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SUPPORT

PROGRAMME PLANNING

COUNTRY, INTER-COUNTRY AND GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

Reports on mid-term reviews of country, inter-country
and global programmes

Mid-term review of the fifth country programme for Myanmar

Report of the Administrator

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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with standing instructions and in compliance with decisions of the Governing Council, a mid-term review of the fifth country programme for Myanmar was undertaken on 15-16 November 1989. The participants in the meeting included representatives of ministries, departments and other agencies of the Government, officials of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), agencies of the United Nations system (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank) and bilateral donor representatives (Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom and United States). The meeting was inaugurated by the Acting Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and chaired by the Director-General of the Foreign Economic Relations Department.

2. The review considered four important factors which had significant bearing on the implementation of the country programme in the past and will be relevant in the future. They were:

(a) The Government's declaration of intention to move away from a centrally planned economic management system towards a decentralized, market-oriented economy, with an important place being assigned to the private sector;

(b) The disruption of momentum in programme implementation as a result of the political and civil unrest which occurred in the second half of 1988 and continued into the first months of 1989. The programme was suspended for a period of about six months from September 1988 to February 1989, following the evacuation of the project personnel of the United Nations system in September 1988. This constituted a major setback and the rate of programme delivery was consequently affected in both 1988 and 1989;

(c) The extensive exercise undertaken with the help of United Nations system agencies to identify the new technical co-operation needs to meet immediate priorities as well as subsequently to facilitate the transition from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy. Seven sectoral reviews and one mission by the UNDP Management Development Programme (MDP) undertaken in this context identified more than 150 projects;

(d) The designation of Myanmar as a least developed country (LDC) in December 1987 meant additional indicative planning figure (IPF) resources for the country programme and access to other special measures. An important additional resource input is from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) with important linkages to the implementation of the country programme.

I. FINANCIAL DATA

3. At the time the fifth country programme was conceived, the level of resources foreseen amounted to \$65.5 million, of which \$59.3 million was fourth cycle IPF. Subsequently, the resource position improved further, as shown in table 1 of annex I. The actual IPF resources currently available amount to \$89.3 million.

4. During the period January 1987-October 1989, 25 new IPF projects were approved, 19 of which were noted as pipeline projects in the country programme document. Funds committed to these 25 new projects amounted to \$27.6 million. As reflected in table 2 of annex I, the uncommitted IPF balance amounts to \$38.2 million.

5. The expenditures against approved projects during the period under review amount to \$28.9 million and the unexpended balance of funds committed to projects is \$60.4 million, as can be seen from tables 3 and 4 of annex I.

6. The expenditures from the central Project Development Facility (PDF) during the period under review was \$66,000. As a result of the MDP initial assessment mission, fielded in September 1989, a total of \$1.3 million is expected to be available for six projects agreed with the Government for funding under the central MDP facility.

7. It will be noted that the rates of programme delivery for 1987 and 1988 have been somewhat low, about 60 per cent and 53 per cent of peak budget amounts for 1987 and 1988 respectively. For 1989, the delivery is estimated at \$7 million or 40 per cent of the total commitment of \$17.3 million. For the first three years of the fifth country programme, the delivery rate is expected to average 32 per cent of the total available IPF resources.

II. PROGRAMME AND PROJECT DATA

The country programme as planned and implemented

8. It will be apparent from the project data set out in annex II that no significant deviation has occurred from the original emphases of the country programme so far. The mid-term review, however, identified 67 additional projects to be taken up within this country programme. The nature of these pipeline projects is described in later sections. Twenty-five new projects were approved during the period under review, 19 of which were included as pipeline projects in the country programme document. List B of annex II shows the projects approved which were not originally in the country programme.

Progress in programme implementation

9. The civil disturbances of 1988-1989 adversely affected the implementation of the programme and disrupted certain project activities. A few projects suffered loss of equipment and in one project - Biological Control of Agricultural Pests (MYA/85/006) - the museum of insects collected over the past seven years was

destroyed. These untoward incidents however, were few. The activities and results of projects in the last three years of programme implementation might be examined briefly in relation to the four areas of sectoral concentration of the country programme.

Modernization of the agriculture sector

10. Substantial achievements can be noted in the cluster of projects in this sector. In the project Industrial Crops Development (MYA/85/005) extensive work has been undertaken on cotton improvement and jute fibre technology. The training component has been executed satisfactorily. In the project Foodcrops Development (MYA/81/006), satisfactory progress has been made and it has helped in the collection of 1,380 germ plasms in 12 crop species particularly with the support of international agricultural research institutes. More than 1,000 demonstrations have been carried out. In the Plantation Crops Development project (MYA/81/008), high-yielding rubber clones for commercial planting and many new varieties of cocoa, edible oil seeds and cashew have been introduced. New planting techniques have been stimulated and personnel of the rubber testing laboratory have been trained.

11. In the irrigation subsector, the Ye-U Design and Model Studies project (MYA/86/020) has brought out the final report on model studies and the subcontractor is now at work on other components.

12. The Seed Multiplication project (MYA/84/005) has given mixed experience, with some aspects of the project being implemented successfully while others have experienced considerable delay. Twelve new seed-processing plants have been established and the mechanization programme has been implemented satisfactorily. The purchase of equipment has been delayed and the overseas training component has implemented only around 25 per cent of 426 man-months of training.

13. Agricultural Census (MYA/85/004) is an important project which has implications for agricultural sector planning. The project activities have started with the fielding of consultants and sending of trainees abroad.

14. In the forestry subsector, the project Forest Management and Inventory II (MYA/85/003) has progressed satisfactorily. Aerial photography has been carried out as planned. Forest type mapping has been satisfactory. A forest inventory with information adequate for pre-investment appraisal for 12 million acres has been developed and is available on call. The pilot project Watershed Management - Kinda Dam (MYA/81/003) has been implemented though its activities have been delayed. Land-classification maps and the general socio-economic survey has been completed.

Development of agro-industries

15. In this sector, the project Rubber Technology Centre (MYA/88/002) is being actively implemented. The construction of the buildings and the design of the laboratories have been completed. The delivery of equipment is under way. With regard to the project Pilot Plant for Pesticide Formulation (MYA/80/011), civil

construction has been almost completed and equipment delivered. The project Leather Technology Centre (MYA/86/001) is being cancelled and the project on Grain Storage Processing (MYA/86/008) has been revised extensively to take note of the new private sector role in grain storage and processing.

Physical infrastructure

16. Infrastructure is expected to be one of the main constraints in the rapid economic development of Myanmar. The project Road Research and Development (MYA/81/021) which aims to provide training and expertise in modern cost-effective methods of road construction and maintenance is of crucial importance in this connection. The project has laid a solid foundation for research and development of the road system in the country. The project outputs include a fully-equipped materials testing laboratory, a plant for the production of bitumen emulsions, standard designs and specifications in road construction as well as a cadre of trained personnel.

17. Through the project Strengthening Civil Aviation (MYA/86/003), Myanmar has obtained modern aviation and communication equipment for an area control centre. A flight calibration unit has been established and remote control air-ground communication equipment has been installed.

18. The project Posts and Telecommunications Co-operation (PTC) (MYA/81/016) has facilitated the training of technicians in the use of modern equipment.

Development of social infrastructure

19. The project Manpower Development in the Institutes of Medicine and Dental Medicine (MYA/84/002) has been implemented satisfactorily with 10 fellows pursuing their Ph.D. studies in universities in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Australia. The project Strengthening of Nursing Services (MYA/81/026) has led to the preparation and distribution of standard manuals for nursing care and procedures. In the project for the Reinforcement of the Instrumentation Division of the Department of Medical Research (MYA/85/009) the supply of equipment has been satisfactorily undertaken and equipment management systems have been developed.

20. The project on Traditional Medicine Evaluation (MYA/81/028) has undertaken the evaluation of traditional drugs on a scientific basis and developed the capability of the country to conduct research on traditional drugs. Documents characterizing the physico-chemical nature of approved traditional drugs and herbal medicines currently in use by traditional medicine practitioners have been produced. A formulary of traditional drugs has been prepared setting out dosages expressed in standard weights and measures.

Development of energy resources

21. In 1988, the Government decided to include the development of the energy sector as an additional primary objective of the country programme. While Myanmar has successfully exploited its petroleum resources on its own over the past many

years, it is now faced with the task of modernizing technology to cope with the demand for increased productivity and cost-efficiency.

22. The review agreed that a major umbrella project for the energy sector should be developed to permit critical interventions in a flexible manner. With the changes in policy in the energy sector, including the activities of foreign investors, it is evident that technical assistance needs will emerge.

23. The project Energy Sector Investment and Policy Review (MYA/89/009) is to be undertaken to develop policies, programmes, and plans for investment in the energy sector and to strengthen management systems in energy sector enterprises. The project Energy Sector Manpower Planning and Training Needs Assessment (MYA/89/008) is earmarked especially to address the training requirements of the Energy Planning Department, and the four enterprises under the Ministry of Energy.

Economic policy and economic management

24. The fifth country programme did not make any provision for projects in this particular sector. However, with the policy changes announced by the Government, several projects have been developed recently in support of the Government's efforts to restructure the economy. They include projects on economic policy formulation (MYA/89/005) and the development of the private sector (MYA/89/003), which are in the early stage of implementation. They are aimed at assisting the Government in moving from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy and strengthening the capacity of the private sector to benefit from new economic opportunities.

III. PROGRAMME ANALYSIS

Relevance of the country programme

25. As noted in the financial and project data sections, the programme is on track. The projects themselves continue to be relevant to the needs of the country. It was decided to include in the review several new projects in the country programme which would provide immediate assistance in economic policy formulation and economic management and also facilitate greater involvement by the private sector.

26. While the country programme has not been extensively used as an instrument for identifying technical assistance projects by other donors, the sectoral reviews carried out prior to the mid-term review are expected to provide the material to assist in the negotiations for technical co-operation with other donors. The participation of other bilateral and multilateral donors in the review exercise and their close working relationship with the UNDP field office should facilitate the co-ordination of technical co-operation programmes.

Problems in implementation

27. As noted earlier, the programme has been seriously affected by the political and civil disturbances which occurred during the latter part of 1988. Apart from this setback, which was beyond the control of those concerned with the implementation of the programme, several other persistent constraints might be noted. In the country programme document four specific concerns were mentioned: deficiency in project design; the delay in processing project documents; the delay in approvals for overseas training; and the weak management of the equipment component of projects. These continued to be pervasive problems in the implementation of the fifth country programme.
28. There is considerable scope for improvements in the project formulation process on the basis of extensive consultations between government agencies, United Nations system agencies and UNDP. These consultations could address constraints expected during the implementation of a project, based on past experience, and could examine in detail the institutional absorptive capacities of the government agencies. The project design weaknesses have arisen primarily as a result of the inadequate recognition of the institutional and procedural complexities in Myanmar.
29. Substantial delays have been experienced in the processing of project documents. It was noted that such delays were largely caused by insufficient communications at the project formulation stage. A more intensive process of consultation in developing the project formulation framework might obviate them.
30. A consistent problem perceived in most projects has been the inability to send trainees overseas in time. Most projects have important training components and, given the shortages in manpower skills in those sectors in which projects are implemented, the training function is a very valuable input of technical co-operation programmes. The delays are at least partly a result of the complex processes involved in the selection and approval of trainees and a streamlining of procedures is vital to more effective programmes of technical co-operation.
31. Considerable delays have been experienced in the fielding of experts and consultants and once again the procedural aspects for their approval need further refinement.
32. The problem of project location has been raised in a few projects. The difficulties in transport and communication make it highly desirable that project staff be located near the places of project activities. The evaluation report of at least one project referred to project location being an important factor in project impact that was less than optimal.
33. These problems and shortcomings inevitably lead to the need to synchronize the implementation of the various components of a project. In many cases, this has either not been planned adequately or, when planned, has failed to materialize. The issue needs to be more closely monitored.

Changing needs in technical co-operation

34. The sectoral review missions fielded recently have made extensive studies of the needs for technical co-operation in the coming years. They have identified more than 150 projects estimated at a cost of nearly \$200 million. The identification of technical co-operation needs was undertaken, specifically for these 150 projects, in preparation for the mid-term review. It is therefore relevant to note in brief the findings and recommendations of these sectoral missions.

Agriculture

35. The FAO mission expressed the view that two particular areas need special attention. The first is the strengthening of the Government's informational data base and an upgrading of its institutional capacity for applied agricultural research, project planning and evaluation, market research and policy formulation. Secondly, it is necessary to expand the agro-technical capabilities of the private sector to take advantage of newly emerging commercial and employment opportunities.

36. In the context of these broad considerations, technical co-operation needs fall into the following categories:

(a) Improving the evaluation of the use of resources through information gained from:

- (i) surveys, inventories, data collection, etc.;
- (ii) applied scientific research by commodity and/or agro-ecological and aquatic zones;
- (iii) applied socio-economic research by zone and/or farming system;
- (iv) subsector studies;

(b) Improving resource use planning and management by strengthening the institutional capacity of the Government through:

- (i) interpretation and analysis of resource information;
- (ii) land capability studies and land-use planning;
- (iii) project planning, analysis, monitoring and evaluation;
- (iv) organizational and procedural requirements;
- (v) policy formulation capability;

(c) Improving resource use efficiency by supporting private sector initiatives through:

- (i) extension and farm management;
- (ii) post-harvest storage and processing;
- (iii) commercialization of agricultural operations;
- (iv) improved access of the private sector (firms and individuals) to Government-sponsored research facilities and results and to training programmes;
- (v) marketing and export.

Industry

37. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) mission recommended that the thrust of technical co-operation should be to support industrial policy changes. One of its important recommendations is the organization of a high-level industrial strategy seminar in Myanmar to outline the broad scope, options and potential modalities for the development of the manufacturing industry. The seminar is to serve as a first step in initiating a programme of regular industrial policy dialogues, economic analyses, in-depth subsector studies, information exchange and assistance in the field of industry.

38. Apart from the seminar, the following project concepts were identified by the mission:

- (a) Assistance in the establishment of an investment promotion agency;
- (b) Study on identification of regional development potentials;
- (c) Organization of an Investment Promotion Forum;
- (d) Assistance in the establishment of an export-processing zone;
- (e) Assistance in quality control and standardization;
- (f) Assistance in new forms of packaging for food exports;
- (g) Umbrella industrial training project;
- (h) Assistance to the metalworking industries;
- (i) Establishment of a model industrial estate of industrial co-operatives;
- (j) Central workshop for textile industry spare parts;
- (k) Industrial rehabilitation studies for State economic enterprises.

Energy

39. Although the Myanmar energy resource base is varied and includes natural gas, petroleum, hydropower, biomass and coal, the country faces an energy shortage which threatens sustained economic recovery and growth. It has been caused by declining supplies of oil, inefficiency in electricity generation and shortages of natural gas. The growing shortages of commercial energy (gas, oil and power, etc.) have led to a decline in capacity utilization in many industries. The Government recognizes this situation and wishes to review its current investment programme and prepare a least-cost investment strategy and formulate energy-sector policies which would help alleviate the general energy supply situation. UNDP, through a major review project, will provide assistance to the Government in restructuring its priorities, in preparing a least-cost investment programme to implement appropriate policies in oil, gas and power sectors; fuel substitution options; energy efficiency strategies; and an action plan for conservation in public enterprises. The review will also produce an updated version of the UNDP/World Bank Energy Assessment Report published in late 1985.

40. Meanwhile, the Government has embarked on the policy of seeking international partners to explore onshore oil and has, so far, signed eight production-sharing agreements through joint venture schemes with major foreign oil companies. Similar arrangements are envisaged in offshore exploration as well. It is hoped that these long-term perspectives, together with medium-term solutions such as enhanced oil recovery and gas utilization studies which UNDP is financing through an ongoing project at Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, will contribute, in no small measure, to Myanmar's efforts to revitalize the economy.

Export promotion

41. The sector review mission was fielded by the International Trade Centre (ITC). The Trade Information Service requires upgrading and its library needs to be strengthened to enable businessmen to have access to reliable and updated information. Comprehensive training of personnel in the public and private sectors is required to familiarize them with modern financial and commercial service systems (banking, insurance, business management) and on product-specific trade issues. In order to increase exports in the short and medium term, a feasible modality is to enable businessmen to observe international markets, negotiations and practices first hand. Such an approach should complement the UNDP project designed to expose businessmen to sound administrative commercial, financial and governmental practices of other countries. There is also a need for advice on issues concerning quality control, packaging, design, product adaptation in industries such as textiles and garments, jewellery and leather goods. Training in commercial work for Myanmar diplomatic mission staff is also an important requirement.

42. Foreign investment can act as a major supporting instrument to the export promotion effort and the ITC mission has recommended that technical co-operation clarify the Foreign Investment Law so that potential investors would be in no doubt about the conditions under which their investments are made. It has also been suggested that a study be made of the techniques by which neighbouring developing

countries have successfully attracted foreign investors, with a view to developing an investor information service suited to the conditions of Myanmar.

Transport

43. A review of the transport sector undertaken by DTCD has recommended a technical co-operation programme designed to improve the operations and maintenance of rail, road and inland waterway systems. Significant emphasis has been placed in developing mid-level management in all organizations in the transport sector. It has been recommended that much of the training should be carried out in overseas transport organizations where practical knowledge of methods and systems can be acquired.

44. The second type of training for which a widespread need was identified is the training of technicians in the use and maintenance of equipment and machinery: electrical control equipment; electronic testing and measuring equipment; welding and machining techniques and several other fields. It has been recommended that this kind of training is best conducted by sending trainers to gain knowledge and experience overseas and then making use of them to conduct local courses.

Health

45. The WHO review mission confirmed the view that while external support should continue to various health subsectors as before, selected newer priorities for health development in the next decade are needed. One area which deserves priority attention in technical assistance is the management of the health sector, including health policy analysis; health economics; and alternative methods of financing; decentralized health management; and health systems research to improve the use of scarce financial and manpower resources.

46. Another important requirement in the health sector is the continuing upgrading of the quality of technical staff in medical and paramedical sciences. Apart from the strengthening of core training institutions, an affordable system of continuing education for all medical and health practitioners is required. The training of nurses is another aspect which requires technical co-operation inputs. Myanmar has a traditional system of medicine which caters to the health needs of large numbers of the population. Much of the work already initiated in this field, such as the preservation of herbal species and research in clinical properties of essential drugs needs to be continued.

Education

47. The educational sector review undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has identified a large number of technical co-operation project proposals with varying degrees of priorities assigned to each of them. Technical education and vocational training, English language training and the management and planning of education are considered areas of priority along with projects relating to basic education. The review mission suggested that a comprehensive sector analysis of the education system be undertaken, concentrating especially on the requirements for the rehabilitation of

the system and the implications of economic and political change. The education sector analysis is expected to lead to the identification of a structure of programmes and projects to which other donors can respond.

48. Education planning and budgeting requires improvement and the institutions concerned with this aspect of educational policy need strengthening. Curriculum development is an urgent area of attention, especially with the new orientation of the economy, and the sector review mission suggests that selected officials be sent on study tours to comparable countries that have recently undergone changes in curricula, textbooks and teaching materials.

Employment and manpower planning

49. The ILO review mission stated that there is a lack of awareness about the employment aspects of development and that there is a consequent need for employment research. It anticipates the development of alternatives to manpower planning suited to an economy with a large private sector. Employment exchanges need to be transformed from their passive role of registration into active agents for the labour market. The mission has attached high priority to management training and the development of small enterprises, especially in the private sector. Vocational training, occupational safety and health, social security and labour statistics are other areas in which technical co-operation needs were identified by the ILO mission.

Management development

50. The Management Development Programme fielded a mission to Myanmar to inquire into the rehabilitation and modernization of its public and private sectors. One of the major findings is that policy analysis for a market-oriented economy is limited. Hence, there is a need to develop policy skills with a strong analytical foundation to present political leaders with a clearly defined set of policy options. Another recommendation is the establishment of strong management information systems.

51. The mission identified in a preliminary way the training needs in various areas which are critical to the implementation of new economic policies. The need to strengthen management skills requires the strengthening of the present unco-ordinated and inadequately developed training infrastructure of institutions and personnel and the development of a training profession to serve both public and private sectors. The updating of the training curriculum, blending practice with theory, requires urgent attention. Apart from various technical co-operation needs, the mission recommended the establishment of a national business school to train middle and senior management in the private sector, utilizing overseas consultants, and to develop its own national staff.

Programme adjustments in response to political and economic changes

52. As noted in this report, the Government has announced a major shift in its economic policy taking the economy in a more market-oriented direction and with the private sector playing a larger role. The transition from a centrally planned to a market-oriented economy is a complex process which requires a high degree of

skilled economic and political management. Such a major transformation of the economy makes it imperative that the country programme assist the Government to respond to these new challenges. However, specific strategies have not yet been fully articulated to translate the broad policy decision into detailed action programmes. The review therefore decided that UNDP assistance in undertaking the transformation of the new economic policies and programmes should be dealt with in the next country programme, starting in 1992, while adding several projects to the current programme to meet the immediate needs in the field of economic planning and management.

53. The review took note of more than 150 technical co-operation projects recommended by the sectoral missions that visited Myanmar recently. Out of these, it agreed on a list of 67 top priority projects, including 7 projects which were listed in the original country programme pipeline, for immediate implementation. The approval of such a large number of projects is possible in view of the substantial resources available to the country programme (see annex I).

54. The new dimensions in the country programme resulting from the incorporation of the new project portfolio approved by the mid-term review has led to further involvement in the four sectoral thrusts originally envisaged (agricultural modernization; the improvement of the agro-industrial sector; the improvement of physical infrastructure; and the improvement of the social infrastructure). In the social infrastructure sector, the country programme focused particularly on the health sector. However, the incorporation of several important projects in the education subsector has now introduced a better balance. The inclusion of new projects in the industry sector should broaden the scope of the agro-industry sector.

55. The main addition made to the country programme is the introduction of a new area of concentration, economic policy and economic management. The new economic changes demand that assistance be provided to the Government to enable it to improve its skills in economic policy-making and management. The incorporation of the private sector into the mainstream of economic policy and performance also requires that assistance be provided both to the public and private sectors to develop a new synergy between them. These overriding considerations have led to the development of several new projects in economic planning, administration and trade.

IV. EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

56. No major evaluation of the country programme is required at this stage. An assessment in 1990 to precede the preparations for the sixth country programme would be useful. However, two aspects of the programme might be analysed further, both to assess and evaluate the achievements so far and to identify future needs. First is an assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of training programmes in the context of the institutional constraints which have resulted in significant delays. Second is the identification of further technical co-operation requirements in the critical areas of economic policy and economic management.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

57. The present sectoral thrusts of the country programme, which continue to be valid and need to be maintained, should be deepened and intensified through the addition of new activities. The agro-industry subsector needs to be expanded to cover the industrial sector as a whole while the social infrastructure sector requires more activities in the education subsector. The enlargement of the scope of the programme should come through a new sectoral thrust in the area of economic policy and management with additional projects designed to strengthen public and private sector institutional capacities.

58. Most of these changes can be accommodated within the framework of the current country programme. It is recommended that preliminary work be started meanwhile for the formulation of the sixth country programme, which should focus technical co-operation, inter alia, on assisting the Government to carry out its declared policy changes and reforms with a view to moving towards a market-oriented economy, thus relying increasingly on the private sector.

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Table 1. IPF and other resources available at the time of the mid-term review

Thousands of US dollars

Statement of IPF position

Carry-over from third cycle	9 059	
Fourth-cycle IPF (1987-1991)	59 339	
IPF increase from LDC status	11 354	
IPF supplement (75 per cent)	<u>9 538</u>	
Available IPF resources		89 281

Other resources

MDP	1 300	
SMF/LDC	570	
PDF	066	
UNCDF	27 200	
Other programmed resources	<u>1 033</u>	
Japan	200	
UNFPA	183	
AsDB	650	
Subtotal		30 169
Total		<u>119 450</u>

Table 2. Uncommitted IPF balances (as of 31.10.89)

I. AVAILABLE IPF RESOURCES		<u>89 281</u>
II. UTILIZED AND COMMITTED		
Actual 1987 expenditure	10 646	
Actual 1988 expenditure	11 265	
Commitments for 1989)	17 329	
Commitments for 1990) (as of 31.10.89)	9 567	
Commitments for 1991)	<u>2 283</u>	51 090
III. UNCOMMITTED BALANCE		<u>38 191</u> a/

a/ This figure takes into account the 75 per cent of the IPF supplement available to Myanmar up to the time of the mid-term review.

Thousands of US dollars

Table 3. Expenditures against approval project during period under review

1987	10 646
1988	11 265
1989 (estimated)	<u>7 000</u>
Total	28 911

Table 4. Unexpended balance of funds committed to projects (as of 31.12.89)

Total IPF resources	89 281
Total expenditures	<u>28 911</u>
Unexpended balance	60 370

Annex IICOMPARISON OF PLANNED PROJECTS LISTED IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME
WITH ACTUAL PROJECT APPROVALSA. Projects included in the fifth country programme document and their status as of 31 October 1989

	Projects approved (now ongoing)	Projects under approval process	Projects cancelled	Projects categorized as high priority at the MTR
1. MYA/86/018: Plantation Crops Development II				X
2. MYA/85/002: Ye-U Irrigation Support	X			
3. MYA/86/005: Water Resources Development		X		
4. MYA/88/006: Development Planning for Irrigation	X			
5. MYA/85/004: Agricultural Census	X			
6. MYA/81/003: Watershed Management - Kinda	X			
7. MYA/85/003: Forest Management and Inventory II	X			
8. MYA/85/008: Forest Industries Training				X
9. MYA/86/010: Pilot Fuelwood Production		X		
10. MYA/80/011: Pesticide Formulation II	X			
11. MYA/85/013: Fermentation Pilot Plant	X			

		Projects approved (now ongoing)	Projects under approval process	Projects cancelled	Projects categorized as high priority at the MTR
12.	MYA/85/014: Edible Oil	X			
13.	MYA/86/002: Rubber Technology Centre	X			
14.	MYA/86/008: Grain Storage Processing	X			
15.	MYA/86/011: Plastic Extrusion				X
16.	MYA/86/003: Strengthening Civil Aviation	X			
17.	MYA/85/012: Telecommunication Test Centre	X			
18.	MYA/85/001: Production of Biogas		X		
19.	MYA/86/015: Strengthening the Ministry of Energy Planning Department	X			
20.	MYA/84/010: Programme Support - II	X			
21.	MYA/81/026: Strengthening Nursing Services	X			
22.	MYA/81/029: Food and Drug Control Administration	X			
23.	MYA/84/002: Institutes of Medicine/Dentistry	X			
24.	MYA/85/009: Instrumentation Division, DMR	X			
25.	MYA/85/010: Services for Disabled Children	X			
26.	MYA/86/016: Manpower Planning	X			

	Projects approved (now ongoing)	Projects under approval process	Projects cancelled	Projects categorized as high priority at the MTR
27. MYA/86/017: Statistical Support to Central Planning	X			
28. MYA/86/019: National Monuments - II		X		
29. MYA/86/012: UNDP/IBRD Umbrella IV				X
30. MYA/86/014: UNDP/AsDB Umbrella III			X	

B. Approved projects which were not listed in the fifth country programme document

MYA/86/011: Leather Technology Centre (to be cancelled)

MYA/86/013: Petroleum Technical Assistance and Training

MYA/86/020: Ye-U Design and Model Studies

MYA/87/004: Bee-Keeping Development - Preparatory Assistance

MYA/87/010: Pilot Tests for Newsprint

MYA/89/003: Development of Private Sector

