.

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of previous country programme

13. The third country programme, 1982-1986, provided for the transfer of technologies, knowledge and experience, the introduction of management methods and techniques in government agencies and bodies, and extensive manpower training in the following priority areas of development.

Expansion of agricultural production and more effective use of renewable natural resources

14. UNDP financed eight projects totalling approximately \$2 million, or 32.8 per cent of the indicative planning figure (IPF). Project outcomes included the establishment of production models for the utilization of sugar cane in milk, meat and fertilizer production and the setting up of a pilot plant for gas production; the cataloguing of existing irrigation systems and the establishment of a computerized data bank to improve them; the establishment on small and

medium-sized farms of models for livestock development (cattle and goats) based on the utilization of local inputs and indigenous strains; farm and livestock census and the establishment of a national system of ongoing farming statistics; the preparation and launching of a nationwide programme for the use of meteorological data in agriculture and natural resource protection; and the setting up and operation of a telemetric network for the automatic recording of hydro-meteorological data by satellite.

Exploration of non-renewable natural resources

15. UNDP allocated \$800,000 (12.7 per cent of IPF) for prospecting of the alluvial gold deposits in a 1,700-km² area in the Miches and Río Mao zones and provided the Department of Mining with a modern chemical laboratory to analyse samples of all types of minerals.

Diversification and expansion of exports

16. A UNDP investment of \$100,300 (1.6 per cent of IPF) was used to complete the preparation of projects relating to crop production and evaluation of the export potential of the products of 450 companies. These studies resulted in investments in excess of \$7 million for the installation of a plant for the production of fruit and vegetable exports, creating 2,200 jobs.

Strengthening of the social sectors and expansion of basic services coverage

17. UNDP financed 11 projects, for a total of \$1.9 million (30.4 per cent of IPF), dealing with various aspects of social development. The most significant advances were in the following areas: strengthening of the technical and operational capacity of the State Department of Education, Fine Arts and Worship, thereby raising the level of and expanding educational services; implementation of large-scale human resource development programmes in the tourism and hotel-management sector and in small- and medium-scale industries and State enterprises; implementation of low-cost housing construction programmes for homeless families in marginal areas; and the launching of programmes to improve the quality and coverage of oral hygiene services for large segments of the marginal population, together with support for major national immunization campaigns (covering 1.2 million people). Two projects in particular have resulted in the formation and opening of the National Technical and Vocational Training Institute, which trained 27,963 people between 1982 and 1985. Training was provided to 4,023 health promoters and 6,000 oral hygiene promotion instructors; 160 assistants and 260 dentists were also trained for positions in the National Oral Hygiene Programme.

Institutional strengthening of the public sector

18. UNDP financing in the amount of \$1.4 million (22.5 per cent of IPF) was used to implement 10 projects which resulted in the consolidation of the national planning system through the strengthening of the National Planning Office and the National Statistical Office. This effort included assistance in carrying out the National Population and Housing Census, the preparation of basic socio-economic

studies, the training of technicians, the setting up of information systems and the designing of institutional and operational decision-making machinery.

19. Under a management development project, 1,103 managers and company directors from the public sector and 91 national instructors were trained. The technical and operational capacities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of International Technical Co-operation in the National Planning Office are being strengthened; a centre for training and the production of audio-visual materials has been set up as part of the Dominican Agrarian Institute to train promoters, extension workers and beneficiaries of the rural settlements programme.

20. However, the National Programme for Technical Co-operation has suffered from being implemented during the most severe economic crisis in the recent history of the Dominican Republic. Owing to the financial restrictions which are contemplated as part of the economic adjustment programme, government counterpart agencies are frequently unable to allocate the agreed counterpart resources to projects, making it difficult for objectives to be achieved in some cases.

21. Total technical co-operation contributed by the United Nations system during the period 1982-1986 amounted to approximately \$20.7 million, of which \$6.2 million corresponds to the IPF. The principal contributions from other organizations within the United Nations system were: WHO/PAHO - \$3.8 million; United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) - \$2.7 million; UNICEF - \$2.5 million; FAO - \$1.5 million; and the World Food Programme (WFP) - \$1.2 million. Government cost-sharing in UNDP projects amounted to \$1.2 million.

B. New programme proposal

22. The fourth country programme has been designed as a tool to help the Government implement priority components of the national development strategy. Actual resources taken into consideration for the fourth programming cycle derive from the IPF, cost-sharing and operational funds under the authority of the UNDP Administrator.

23. Government cost-sharing has been limited by the current policy of restricting public funds. Should the financial situation be redressed, however, the Government will consider the possibility of allocating resources for UNDP projects. Likewise, as the programme is implemented, efforts to involve other donors in cost-sharing arrangements will be pursued.

24. Actual programme resources have been allocated primarily to production sectors of the economy. Technical co-operation needs in the social sectors will be met through programmes financed by other United Nations agencies and organizations: WHO/PAHO will allocate approximately \$7.4 million, primarily for programmes to improve the health services infrastructure, environmental sanitation and disease prevention and control. UNICEF will provide \$2.5 million in financing for programmes to improve primary health care for mothers and children and pre-school and basic education programmes. UNFPA will furnish roughly \$2 million for population education projects, the expansion of family-planning programmes and

targeting of maternal and child-health care services in collaboration with WHO/PAHO and UNICEF. WFP will provide financing in the amount of \$1.8 million for a project to support a self-help housing construction programme in marginal rural areas.

25. The fourth country programme has five objectives:

- (a) Increasing food production;
- (b) Fostering economic growth and the creation of employment;
- (c) Comprehensive development of forestry resources;
- (d) Development of energy resources, with emphasis on alternative sources of energy;
- (e) Enhancing the management capacity of key government agencies.

Food production

26. Taken together, the proposed projects form a package designed to increase farm production, stimulate the domestic supply of basic consumer goods for the low-income population, reduce imports of foodstuffs and inputs and promote the intensive and diversified use of water and land. The projects and their objectives are described below:

Ongoing projects

Support for the Livestock Research Centre (DOM/81/010)

27. Promotion of the development and application of appropriate technology to develop dairy and meat production systems. IPF: \$38,000.

Strengthening of the Centre for Audio-Visual Production and Training within the Dominican Agrarian Institute (DOM/84/003)

28. Establishment of a centre in which audio-visual techniques will be used to train extension workers and beneficiaries of the agrarian reform. IPF: \$10,000.

Proposed projects

Food security (DOM/86/003)

29. Follow-up action to the food security project executed by FAO and financed by the Government of Norway. Formulation of a food security strategy to increase agri-foodstuffs production and productivity, improve food supplies and enable the most vulnerable groups of the population to have access to such supplies. IPF: \$600,000.

Strengthening of the agricultural research system

30. Assistance to the Department of Agriculture in strengthening research on priority crops: fruits, vegetables, maize, sorghum and legumes. IPF: \$450,000.

Production of vegetables and fruit in the Sierra

31. Implementation of a programme to encourage the hillside production of vegetables and fruit; soil-management and soil-conservation activities and establishment of small irrigation systems. IPF: \$300,000.

Dairy development

32. Assistance in the implementation of a dairy development programme for small- and medium-sized producers, using indigenous cattle. Preparation of an investment project for possible funding by international financial institutions. IPF: \$200,000.

Management, operation and maintenance of irrigation systems

33. Assistance to the National Water Resources Institute in the management, operation and maintenance of irrigation systems and the improvement of extension services. IPF: \$300,000.

Linkages

34. UNDP activities relating to food security and agricultural research will be complemented by the available resources of the following ongoing regional and global projects: Training for agricultural development projects (RLA/77/006); International co-operation for technical assistance and vocational training for production in Latin America: Phase II (RLA/83/003); International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), International Potato Centre (CIP), International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); Transfer of technology relating to root and tuber crops (GLO/83/002); International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC) (GLO/82/005); International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) (GLO/84/001); International Centre for Maize and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) (GLO/84/002); and Crop maximization through biological nitrogen fixation (IITA/CIAT) (GLO/84/004).

35. Links will be sought with the project financed by the Government of Italy and executed by FAO: Reduction of post-harvest rice losses (GCP/DOM/005/ITA), and with the following FAO technical co-operation programme projects which are ongoing or under preparation: Agricultural insurance advisory services (PCT/DOM/4406); seed analysis pilot laboratory (PCT/DOM/4509); Plant quarantine advisory services (GCT/DOM/6651); Advisory services to the Meat Technology Training Centre; Advisory services to the Sierra plan; Assistance in planting the oil-palm for small processing plants.

36. Co-operation is planned with the agricultural research activities of the Agricultural Development Foundation, a private body financed by the United States Government, to satisfy the research requirements of the private sector.

37. The food security project is investment-oriented, and both IDB and the World Bank have expressed interest in the outcome of the project as regards the granting of financing to programmes which promote food production, including those in the private sector. The project will also enable IFAD to identify and finance projects for the production of staple foods. It will exploit the results of technical co-operation extended by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the production of the genetic material of roots, tubers and Musaceae, in order to prepare an investment programme for growing and marketing these products.

38. The dairy development project will support a WFP programme for small- and medium-sized producers by providing information for the preparation, with the private sector, of a comprehensive cattle development programme, with possible financing from IDB. With the assistance of the United States Government, an integrated operation to establish a fund for the technical improvement of dairy production is being developed.

39. The irrigation-systems project will support IDB-financed projects for the rehabilitation of those systems, the integrated rural development projects sponsored by the European Economic Community (EEC) in the north-west of the country and the irrigation schemes which the National Water Resources Institute is strengthening with financing from Japan, Spain and the United States.

Economic growth and creation of employment

40. UNDP action will be aimed at encouraging the growth of strategic sectors which generate foreign exchange and jobs, such as tourism and mining, and at supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the metal-working sector in order to promote efficient import substitution and the use of domestic inputs and manpower. The projects and their objectives are described below:

Ongoing projects

Training of human resources for tourism (DOM/85/001)

41. Assistance to the National Technical and Vocational Training Institute in training those engaged in tourism activities, such as hotel, customs and transport personnel and tourist guides. IPF: \$229,000.

Support to the National Technical and Vocational Training Institute (DOM/85/005)

42. Provision of support to the Institute for the purpose of expanding and enhancing technical and vocational training services for industry. IPF: \$67,800; cost-sharing: \$87,720.

Proposed projects

Development of tourism

43. Assistance to the tourism development programmes by studying the regional impact of tourism, refining the classification of hotels, preparing tourism statistics and promoting the marketing of tourism. IPF: \$350,000.

Development of mining

44. Encouragement of small-scale mining through the organization of artisans' co-operatives to extract alluvial gold, amber, clays and coal. Making an inventory of non-metallic mineral resources for the purpose of identifying and quantifying new deposits and carrying out economic feasibility studies. IPF: \$350,000.

Expansion and diversification of non-traditional exports

45. Assistance to the Dominican Exports Promotion Centre in evaluating and improving the existing system of incentives to non-traditional exports, including the preparation of investment profiles relating to the agricultural sector. IPF: \$200,000; cost-sharing: \$100,000.

Promotion of the local manufacture of metal parts and fittings to standard

46. Establishment of a technological centre for small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in metal-working standard. The centre will be fitted out to provide services, especially in the testing and control of materials and the transfer of technology relating to casting, machining, welding, heat treatments, coatings and mechanical design. IPF: \$446,500.

Development of small and medium-sized enterprises

47. Helping the Industrial Development Corporation to strengthen the system of assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises: administration, financial management, technology selection and adaptation, improvement of productivity, and design and marketing of products. IPF: \$340,000.

Linkages

48. UNDP action in the field of tourism will complement IDB technical co-operation in the areas of institution-building and promotion of international tourism, and United States co-operation will assist the Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra in the training of human resources.

49. The mining development project will have links with the technical co-operation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the aim of which is to strengthen the National Geological Service.

50. The project to develop small and medium-sized enterprises will bolster the financial assistance which the Government of the United States is extending to small and medium-sized enterprises through the Investment Fund for Economic Development.

51. The activities to diversify exports will be complemented by the following regional and interregional projects: Consolidation of and training in international trade for Latin America (RLA/83/026); and Programme of technical co-operation relating to the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) (INT/84/A01). The activities will also benefit from the co-operation which the United States is extending to the private sector through the Foreign Investment Promotion Centre.

Forest resources

52. UNDP intends to strengthen government action to remedy the current deterioration of forest resources, which is a primary cause of soil erosion, sedimentation in reservoirs and diminished water volume in rivers. UNDP action is intended to revitalize the national forests as a potential source of wealth and conservation of natural resources. The projects and their objectives are described below:

Proposed projects

Forest action plan (DOM/86/002)

53. Assistance to the Government, through a high-level mission, in preparing a proposal for the integrated development of forest resources. Drawing up an international technical co-operation programme for forest development, to be submitted to bilateral and multilateral sources for consideration, and preparing a package of investment projects. IPF: \$150,000.

Support to the programme for the integrated development of the forestry sector

54. On the basis of the results and recommendations of the aforementioned mission, finance will be provided for a project to develop priority areas of the forestry sector: water-basin management, development of integrated agro-forest systems for the production of wood, food and fodder. IPF: \$500,000.

Linkages

55. The UNDP activities are planned within the framework of the forest action programme for the tropics, in which multilateral and bilateral technical co-operation agencies are participating. The Dominican Republic has been selected as one of the first countries in which to carry out specific activities. In particular, the participation of such multilateral financial agencies as IDB and the World Bank, the bilateral co-operation of the Governments of the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Spain, and the involvement of the private sector and socially-oriented non-governmental agencies will be mobilized through project DOM/86/002.

Energy resources

56. The UNDP projects will assist energy development, the search for alternative energy sources and the modification, among lower-income inhabitants, of current patterns of energy consumption, which are based on the use of fuelwood and charcoal and are therefore largely responsible for the deforestation of the country. The projects and their objectives are described below:

Ongoing projects

Hydro-electric development of the Ocoa River (DOM/85/E01)

57. Enhancement of the electric-power capacity of the south-west region through the transfer to the Ocoa River and the rehabilitation of 250-KW equipment. Energy Account: \$500,000.

Proposed projects

Fuels and domestic appliances

58. Backstopping the Community Development Office in a programme for the design and distribution in low-income communities of domestic appliances which use fuels other than fuelwood and charcoal. IPF: \$300,000

Identification of alternative sources of energy

59. Assistance to the National Energy Policy Commission in determining the economic, financial and technical feasibility of using alternative energy sources, such as wind, sun and biomass. IPF: \$200,000.

Inventory of mineral energy resources

60. Helping the Department of Mining to make an inventory of mineral energy resources, including coal, hydrocarbons and natural gas. IPF: \$195,000.

Linkages

61. The project relating to fuels and appliances will have links with an FAO project, currently under study, which intends to organize an energy technology centre for rural areas. It will also be co-ordinated with UNDP forest-development projects, because of the closely related wood- and charcoal-production components. This project, together with the technical co-operation projects financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerned with dry-woodland management for the production of fuelwood and charcoal and the United States-financed programme relating to energy plantations, form part of an integrated action.

62. The projects for identifying alternative sources of energy and inventorying of mineral-energy resources will complement the energy development assistance provided by the Government of the United States.

Management of key government agencies

63. UNDP will continue to support institution-building in key government agencies responsible for the management of economic and social development policies and strategies, including technical co-operation programmes. The projects and their objectives are described below:

Ongoing projectsStrengthening of the Department of International Technical Co-operation in the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN) (DOM/84/004)

64. Enhancement of the process of attracting, allocating, co-ordinating, managing and monitoring international technical co-operation; strengthening of the Department's programme-formulation capability. IPF: \$145,000.

Strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DOM/85/002)

65. Strengthening of the organizational structure and the administrative and operational systems of the Ministry. IPF: \$150,200.

Information and analysis system for short- and medium-term economic projections and planning (DOM/85/004)

66. Endowing the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN) with the technical means for improving short-term economic policy analysis, the preparation of medium-term strategies and the formulation of investment plans. IPF: \$160,000.

Proposed projectsSupport for TCDC activities and short-term assistance services (STAS)

67. Assistance to the Government in providing urgently required advisory services through STAS, and support for TCDC activities. IPF: \$130,000.

Linkages

68. The project DOM/85/002 will be linked with the regional project: Support to the external services of Latin American countries (RLA/86/002). The project DOM/85/004 makes active use of the information prepared by the regional project: Implications for Latin America of the situation of the international monetary and finance system (RLA/77/021). The projects DOM/84/004 and DOM/85/004 maintain close contact with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (LAIESP), which advises the National Planning Office on the strengthening of the projects unit and the national pre-investment machinery under an IDB-financed arrangement.

Projects which are scheduled for completion during the new programme but which are unrelated to the five objectives described previouslyProduction of low-cost housing (DOM/84/009)

69. Executing programmes for the production of low-cost housing with sanitary facilities, and self-help construction for homeless families in marginal areas. IPF: \$128,500; cost-sharing: \$26,316.

National survey of women in rural areas (DOM/84/W02)

70. Carrying out a survey of the situation of women in the rural areas of the country prior to the execution of programmes to improve their economic and social status. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM): \$5,000.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

71. In order to keep the programme flexible, the Government has decided to set aside an amount of \$660,000, which is equivalent to 10 per cent of the IPF, as an unprogrammed reserve.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

<u>A. UNDP-administered sources</u>	<u>\$US</u>	<u>\$US</u>
Third cycle IPF balance	-	
Fourth cycle IPF	6 600 000	
Subtotal IPF		6 600 000
Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	-	-
Special programme resources		
Government cost-sharing	214 036	
Third-party cost-sharing	-	
Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator	505 000	
UNDP special trust funds	-	
Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds		719 036
<u>B. Other sources</u>		
Funds from other specialized agencies or United Nations organizations as a result of the country programme exercise	-	
Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources	-	
Subtotal, other sources		<u>-</u>
TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		<u><u>7 319 036</u></u>

II. USE OF RESOURCES

Ongoing projects	1 547 536	
New project proposals	5 111 500	
Programmed reserve	-	
Subtotal, programmed resources		6 659 036
Unprogrammed reserve		<u>660 000</u>
TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES		<u><u>7 319 036</u></u>

