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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD PROGRAMME FOR ECUADOR

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Ecuador  
for the period 1982-1986

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION .....	2
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE TO RECEIVE UNDP SUPPORT .....	6
A. Development objectives and UNDP technical co-operation .....	6
B. Characteristics of the third country programme in relation to the priority objectives of the Government .....	10
C. National technical co-operation policy and the UNDP programme ...	11
D. Relations between national, regional and global activities .....	12
Annex Financial summary	

1/ The previous programmes for Ecuador were issued as documents  
DP/GC/ECU/R.1 and DP/GC/ECU/R.2.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Government of Ecuador submits for consideration by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the third country programme of technical co-operation, to be financed by UNDP resources.
2. The first country programme for Ecuador began in 1973 and was completed at the end of 1977. It coincided with the period covered by the Integrated Plan for Change and Development and was directed to practically all sectors of the Plan. The indicative planning figure (IPF) was \$US 15 million, and \$15,126,000 were actually expended.
3. The second country programme, which was approved in June 1977, covers the period 1978-1982, although it did not coincide with the second UNDP programming cycle (1977-1981). The IPF for the period was set at \$15 million. The year 1977 was regarded as a transitional period during which steps were taken to draw up the new programme and to adopt the necessary preparatory measures for its proper implementation.
4. The second programme was prepared by the National Economic Planning and Co-ordination Board, as a member of the National Committee on Technical Co-operation and Economic Assistance. With a view to making the most effective use of UNDP technical co-operation in the context of national development objectives, the Government decided to concentrate UNDP resources for the five-year period 1978-1982 on two groups of sectors: productive sectors (40.7 per cent) and support sectors (48 per cent); a consultancy fund (4.7 per cent) was also included to meet unforeseen needs in the above fields, the remaining 6.6 per cent being held in reserve.
5. However, putting the second country programme into effect was complicated because of the difficulties experienced in the formulation, design and approval of the new projects. It was not until 1979 that nearly all the new projects got under way. As a result, by June 1979, more than 90 per cent of the IPF had been committed when the new Government took over. In 1977 and 1978, only \$1,798,000 and \$1,714,534 respectively had been expended.
6. The third country programme for Ecuador has been drawn up by the National Development Council (CONADE) through its appropriate bodies, and in particular by the Technical Co-operation Division. Mention must be made of the substantial help which the Government received from the Office of the Resident Representative and from the meetings of international and national experts who contributed to the preparation of the programme.
7. The present programme, which covers the five-year period 1982-1986, is in keeping with the priorities set in the National Development Plan for 1980-1984, adopted by the constitutional Government which took office in August 1979.
8. The third five year country programme has an illustrative IPF of \$15 million for the period 1982-1986. Quite a large proportion of the resources anticipated for 1982 are already committed, owing to the fact that various ongoing projects are

scheduled to continue during that year. At the same time, however, this programme has been made flexible enough to be adaptable at any stage of its execution to such needs and priorities as the Government may determine.

9. The country programme which is being submitted covers the period 1982-1986. It therefore includes three years (1982-1984) coinciding with the National Development Plan and two years following it. For that reason, and because of difficulties in determining technical co-operation needs far enough in advance, projects are much more clearly defined for the first three years than for the last two.

10. The resources envisaged as an illustrative IPF for the five-year period amount to \$15 million. To this should be added the resources derived from cost-sharing by national agencies, which has increased considerably in recent years and will continue to do so during the execution of the third country programme. There are also additional resources from bilateral sources which are administered through UNDP and will be used during the period 1982-1986, as in the case of "Multi-bi Guayaquil" project aimed at promoting the development of human resources, the furtherance of grass-roots organization and popular participation in suburban areas.

11. It should be noted that 50 per cent of the illustrative IPF is committed to mainly ongoing projects, since only three of those included in the programme are in the final phases prior to the commencement of operational activities. It was considered desirable not to allocate at the project level the remainder of the UNDP funds which will finance the present programme, because the Development Plan approved by the Government covers the period 1980-1984 and it is deemed advisable to keep part of the IPF in reserve to meet the priority needs that will emerge from the country's next five-year development plan, beginning in 1985, when new projects closely linked to the provisions of that plan and including energy and afforestation projects will begin to operate.

12. Among the relatively less developed countries, Ecuador's situation has some very special features. It has experienced tremendous changes over the past 10 years, during which it had one of the highest average growth rates of any of those countries. This extraordinary dynamism has been due mainly to the extraction and export of oil and to appreciable industrial development. However, it should be borne in mind that oil production, despite its relative importance to the country, is insignificant in the context of the member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), among which Ecuador has the lowest per capita income.

13. Moreover, the share of petroleum in the national economy, after increasing at a staggering pace until 1974, is showing a definite downward trend in relative terms, and it is reasonable to assume that that trend will continue unless new reserves are discovered or there is a continuing rapid rise in world prices.

14. Historically Ecuador was primarily an agricultural country, and even today that sector is of considerable importance. Exports of certain primary products, first of all cocoa and then bananas, were the main sources of foreign exchange earnings, with resulting dependence on the state of international trade and on the level of prices for the principal commodities.

15. In recent years, the steep rise in oil prices protected the country against the impact of world price fluctuations but could not, of course, offset them completely. Combined with this is a very slow growth of the agricultural sector, which in recent years has always been much below the planning estimates.

16. The brief review of the country's economic situation made above in very general terms shows the existence of some very dynamic sectors, such as industry, of a relatively stagnant sector (agriculture) and of some dynamism in price levels but not in output, as in the case of petroleum.

17. These diversities in the economic field are also apparent in the social field. Roughly half the population lives in marginal conditions, and that half includes the great majority of the indigenous population. The State has made a great effort to create physical infrastructure and provide social services.

18. As a result of this situation, social participation has been limited. In urban areas, where the modern sector of the economy operates, workers form organizations to defend their interests while a massive majority, still living in the informal sector, is virtually without protection of any kind. Much more serious is the situation in rural areas, where half the country's population lives, since in that sector only a tiny minority has any experience of social participation and shows some effectiveness, and this is more or less limited to the higher strata of society, which are urban-rural rather than rural in the strict sense.

19. The considerable economic development achieved in the country, especially over the last 10 years, has not served to resolve the contradictions and diversities noted above; in fact, in some ways it would seem to have accentuated them. The pattern of development has resulted largely in a concentration of income in certain social sectors, especially in the cities and in specific geographical areas.

20. Thus, economic and social diversity is reaching a point where it poses a serious problem of integration with a view to the effective creation of a national community truly worthy of the name and including the entire population.

21. On the other hand, the country possesses very appreciable natural and human resources, which suggest that it has the capacity to cope successfully with the serious challenges and problems confronting it.

22. The National Development Plan for 1980-1984 reflects a full awareness of economic and social realities and of the difficulties and possibilities of overcoming obstacles and achieving coherent and integrated economic and social development.

23. The priority objectives of the Plan are strengthening of the democratic system, economic development, social justice and national defence. The basic assumption is that social justice is impossible without proper economic development, but that the latter is meaningless without the former. The achievement of both objectives is in turn one of the essential bases for strengthening the democratic system, which in the final analysis is the highest

priority of the four. Lastly, national defence is considered to be a clear objective related to the strengthening of national sovereignty.

24. The consolidation of democracy is essentially bound up with the economic and social structures existing in a society. The Plan proposes a number of reforms, programmes and projects to bring about the gradual creation of a society with characteristics that are conducive to the functioning of the democratic system. However, specific measures are also needed, and this is the aim of the political reform provided for in the Plan, which includes increasing the access of the population to the ballot through the registration of illiterates, consulting the people on problems of vital importance to the State, controlling campaign expenditure, strengthening the party system, encouraging the appointment of indigenous authorities in their communities and enhancing the sense of nationhood and the orderly conduct of political activities.

25. In order to achieve economic development, the Plan provides the necessary measures for bringing into the productive process natural resources, especially energy resources, which have not been exploited until now; giving priority to the agricultural sector; rationalizing land use; decentralizing development geographically, integrating the country and facilitating the linking up of the different production sectors; improving public administration, making it more efficient and modifying its behaviour so that it becomes an agent of economic development; and promoting vocational and technical training and scientific research in order to provide the country with the necessary human resources.

26. The Plan recognizes realistically that complete social justice cannot be achieved in the short span of one government, but it is for this very reason that it argues that the changes it proposes must be carried out immediately so that some progress can be made towards achieving this priority objective. To do this, it is proposing to give poor social groups a greater share in the country's wealth and income; improve the population's standard of living, giving top priority to the provision of education, housing and health services; support popular organization in order to secure the active and conscious participation of the people; and encourage appreciation of native cultures, the creation of a genuine national culture and the protection of national cultural values from the adverse influences of foreign cultures.

27. The Plan does not limit itself to developing the structure of the three priority objectives but also traces strategic outlines and proposes five structural reforms - the tax, administrative, agrarian, educational and political reforms already mentioned.

28. In order to implement these objectives and reforms properly and effectively, the Plan traces the broad outlines of 43 investment projects which it regards as fundamental and describes a wide selection of policies for implementing them.

29. The Plan defines the role of external co-operation, in the form of both capital investment and technical co-operation. With regard to capital investment, net foreign loans represent 15 per cent of total real investment in the five years covered by the Plan, to be distributed between the public, private and financial

sectors. Foreign capital thus plays an important part in financing the investment provided for in the Plan. With regard to technical co-operation, the Plan defines the policy to be followed with regard to international, multilateral and bilateral technical co-operation and establishes the need for the programme of technical co-operation which is in the final stages of preparation.

30. The Plan thus amply acknowledges the role of foreign assistance. This could not be otherwise in a country which has always opened its doors wide to other countries and interests.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE  
TO RECEIVE UNDP SUPPORT

A. Development objectives and UNDP technical co-operation

31. The Government has decided to use UNDP assistance to strengthen the democratic system by means of a sustained process of modernization and consolidation of the State, economic development through the training of the human resources needed to carry out priority programmes in priority economic and social sectors and the intensive use of natural resources, and greater social justice through improvements in some basic services whose existence and quality is perceived by the population as a significant benefit and which in turn help to achieve the first priority objective.

32. In late 1979 and throughout 1980 and 1981, the Government gradually steered the UNDP country programme towards these goals. For instance, in 1981 an in-depth study was made of projects then in process of execution to determine which of them met the criterion for continuation under the third country programme or might lay the bases for new projects in specific areas to achieve the above-mentioned goals.

33. The following projects met the established criterion, according to the objectives proposed:

Strengthening of the democratic system

Social planning and social development programmes (ECU/79/010)

34. This project began in 1980 and is closely related to the first and third objectives. With regard to the first, its aims and activities are directed towards setting up planning units in institutions responsible for social programmes of popular advancement and community development; improving the capacity for identifying, preparing, following up and evaluating social projects; and formulating social programmes and projects. The project includes training for professional and technical personnel in the relevant institutions and in CONADE on how to plan and implement social projects. Project activities will also include advising the National Housing Board on its programme of popular rural housing and the Ministry of Social Welfare on community development and organization.

Economic development(a) Exploitation of natural resources and rationalization of land useSupport for the planning system (ECU/80/007)

35. The basic aim of this project is to help to consolidate and strengthen the national planning system in order to ensure both the technical and administrative viability of the National Development Plan for 1980-1984, by means of follow-up, evaluation and preparation of annual operational plans, and the continuity and consolidation of the medium-term and long-term planning process, through the adjustment of the regional planning system and the strengthening of the global and sectoral national planning system.

Uranium exploration in Ecuador (ECU/80/002)

36. As part of the efforts to promote rational expansion of the use of natural resources, the basic aim of this project is to make Ecuador self-sufficient in inventorying and evaluating uranium resources. It envisages the creation of the infrastructure needed to manage nuclear raw materials, the scientific and technical training of national personnel at different stages in the exploration of radio-active minerals and the prospecting and evaluation of possible uranium-bearing areas.

Preparation of a comprehensive plan for the development of tourism (ECU/80/008)

37. This project is designed both to ensure that the country reaps the greatest possible benefits from the development of tourism, in particular by boosting its foreign exchange earnings and generating new employment opportunities, and to give all sectors of the population, irrespective of their economic and social status, the broadest possible access to holidays and relaxation.

(b) Priority aid to the agricultural sectorTechnical assistance to Regional Office No. 5 of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) (ECU/78/004)

38. Since it began in August 1978, this project has been highly operational. Among other things, it has included the preparation of small integrated rural development projects, the main aim of which is to increase production and productivity by means of production plans in demonstration units. Training and transfer of technology activities with a training component have been carried out both in the demonstration units and on the experimental farms owned by the Ecuadorian Water Resources Institute (INERHI) by MAG in Carchi and Imbabura provinces. With the support of the Investment Centre of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the project has also been assigned rural development functions such as a "Programme for the rural development of the northern Sierra". The teams which make up the project preparation units in each province (Carchi, Imbabura and the northern part of Pichincha) have been drawn into this component of the project.

Assistance to the National Development Bank (ECU/80/001)

39. This project is designed to strengthen the Bank institutionally and to help to redirect credit activities towards support for the Government's rural development efforts. This project has a large cost-sharing component.

Appropriate technologies (ECU/78/016)

40. This project is aimed at developing, adapting and organizing production and providing technical training and technical and economic information on appropriate technologies in marginal rural areas. Its long-term objective is to improve the quality of life of the groups concerned and to promote their active participation in the various phases of the project. This is a rural development project which emphasizes popular advancement using appropriate technologies as an instrument of change.

Rural development (ECU/79/007)

41. Through the Rural Development Secretariat created towards the end of 1980, this project is providing operational support for the organization and strengthening of the public rural development sector and technical assistance to rural development projects in the field, in accordance with the broad outlines of the National Development Plan.

(c) Improving the skills of human resources and enhancing public administration

Strengthening of the administrative capacity of the public sector, with emphasis on priority development sectors (ECU/77/016)

42. Since one of the five proposed reforms is administrative reform, this project is closely linked to the Government's objectives with regard to the development and consolidation of the administrative organization and managerial capacity of public institutions responsible for executing priority development programmes.

Public policy (ECU/81/001)

43. This project is closely linked to the previous project and is designed to assist the Government in reviewing and analysing public policy in its various areas and sectors, together with its economic and social impact, and in proposing public policy in areas and sectors which the Government regards as priorities, and to train high-level personnel in the above-mentioned fields.

Statistics (ECU/78/018)

44. This project is designed to strengthen the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses by providing training programmes and direct advice, so that it is better equipped to plan, organize and carry out the programme of work of censuses and surveys and thereby increase the suitability, reliability, coverage and relevance of the data thus obtained.



Data processing (Central Bank) (ECU/78/020)

45. This project offers also personnel training and direct advice with a view to the establishment of an integrated information system using electronic data processing equipment, and is providing the Central Bank with operational, efficient and flexible systems which can be used by personnel at the national level.

National Teacher Training and Advanced Training Institute (INACAPED) (ECU/79/003)

46. This new project is closely related to efforts to improve the skills of the country's human resources and involves designing a permanent national teacher training system at the National Teacher Training and Advanced Training Institute (INACAPED) and training teachers of practical skills and instructors at higher teacher training institutes in rural areas.

Civil aviation (Phase II) (ECU/81/003)

47. In connexion with the construction of new airports and/or the expansion of existing ones, the second phase of this project provides for a massive training drive to supply civil aviation with technically trained human resources to match the infrastructure needed to maintain the services of the Department of Civil Aviation.

Multi-bi Guayaquil (ECU/79/006)

48. This project which is being financed by a contribution from the Netherlands Government, fits in not only with the objective of training human resources but also with that of ensuring social justice since it is designed to provide training for the inhabitants of the suburb of Guayaquil in various areas relating to industry and housing and thus to provide them with new opportunities for work and a resulting improvement in their incomes and living conditions.

(d) Increased production and exports and economic integration

Assistance to the industry and handicrafts sector (ECU/78/001)

49. The purpose of the project is to promote structural rationalization of medium-sized and small enterprises in priority areas, to direct that assistance towards corrective programmes and actions at the level of the industrial sector or at the enterprise level and to contribute to the vocational and technical training of national personnel of the agencies responsible for executing the technical assistance programme.

Assistance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in economic aspects for which it is responsible (ECU/80/010)

50. The National Development Plan attaches great importance to specific goals concerning the country's external economic relations. Accordingly, the project is designed to promote in the area for which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible, better-informed and more effective participation by Ecuador in

multilateral economic forums and negotiations; to promote corresponding areas in the bilateral economic relations which Ecuador maintains and is developing, including relations with respect to Andean regional integration; to co-operate with the Ministry in training its personnel in this area; and to provide support for efforts to improve the institutional structure and operations of the sector of the Ministry dealing with economic affairs. This project also corresponds closely to the objective to which the Government attaches the highest priority.

Ensuring social justice

Social planning (particularly in relation to housing) (ECU/79/010)

51. Under this project, the National Housing Board will be advised on its popular rural housing programme. It is hoped that this may be linked with the World Bank loan in this sector.

Preservation of the national heritage (ECU/80/009)

52. The purpose of this small-scale project is to protect Ecuador's cultural heritage by providing training courses in national and/or indigenous music, dance, theatre and other fields and advice on and training in architectural restoration techniques.

B. Characteristics of the third country programme in relation to the priority objectives of the Government

53. The third country programme, as described in the preceding sections, will focus mainly on the training of human resources in priority economic and social sectors, on selective short-term institutional strengthening, on certain basic areas where the necessary experience to try new or experimental techniques is lacking and on short-term operational programmes in priority areas leading to a relatively speedy improvement in some basic services the existence and quality of which the population can quickly perceive to be a significant benefit to them.

54. Accordingly, most of the projects under the third country programme will be operational, rather than dealing with institutional strengthening or promotion of planning per se. Thus, efforts will be made to link the projects at the operational level in the various parts of the country rather than at the ministerial level in the capital.

55. Consequently, the present programme has not been drawn up in sectoral terms. Training of human resources, selective institutional strengthening and short-term operational programmes can be found in all sectors in which the Government may decide to use UNDP resources. The third country programme does, however, define a strategy for the utilization of these resources, indicating the basic directions to be followed in each area defined as a priority area. Accordingly, it is not possible to distribute the resources by sector, as was attempted in the earlier country programme.

C. National technical co-operation policy and the UNDP programme

56. Realizing the inherent difficulties of, on the one hand, achieving the objectives and implementing the reforms outlined in the plan and, on the other hand, using technical co-operation in a co-ordinated and effective manner in order to achieve these aims, the Government some years ago established machinery within CONADE, for the preparation, follow-up, evaluation and co-ordination of programmes and projects from external sources. In addition, the Government's technical co-operation policy is articulated in the National Development Plan through a series of measures to be implemented during the period 1980-1984, in order to ensure that technical co-operation will be a very useful instrument for supporting high-priority programmes and projects under the Plan. 1/

57. In this section of the Plan the Government notes that a number of requirements and conditions must be met if external technical co-operation is to act as a catalyst in the search for solutions to the many problems which impede development. For instance, such co-operation should provide the components in a timely fashion, should adapt itself flexibly to national circumstances and should deal concretely with the complex situation which such co-operation is intended to help to change. There must also be sufficient internal capacity to mobilize resources and it is essential to have a suitable institutional and legal framework for programming, negotiating, supervising and co-ordinating the external technical co-operation offered to the country.

58. Unless these prerequisites are met, technical co-operation cannot be expected to become an all-important instrument in the transfer of know-how, adaptation of technology, strengthening of institutions or improved training of human resources so that the latter can make full use of their own abilities in the search for solutions in the area of technology, research and management and in other areas which must change if the well-being of the population is to be enhanced.

59. Once the objectives, reforms and main points of the Plan have been analysed, it becomes clear that UNDP co-operation can be but a part of a broader effort. Moreover, it should be pointed out that UNDP co-operation is part of the international technical and financial co-operation provided to the Government by other agencies and countries and must be viewed in that context, as that is the only way of increasing its impact and enabling it to serve the above-mentioned priority objectives better.

60. Accordingly, a strategy for the use of UNDP resources must be worked out, taking into account the capacity and collective advantage of the United Nations system because of the experience which the specialized agencies have gained in dealing with priority areas, with a view to helping the Government to achieve its objectives.

61. Within this frame of reference, the following main points must be borne in mind:

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1/ National Development Plan for 1980-1984. Part II, vol. I, pp. 71-77.

(a) Consideration will be given to the establishment of a national technical co-operation fund to facilitate closer monitoring and make it possible to have, at all times, an over-all view of all co-operation which the country is receiving;

(b) Technical co-operation components which can be included within the credit operations effected with international banks will be used for purposes of cost-sharing;

(c) Institutions whose resources come from outside the national budget will contribute a specific proportion to the project for purposes of cost-sharing;

(d) In projects in which this is feasible, the consultants will come from the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) system and other regional bodies and programmes of the specialized agencies of the United Nations;

(e) Projects will be formulated in such a way as not to tie up a high percentage of resources on a long-term basis but will be prepared in modules which can be evaluated and to which significant changes can be made or which can be cancelled if necessary;

(f) A percentage of the third country programme will be used for a consultancy fund in order to be able to meet, very quickly and flexibly short-term needs for advice at very high levels in many economic and social sectors;

(g) Although this will not be the main objective, in view of the strategy that has been enunciated for the achievement of the stated objectives, projects relating to certain aspects of economic development will be formulated in such a manner as to make it highly likely that they will be followed by investments;

(h) The third UNDP country programme for Ecuador must generally support the Government's programme for co-ordinating all technical co-operation, whether from international, multilateral or bilateral sources. Establishment of the above-mentioned consultancy fund is in keeping with this support.

#### D. Relations between national, regional and global activities

62. As Ecuador is a Latin American country and a member of the Andean Group (Cartagena Agreement), and as it is dedicated to the principles of Latin American - and particularly subregional - integration, efforts will be made to achieve close collaboration with existing programmes and projects in the region both at the level of the United Nations system and by means of horizontal co-operation.

63. With regard to the former, account should be taken, from the time projects are formulated, of the inputs which could be provided by the ECLA system - that is to say, ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) - and other regional bodies and programmes of the United Nations system. In particular, attempts will be made to link the projects more closely through ECLA, the regional offices in Latin America of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations

Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the regional projects associated with the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

64. In addition, training, advice and consultancy services will be requested through the many UNDP regional projects in which Ecuador participates. These include the Inter-American Centre for Labour Administration (RLA/77/001), the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) (RLA/79/006), the Inter-American Research and Documentation Centre on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR) (RLA/79/032), the Andean Development Corporation (ADC) (RLA/78/026), and projects on the expansion and development of trade (RLA/79/018), improvement and development of postal services (RLA/77/011), musicology (RLA/78/002) and protection, maintenance and re-evaluation of the cultural heritage (RLA/79/005). Similarly, full advantage will be taken of the inputs in the form of consultancy services and, in particular, of training provided by interregional projects.

65. With regard to the supply of co-operation from bilateral sources and from other multilateral sources, it should be noted that the Government has sought to strengthen a mechanism which programmes, supervises and co-ordinates all co-operation provided by those sources with a view to helping to find solutions to the Government's priority problems which must be overcome in order to promote economic and social development in the country. Accordingly, it would take a long time to list the various projects which are currently being executed with the assistance of such sources and which are connected to the projects being financed with UNDP funds.

66. Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that in selecting and approving projects calling for external technical co-operation it is not only stressed that the projects must have a definite and high priority, and that there must be a clear institutional capacity to use the external resources; another requirement is that projects from different sources should not overlap with one another and should not be aimed at achieving the same objectives. In this way it is possible to ensure that the assistance from the various external sources co-operating with the Government is used to maximum advantage.



Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

<b>A. <u>Resources</u></b>	(\$US)
(a) IPF and other resources	
(i) Illustrative IPF for programme period	15 000 000
(ii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycles	-
(iii) Other resources (Government cost-sharing)	5 100 000
(b) Provision for adequate programming	-
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TOTAL	20 100 000
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<b>B. <u>Use of resources</u></b>	
(a) Programmed	
(i) Ongoing projects	5 156 000
(ii) New projects and new phases included in the country programme	5 673 000
(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out (continuous programming at a later stage)	209 000
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Subtotal	11 038 000
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(b) Reserve	6 062 000
(c) Unprogrammed balance <u>a/</u>	3 000 000
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TOTAL	20 100 000
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Annex (continued)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

<u>Sector b/</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u> \$	<u>New projects</u> \$	<u>Sectoral earmarkings</u> \$	<u>TOTAL</u> \$
02 General development	1 195 000	1 594 000	-	2 789 000
03 Natural resources	-	654 000	-	654 000
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	2 499 000	-	-	2 499 000
05 Industry	580 000	-	-	580 000
06 Transport and communications	81 000	2 927 000	-	3 008 000
07 International trade	46 000	-	-	46 000
11 Education	-	498 000	-	498 000
12 Employment	708 000	-	-	708 000
13 Culture	20 000	-	-	20 000
16 Science and technology	27 000	-	-	27 000
Total	5 156 000	5 673 000	-	10 829 000

a/ Representing 20 per cent of the illustrative IPF which has not been taken into account for programming in accordance with the Administrator's instructions contained in UNDP/PROG/FIELD/111; UNDP/PROG/HQTRS/126.

b/ According to ACC classification.

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