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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MAURITIUS*

<u>Programme period</u>	<u>Actual resources programmed</u>	\$
January 1987-December 1991	IPF for 1987-1991	3 850 000
	Third cycle balance	350 000
	Other resources programmed	475 000
	Total	4 675 000

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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; and (d) distribution of new country programmes by sector.

I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. The economy of Mauritius displays the characteristics of a small island developing country. It has 1,865 sq. km of surface, a population of just over 1 million (growing at 1.5 per cent), a relatively high per capita gross national product (GNP) of \$1,200 (estimate for 1986), dependent on an annual average of 650,000 tons of sugar. This single export commodity moreover, is most vulnerable to external factors. Upon attaining independence in 1968, Mauritius embarked on a planned economic development programme to increase rates of growth and improve general living standards. Sugar supported the programme in the early years through bumper crops and good world prices. In 1970, Government created the Export Processing Zone to diversify the economy through exports of manufactured goods and create skilled productive employment. Tourism has become another important source of employment and foreign exchange earnings.

2. During the 1971-1975 Plan period, GNP increased at an average annual rate of 10 per cent in real terms, essentially because of the successful implementation of the industrial development programme and increased earnings from tourism. However, the effects of poor sugar crops due to natural calamities (droughts and cyclones), increased oil prices, protectionism in developed countries virtually arrested growth in the Export Processing Zone and the consequent increase in the debt service resulted in a sharp decline in economic performance.

3. In 1979, the Government started a Structural Adjustment Programme to correct the imbalances in the economy by reducing public and private expenditure, redirecting investment, limiting imports, promoting manufactured exports more strongly and selectively restricting credit. Since 1979, two structural adjustment loans have thus been negotiated with the World Bank, and five stand-by agreements with the International Monetary Fund. In spite of adverse climatic conditions, with sugar production dropping below normal levels between 1977 and 1983 entailing a negative growth rate of 10.1 per cent in 1980, the SAP started showing positive results in 1984. Growth in the leading sectors of the economy - industry, tourism and agriculture - returned. The stable political and social climate, as well as a marked recovery in target markets and falling oil prices, had a positive influence on economic performance, with gross national product rising from 0.4 per cent in 1983 to 4.7 per cent and 6.5 per cent in 1984 and 1985, respectively, attaining the level of Rs. 11.112 billion.*

B. National development strategies

4. The Development 1987-1989 Plan, presently being finalized, elaborates on programmes and policies to be implemented during the period of the fourth UNDP

* Rs. 12.50 = \$US 1.00.

programming cycle. It aims at achieving a 5-6 per cent annual growth rate, pursuing at the same time a more equitable distribution of wealth. More specifically, it is designed to:

(a) Stimulate export-led industrialization and diversify the production base and market outlets;

(b) Promote agricultural diversification for the purpose of increasing food security and to support the restructuring of the sugar industry;

(c) Develop the tourist industry to its full capacity and promote Mauritius as a select tourist resort;

(d) Create productive employment opportunities; and

(e) Improve the efficiency of management in the public sector.

5. Within the framework of this strategy, the private sector is expected to maintain prominence in the creation of productive employment, while the Government will provide the necessary infrastructure and other facilities to stimulate the private investment needed to attain the output targets. Government policies for the public sector aim at reducing the budget deficit, improving the balance of payments through disciplined fiscal and financial measures and upgrading overall management efficiency.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

6. The Government of Mauritius places considerable importance on technical co-operation in support of its national goals and objectives. Consequently, technical co-operation in the fields of agriculture, industry and tourism has been given priority so as to reinforce efforts undertaken by the country to promote export-led industrialization, tourism development and agricultural diversification. The progressive recovery of the Mauritian economy indicates that the efforts were made in the right direction.

7. Future multilateral and bilateral co-operation will be directed to the priority areas of institution capacity building, especially in planning and economic management, physical and social infrastructure, and industrial and agricultural development and diversification.

8. In industrial development, the principal areas of technical co-operation have been identified as:

(a) Transfer and adaptation of manufacturing processes and know-how;

(b) Improvement of management and upgrading of workers' skills in manufacturing with a view to reducing unemployment. Special attention will be given to reconciling the skills required in the world of work and those produced in primary, secondary and tertiary education;

(c) Support to institution-building services for the promotion of small and medium enterprises.

9. In the areas of social and physical infrastructure, the focus will be on:

- (a) The improvement of port management and operations;
- (b) The quality control of aircraft and airport security; and
- (c) The development of the telecommunications network;

(d) The production and management of electricity and a better use of available water resources;

(e) Improvements in primary health social welfare;

(f) Strengthening national institutions to improve their financial management and efficiency.

10. In agriculture, technical assistance will be oriented towards strengthening the agriculture extension services to increase farmers' productivity, through developing livestock and improving the revenues of artisanal fishermen by:

- (a) Increasing self-sufficiency in selected food crops;
- (b) Increasing fish production;
- (c) Expanding milk and meat production;
- (d) Introducing high-value horticulture products for export;
- (e) Maximizing the productive use of all available land.

11. The Government policy in the field of technical co-operation shifts emphasis away from long-term experts to a greater number of precisely targeted short-term assignments. This has proved to be less costly and more effective in tackling specific problems in the context of a small economy with a modest IPF. In addition, given the existing competence of national expertise, more emphasis will be put on utilizing local manpower in studies and research projects, thus promoting the development of national consultancy capabilities.

D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

12. The Government recognizes the need to monitor management and utilization of all external resources. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development is responsible for the overall management of all financial and technical assistance to the country. It ensures effective co-ordination through linking external aid flows to the macro-economic framework. In so doing it uses the Public Sector Investment Programme, prepared on a three-year roll-over basis, as guide for project

implementation in the public sector during the coming year. While the Public Sector Investment Programme allows for the removal or addition of projects, the selection criteria are strict and are carefully followed.

13. The Public Sector Investment Programme forms the basis for consultations with external sources of development finance, notably with the members of the Consultative Group, in whose general and sectoral meetings UNDP is always invited to participate. The last general meeting took place in May 1985 and, for 1987, two sectoral meetings have been planned: one on sugar (February) and the other on energy. At the level of bilateral co-operation, consultations take place individually with major donor Governments at joint commission meetings usually held every two years.

14. The Resident Representative of UNDP, pursuant to the responsibility vested in him as the United Nations system Resident Co-ordinator, co-ordinates all technical assistance contributions from members of the system. He maintains regular contact with the United Nations system agencies represented in Mauritius, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and co-ordinates the work of visiting missions to ensure that, wherever possible, their programmes dovetail with related UNDP activities. Consultations are held as appropriate between the UNDP Resident Representative, the local and regional representatives of the other United Nations system agencies and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. In the case of primary health care, an appropriate approach to design a comprehensive development programme based upon Government policies in this sector will be sought in close co-operation between UNDP, UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of current country programme

15. The third country programme (1982-1986) was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1981. In November 1982, however, the initial IPF of 7 million had to be reduced to 55 per cent, i.e. \$3,850,000. Together with \$32,000 left unspent from the second cycle IPF, the total available for programming amounted to \$3,882,000.

16. During the third programme, 44 projects were implemented, 17 of which had been approved during the second cycle. Of the total, 28 were completed, whereas 16 continue into the fourth cycle. The rate of implementation was, on the whole, satisfactory, with deliveries close to planned targets. The sum of \$350,000 of the total approved for 1986 will be carried forward into the fourth cycle.

17. At the beginning of the third programme, the Government was concerned with the deterioration of the balance of payments and viewed the structural adjustment of the economy as a foundation for renewed economic growth. Priorities were then set for (a) an export-led industrialization, (b) tourism development, and (c) agricultural diversification. Accordingly, UNDP assistance was centred on

reinforcing Government efforts in the fields of exports, industrialization, communications, food production and education.

18. Studies were carried out for shipping freight and negotiations, market research as well as investment and export promotion. Expertise was provided for promoting small and medium enterprise and industrial management, and experts and fellowships for reinforcing the Civil Aviation Department and the Mauritius Marine Authority. Surveys of land and water resources, and activities for the development of foodcrops, tissue culture and the increase in meat and milk production were undertaken. Aquaculture, as well as the use of fish aggregating devices for a better exploitation of coastal waters were introduced. UNDP also played a role in developing school curricula, providing refresher courses for trainers, preparing new textbooks, and launching the Examinations Syndicate, as well as strengthening institutions responsible for planning economic and social development.

19. A review of the programme as implemented shows too many projects with too small budgets. Most projects were executed by the Government, providing essentially consultant services and training. Although this may have corresponded correctly to the special Mauritius situation of a relatively high level of skills requiring mainly specific and limited inputs for well-identified, precise needs, it has been recognized that a more integrated approach might have attained better results.

20. UNDP technical co-operation has made an overall positive contribution to the economic and social development of Mauritius. During the last 15 years, several key sectors of the economy have benefited from UNDP assistance, which has often served as a catalyst for the realization of major investment projects in priority areas, such as agriculture, energy and road transport. The direct linkage of UNDP technical co-operation to actual investments is illustrated by the implementation of the Champagne Hydro-Electric Project and the New Bridge over the Grand River North West based on UNDP-funded feasibility studies.

B. New programme proposal

21. The 1987-1991 country programme with an IPF of \$3.8 million, increased by a carry-over of \$350,000 from the third cycle, brings total IPF resources available for programming to \$4.27 million. To this must be added \$34,000 in 1985 add-on funds, \$23,000 in resources from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for a project relating to the integration of women in the development process, and \$381,000 from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for family planning activities. About \$1.7 million is already committed for the completion of ongoing projects, leaving \$2.7 million for programming new projects, including an unprogrammed reserve of \$393,000.

22. The fourth programme has been prepared in the context of an improved economic situation, as compared with the 1980-1982 period. But the vulnerability of the economy to the external imponderables of international trade, to export-oriented manufacturing and tourism, as well as to natural calamities and their effects on traditional exports, such as sugar and tea, has caused the Government to adopt a

cautious and pragmatic strategy aimed at consolidating the economic base and maintaining sustained growth.

23. In preparing the new country programme, consultations between the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and UNDP have given due consideration to the objectives, priorities and strategies of the Government IPF resources are accordingly directed towards:

(a) Improvement of national economic management;

(b) Promotion of industrial development and the adaptation of education and training needs to the world of work;

(c) Reinforcement of national institutions in the fields of infrastructure and communications; and

(d) Diversification of agricultural production.

24. While the programme reflects a multiplicity of small projects, these are concentrated in four priority areas. This is clearly justifiable in terms of Mauritius, where modest injections of resources can have a catalytic effect by releasing the managerial skills which are relatively abundant.

Improving national economic management

25. Although the Government possesses a well-organized economic planning and management machinery in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, certain areas have been identified in which technical co-operation may usefully be employed to increase efficiency through certain specific inputs in equipment and skills or to carry out specialized studies for which national know-how is still lacking. The sum of \$706,000 has been allocated for this priority area of concentration (i.e. 16.6 per cent of total fourth cycle IPF resources), of which \$610,000 are earmarked for three new projects.

Ongoing projects

26. In economic planning two projects approved during the third cycle will end in 1987: for Assistance to Economic Planning (MAR/79/006) \$50,500 in additional funds will still be required to upgrade the mini-computer system of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development; \$9,743 is still available for completing Development Planning Training (MAR/83/001) and \$20,000 will be spent on completing Population Census (MAR/82/PO1) in 1987.

27. Trade Promotion (MAR/83/008): As a follow-up to the recommendations of the International Trade Centre (ITC) for the setting up a Trade Documentation Centre and Information Service for export development, the remaining \$11,600 will provide for consultancy services, the training of a trade information officer, and some computer and micro-fiche equipment.

28. Freight Study Unit (MAR/81/003): \$14,000 remains to continue the activities begun earlier for the compilation and analysis of freight rates and other statistical data related to the negotiations with shipping conferences and for studies to improve shipping facilities.

New projects

29. Government Financial Administration (MAR/86/003): The principal financial regulations of the Government are embodied in three documents published three decades ago and have not been amended since. However, many aspects of financial administration have changed, as have overall financial management requirements. The sum of \$160,000 is allocated to revise the documentation.

30. Research, Planning and Management: \$300,000 is earmarked for the reinforcement of the Government planning and management capability, the upgrading of the training of public officers, a provision for high-level consultancy services, the improvement of administrative and financial management of public sector institutions and the management of energy generation and utilization.

31. Feasibility Studies: Many projects are included in the Public Sector Investment Programme for the 1987-1991 period. Before investment can be envisaged, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies will have to be carried out. \$150,000 has been earmarked towards this purpose.

The promotion of industrial development and the adaptation of education and training needs to the world of work

32. The main economic policy objective for the industrial sector, now the second in importance, is to raise export earnings and increase productive employment opportunities. The measures already initiated to revitalize industry, with a particular emphasis on export manufacturing, will be pursued and strengthened further. The success of the industrial development policy will depend largely on the diversification of market outlets and the widening of the product range. The Government therefore accords a high priority to the need for export expansion through market intelligence and the penetration of new markets, as well as to the production of high quality goods. To achieve this, a special effort will be made to consolidate the existing industrial structure, whilst at the same time broadening the industrial base by attracting more skills and capital-intensive manufacturing activities with a greater scope for higher value added and increased net foreign exchange earnings.

33. Furthermore, to reduce unemployment significantly, the Government is giving special attention to making the education system not only fair but relevant to the world of work, gearing its vocational training programme to providing a range of training courses in tune with the requirements of industrial employment opportunities. UNDP will continue to help in curriculum development, the reform of examinations and training and education programmes for workers. The fourth programme allocates nearly \$1.7 million (36 per cent of total resources) to this area of priority, of which \$1.3 million are for new projects.

Ongoing projects

34. For consultancy services for the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate (MAR/83/003), a remaining amount of \$4,679 will be spent in 1987, and Primary Curriculum Development (MAR/83/004) has been allocated \$105,000 for 1987 and 1988 to continue producing new instructional materials for teachers and pupils and to provide consultants' services for assessing progress made.

35. Pre-Primary Education (MAR/84/003) will continue through 1989 to train additional supervisors and trainers of pre-primary school teachers. The project includes a provision for necessary equipment, supplies and materials. The total IPF allocation is \$224,000.

36. Continued support of \$23,000 from UNIFEM is designed to assist the Secretariat for Women (MAR/83/WO2) in providing training and advice in skills development. In addition, a balance of \$34,000 in UNFPA funds will be used to complete Phase I of Population and Family Life Education School (MAR/84/PO1). Started on a pilot basis in 1984, this UNFPA project aims at integrating population and family life education in the formal school curriculum of the upper secondary classes. The out-of-school youth is reached mainly through residential seminars and television programmes. These programmes complement the development of more relevant school curricula and examination procedures in that they emphasize family planning and management as useful elements in building a professional life for young people.

New projects

37. Investment and Industrial Promotion: The industrial sector has a vast potential for raising export earnings and increasing productive employment opportunities. The Government has provided institutional support and infrastructural facilities, which need to be strengthened in the medium term, and emphasis will be placed on diversifying the range of manufactures and markets. More attention will be paid to quality and design of Mauritian manufactures. The fourth programme has allocated \$430,000 to support Government efforts in such field as investment and industrial promotion, quality control, participation in trade fairs and the provision of extension service to small entrepreneurs.

38. Manpower Planning and Training: In a situation where unemployment stands at 12 per cent, the central objective of the manpower policy since the early 1970s has been to ensure gainful employment opportunities and to raise the productivity of the labour force by planning for the supply of suitable skills to match labour market requirements. The growth targets of the economy imply a sizeable increase in employment in all sectors except agriculture. Considering the expansion in the demand for skilled manpower, there is an active role for the Government to play in stepping up training organized in consultation with the private sector. The present proposal aims at training some 6,000 people during 1987-1991 with the co-operation of UNDP and other donors. \$200,000 has been earmarked for this purpose.

39. Workers' Education Programme (MAR/87/003): In 1977, a Workers' Education Unit was set up within the Ministry of Labour and Industrial Relations, Women's Rights

and Family Welfare to start the Workers' Education Programme at the workplace. But, owing to the limited availability of resources and manpower, the programme could not be extended to the working population at large. In June 1984, the International Labour Organization (ILO) reported the need for a comprehensive Workers' Education Programme designed for the short, medium and long terms. Accordingly, this project includes training programmes, seminars, workshops and audio-visual support within a total IPF allocation of \$100,000.

40. Secondary Education Curriculum Renewal: The Mauritius Institute of Education has carried out, with UNDP support, a major nation-wide curriculum reform project for primary and lower secondary education (vide para. 34 above). It is now proposed to improve the project and at the same time extend new curriculum development to the upper secondary level for which \$185,000 is required.

41. Reform of Examinations: UNDP has assisted the Mauritius Examinations syndicate in the development of its infrastructure and training of personnel in order to cope with local examinations (vide para. 34 above). The purpose of this new project is to streamline and adapt to local conditions certain aspects of several international examinations, as well as to devise specific examinations to meet the social, economic and technical needs of the country. \$150,000 has been earmarked for this purpose.

42. Population and Family Life Education (Second Phase) (MAR/85/PO3): Further to the first phase (described in para. 36 above), the integration of population and family life education into the modernized school curricula will be pursued and the corresponding instructional materials revised accordingly. \$100,000 will be available from UNFPA for this purpose. Another new UNFPA project, Population Education in Schools, designed to complement the family life education and to strengthen the development of new curricula further, will be approved in 1987 for \$150,000.

The reinforcement of national institutions in the fields of infrastructure

43. Rapid growth of the industrial and tourism sectors depends to a large extent on the availability of the necessary infrastructure. It is Government policy to improve and expand the road transport system, utilities and communications, as well as port and airport facilities. Several major projects are already being implemented and others are envisaged during the period of the fourth programme. UNDP assistance is sought to finance training in major fields, such as port and airport management and airport safety, telecommunications planning and policy formulation. This programme allocates \$852,000 to this priority area (18.1 per cent of total resources) \$285,000 of which is for new projects.

Ongoing projects

44. Development of the Airport and Civil Aviation (MAR/81/004 and MAR/85/001): During 1987 and 1988, a further amount of \$291,000 will be required from the IPF for the services of an airport architect, consultancy services on aeronautical telecommunications, and fellowships on aero-cartography, civil aviation management and the management of Plaisance airport.

45. Economic and Social Development (MAR/85/003): Continued IPF funding will be provided for preparing a Telecommunications Master Plan for the next 20 years during 1987 (\$155,000), as well as for a follow-up consultancy mission of the port management adviser on increased productivity (\$20,000).

46. Central Water Authority (MAR/85/002): \$67,000 will be provided for the extension of the operational assistance (OPAS) expert at the Central Water Authority through the first quarter of 1988.

New projects

47. Maintenance Base for Air Mauritius (MAR/87/001): the Government has given high priority to the development of civil aviation and has invested heavily in the re-development of Plaisance airport. Air Mauritius, the national airline, which operates five units of aircraft, has been assigned the duty to ensure flight communications with Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as with the islands of Rodrigues and Agalega. It also carries out helicopter spraying operations on sugar plantations. UNDP inputs of about \$225,000 have been earmarked to help Air Mauritius establish a new aircraft maintenance base and to train helicopter pilots.

48. Maritime and Shipping Activities: Mauritius has a vast exclusive economic zone. With the implementation of policies designed to increase the exploitation of marine resources, and following the enactment of the Merchant Shipping bill in 1985, maritime activities are expected to gain in importance. It is therefore proposed to secure IPF resources amounting to \$60,000 for the formulation and implementation of policies and projects in shipping and maritime areas.

Diversification of agricultural production

49. The main objective of the Government in this sector is to diversify away from sugar production by increasing production of food crops for local consumption and for export, to maximize the productivity of land, to improve the efficiency of sugar production and to exploit the country's maritime resources. The Government has established marketing and credit facilities through the co-operative movement and it provides small-scale irrigation infrastructure and free advisory services. This programme allocates \$693,000 (14.8 per cent of total resources) to this sector, supplementing Government resources.

Ongoing projects

50. Strengthening of agricultural services (MAR/84/001): The services of consultants and an expert in extension and training will be made available to the Ministry of Agriculture over a two-year period, with the objective of improving the skills of its 75 extension officers through training courses in extension programme development, monitoring and evaluation, as well as in group communications. The IPF contribution will be \$251,500, in addition to offset printing equipment provided in 1985. This assistance complements the activities of the communications consultant financed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1985/86 under FAO/TCP/MAR/4505.

51. Research and Demonstrations on the Use of Sugar By-Products for Livestock Feed (MAR/82/007) will be continued through 1988. \$98,000 has been earmarked to carry out research on the use of sugar-cane by-products for animal feed and its demonstrations to farmers. Other activities, such as the feeding of cotton seed cake, the ensilage of sugar cane tops, the production of biogas, and the use of molasses blocks, will also be pursued over the next two years.

52. Development of Artisanal Fisheries (MAR/83/006) will expand the programme which began in 1985 by establishing catch collection facilities called fish aggregating devices. After positioning the first of these devices on the west and north-west coasts, others will now be located on the north-east and east coasts, and the training of fishermen will be pursued. A total of \$161,500 has been earmarked from the IPF for this purpose.

53. Agricultural Sector (MAR/86/002): In addition to the equipment already purchased in 1986 for experimenting in anthurium production, seeds and oyster mushrooms, a consultant will advise on the rearing of queen bees financed through an allocation of \$15,000 from the IPF.

New projects

54. Development of Artisanal Fisheries, (Phase II): IPF assistance in the amount of \$60,000 will be required for the reinforcement of the existing institutions, the monitoring of the fish aggregating devices, the procurement of additional supplies, equipment replacements and spare parts and for mapping sea depths around Mauritius.

55. Co-operative Movement: For the improvement of bookkeeping and auditing of the co-operative societies, as well as for strengthening their management structure in general, IPF funds of up to \$100,000 have been earmarked for training co-operative officers and for the computerization of accounting systems.

Other activities apart from the priority areas

56. The Government wishes to retain a small fraction of the fourth programme for marginally supplementing the contribution of other United Nations system agencies, such as UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP towards the weak and vulnerable groups of the population most likely to be adversely affected by structural adjustments in the economy. \$352,000 (7.5 per cent of total available resources) has been allocated to this purpose, thus underlining the central co-ordinating role of UNDP.

Ongoing projects

57. Public Health Laboratory (MAR/83/002): As a follow-up to the overseas training of technicians and the equipment provided in 1985 for the public health laboratory, \$11,000 remains for the purchase of supplementary laboratory equipment, and two UNFPA projects, MAR/85/PO1 and MAR/85/PO2, have \$41,000 left for completing activities related to contraception in family planning.

New project

58. The Government health and social welfare policy objectives focus on developing a comprehensive system of community and health care. With \$250,000 in IPF resources, as well as larger-scale funding by UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP, this will be implemented according to the global objectives of the Joint Consultative Group for Programming.

Linkages

59. The Government, especially the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, sets great store by the UNDP assumption of a co-ordinating or, wherever possible, integrating role for all United Nations system co-operation activities. In assigning UNDP funds to catalytic tasks in the priority sectors, attention will be paid to employing usefully all the linkages that exist between the activities in the priority areas, as well as between these and other donors' development efforts. Close contact between UNDP and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development aims at exploiting to the maximum such productive opportunities through an intensive, continuous monitoring process.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

60. An unprogrammed reserve of \$393,000, corresponding to 8.4 per cent of the total IPF resources has been set aside to finance increases in project costs and new projects in the course of the present programme cycle, thereby establishing a certain degree of minimal flexibility.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

<u>A. UNDP-administered sources</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
Third cycle IPF balance	410 000	
Fourth cycle IPF	3 850 000	
Subtotal IPF		4 260 000
Add-on funds	34 000	
Special Programme resources	-	
Government cost-sharing	-	
Third-party cost-sharing	-	
Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator: UNIFEM	23 000	
UNDP special trust funds	-	
Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds		57 000
<u>B. Other Sources</u>		
Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly committed as a result of the country programme exercise: (UNFPA)	381 000	
Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources	-	
Subtotal, other sources		<u>381 000</u>
TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		<u><u>4 698 000</u></u>

II. USE OF RESOURCES

Ongoing projects	1 685 000	
New projects proposals	2 620 000	
Programmed reserve	-	
Subtotal, programmed resources		4 305 000
Unprogrammed reserve		<u>393 000</u>
TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES		<u><u>4 698 000</u></u>
